

## CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: CCCM CLUSTER 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 2008.

ON TRACK: Target already met or expected to be met during 2008
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 2008

### CAP 2008 GOAL: SAVING LIVES by providing emergency assistance where required and ensuring rapid response capacity in emergency situations

TARGET INDICATOR	ACTION REQUIRED
Number of camps where the system of Camp Coordination and Camp Management is established	<b>On Track:</b> CCCM sets clear priority area of intervention and duly covered by camp managers in such camps. Should needs arise, they will be covered by members of CCCM (not necessarily residential type but by visits) March 2008 update: CM in Gulu and Amuru districts has been established in 42 camps out of 60 existing camps including decongestion camps. Amuru/Soroti 17 out of 61 sites and Kitgum is all covered with 19 camps by camp management
Number of partnerships formed in areas where there is no camp management	<b>On Track:</b> In areas where there is no CM, UNHCR and CCCM partners monitors and advocates by direct observation. Usual referral to clusters, district and service providers apply also for these areas where no CM is established. March 08 update: In Lango, stake holder consultative meeting was held to address the needs of durable solutions for those (former) IDPs staying at the former IDP camp sites.
Number of humanitarian gaps identified and reported to the relevant clusters/actors	<b>On Track:</b> Reporting humanitarian identified gaps monthly to the clusters and district technical heads and CAO. (+ additional ad hoc reporting in the middle of the month when required). Jan to March 08 update: humanitarian gap matrix is shared at head of cluster meetings at the district level
Number of responses to humanitarian gaps which are addressed within reasonable timeframe agreed with relevant clusters	<b>Minor Gaps:</b> Difficult to quantify responses. In general it would be fair to say that responses are very slow. Need to provide prompt feedback especially wat san, education and health. March 2008 update: continuous dialogue and priority setting with other clusters continues
Number of standardised tools agreed upon and utilised for CCCM in Uganda	<b>On Track:</b> District priority is set in Gulu/Amuru, Kitgum, Pader while assistance for remaining caseload is discussed in Lira. Durable solutions assessment tool. Camp Phase out guidelines. Camp Based Workbook.RMC.
Number of trainings conducted	<b>On Track:</b> One workshop in each district / consultative meeting in each district and monthly CCCM meetings.

### CAP 2008 GOAL: FACILITATING RECOVERY by promoting durable solutions and re-establishment of livelihoods, including disaster preparedness measures

Number of closed camps transformed into viable communities	<b>On Track:</b> March 08 update: Lango - as of 31 march, all IDP camps are closed and camp phase out activities taken place. No closed camps as of yet in Gulu and Amuru Districts. Pilot project in Lalogi subcounty (Gulu) potential for phasing out 3 camps in the next 2 months. In Amuru District 3 camps have been identified for phase out.
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# MAPPING OF PRIORITY GAPS

**Cluster: Camp Coordination and Camp Management**

**Quarter 1, 2008**

District	Sub-County	Description of Priority Gap	Potential Partner/s	Estimated Cost (USD)
Kitgum	All sub counties	Sanitation - Camp and return areas		
Kitgum	All sub counties	Water - establishment of additional water points in return areas and rehabilitation/maintenance of the existing ones	District, community, WASH Cluster	
Kitgum	All sub counties	Construction and rehabilitation of health facilities/procurement of health equipment/recruitment and training of health staff and provision of accommodation	District, community, Health Cluster	
Kitgum	All sub counties	Inaccessibility to return locations - poor roads	District & NGOs	
Kitgum	All sub counties	Shelter and support to PSNs/EVIs	District, UNHCR and Implementing partners.	
Kitgum	All sub counties	Rehabilitation of camps to be turned in to viable community	Joint venture by all stakeholders	
Kitgum	All sub counties	Education - recruitment of additional teachers/schools and teachers house construction		
Kitgum	All sub counties	Capacity building for local administrators on data collection	UNHCR	
Kitgum	All sub counties	Support and strengthening of community structures in participation on decision making	UNHCR and Implementing partners	
Kitgum	All sub counties	Strengthen coordination efforts at all levels	District, OCHA and UNHCR	
Gulu and Amuru Districts	All subcounties in Gulu and Amuru Districts.	Latrine filling and environmental projects for land rehabilitation for 30 camps.	Camp Management partners AVSI, DRC, NRC and ARC. Districts.	Difficult to quantify at this moment however rough estimation \$300,000
Gulu and Amuru Districts	All subcounties in Gulu and Amuru Districts.	Sufficient resources to continue community roads	DRC, ACTED and possibly other actors.	\$500,000.00
AMURU		Inadequate mine action. Advocate for mine action, demining	AVSI	200 000
AMURU	Pabbo	Insufficient shelter materials to support the return process ( bush fires). Lack of basic and social services to support return. Community roads are inaccessible, inadequate functional health units. Poor structures (classrooms, sanitation etc) and lack of	NRC, UNHCR	1000 000
Amuru	Atiak	Continued UXO/Mine clearance and increased SPC presence to control the increased banditry on Juba road	ARC, Mine Action Team	\$1,100.00
AMURU	Lamogi	Inadequate access to justice and civilian law enforcement. Most LCI and LCII courts are none functional. Lack of basic services to support the process of return and resettlement in areas of origin. Insufficient shelter materials to support the process of	NRC	300 000
AMURU	Amuru	Difficulties for PSN/EVI to achieve durable solution as most of them cannot return to their villages of origin or villages of preference. They need to be supported in hut construction, acquisition of land for the land less, provision of transport, etc. et	NRC	500 000
Gulu District	Bobo, Bunga pira, Ongako, Koro.	HIV/AIDS sensitisation and targeted programmes for both camps and areas of return.	DRC	
Gulu District	Bobo, Bunga pira, Ongako, Koro.	Appropriate sanitation (ie rubbish disposal) and lack of social infrastructure ie schools and facilities.	DRC	
Gulu		Capacity Building: Public Information on Government and District policies. Amuru District does not have a PIO. Gulu District PIO is absent from duties.	UNHCR and Districts	
Gulu	Palaro	Rehabilitation and construction of return area infrastructure, especially nursery schools, extra classrooms and latrine stanches	ARC	\$2,100.00
Gulu	Paicho	Opening of community roads w/ bridges/culverts to increase SPC access	ARC	\$1,900.00

District	Sub-County	Description of Priority Gap	Potential Partner/s	Estimated Cost (USD)
Gulu	Patiko	Opening of community roads w/ bridges/culverts to increase SPC access (currently NO SPC access to return sites/high level of bribery)	ARC	\$2,500.00
Gulu	Awach	Minor to major repairs on return site infrastructure including health centers, boreholes and schools	ARC	\$3,200.00
Gulu	Lamogi	Opening of community roads w/ bridges/culverts to increase SPC access	ARC	\$1,200.00
Gulu	Alero	Support (recruitment, training, supervision) to the Parish-based committees, especially the development committee, the land committee and the security committee. Many issues of SPC non-access and mines/UXOs	ARC, Alero S/c	\$1,000.00
Gulu	Koch Goma	Increased SPC presence and supervision - there have been many arbitrary arrests from return sites, FOM issues. Mines/UXOs also continue to be a threat.	ARC, Mine Action Team, OHCHR	\$1,750.00
Gulu	Purongo	Training and ongoing follow-up of LC IIs regarding the issue of land disputes	ARC and NRC	\$500.00
Gulu	Anaka	Facilitating the return, integration or resettlement of EVIs	ARC	\$5,750.00
Lira/Oyam/ Apac	All sub counties	Provision of Services in the area of return		
Lira/Oyam/ Apac	All sub counties	staffing in education and health service sector - some area has only 20% of the required staffing on the ground. Facility may be available but no staffing in most of the return areas	Govt of Uganda - under PRDP	
Lira/Oyam/ Apac	All sub counties	Water - establishment of additional water points in return areas and rehabilitation/maintenance of the existing ones	District, community, NGO s and UNICEF	
Lira/Oyam/ Apac	All sub counties	Provision of assistance for those remaining in the former IDP camp sites		
Lira/Oyam/ Apac	All sub counties	Shelter and support to PWSNs/EVIs through clan system	New task force is formed in Lira to address this issue	
Lira/Oyam/ Apac	All sub counties	Rehabilitation of camps to be turned in to viable community	Joint venture by all stakeholders	
Lira/Oyam/ Apac	All sub counties	Capacity building for local administrators for sustainable return/development based on the parish approach for former IDP camp sites		
Lira/Oyam/ Apac	All sub counties	Support and strengthening of community structures in participation on decision making	Govt of Uganda - under PRDP	
Lira/Oyam/ Apac	All sub counties	Strengthen PRDP with clear priority communicated to all sub counties and partners	Govt of Uganda - under PRDP	
Lira/Oyam/ Apac	All sub counties	Development partners to be attracted to Lango sub region,	Govt of Uganda - under PRDP	
Lira/Oyam/ Apac	All sub counties	Revival of GIL (UNDP is absent) and Early Recovery	Govt of Uganda - under PRDP	

## CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: COORDINATION 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 2008.

