

2010 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL - UGANDA
EDUCATION SECTOR
Monitoring Report for May - August
KARAMOJA SUB-REGION

The progress chart operates in two levels: the text in each box expresses the indicators of the SECTOR 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 during 2010
	MINOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps are delaying progress in some areas
	MAJOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps are delaying progress in many areas
	UNABLE TO MEET TARGET: This target is not expected to be met in 2010
	INSUFFICIENT DATA: Unable to monitor or indicator not applicable for this quarter

OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED:

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 INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
------------------	--------	-------------------------------------

15% of children by gender-aged 3-5 years are enrolled in ECD centre	MAJOR GAPS	<p>40,885 (18,156 boys, 22,729 girls) children enrolled in over 190 ECD centres. 56% girls attending and 57% gross enrolment rate achieved.</p> <p>385 CCGs from Kaabong, Kotido and Moroto districts were trained on ECD Module 4 using the ECD Learning Framework. Furthermore, 274 ECD community care givers (CCGS) of whom 174 were females from Kaabong, Kotido and Moroto districts were trained to increase their knowledge and skills to promote child growth and health in their communities and at the ECD centres.</p> <p>Community ownership still remains a big challenge along with producing age-disaggregated data to calculate the net enrolment rate.</p> <p>30(22 male, eight female) TOT trained in June to support the communities improve the quality of the services. Progress on improving ECD centres has been registered.</p> <p>ECD needs to be scaled up and the quality improved in the region in order to prepare children to enrol in primary schools at the age of six.</p>
50% of school age children by gender enrolled in primary school	MAJOR GAPS	<p>144,013 (80,361 boys, 63,652 girls) children enrolled in primary schools in Karamoja. Enrolment increased due to enrolment campaigns. Drop-out is still a major concern.</p> <p>Community schools need strengthening by posting qualified teachers and improving the school facilities in order to attract more children.</p> <p>There is need for more classrooms and furniture to accommodate increasing enrolment especially in lower primary, ABEK and ECD centres.</p>
Number of children enrolled in non-formal education centre	MAJOR GAPS	<p>25,522 (13,527 boys, 16,658 girls) children enrolled in the 229 non-formal education centers.</p> <p>Lack teachers on pay-roll a problem. Discussions have been held with stakeholders, including the Ministry of Education, to recruit more teachers on government pay-roll.</p> <p>Continuous community dialogue meetings on value of education and their involvement and participation are critical.</p>
Gender parity at access and completion levels in primary education	MAJOR GAPS	<p>In lower primary the enrollment of boys and girls is at 50% each. Primary school completion rate still remains very low, with girls making up the majority of drop-outs between level 4 and 7.</p>
Pupil to latrine ratio by gender	MAJOR GAPS	<p>The pupil to latrine ratio in most of districts is at 67:1 averages from 61:1 in Nakapiripirit district to 89:1 in Kaabong. These do not meet the national average of 40:1. Only 28% of schools in Nakapiripirit district have hand washing facilities and lower levels are reported in other districts in Karamoja.</p>

		More latrines for boys and girls are required as well as to improve access for children with special needs.
33% of primary school teachers are female	MAJOR GAPS	The percentage of female teachers in the region is 33% compared to the male teachers which are at 67%. More girls should be encouraged to join teacher training colleges so that they can be recruited and posted to schools. To increase enrolment of girls in higher institutions like teacher training, scholarships or bursaries should be encouraged.

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

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

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
Existence of contingency plan in each target district	MAJOR GAPS	Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Amudat districts have developed contingency plans while process is ongoing for Kotido, Kabong and Abim districts. Plans have been signed with all districts to support implementation of education in emergency, DRR, preparedness and response activities. To be implemented during next four years with UNICEF support.
Number of district, and sub-county staff trained on Disaster Risk Reduction and Response	INSUFFICIENT DATA	Data not accessible except for Moroto: 14 district and 12 Sub-county staff trained in DRR
Number of district and sub-county local governments and schools with Emergency in Education Disaster Risk Reduction and Response Plans	INSUFFICIENT DATA	Data not available.