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**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 2008

The humanitarian community has made firm progress on consolidating reform for better humanitarian operations and further enhancing conditions for return. The Parish Approach of last year was further developed with a cluster policy for implementation. Cluster plans for phase out and absorption into the government's Sector Working Groups at both district and national levels are in development. Dialogue with the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Finance have been progressing on how humanitarian action transitions into recovery and development. Herein, the cluster approach is expected to adapt for the forecasted humanitarian period remaining. Jointly with government apparatus, enhanced coordination structures in Karamoja are now being established. Security incidents remain at an acceptable level and have not impacted on humanitarian access, and fruitful discussions on security in Karamoja have been held. Disaster response preparedness activities have included a Floods lessons learnt workshop and report; full risk profiling for disasters; Also, draft cluster preparedness plans are under way; as is the inter-cluster contingency planning. Stronger emphasis on Karamoja will occur from the second quarter.

### CAP 2008 GOAL: SAVING LIVES by providing emergency assistance where required and ensuring rapid response capacity in emergency situations

**Objective: Consolidate humanitarian reform in order to ensure appropriate humanitarian preparedness and response to emergency situations. Provide security for humanitarian operations in conflict and disaster areas**

TARGET INDICATOR	ACTION REQUIRED
Number of local and international NGOs and local authorities involved in cluster coordination at field level and national level	<b>Minor Gaps:</b> In Acholi and Lango districts cluster leadership remains with district authorities, with excellent participation from the humanitarian community. At national level Ministry officials attend the majority of cluster meetings and humanitarian participation is strong. In Karamoja, most cluster groups have not been established at a District level with the exception of Food Security and Livelihoods and the Health cluster in Moroto. There is an insufficient critical mass of NGOs in 3 of the 5 districts in Karamoja. Moreover, a number of Districts have a chronic shortage of professional staff. As an alternative to a District model, Regional and sub-regional coordination structures may be established by May 2008 to bring together the districts and UN and NGO representatives in Karamoja.
Number of months where monitoring reports of cluster progress towards CAP goals at both operational and strategic/impact level submitted to the IASC	<b>On Track:</b> The first quarterly impact monitoring was submitted on time for the first Quarter of 2008
% of NGO partners satisfied with assistance provided by OCHA	Unable to monitor. A survey will be conducted during quarter 2
% of sub-regions covered by the CAP and new emergency settings where the cluster system is operational	<b>Minor gaps:</b> The Acholi sub-region is well covered by the CAP. For the Teso and Lango sub-regions, not all the needs have corresponding projects in the CAP. In Karamoja gaps are more evident: 100% of food security needs have been appealed for but only 20% of health needs are covered by CAP projects and there is either no or limited coverage in other sectors. It is hoped that this situation can be rectified in the Mid Year Review
Number of inter-cluster assessments conducted	<b>On Track:</b> 3 inter-agency assessments have taken place in Karamoja, in regards to re-settlement assistance in Moroto. In Acholi-land, inter-cluster assessments have begun in Gulu district to establish needs to be met for the implementation of Durable Solutions for IDPs, and this project will be expanded to Kitgum and Pader districts in Quarter 2.
Larger areas being accessed without military escort	<b>Major Gaps:</b> More timely and reliable information would, for example, end the requirement for compulsory military escorts in areas of potential Karamajong raids. The CAP project for strengthening the humanitarian communication system has not been funded and thus not yet implemented, and this should be a priority if we are to improve humanitarian access.
Number of security incidents against humanitarian workers	<b>Minor Gaps:</b> The general security situation is improving over previous years and security coordination cells are now functioning to cover all at-risk areas. However the proposed communication system would further enhance the improvements in this area.
Improvement in security training and awareness	<b>On track:</b> A full-time security officer has now been deployed in Kampala and is working on supporting this objective.
Greater penetration of humanitarian activities	<b>On track:</b> The humanitarian community is able to move freely in all areas of Northern Uganda. The newly established Security Cell in Moroto is also greatly assisting humanitarian operations in the Karamoja region.

### CAP 2008 GOAL: FACILITATING RECOVERY by promoting durable solutions and re-establishment of livelihoods, including disaster preparedness measures

**Objective: Create favourable conditions for the clusters to respond to requirements for achieving durable solutions and re-establishment of livelihoods. Support the creation of a rapid response focal point. Strengthening the Office of the Resident Coordinator**

TARGET INDICATOR	ACTION REQUIRED
Number of emergency situations pre-identified via risk analysis	<b>On Track:</b> A comprehensive disaster risk analysis was conducted during the Disaster Preparedness Workshop in late March. In Karamoja, the food security analysis has been comprehensive and supported by nutrition surveys. Further work is required in protection particularly in response to cattle raiding activities.
Number of emergency situations where a contingency plan existed and was implemented	<b>Major Gaps:</b> Contingency plans for major disaster and other risks will be updated during the second Quarter, with a special emphasis on an inter-cluster floods contingency plan. In Karamoja new District Disaster Preparedness Plans will be developed by August 2008
Number of clusters with overall emergency response preparedness plans	<b>On Track:</b> The WASH cluster has now developed a disaster preparedness plan focusing on floods response, and the Health, Nutrition HIV/AIDS cluster has an emergency preparedness plan for both cholera and meningitis. Other clusters will finalise preparedness plans early in the second quarter. A plan for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action Priority 5 (Preparedness for Effective Response at All Levels) is currently in draft, and is hoped to be finalised and taken forward under OPM leadership by the end of Quarter 2.
Number of clusters with functioning linkages with recovery and development actors and state authorities	<b>Minor Gaps:</b> All clusters are chaired by District Department Heads at district level, and report through the District Departments to each DDMC, and thus to the CAO. At national level, all clusters have active participation from Line Ministry staff. Linkages between clusters and national sector working groups are beginning, although some of the sector groups are not currently functional. Understanding of cluster work by recovery and development actors however remains poor. More advocacy on this is needed. In Karamoja, Health in Moroto and Food Security in the region have established linkages to District structures. Linkages in other clusters can only be developed with the establishment of regional/sub-regional coordination structures from May 2008
Number of RC's offices opened	<b>Unable to Meet Target:</b> A review of this strategy to transfer coordination from OCHA to the RC's office will be undertaken at Mid Year Review.
Number of districts in which RC's Office has replaced OCHA as main facilitator of district coordination mechanisms	See above.

# MAPPING OF PRIORITY GAPS

Coordination

Quarter 1, 2008

District	Sub-County	Description of Priority Gap	Potential Partner/s	Estimated Cost (USD)
Acholi-land	All	Mapping and information management services for humanitarian organisations in northern Uganda - funding for period June to December 2008.	CarteONG	\$125,000
National		Establishment of an "All Inclusive" radio communication network for the humanitarian community in Uganda, to support better access in Uganda through the provision of more effective real-time information and tracking.	UNDSS	\$300,000
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$425,000</b>

## CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: EDUCATION CLUSTER PROGRESS CHART

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The Education Cluster Work Plan for 2008 has been developed with the input of key partners at national and district levels. Priorities and strategies are aligned with a broader-based sectoral approach which bridges the humanitarian/development divide, thus easing the transition from emergency to early recovery. At district level there have been a number of significant achievements during the Quarter. However, issues with data collection have made it difficult to draw concrete conclusions about some of the interventions in many locations. For example, Go Back to School (GBS) campaigns appear to have been successful but only the five districts of Lango sub region can demonstrate this statistically (17% increase in enrolment for both boys and girls). Such increases have been facilitated by provision of the following sorts of items by a variety of partners: construction of both permanent and semi-permanent classrooms and rehabilitation of existing classrooms; teachers' and pupils' desks; teacher housing; latrines and water points; scholastic materials; stationery; school in a box and recreation kits; and scholarships.

Additionally, a variety of training activities have been conducted, including for school managers, teachers and NFE teachers. Support for ECD, NFE and secondary is quite limited compared to primary education. By far the largest constraint, however, is that increasing enrolments have placed even greater stress on an already overburdened system with classrooms bursting at the seams and high teacher:pupil ratios (e.g. 1:120 in Amuru). In some districts (e.g. Amuru), 20 primary schools of the 53 expected to return have refused to return due to lack of facilities, and others have sent their children back to IDP camps due to the superior facilities.

### CAP 2008 GOAL: SAVING LIVES by providing emergency assistance where required and ensuring rapid response capacity in emergency

**To restore normalcy in the lives of children and young people and provide safe access to and improved quality of education (including early learning, formal and non-formal education opportunities)**

TARGET INDICATOR	ACTION REQUIRED
% increase in enrolment (by gender in IDP camps)	No report this Quarter
Pupil: classroom ratio (in IDP camps)	
Pupil: stance ratio (by gender in IDP camps)	
% increase in children with disabilities accessing basic education services (by gender in IDP camps)	
% of children accessing continued schooling (disaggregated by sub-county and sex)	

### CAP 2008 GOAL: FACILITATING RECOVERY by promoting durable solutions and re-establishment of livelihoods, including disaster

**To restore normalcy in the lives of children and young people, provide safe access and improved quality of education (including early learning, formal and non-formal education opportunities)**