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

The progress chart operates in two levels: the text in each box expresses the indicators of the SECTOR 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 during 2010
	MINOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps are delaying progress in some areas
	MAJOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps are delaying progress in many areas
	UNABLE TO MEET TARGET: This target is not expected to be met in 2010
	INSUFFICIENT DATA: Unable to monitor or indicator not applicable for this quarter

OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED:

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 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
Percentage (80%) of livestock population vaccinated against trans-boundary livestock diseases and provided with supportive therapeutic care	ON TRACK	PPR: 316641 Goats & sheep goats for 101% of the estimated & sheep population CBPP: 164,507 head of cattle for 42% of the estimated cattle population
Number of households supported (food aid and food security interventions)	ON TRACK	Food security interventions (non-food aid): 7,882 households food aid interventions: 56,094 households (32,027 EVIs & 24,067 Food insecure) targeted for GFD. A total of 29,738 beneficiaries targeted under community based supplementary feeding and therapeutic feeding programmes and 19,877 persons reached during the period.
Utilization of four acres of land per household per year (under normal rainfall pattern)	ON TRACK	¹ Average land utilization/cropped per HH = 4.93 acres < 2 acres = 12% of HHs; >2<4 acres = 29%; >4<6 acres = 28%; >6 acres = 32%
Quantity and quality of food, agriculture inputs, etc provided per household	ON TRACK	12,652 MT of food aid planned for distribution under GFD during reporting period. 11,564.71 MT actually distributed. 325.62 MT of food aid planned under nutrition programmes during reporting period. 345.92 MT actually distributed.
GAM rate of <10%	INSUFFICIENT DATA	Food security and nutrition assessment in Karamoja planned for Sept/Oct 2010.

¹
Kotido and Abim districts

Access to household food stocks throughout the year	ON TRACK	Beans: 1% of HHs - 35.0Kg; Green grams: 1% - 7.5Kg; Groundnuts: 3% - 6.8Kg; Maize: 1% - 10.0Kg; Millet: 3% - 12.8Kg; Pigeon peas: 1% - 9.5Kg; Simsim: 2% - 4.7Kg; Sorghum: 14% - 45.4Kg
Consumption of at least four out of 12 food groups per household per day.	MINOR GAPS	Average household dietary diversity score (HDDS ²) = 1.68 HDDS: ≤ 2 = 91% of HHs; 3 - 4 = 9%; 5 - 6 = 1%
Number of food security assessments conducted	ON TRACK	Farmer Field School, Cassava Multiplication and CAHW training results assessments and Household Economy Analysis done
Number of coordination meetings held and minutes produced at both the national and district levels	ON TRACK	7 meetings each held in Kampala and in Moroto and Kotido districts.
CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE		
To contribute to the strengthening of district capacity for emergency preparedness and response.		
Release of two Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) outcomes/maps per year	ON TRACK	National IPC map/analysis templates released in May.
Existence of 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
KARAMOJA 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.

	ON TRACK: Target already met or expected to be met during 2010
	MINOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps are delaying progress in some areas
	MAJOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps are delaying progress in many areas
	UNABLE TO MEET TARGET: This target is not expected to be met in 2010
	INSUFFICIENT DATA: Unable to monitor or indicator not applicable for this quarter

2

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).

OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED:

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.

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
Completeness and timeliness of IDSR reports	ON TRACK	Reports have been produced on a weekly basis (95% of th time). The reports have proved instrumental in response to outbreaks.
DPT3 coverage	MINOR GAPS	The overall DPT 3 coverage for the region is 80% however Kabong and Nakapiripirit had a coverage of 47% and 72% respectively
Case fatality rate of disease outbreaks	ON TRACK	The fatality rates are 2.8% for hepatitis E (Kaabong) and 1.9% for cholera. These are within acceptable range.
Proportion of pregnant mother tested for HIV	MAJOR GAPS	22.3% have been tested, which is far below the target (80%). It is necessary to strengthen service delivery iin order to reach beneficiaries
Proportion of pregnant mothers positive to HIV receiving ART for PMTCT	MAJOR GAPS	Up to 50% of the estimated HIV positive pregnant mothers received ARVs for PMTCT in the last 12 months
Proportion of people with advanced AIDS started on ART	MINOR GAPS	At least on average 40% of eligible patients in Moroto are on advanced ARV combined therapy. In Kotido, Kaabong and Nakapiripirit less than 20% of the estimated eligible patients are on treatment
Proportion of institutional deliveries	MAJOR GAPS	Only 14% of pregnant mothers deliver in health facilities. This is far below the planned 50%
Proportion of planned meetings conducted	ON TRACK	100%: The region has conducted three regional meetings as planned.