% increase in enrolment (by gender in return areas, Karamoja and at ECD centres, formal primary education, NFE)	<p><b>Major Gaps:</b> <i>Gulu:</i> Many schools are lacking in their return areas and additional assistance is needed if they are to return and for those who have already returned. Some parents in Lalogi sub-county, for example, have sent their children back to IDP camp schools due to the lack of resources and buildings/shelter in original sites. WFP endured a pipe line break which caused them some problems with school feeding. Poor community support and mobilization for construction projects. Logistics costs are often very high due to the scattered nature of schools. Teacher pupil ratio is still worrying. Stance levels average 1:169 - primary (range = 1:49 in Lira to 1:644 in Amolatar)</p> <p>In terms of construction, price increases have increased the costs endured by the contractor and caused budgets to be quickly outdated. Difficult to meet class teachers at school due to high teacher absence. Challenges with construction due to delay by contractors and the weather effecting electricity. The support given is not enough and there is dire need for girls changing rooms and facilities in schools. <i>Amuru:</i> Lack of adequate learning facilities at return sites: Out of 53 schools where District expected to return in February, only 33 schools managed to return. Community people of the remaining 20 schools denied to be shifted to the original sites, due to the lack of learning facilities at the returned sites. Concerns were also raised related to "transfer fee" that some schools were charging on parents.</p> <p>Additional 259 classrooms and 245 teachers' houses, and 900 latrine stances are needed. It was reported that some returned population have already sent their children back to the IDP camps for better schools. The schools in the IDP camps are reported to be overcrowded. Slow progress of registration data collection for 2008: Only approximately 20 schools submitted the school enrollment data to District Education Office. Lack of teachers: High pupil: teacher ratio (1:90). Reluctance of teachers to go back to the return sites: Lack of appropriate facilities, including their housing facilities, is discouraging teachers from going back to the returned sites, affecting children's learning. <i>Lango:</i> None of the Lango districts has a functional NFE programme at the moment. 17% total increase in formal primary enrolment levels in Lango Subregion (17% female)</p>
Pupil: classroom ratio (in return areas, Karamoja and at ECD centres, formal primary education, NFE centres)	
Pupil: stance ratio (by gender and (return areas, Karamoja and at ECD centres, formal primary education, NFE centres)	
% increase in female teachers (in primary schools in IDP camps, return areas, Karamoja)	
% increase in children with disabilities accessing basic education services (by gender in IDP camps, return areas, Karamoja)	

# MAPPING OF PRIORITY GAPS

**Cluster: Education**

**Quarter 1, 2008**

District	Sub-County	Description of Priority Gap	Potential Partner/s	Estimated Cost (USD)
Oyam	Otwal	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 17 primary schools	Light Force, MEMISA	
Oyam	Otwal	Construction/renovation of teachers' houses in 17 primary schools	Light Force, MEMISA	
Oyam	Otwal	Provision of pupils' desks to 17 primary schools	ASB	
Oyam	Iceme	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 5 primary schools	ACTED, FIDA/PCU	
Oyam	Iceme	Construction/renovation of teachers' houses in 10 primary schools	ACTED, FIDA/PCU	
Oyam	Iceme	Provision of desks for pupils in 10 schools	ASB	
Oyam	Minakulu	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 5 primary schools	TSA, ACTED	
Oyam	Minakulu	Construction/renovation of teachers' houses in 12 primary schools	FIDA/PCU	
Oyam	Minakulu	Provision of pupils' desks to 12 primary schools	ASB	
Oyam	Ngai	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 5 primary schools	TSA, ACTED	
Oyam	Ngai	Construction/renovation of teachers' houses in 10 primary schools	FIDA/PCU	
Oyam	Ngai	Provision of pupils' desks to 10 primary schools	ASB	
Oyam	Ngai			
Apac	Aboke	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 6 primary schools	ACTED	
Apac	Aboke	Construction/renovation of teachers' houses in 6 primary schools	FIDA/PCU	
Apac	Aboke	Provision of pupils' desks to 6 primary schools	ASB	
Apac	Alito	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 10 primary schools	Light Force, MEMISA	
Apac	Alito	Construction/renovation of teachers' houses in 10 primary schools	Light Force, MEMISA	
Apac	Alito	Provision of pupils' desks to 10 primary schools	Light Force, MEMISA	
Lira	Adwari	Provision of desks to 3 primary schools	SCIU, Samaritan's Purse	
Lira	Adwari	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 3 primary schools	SCIU, Samaritan's Purse	
Lira	Okwang	Provision of desks to 3 primary schools	SCIU, Samaritan's Purse	
Lira	Okwang	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 3 primary schools	SCIU, Samaritan's Purse	
Lira	Okwang	Construction of teachers' houses in 3 primary schools	SCIU, Samaritan's Purse, UN-Habitat	
Lira	Olilim	Provision of desks to 3 primary schools	SCIU, Samaritan's Purse	
Lira	Olilim	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 3 primary schools	SCIU, Samaritan's Purse	
Lira	Olilim	Construction of teachers' houses in 3 primary schools	SCIU, Samaritan's Purse, UN-Habitat	
Lira	Orum	Provision of desks to 3 primary schools	SCIU, Samaritan's Purse	
Lira	Orum	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 3 primary schools	SCIU, Samaritan's Purse	

District	Sub-County	Description of Priority Gap	Potential Partner/s	Estimated Cost (USD)
Lira	Orum	Construction of teachers' houses in 3 primary schools	SCIU, Samaritan's Purse, UN-Habitat	
Lira	Omoro	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 5 schools	FIDA/PCU, TSA, SCIU	
Lira	Omoro	Construction of teachers' houses in 5 schools	FIDA/PCU, TSA, SCIU	
Lira	Omoro	Provision of desks for pupils in 5 schools	FIDA/PCU, TSA, SCIU	
Lira				
Lira	Amugu	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 7 schools	FIDA/PCU, TSA	
Lira		Construction of teachers' houses in 7 schools	FIDA/PCU, TSA	
Lira	Aloi	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 6 schools		
Lira	Aloi	Construction of teachers' houses in 6 schools		
Lira	Aloi	Provision of desks for pupils in 6 schools		
Lira	Abako	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 5 schools		
Lira	Abako	Construction of teachers' houses in 5 schools		
Lira	Abako	Provision of desks for pupils in 5 schools		
Lira	Apala	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 5 schools		
Lira	Apala	Construction of teachers' houses in 5 schools		
Lira	Apala	Provision of desks for pupils in 5 schools		
Lira	Ogur	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 11 schools	Light Force, MEMISA	
Lira	Ogur	Construction of teachers' houses in 11 schools	Light Force, MEMISA	
Lira	Ogur	Provision of desks for pupils in 11 schools	Light Force, MEMISA	
Lira	Aromo	Rehabilitation of classrooms in 12 schools	Light Force, MEMISA	
Lira	Aromo	Construction of teachers' houses in 12 schools	Light Force, MEMISA	
Lira	Aromo	Provision of desks for pupils in 12 schools	Light Force, MEMISA	
Kaberamaido	Anyara	Completion of 4 NURP classrooms in Kaberpila P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$18,250
Kaberamaido	Anyara	Completion of 5 NURP classrooms & 4 SFG classrooms in Anyara Moru P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$16,200
Kaberamaido	Anyara	Completion of library in Ogwolo P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$1,260
Kaberamaido	Anyara	Construction of 4 classrooms in Ongoromo community P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$141,176
Kaberamaido	Otuboi	Completion of a 4 classroom block & office in Kaburuburu P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$16,135
Kaberamaido	Otuboi	Completion of a 4 classroom block & office in Adongkwero P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$6,961
Kaberamaido	Otuboi	Completion of 7 PAPSCA classrooms in Apapai-otuboi P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$22,417
Kaberamaido	Otuboi	Completion of 8 SDDP classrooms in Ousia P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$11,765
Kaberamaido	Otuboi	Renovation of 2 classroom blocks in Lwala Girls P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$11,765
Kaberamaido	Otuboi	Completion of 1 NURP classrooms in Amukurat P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$4,505
Kaberamaido	Otuboi	Construction of 1 Teachers house in Amukurat P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$6,184
Kaberamaido	Otuboi	Construction of a 5 stance latrine in Amukurat P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$1,155
Kaberamaido	Kalaki	Completion of 7 classrooms in Katiti P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$10,150
Kaberamaido	Kalaki	Construction of a 7 classroom block in Kakure P/s	PRDP/UNICEF	\$67,059
Kaberamaido	Kalaki	Completion of 4 classrooms with an office in Kakure P/S.	PRDP/UNICEF	\$3,220
Kaberamaido	Kalaki	Completion of 1 teachers house in Kakure P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$615
Kaberamaido	Kalaki	Completion of 1 teachers pit latrine in Kakure P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$588
Kaberamaido	Kalaki	Completion of 4 SDDP classrooms in Oyalem P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$3,165
Kaberamaido	Kalaki	Completion of 7 PAPSCA classrooms in Kakere P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$28,151
Kaberamaido	Kalaki	Construction of 4 teachers houses in Kakere P/s	PRDP/UNICEF	\$52,153
Kaberamaido	Kalaki	Completion of 4 SDDP classrooms in Kadinya P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$13,771
Kaberamaido	Kalaki	Renovation of a 7 classroom block in Kalaki P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$12,229
Kaberamaido	Kalaki	Completion of 9 classrooms in Kakuya P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$33,280
Kaberamaido	Kalaki	Supply of 440, 3-seater desks to schools. 80(Odongai), 160(Oyalem), 40 @ in (Kakure, Opungure, Osudo, Ogolai & Ogongora)	PRDP/UNICEF	\$22,000
Kaberamaido	Bululu	Completion of a 3 classroom block and 1 head teachers house in Ipenet P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$5,816
Kaberamaido	Bululu	Completion of 5 classrooms in Kibimo P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$9,253
Kaberamaido	Bululu	Completion of 4 stance pit latrine in Kibimo P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$2,120
Kaberamaido	Bululu	Completion of 5 classrooms in Alomet P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$17,710
Kaberamaido	Bululu	completion of 9 SDDP classrooms in Kachilo P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$8,585
Kaberamaido	Bululu	Completion of 7 classrooms in Bululu P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$16,224