2010 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL - UGANDA**NUTRITION SECTOR****Monitoring Report for May - August****KARAMOJA 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.

	ON TRACK: Target already met or expected to be met during 2010
	MINOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps are delaying progress in some areas
	MAJOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps are delaying progress in many areas
	UNABLE TO MEET TARGET: This target is not expected to be met in 2010
	INSUFFICIENT DATA: Unable to monitor or indicator not applicable for this quarter

OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED:

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

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.

7,500 severely and 35,000 moderately malnourished children treated	ON TRACK	At least 2,729 severely malnourished children have been treated in Karamoja region during the quarter
60% of malnourished children identified and treated	ON TRACK	2,729/75,00, represents 36% of the annual case load and exceeds the quarterly caseload of 1,875
75% cured, <10% death, <15% default rates of feeding programmes	ON TRACK	66% cured, 1.2% death and 21% defaulters High defaulter rates attributed to weak community component for management of acute malnutrition to routinely follow up malnourished children on treatment
50% of health workers in all HCIIIs and above trained on the management of acute malnutrition	ON TRACK	401 out of 563 health workers in Karamoja trained, representing (71.2%) An additional 354 health workers are proposed to attend re-fresher training in the next quarter
80% of VHTs involved in community screening and nutrition promotion	MINOR GAPS	Implementation of the new VHT system is in progress in the entire Karamoja region and currently selection of 2 VHT per village is taking place. Because of the delay in the VHT re-selection process, active screening and nutrition promotion has been limited to areas supported by partners.
60% caregivers are of adequate nutrition practices at household level	MAJOR GAPS	UNICEF-supported partners are currently passing on messages to communities for improved child and maternal health and nutritional status through education and counselling. The plan to scale up their coverage through the new selected and trained VHTs in the region. Quantitative data on knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) has been inadequately collected in the region. However, a regional KAP survey is planned for next

		year.
% GAM <10% Emergency threshold and 0% SAM	MINOR GAPS	GAM increased from 9.5% in December 2009 (after the harvest season) to 11.8 % in May 2010 (beginning of hunger gap) while SAM remained at 1.8%.

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

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

Number of additional health workers trained and implementing the nutrition surveillance system	ON TRACK (as additional not required)	Only two new trainees were selected because of high retention rate of the previously trained 100 health workers in Karamoja region on the surveillance system.
Functional nutrition surveillance system in Karamoja with regular nutrition data (minimum of three rounds in the year)	ON TRACK	Surveillance systems are established in six districts of the region. Two rounds (May 2010 and August 2010) of data collection have been carried out.
100% of planned monthly coordination meetings held	ON TRACK	One regional Nutrition Technical Working Group (NTWG) meeting held and monthly District Health Sector Working Group meetings have all been held (100%).

2010 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL - UGANDA

PROTECTION SECTOR

Monitoring Report May – August

KARAMOJA 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

	ON TRACK: Target already met or expected to be met during 2010
	MINOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps are delaying progress in some areas
	MAJOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps are delaying progress in many areas
	UNABLE TO MEET TARGET: This target is not expected to be met in 2010
	INSUFFICIENT DATA: Unable to monitor, or indicator not applicable for the quarter.

OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED:

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 INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
100% of rape survivors who report and are eligible for PEP accessing post-rape services	MAJOR GAPS	Between 10- 20% of rape survivors only- a slight change from the first period. Most rape victims do not access PEP- kits within 72- hours of rape, although kits availed to health centers (HC). In Moroto, at least 40% (target is 60%) of HCs equipped to provide post rape care. Need for intensified coordinated outreach actions and services by HC Officers-in-Charge and police.
100% of vulnerable women and girls benefit from livelihoods support	UNABLE TO MEET TARGET	No CAP funding
Number of extremely vulnerable children (boys/girls) identified and supported by child protection community based interventions at sub-county level	MAJOR GAPS	3,224 vulnerable children were identified by community-based groups in 32 of 42 sub-counties in the region: 1,395 boys and 1,829 girls. This is an improvement from the 14 sub-counties in the last reporting period. However, data recording and tracking of cases remain generally weak, and it is currently not possible to provide accurate information on the number of cases actually supported through community-based interventions.
Improved capacity of state actors to respect human rights of right holders and respond to incidents of human rights violations	MAJOR GAPS	Better coordination and training has led to gradual improvements in institutional responses to human rights violations. Roughly 40% of state actors respect the human rights of rights holders and sometimes respond to human rights violations in the different districts. Through advocacy, they report and refer such violations to the appropriate authorities.