District	Sub-County	Description of Priority Gap	Potential Partner/s	Estimated Cost (USD)
Kaberaido	Bululu	Construction of 2, 5 stance latrine in Bululu P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$8,824
Kaberaido	Ochero	Completion of 2 classroom block in Doya P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$13,735
Kaberaido	Ochero	Installation of rain water tank and gutters in Doya P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$745
Kaberaido	Ochero	Completion of 7 classrooms in Ochero P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$33,539
Kaberaido	Ochero	Construction of 2, 5 stance pit latrine in Ochero P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$3,400
Kaberaido	Ochero	Completion of a 4 classroom block in Kaburepoli P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$31,735
Kaberaido	Ochero	Completion of 7 classrooms in Acamidako P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$46,878
Kaberaido	Ochero	Construction of 2 teachers houses in each of the 4 schools (Bugoi, Doya, Ocan Oyere, Okola)	PRDP/UNICEF	\$104,306
Kaberaido	Ochero	Construction of 3 community schools (Awelu, Apai & Kodekere)	PRDP/UNICEF	\$423,529
Kaberaido	Ochero	Supply of 300, 3 seater desks to Acamidako(100), Okola(100), and Akampala(100).	PRDP/UNICEF	\$15,000
Kaberaido	Kobulubulu	Completion of 1 teachers house in Katinge P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$6,574
Kaberaido	Kobulubulu	Completion of 3 classrooms in Katinge P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$12,475
Kaberaido	Kobulubulu	Construction of 5 stance latrines in Katinge P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$3,121
Kaberaido	Kobulubulu	Completion of 8 NURP classrooms in Abata P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$18,246
Kaberaido	Kobulubulu	Completion of 4 classroom block in Kalyamese P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$3,783
Kaberaido	Kobulubulu	Completion of 4 classroom block in Opiu P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$15,396
Kaberaido	Kobulubulu	Construction of 2 teachers houses each in Abata and Ogobai P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$26,076
Kaberaido	Kobulubulu	Construction of 4 classrooms in Kakado community P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$141,174
Kaberaido	Kobulubulu	Construction of a girls dormitory in Kobulubulu sec. school	PRDP/UNICEF	\$141,174
Kaberaido	Kobulubulu	Construction of a staff house in Kobulubulu S.S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$13,038
Kaberaido	Kaberaido	Completion of a 4 classroom block in Alem P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$10,752
Kaberaido	Kaberaido	Completion of a 2 classroom block in Gwetom P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$9,765
Kaberaido	Kaberaido	Renovation of administration block in Kaberaido P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$11,559
Kaberaido	Kaberaido	Completion of a 4 classroom block in Kaberaido P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$16,223
Kaberaido	Kaberaido	Renovation of head teachers house in Kaberaido P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$13,804
Kaberaido	Kaberaido	Completion of 5 classrooms in Aturigalin P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$15,053
Kaberaido	Kaberaido	Completion of 5 classrom block, office & store in Oyama P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$35,588
Kaberaido	Kaberaido	Construction of 2, 5 stance pit latrines in Abirabira P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$8,823
Kaberaido	Alwa	Completion of 8 classrooms in Apele P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$35,122
Kaberaido	Alwa	Completion of 6 classrooms in Alwa P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$25,493
Kaberaido	Alwa	Completion of 5 stance LGDP latrine in Alwa P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$506
Kaberaido	Alwa	Completion of 4 PAPSCA classroom block in Oyama-Eolu P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$26,693
Kaberaido	Alwa	Renovation of 4 classroom block in Omarai P/S	PRDP/UNICEF	\$35,124
Kaberaido	Alwa	Construction of Odingoi ECD center	PRDP/UNICEF	\$141,174
				<b>\$2,012,289</b>

## CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: EMERGENCY NFIs 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 2008.

	ON TRACK: Target already met or expected to be met during 2008
	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 2008

Emergency NFI interventions this quarter have focused on camp fire response in Acholi land, and all associated NFI needs have been met.

**CAP 2008 GOAL: SAVING LIVES** by providing emergency assistance where required and ensuring rapid response capacity in emergency situations

**To reduce the impact of population displacement by ensuring that basic products and shelters are provided efficiently and promptly, in order to provide basic, appropriate living conditions for the vulnerable households affected**

TARGET INDICATOR	ACTION REQUIRED
Percentage of vulnerable households who have received a basic package of essential supplies and emergency shelter	<b>On Track:</b> Emergency situations this period have focused on fires in IDP camps. NFI needs arising from those fire situations have so far been consistently met.
Percentage of vulnerable households who have received a basic package of essential supplies during population movement	N/A
Percentage of households assisted who have used and kept emergency shelters and non-food items one month after distribution (three months after for returnees)	<b>On Track:</b> As with previous periods, IDPs affected by camp fires do retain the NFI package they receive in distributions.

## CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: FSAL CLUSTER 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 2008.

	ON TRACK: Target already met or expected to be met during 2008
	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 2008

The operational approach was successfully changed from free seed distribution to the voucher system, seed fair and quality seed multiplication. The Farmer Field School approach (FFS) was also promoted with more than 500 FFS groups established by over ten NGOs. Software for mapping and reporting interventions by season exists as a coordination tool and the cluster meetings provide a platform for information sharing, policy dissemination, and decision making. The agriculture sector assisted 377,055 out of 749,660 households (50% of the planned CAP 2008 target) with agricultural inputs and training. The food aid sector distributed 29,796 metric tons of food to over 1.3 million food insecure people in Teso, Acholi, Karamoja and refugee in West Nile and the South-west. These interventions include the emergency response to the Teso floods. A food assistance phase off strategy for the IDPs has also been drafted. A Crop and Flood Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) was conducted in the floods affected areas while the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) approach was used to assess the drought in Karamoja. The agriculture sector has an overall funding gap of 50%, and the variation in funding schedules among the clusters members is also a challenge to coordination.

**CAP 2008 GOAL: SAVING LIVES by providing emergency assistance where required and ensuring rapid response capacity in emergency situations**

**To support, stabilise and improve the food security and livelihoods of households affected by conflict and disasters**

TARGET INDICATOR	ACTION REQUIRED
% fall in GFD caseload	<b>Minor Gaps:</b> The largest reduction in the GFD caseload is expected after the main harvest later this year. However, if there is any problem with food production in these areas, the cluster might not be able to meet its target. <b>Action:</b> There is need for continuous monitoring of the situation.
% of households in the remaining caseload reached with GFD	<b>Major Gaps:</b> Currently, there are some gaps, but the greatest concern is the cluster's ability to meet these needs in the coming months, due to resource constraints and pipeline breaks. <b>Action:</b> FSAL cluster must make a strong case for the necessary resources based on the results of high-quality food security assessments.
Number of families assisted with GFD	Same as above.
Number of households assisted with food return packages	<b>Major Gaps:</b> There may not be sufficient resources to provide a three-month ration at one time due to pipeline issues. Moreover, the use of return packages is now under review as part of the development of the 'Food Assistance Phase-Off Strategy for the North'. <b>Action:</b> A decision must be made on whether to provide return packages or pursue a different strategy.
Number of refugees, IDPs and host community households reached with basic agricultural and livestock packages	<b>Major Gaps:</b> It may not be possible to provide the necessary packages due to resource constraints. <b>Action:</b> The cluster may need to intensify its resource mobilization efforts specifically for agricultural and livestock support.
Number of households reached with more extensive packages (including skill development, voucher systems)	Same as above.
Number of households assisted with FFA/CFW	<b>Minor Gaps</b>
Number of households having improved and diversified their production capacities	<b>Major Gaps:</b> There is still a great need for support to help diversify production, especially in Karamoja. <b>Action:</b> Cluster will focus on identifying NGOs and donors willing to support activities in underserved areas.
Number of sudden-onset crises responded to within one month	<b>On Track</b>
% of emergency caseload assisted	<b>Minor Gaps</b>

**CAP 2008 GOAL: FACILITATING RECOVERY by promoting durable solutions and re-establishment of livelihoods, including disaster preparedness measures**

**To support, stabilise and improve the food security and livelihoods of households recovering from conflict and natural disasters**

% fall in GFD caseload	N/A
% of households in the remaining caseload reached with GFD	N/A
Number of families assisted with GFD	N/A
Number of households reached with basic agricultural and livestock packages	<b>Minor Gaps</b>
Number of households reached with more extensive packages (including skill development, voucher systems)	<b>Major Gaps:</b> It may not be possible to provide the necessary packages due to resource constraints. <b>Action:</b> The cluster may need to intensify its resource mobilization efforts specifically for agricultural and livestock support.
Number of households assisted with CFW/FFW	<b>Major Gap:</b> As communities begin to return, especially in Acholi, there is a need to support them in re-establishing livelihoods and community assets. <b>Action:</b> The cluster needs increase its capacity to scale up CFW and to identify resources for FFW activities.
Number of early warning systems developed	<b>Major Gaps:</b> Some progress has been made on early warning systems through the BSF project in Karamoja and Teso, but there are gaps in other areas. <b>Action:</b> The FSAL will hope to scale up the early warning system activities in Karamoja and Teso region and introduce them, where possible, to other locations.
Number of households having improved and diversified their production capacities	<b>Major Gaps:</b> There is still a great need for support to help diversify production, especially in Karamoja. <b>Action:</b> Cluster will focus on identifying NGOs and donors willing to support activities in underserved areas.

# MAPPING OF PRIORITY GAPS

**Cluster: Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods**

**Quarter 1, 2008**

District	Sub-County	Description of Priority Gap	Potential Partner/s	Estimated Cost (USD)
Teso region		Improve the capacity of farmers to make rational crop management decisions through creation of 20 FFS for returnees and IDPs	FAO	
Amuria and Kaberamaido		Establishment of income generating activities through fish farming	FAO	
Teso region		Post harvest activities: storage and processing of agricultural products for IDPs	FAO	
Teso region		Improved seed availability and infrastructure for IDPs through private sector enhancing voucher schemes	FAO	
Teso region		Support agricultural production and income generation for returnees through provision of livestock and animal traction	FAO	
Soroti, Amuria, Katakwi and Kaberamaido		Agricultural rehabilitation support activities for returnees communities	TEMEDO	
Katakwi and Amuria		Rehabilitation of access roads for returning communities	UNDP	
Katakwi and Amuria		Enhancement of livelihood opportunities for returnees and flood and water logging affected communities	UNDP	
Teso region		Improvement of information management capacity for the communities	UNDP	
Teso region		Establishment of disaster management plan and early warning system	UNDP	
Karamoja		Target is 100,000 HHs in need of farm tools, seeds , cuttings;		\$571,429
Karamoja		55,320 livestock owning families targeting livestock health package for 2,000,000 goats & sheep, 1,000,00 cattle, 10,000 camels		\$514,290
Karamoja	Assumptions:	Min. benefit level for 1 HH for crop production @10,000UGX for 1,000,000= 571,429 \$		
Karamoja	Assumptions:	Min benefit level for 1 Head of cattle is 500 UGX by 1m=500,000,000=285,714 \$		
Karamoja	Assumptions:	min. benefit for 1 Sheep/goat for 200UGX by 2m= 400,000 =228,571 \$		
Karamoja	Assumptions:	Based on Population projection by UBOS, the total Karamoja Population for 2008 is expected to be 1,472,492		
Apac	Aboke and Alito	Rehabilitation of community access roads through CFW	ACTED	\$330,000
Apac	Alito	Need for livestock and farmers empowerment in integrated production and pest management [IPPM], need for seeds. These will be solve through restocking, Farmers Field Schools, and seed fair.	ASB	
Oyam	Iceme, Ngai, Minakulu and Acaba	Rehabilitation of community access roads through CFW	ACTED	\$487,647
Oyam	Minakulu, Ngai	Poor production, insufficient access to productive resources [seeds, planting materials, tools, low utilization of productive resources and low animal ownership	ACF	
Oyam	Iceme, Ngai, Minakulu, Otwal and Acaba	Needs for seeds and tools and farmers empowerment in IPPM. Also need for restocking and improve household income. To be done FFS, seed fair, tools distribution, restocking, income generating activities and fuel saving stoves, Also going to do seed multipl	Fida International	
Oyam	Aber, Minakulu, Ngai, Otwal	Lack of opportunities for income generation and sustainable food production targeting returnees. Will be solve through provision of livestock, ploughs, training.	ACTED	\$131,385
Oyam		High rate of return of IDPs to their villages of origin which has caused increased access to land for improvement in food security; this has caused constraints in terms of land utilization and productivity couple with low purchasing power	GAA	\$600,000

District	Sub-County	Description of Priority Gap	Potential Partner/s	Estimated Cost (USD)
Lira		Need for IDPs to access gardens and social/ economic amenities. This will be done through FFA	WFP	
Lira		Long term conflict which has affected small scale agriculture especially women and out of school youths therefore they lack the required extension services, skills for labour intensive farming and necessary implements.	WFP	
Lira	Omoro and Amugo	Need for livestock and seeds to returnees. To be solve through restocking and seed fair	PU	
Lira	Apala, Abako Aloi	Need for livestock and farmers empowerment in integrated production and pest management [IPPM], need for seeds. These will be solve through restocking, Farmers Field Schools, and seed fair and income generating activities.	IRC	
Lira	Abako and Barr	Limited practical component of primary agricultural syllabus. need for suppliment for food for education program. This would neccisitate school gardening to provide fresh vegetables and friuts to complement dry food and provide skills to the pupils.	ASB	
Lira	Amac, Barr, Lira Municipality	Need for improving household income and livelihood, ehancing crop production. This will be done through income generating activities and organic agric- soil fertility management	Send a cow	
Lira	Amac, Adekokwok	Need for increasing production, need for environmental protection. This will be done through animal traction, fuel saving stoves and tree planting and nursery management.	CPAR	
Lira	Olilim	Limited practical component of primary agricultural syllabus. need for suppliment for food for education program. This would neccisitate school gardening to provide fresh vegetables and friuts to complement dry food and provide skills to the pupils.	Lango Diocese	
Lira	Olilim and Apala	Needs and tools for returnees. To be done through tools and seeds distribution	URCS	
Lira	Apala, Barr and Ogur	Needs for seeds and tools and farmers empowerment in IPPM. Also need for restocking and improve household income. To be done FFS, seed fair, tools distribution, restocking, income generating activities and fuel saving stoves, Also going to do seed multipl	Fida International	
Lira	Abako, Amugo, and Barr	Low level of production and inadequate self reliance of returnees. To be solve through support in terms of animals and crop production, post harvest handling techniques and income generating activities	ASB	
Lira		Limited food production capacity and live stock production, and marketing skills	COOPI	
Lira	Omoro, Olilim, and Orum	High rate of return of IDPs to their villages of origin which has caused increased access to land for improvement in food security; this has caused constraints in terms of land utilization and productivity couple with low purchasing power. Filling the gap	PU	\$800,000
Oyam and Apac		Lack of infrastructures, poor access to services and scarce employment opportunities. To be solve through community based quick impact projects	ASB	\$291,000
Apac, Lira, and Oyam		Massive trees cut around former camps. There is an increase need for poles to construct shelters, local infrastructures and fuel wood	FAO	
Apac/ Lira	Aboke, Alito and Apala, Aromo, Adwari, Okwang, Olilim, Orum and Ogur in Lira	Need for seeds to returnees and tree seedlings for environmental protection. This will be done through seed fairs and tree planting and nursery management.	ASPS/RALNUC	
Lango sub region		Limited coordination of activities with partners, limited monitoring and supervision of stakeholders in food security sector. FAO will facilitate formation of cluster plan of action, improving capacity of the sector working groups.	FAO	
Lango sub region		Movement of IDPs to their villages of origin which may result into increase access to agricultural land; so there is need to kick start the agricultural livelihood to minimise rising mulnutrition, food insecurity and vulnerability.	FAO	
Lango sub region		Movement of IDPs to their villages of origin which may result into increase access to agricultural land; so there is need to kick start the agricultural livelihood to minimise rising mulnutrition, food insecurity and vulnerability.	FAO	

District	Sub-County	Description of Priority Gap	Potential Partner/s	Estimated Cost (USD)
Lango sub region		Food insecurity at household level for their basic nutrition and dietary needs	WFP	
Lango sub region		Limited practical component of primary agricultural syllabus. need for suppliment for food for education program. This would neccisitate school gardening to provide fresh vegetables and friuts to complement dry food and provide skills to the pupils.	FAO/ WFP	
Kitgum	All Sub counties	Targeted food assistance for relief and recovery of displaced persons and vulnerable groups.	World Vision International and the District Local Government	
Kitgum	All Sub counties	Support voluntary return by return rations provision and recovery intervention through food based activities.	World Vision International and the District Local Government	
Kitgum	All Sub counties	Support to school agricultural and Nutrition education and the environment in schools in emergence situation	World Vision International and the District Local Government	
Kitgum	All Sub counties (particularly-Eastern Kitgum-Orom, Namokora, Omiya Anyima, Agoro)	Enhance of food security through provision of agricultural inputs (Seeds and Tools), Seed multiplication and support diversification of income generating activities( fish farming, bee keeping, Grinding Machines, Agro-forestry).	District Local Government, FSALC Partners	
Kitgum	All Sub counties	Agricultural capacity building through skills training for farmer groups (Capacity of rural farmers strengthened on best agricultural practices)	District Local Government	
Kitgum	All Sub counties	Rehabilitation/construction of community access roads/Infrastructure such as dips in support to IDP Return Process through labour intensive methods supported through FFA/W, CFW and voucher systems	District Local Government, FSALC Partners	
Kitgum	Palabek Kal/Ogili, Padibe East/West, Labongo Amida/Layamo, Kitgum Matidi	Partial funding or food security & livelihoods (agricultural production, income generating activities & environmental activities)	NRC	
Pader	All Sub counties	Targeted food assistance for relief and recovery of displaced persons and vulnerable groups.	World Vision International and the District Local Government	
Pader	All Sub counties	Support voluntary return by return rations provision and recovery intervention through food based activities.	World Vision International and the District Local Government	
Pader	All Sub counties	Support to school agricultural and Nutrition education and the environment in schools in emergence situation	World Vision International and the District Local Government	
	All Sub counties	Enhance of food security through provision of agricultural inputs (Seeds and Tools), Seed multiplication and support diversification of income generating activities( fish farming, bee keeping, Grinding Machines, Agro-forestry).	District Local Government, FSALC Patners	
Pader	All Sub counties	Agricultural capacity building through skills training for farmer groups (Capacity of rural farmers strengthened on best agricultural practices)	District Local Government	
Pader	All Sub counties	Rehabilitation/construction of community access roads/Infrastructure such as dips in support to IDP Return Process through labour intensive methods supported through FFA/W, CFW and voucher systems	District Local Government, FSALC Partners	
Pader	Atanga, Laguti	Partial funding or food security & livelihoods (agricultural production, income generating activities & environmental activities)	NRC	
Gulu and Amuru	All Sub-counties	Major gap in livestock/retocking program because of the limited resources to support the program, partners that are engaging in the program are doing it on small scale which is targeting small percentage of the population. If 20,000HHs can be supported	FAO, All food security and the District local government	