		The police and UPDF respond more rapidly to human rights-related issues. On GBV, however, the police take longer to investigate cases.
Improved human rights response capacity by right holders	MAJOR GAPS	Few rape survivors continue to access police forms within the recommended period, with even fewer visiting recognized medical personnel in a timely fashion. This heightens vulnerability and diminishes prospects for effective redress.
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)	MAJOR GAP	30 cases (25%) of human rights violations related to the disarmament exercise responded to effectively by UHRC, UPF and UPDF.

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

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

District capacity to address emergency protection concerns and violations is strengthened	MINOR GAPS	Emergency protection concerns and violations in the districts are typically handled by community services, probation officers, civil courts, and family & child social welfare units, Civil-military cooperation centers, based in the different districts, also address serious protection concerns, and encourage local populations to report human rights-related complaints occurring in the various districts.
---	------------	---

2010 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL - UGANDA
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTOR
Monitoring Report for May - August
KARAMOJA SUB-REGION

The progress chart operates in two levels: the text in each box expresses the indicators of the SECTOR 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 during 2010
MINOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps are delaying progress in some areas
MAJOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps are delaying progress in many areas
UNABLE TO MEET TARGET: This target is not expected to be met in 2010
INSUFFICIENT DATA: Unable to monitor or indicator not applicable for this quarter

OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED:

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 INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
% of population with access to safe water within 1.5 km– target 65%	MAJOR GAPS	The water coverage is at 31% in Kaabong, 45% in Kotido, 74% in Abim, 68.9% in Moroto, 63% in Nakapiripirit and 23.3% in Amudat (new district). The increase in Nakapiripirit from 56% has been at the expense of Amudat district breaking away into a new district.
% of population with access to household latrine– target 10% increase over 2009 level	MAJOR GAPS	Access to household latrine has increased mainly due to efforts by the sector to combat outbreaks of Hepatitis E and Cholera. Latrine coverage is at 38% in Abim, 6.3% in Kotido, 14.4% in Kotido, 12% in Moroto, 2.7 in Nakapiripirit and 1% in Amudat.
Pupil to latrine stance ratio in primary schools – target 10% reduction from 2009	MAJOR GAPS	The pupil latrine stance ratio has improved in the districts where surveys have been done, from 47:1 to 45:1 in Kotido, from 61:1 to 50:1 in Amudat. In Abim 152 latrine stances have been constructed in the last quarter, mainly with support from GOAL and UNICEF, which is expected to raise the pupil stance ratio significantly when the survey is done.
% of water facilities with functional water and sanitation committees – target 10% increase from 2009	MAJOR GAPS	Karamoja Districts have not carried out surveys on functionality of water and sanitation committees. The functionality of water sources generally stand between 65.8% in Amudat and 76% in Abim, which is reflective of the functionality of the committees.
CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE		
To contribute to the strengthening of district capacity for emergency preparedness and response.		
Five districts with functional DWSCCs	MAJOR GAPS	All districts in Karamoja have DWSCCs. Only Abim and Kotido have reported having held DWSCC meetings in the last quarter. Others, including the 2 new Districts of Amudat and Napak, have not held DWSCC meetings due to various reasons, including late disbursement of funds.
Five districts with Emergency Preparedness Plans with completed WASH components	MINOR GAPS	All Karamoja districts, except for the new one of Napak, have draft EPR plans with WASH components.
Five districts with functional systems for O&M of water facilities	MINOR GAPS	The Karamoja districts have functional community based maintenance systems for O&M, with management committees from grassroots and technical backup at district level. However there is a lack of spare parts across the districts, with no outlets for communities access. Karamoja Agro-pastoralist Development Program (KADP) is

		supporting an outlet in Nakapiripirit for communities to access spare parts.
100% of sub-counties with fully trained, equipped and functional hand pump mechanics	ON TRACK	All Karamoja districts have hand pump mechanics at all sub counties, and all mechanics have access to equipment for installation and maintenance at sub county level.