District	Sub-County	Description of Priority Gap	Potential Partner/s	Estimated Cost (USD)
Gulu and Amuru	All Sub-counties	Gap in provision of quality agricultural planting materials/inputs of commercial value	All food security partners and the District counterparts	
Gulu and Amuru	All Sub-counties	lacks of programs to support rehabilitation of agriculture infrastructure and for the creation of agricultural related infrastructure within the community	FAO, WFP, All food security and the District local government	
Gulu and Amuru	All Sub-counties	Lacks of well designed marketing system that protects the producers/farmers and control market price as well as marketing information flow to and fro the producers/farmers	All food security partners and the District counterparts	
Gulu and Amuru		Need for strengthening early warning system for weather monitoring systems, needs for periodic assessment of the food security situation for developing a strong early warning system.	FAO and the Government	
Gulu and Amuru	All Sub-counties	Cash based approach programs to community for the Income generating activities that can diversifies the household income eg poultry farming, bee keeping, piggery etc	All food security partners and the District counterparts	
Gulu and Amuru	All Sub-counties	Environmental component is minimal in all partners' interventions	NRC, WVI, FAO, WFP and the District local government	
Gulu and Amuru		Lack of awareness on environmental conservation and protection/sustainability and use of efficient energy technologies like biogas, energy saving stoves etc	Food security Local Government	
Gulu and Amuru	All Sub-counties/Existing camps locations	Environmental restoration programmes should be initiated to restore environment where camps are existing. These should include tree planting, application of manure and fertilizers, and training and sensitizing landlords and communities on the best land pr	Government	

## CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: GIL CLUSTER 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 2008.

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	UNABLE TO MEET TARGET: This target is not expected to be met in 2008

Note that this report covers GIL activities in Kitgum district only.

### CAP 2008 GOAL: FACILITATING RECOVERY by promoting durable solutions and re-establishment of livelihoods, including disaster preparedness measures

**Contribute to the establishment of an improved, safe and sustainable environment for returning or resettling communities, enabling the restart of productive lives and paving the way for implementation of the PRDP.**

% of civil servants positions occupied (as opposed to opened)	<b>Major Gaps:</b> Of the 383 staff vacancy, only 225 are in place (59%). Of these only 15% are women. On the conditional grant payroll, 619 vacancies are provided for, but only 360 posts are filled (58%) with 35% women. Of the 2 tertiary institutions and secondary schools, the ceilings are unknown. For Primary education ceiling provides for 1680 teachers, with 1620 filled (96%). This ceiling is very low. Bottlenecks: Government policy on ceilings, and regular and timely meetings of DSC to recruit and promote staff. Government budget on staff costs be raised and ceiling for teacher adjusted upwards. Also capacity building for District Service Commission. This is moroso because District tax base is near zero as almost everyone is either in camp, or returning.
Number of civil society groups established	<b>Minor Gaps:</b> 25 civic society groups form the GIL cluster, and meet monthly. Recommendation: Joint programmes/projects with CBOs to make partnership relevant. More Monitoring and Evaluation by the Cluster lead be undertaken
Number of DDMCs whose capacities to respond to natural disasters have been strengthened	<b>On Track:</b> Through the secretariat of DDMC (Office of DDPC/DDPRC) which is funded by UNDP, it has been possible through various meetings and trainings, to build capacity of DDMC members to a level that they can respond effectively to any disaster need. Recommendation: Strengthen sub-county disaster committee, and continue to train the DDMC as membership keeps changing.
Number of reconciliation structures established	<b>On Track:</b> Under Amnesty Commission, one reconciliation committee being set up at each subcounty (18), and at each major remaining camps. This is done in conjunction with traditional system of Kal Kwaro, and elders. Another 18 Conflict resolution Associations are being formed in each subcounty (18) under the SGBV project. Recommendation: Build capacity of traditional system (Kal-kwaro), elders as they know the society better and facilitate them to handle reconciliation tasks. other paralegal organs like FIDA, FPAD, leagl Aid should be engaged in the reconciliation and mediation efforts. Amnesty Commission be strengthened to handle issues of ex-combatants.
Number of mediation structures established	<b>On Track:</b> Same as with reconciliation above.
Number of key infrastructures rehabilitated other than for provision of basic services	<b>Minor Gaps:</b> WFP is undertaking rehabilitation of 90KM of roads leading to IDP camps. Of this 21KM of road surface has been worked on mainly the backfilling of pot holes and gullies, grading, clearing and shaping of the drainage ditches and culverting. Rehabilitated health centres still not adequate in 9 sub counties IRC work in
% of men and women employed	<b>Major Gaps:</b> With a limited scope of the informal sector, employment therefore reflects closely with what is in the District figures i.e 30% women as opposed to 70% men. Most women are engaged in farming, craft and foods and beverages.
Number of public work employment projects	<b>Minor Gaps:</b> This is yet being planned but will come as Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) which is in the final stages. Already two international NGOs have been identified to impliment this project during 2008. Recommendation: QIPs should roll out faster, and cover a bigger reach as society is expectant. <b>Major gaps</b> exist in district roads rehabilitation/repairs at this initial stages of recovery.
Number of projects aimed at reducing environmental damage	<b>On track:</b> WFP has 75 acres of school and community woodlots in 22 sites in Kitgum District. The identified communities undertake fencing and weeding. A tree nursery has been established in Kitgum town to supply tree seedlings to the woodlots. Oxfam too, is supporting some projects. Oxfam is also carrying enviroment development projects. Recommendation: much environmental damage was done over the years, requiring a major intervention in the recovery phase
Degree of community members' participation to decisions impacting on their interests	<b>Minor gaps:</b> Has been generally low. Slowly actors are beginning to involve them.
% of female headed household having access to land property	<b>Major Gaps:</b> Due to the highly traditional society in most of Acholiland, women still have little or no access to land. However, the domestic relations Bill could help address this. Recommendation: expedite the passing of the bill. The current land bill should also consider women's right to land.
Numbers of landmine and ERW areas clearly identified, marked and cleared	<b>Minor Gaps:</b> 2 ERW areas have been clearly identified and marked by (World Vision and UNHCR) in Kitgum-Lamwo county in Padibe East sub-county (Alaa Parish) and Padibe West sub-county (Biwang central village-Madi Kiloc parish). These ERWs (RPG Shells) have not been removed yet. 4 UXOs cleared by Humanitarian de-miners 27 UXOs cleared by Military and other rudimentary means 36 UXOs remain to work on. UMAC will set up base in Kitgum during 2008, and will help expedite clearance
Number of returning communities having received education on the risks of landmines	<b>Minor Gaps:</b> 43 parishes of Lamwo county, Kitgum district and an estimated 16,063 people have received direct MRE awareness campaigns on Mine Safe behavior through drama shows and Distribution of I.E.C Materials. AVSI MRE visited areas of return in the Kitgum Matidi, Omiya Anyima, Lagoro and Namokora Sub Counties. Approximately 20 villages have been reached by the sensitization program.
Number of landmines victims identified	<b>On track:</b> So far AVSI have identified 83 Land Mine Survivors. Registration is on-going 150 Landmine survivors/War injured persons comprising of 110 males and 40 females have been identified for support through baseline surveys conducted in 9 sub-counties of Lamwo county-Kitgum district.
Number of landmines victims benefiting from assistance and reintegration support	<b>On track:</b> 58 Land Mine Survivors are members of the KILAMSA LMS Organisation. 100 Landmine survivors/War injured persons comprising of 70 males and 30 females are directly benefiting from World Vision's Interventions in terms of Medical rehabilitation, socio-economic support, psychosocial support and vocational skills training in Lamwo county Kitgum District. Strengthening department of Rehabilitation, MGLSD will enhance victim assistance.

## CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: HEALTH, NUTRITION, HIV/AIDS CLUSTER 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 2008.

	ON TRACK: Target already met or expected to be met during 2008
	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 2008

CAP funding to the health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS cluster is very low in 2008 and this is hampering delivery of essential services. Although most of the indicators below are within acceptable limits, these may change for the worse if the lack of funds persists. The cluster has developed a transitional strategy and plan which is expected to bridge the gap between emergency response and health recovery (PRDP). This strategy is expected to build a foundation for PRDP to consolidate upon. Meanwhile, the cluster is supporting the district to develop comprehensive health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS recovery (PRDP) plans.

**CAP 2008 GOAL: SAVING LIVES** by providing emergency assistance where required and ensuring rapid response capacity in emergency situations  
**CAP 2008 GOAL: FACILITATING RECOVERY** by promoting durable solutions and re-establishment of livelihoods, including disaster preparedness measures

**To support government efforts to save lives and to improve the health, HIV/AIDS and nutritional status and uphold the right to health and nutrition for those still in the IDP camps with evidence-based actions. To support government efforts to improve the health, HIV/AIDS and nutritional status and uphold the right to health and nutrition for those returning and the returned population, as well as in Karamoja, with evidence-based actions**

TARGET INDICATOR	ACTION REQUIRED
DPT3 Coverage	<b>Minor Gaps:</b> Improvements in provision of logistics (gas to power refrigerators and vaccines) to the districts; repair/replacement of nonfunctional cold chain equipments
IDSR data timeliness and completeness and CFR of epidemics trends	<b>On track:</b> no actions required
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate	<b>Minor Gaps:</b> GAM levels in northern Uganda region are under control and have been gradually declining with the exception of Lira district where rates increased between 2006 and 2007. However, these are not above emergency threshold of 10% GAM. Actions needed include; Strengthening community nutrition initiatives such as screening and referral of malnourished, promotion of adequate infant feeding practices. Support management of severe malnutrition both at community and facility levels. In Karamoja region, the nutrition situation is deteriorating and urgently requires high level advocacy and funding to support health and nutrition interventions in particular, human resources; a special package of nutrition interventions is required.
Current number/percentage of people with advanced HIV infection receiving ARV combination therapy in the past year	<b>On Track:</b> 39% (10,467 out of 27,000) of eligible HIV positive persons in northern Uganda are currently on treatment. Although this seems low, it is higher than the national average of 35%. Follow-up actions include improved data management at the health facility level, training of more health workers to ensure availability of services especially in the return areas and improvement in the supply chain management for anti-retroviral drugs and HIV test kits
Percentage of men and women aged 15-49 years who were counselled and receive HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results	Data not readily available

## CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: MULTI-SECTOR 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 2008.

**ON TRACK:** Target already met or expected to be met during 2008

**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 2008

**CAP 2008 GOAL: SAVING LIVES** by providing emergency assistance where required and ensuring rapid response capacity in emergency situations

**To ensure the delivery of protection for all refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda, including respect for their civil, social and economic rights**

TARGET INDICATOR	ACTION REQUIRED
50% boys and 50% girls attend primary schools	<b>On Track:</b> 53% boys and 47% girls are attending primary schools.
100% of refugees access primary health care	<b>On Track:</b> All refugees and nationals in the hosting communities access primary health care.
18 litres of potable water per person per day is available	<b>On Track:</b> 15.2 liters of potable water is available on average to the refugees and hosting communities in Uganda.
All asylum seekers willing to relocate to Nakivale are assisted.	<b>On Track:</b> All asylum seekers wishing to relocate and settle in Nakivale, have been assisted with transportation, allocated plots of land by OPM and received NFIs.
Non-refoulement of asylum seekers and refugees	<b>On Track:</b> No refugees have been deported/refouled.
All refugees in the settlements are registered	<b>On Track:</b> All refugees in the settlements are registered. A verification exercise has been completed and new figures will be released in July, after completion of the appeal process.

**CAP 2008 GOAL: FACILITATING RECOVERY** by promoting durable solutions and re-establishment of livelihoods, including disaster preparedness measures

**To pursue all feasible opportunities for durable solutions protection for all refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda**

50,000 Sudanese refugees, 4,000 Congolese and Rwandan refugees repatriated in safety and dignity	<b>On Track:</b> Some 18,000 Sudanese have repatriated in the first quarter of 2008.
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## CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: PROTECTION CLUSTER 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 2008.

ON TRACK: Target already met or expected to be met during 2008
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 2008

While Freedom of Movement has been a significant protection achievement, it has also generate serious protection concern, especially with regard to 1) he voluntary carachter of the return b) land disputes and forced evictions. In addition, the achievement of durable solutions in former camps requires substantial resources to transform camps into viable communities. GBV sub-cluster Gulu and Amuru Districts: While there is increased awareness about GBV and services available in these communities, there remains a serious gap, particularly regards availability and accessibility of services. Case management services in these two districts have been essential in ensuring the safety of survivors and access to legal, health, and psychosocial services. A funding gap has reduced coverage of these services in the absence of adequate capacity building of local structures to appropriately refer and respond to cases of GBV. Coverage of existing health, psychosocial, legal, and safety services is limited, yet there is increasing awareness of GBV issues at a multi-sectoral level and demand for services within these communities.

### CAP 2008 GOAL: SAVING LIVES by providing emergency assistance where required and ensuring rapid response capacity in emergency situations

TARGET INDICATOR	ACTION REQUIRED
% of sub-counties with child protection systems in place	<b>Minor Gaps:</b> Amuru 62.5 %, Gulu 46.6 % Kitgum 40%, Lira 48%, Pader 37%, Apac 14%, Oyam 14%, Katakwi 12%, Amuria 11%. For the 5 Karamoja districts, no sub-county meets the criteria. While child protection systems are <u>in place</u> in some sub-counties, it is estimated that less than half are fully functional -- that is with the capacity to adequately identify, support, refer, follow-up and report on child protection cases. Hence, as per district workplans, the priority in the 2nd quarter is to increase functionality of existing CP systems by: 1) Conducting a MoGLSD/IASC child protection master training course for 50 government and NGO staff, thereafter rolling out the training to local government and community based structures in Acholi, Lango, Teso and Karamoja, and 2) lead agencies supporting the government at sub-county level to ensure systematic utilisation of the coordination, referral and reporting tools developed by the child protection sub-cluster. A complementary and critical action for both prevention and response is to secure funding for livelihoods projects which directly link into child protection syste
% of sub-counties with functional service delivery systems for survivors of GBV, including health, legal, protection and psycho-social responses	<b>Major Gaps:</b> In Gulu approximately 42% of sub-counties have functional service delivery systems. In Amuru, approximately 63% of sub-counties have functional service delivery systems in place. In Kitgum 7 out of 19 (36%) sub-counties have functional service delivery systems. in Lira, it is also 7 out of 19 (36% percent) of sub-counties with finctional GBV response structures. There is a need for continued service provision by case management actors and urgent capacity building of parish and sub-county response structures, including local government, LCs, health workers, and community focal points at parish and sub-county level. There is also a significant need to ensure adequate training of law and order sector actors to ensure safety and security of survivors.
% of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable populkation with access to confidential human rights reporting mechanisms, to legal aid/assistance and to an adequate response from the responsible institutions	<b>Minor Gaps:</b> Gulu and Amuru have the presence of a police post and staff at the level of the sub-county, furthermore human rights volunteers providing counselling and basic legal advise to victims are present at the level of the parish. There is a need to provide human rights training to the access to justice actors, in particularly the newly recruited SPCs, however also the more traditional actors such as the magistrates (Grade 1), the LC court officials. Equally the population should be empowered to access justice and to demand for justice, mostly through further support and training of the human rights volunteers to be able to take up work of paralegals. There is also a signification need to ensure through advocacy the establishment of mechanisms preventing and dealing with human rights violations such as the regular establishment of the chainlink meeting and formally constituted disciplinary mechanisms in access to justice actors.
% of actions in land, housing and property restitution successful	<b>Minor Gaps:</b> Fears relating to the housing, land and property restitution process have generally related to larger scale violent conflicts. It are however small scale disputes which most often lead to a violation of the right to HLP restitution. There is a need to prevent such violations preactively through extensive information campaigns, while victims should be assisted by providing legal aid and alternative dispute resolution methods.

### CAP 2008 GOAL: FACILITATING RECOVERY by promoting durable solutions and re-establishment of livelihoods, including disaster preparedness measures

Number of IDPs voluntarily settled in the location where they are trying to achieve a durable solution	<b>On Track:</b> Estimated 580,000 IDPs have returned to their villages of origin. Though not clear yet, it is likely that a number of IDPs will opt to achieve a durable solution in the former camp or in the transit sites where they are residing now.
% of sub-counties with child protection systems in place	See Above
% of sub-counties with functional service delivery systems for survivors of GBV, including health, legal, protection and psycho-social responses	See Above
% of returnees and other vulnerable populations with access to confidential human rights reporting mechanisms, to legal aid/assistance and to an adequate response from the responsible institutions	See Above
% of actions in land, housing and property restitution successful	See Above
Number of camps transformed into viable communities	<b>On Track:</b> In Lango, 41 Camps have been phased out while the camp phase out process is starting in Acholi

# MAPPING OF PRIORITY GAPS

**Cluster: Protection**

**Quarter 1, 2008**

District	Sub-County	Description of Priority Gap	Potential Partner/s	Estimated Cost (USD)
Gulu, Amuru, Kitgum, Pader, Lira, Oyam, Apac, Amuria, Katakwi, 5 Karamoja districts	At a minimum 50% of sub counties across Acholi, Lango, Teso and Karamoja (N.B. child protection working groups have identified with district authorities priority sub-counties)	Capacity building of local government and community based structures to adress child protection	Local government, ASB, CCF, IRC, WCH, UNICEF, CPA, Empowering hands, GUSCO, KICWA, CCF Pader, TPO, YSA and CBOs.	\$1,000,000
Gulu, Amuru, Kitgum, Pader, Lira, Oyam, Apac, Amuria, Katakwi, 5 Karamoja districts	Selection of priority sub-counties done by the District child protection working groups (incl.based on mapping of existing services and projects, population movment/return data, hard to reach areas etc).	Livelihoods projects (targetting vulnerable children and families and linked to child protection systems at sub-county level)	ASB, CCF, IRC, YSA, FHI, CPA, Empowering Hands, CCF Pader, TASO, CINS/FIRD, C&D, CBOs	\$1,000,000
Gulu and Amuru Districts	All subcounties in Gulu and Amuru Districts.	Adequate funding for public information including PI tools for people with disabilities (ie deaf, blind) and specific groups (ie illiterates, children). Sufficient resources to set up information kiosks and outreach meetings.	UNHCR and partners	\$50,000
Gulu and Amuru Districts	All subcounties in Gulu and Amuru Districts.	Capacity Building: Public Information on Government and District policies. Amuru District does not have a PIO. Gulu District PIO is absent from duties.	UNHCR and District.	
Gulu and Amuru Districts	All subcounties in Gulu and Amuru Districts.	Acces to justice programmes for victims of GBV. Sufficient funds allocated for continuation of programme.	WCC	\$100,000
Gulu and Amuru Districts	All subcounties in Gulu and Amuru Districts.	Sufficient resources to continue community roads. <i>(This gap/activity also identified under CCCM).</i>	UNHCR and partners. DRC, ACTED and possibly other technical actors/partners in the district. District.	\$500,000
Gulu/Amuru	All	Training of police, in particular SPCs, on human rights norms and principles applicable to their work	UHRC/OHCHR/C MCC/	\$7,500
Gulu/Amuru	All	Training of LC court officials on human rights norms and principles applicable to their work, LC court act and Housing, Land and Property restitution provisions	NRC/UHRC/OHC HR/CMCC/HURIF O/JPC	\$5,000
Gulu/Amuru	All	Capacity building of disciplinary mechanisms of access to justice actors and UPDF legal staff in the prevention and response to human rights violations	UHRC/OHCHR/C MCC	\$5,000
Gulu	All HCIIIs and IVs	Procurement of PEP Kits	MOH/WHO	
Gulu	Paicho/ Bungatira/Koro/ Lakwana	GBV Response - Case management services for GBV survivors	ARC/CARE	\$400,000
Gulu	All	Training of police and LCs on appropriate referral of GBV cases and rights of a survivor	ARC/ UNFPA/OHCHR/ War Child Canada	\$40,000

District	Sub-County	Description of Priority Gap	Potential Partner/s	Estimated Cost (USD)
Gulu	All - 8	Capacity building of sub-county GBV response structures including community development officers and parish focal points	UNFPA/ARC/ CBOs Gulu District Local Govt	\$100,000
Amuru	All HCIIIs and IVs	Procurement of PEP Kits	MOH/WHO	
Amuru	Purongo/ Atiak/ Amuru	GBV Response - Case management services for GBV survivors	ARC/ CARE	\$400,000
Amuru	All	Training of police and LCs on appropriate referral of GBV cases and rights of a survivor	ARC/ UNFPA/OHCHR/ War Child Canada	\$60,000
Amuru	All -12	Capacity building of sub-county GBV response structures including community development officers and parish focal points	UNFPA/ARC/CBO S/ Amuru District Local Government	\$150,000
Gulu, Amuru, Lira, Pader, Kitgum	All HCIIIs and IVs	Procurement of PEP Kits	MOH/WHO	\$300,000
Gulu, Amuru, Lira, Pader, Kitgum	75%	GBV Response - Case management services for GBV survivors	ARC/CARE/CCF/ IRC/	\$700,000
Gulu, Amuru, Lira, Pader, Kitgum	All	Training of police and LCs on appropriate referral of GBV cases and rights of a survivor	ARC/ IRC/CCF/ UNFPA/OHCHR/ War Child Canada	\$250,000
Gulu, Amuru, Kitgum, Pader and Lira	75%	Capacity building of sub-county GBV response structures including community development officers and parish focal points	UNFPA/ARC/CCF/ CBOs District Local Govt	\$600,000
Kitgum	All	Inadequate access to safety/security provided by civilian law enforcers especially for women and children	District, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR	
Kitgum	All	Lack of access to justice as well as limited knowledge of legal procedures and limited legal services	OHCHR, WarChild Canada	
Kitgum	All	Inadequate access to appropriate health and psychosocial services.(Few medical personnel,none functional referral pathways,limited coverage of PEP,ECP,STI prophylaxis)	DHO,IRC,WHO	
Kitgum	All	Inadequate capacity of local authorities and opinion leaders on GBV.	District	
Kitgum	All	Advocacy for provision of logistics for proper deployment of both SPCs and ASTU s in the district. This impacts significantly on rule of law as well as human rights. This becomes very pertinent with the drawdown on soldiers in the district, who previousl	UPF, OHCHR, UNHCR	
Kitgum	All	Advocacy for establishment of programs on legal/aid/assistance.	Ugandan Law Society, OHCHR, WarChild Canada, NRC	
Kitgum	All	Education: Gap of structure (classrooms; water and housing for teachers); furniture for both Primary and Secondary schools; and lack of teachers	District, AVSI, UNICEF, NRC	
Kitgum	Kitgum Matidi, Lagoro, Orom	Health: Staffing ; lack of drugs (this is a major issue, most of the centres lack drugs); more HC are needed in the return areas as well as housing for the staff; Water (some HCs do not have a water source); Training for the staff of the HCs	District, ICRC, AVSI, IRC	
Kitgum	All	Agricultural development / food security: Tools; seeds; irrigation systems and trainings	District, FAO, WFP, UNHCR	
Kitgum	All	Advocacy for the election of LCs / empowerment of the LC system	OPM	
Kitgum	All	Capacity building for the local authorities	UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, OHCHR	
Kitgum	Orom, Madi Opei, Gem, Ogili, Kal, Lokung, Agoro, Namokora, Omiya Anyima	Lack of functional roads. Most of the vital roads in the district has not been rehabilitated for years and are as a result overgrown and inaccessible. Culverts along these roads has as well collapsed or been washed away.This affects the safety and securit	Ministry of Works, District, UNHCR, UNDP	

District	Sub-County	Description of Priority Gap	Potential Partner/s	Estimated Cost (USD)
Kitgum	All	Lack of safe water sources. On paper the district has many water sources. However, over the years of war most of these water sources have either been destroyed or become unsafe due to lack of maintenance. There is currently a severe lack of safe water sou	District, UNICEF, UNHCR, AVSI, IRC, ICRC	
Gulu/Amuru	All	Training of police, in particular SPCs, on human rights norms and principles applicable to their work	UHRC/OHCHR/C MCC/	\$7,500
Gulu/Amuru	All	Training of LC court officials on human rights norms and principles applicable to their work, LC court act and Housing, Land and Property restitution provisions	NRC/UHRC/OHC HR/CMCC/HURIFO/JPC	\$5,000
Gulu/Amuru	All	Capacity building of disciplinary mechanisms of access to justice actors and UPDF legal staff in the prevention and response to human rights violations	UHRC/OHCHR/C MCC	\$5,000
Teso		There is no legal aid, no legal counselling system in place in Teso. Especially access to justice for SGBV victims and for people involved in land conflict cases are missing		

## CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: WASH CLUSTER 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 2008.

ON TRACK: Target already met or expected to be met during 2008
MINOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps are delaying progress in some areas
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UNABLE TO MEET TARGET: This target is not expected to be met in 2008

WASH interventions are ongoing in the field, with the major focus in the return sites. Major challenges facing the cluster are inadequate funding for cluster members. Sanitation is very low on the priorities of the returnees as such; implementing sanitation activities poses a major challenge to members in the areas of return and in home settlements. In addition, due to low interventions of members in IDP camps, environmental sanitation in these camps is also gradually deteriorating. Conversion of major diesel driven motorised water schemes to solar systems is ongoing though slow, due to funding limitations. Inadequate capacity of the districts to lead the cluster is also a challenge which the cluster is gradually addressing. Preparation for major emergencies is lacking, such as floods, etc, and Hepatitis E is spreading slowly unabated in Kitgum district. However, the cluster has developed a framework of flood preparedness which needs to build into solid contingency district plans. At the central level, the cluster is working more closely with the water and sanitation sectoral working groups and with the central government on issues relating to the PRDP and also advocating to donors for funding for the cluster during this transition period.

### CAP 2008 GOAL: SAVING LIVES by providing emergency assistance where required and ensuring rapid response capacity in emergency situations

**Objectives: To ensure that IDPs have a minimum package of water, sanitation and Hygiene according to the appropriate standards. To prevent massive outbreak of communicable diseases, associated with inadequate and unsafe water supplies, lack of sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices in emergency situations**

TARGET INDICATOR	ACTION REQUIRED
Level of access to safe water in IDP camps in l/p/d	<b>On Track:</b> Level of safe water access in IDP camp is 16.2 l/p/d, in Gulu; 12.6 in Amuru, 14.3l/p/d in Kitgum and 18l/p/d in Pader district.
% of people in transit areas who have access to, use, and safely store and drink safe water	<b>On Track:</b> 6% of the IDPs in the return areas in Gulu district are estimated to be having access to safe water; of the 25% of the IDPs, in the return areas of Amuru, 70% have access to potable water; access to drinking on average per capita is 14.0l/p/day in Kitgum & 16.8l /pd in Pader.
% of water points that are functional and tested in terms of water quality	<b>Minor Gaps:</b> Out of 567 water sources monitored including those within the municipality, a total of 80 were found not functional at the time of the visit giving an estimated functionality rate of 86% in Gulu; 81% in Amuru, 80% in Kitgum & 85% in Pader. Aspect of water quality not fully quantified.
% of people who have access to, and use a sanitary latrine (or safely dispose excreta through other safe means in times of emergency)	<b>Unable to Meet Target:</b> 83% of the IDPs in the camps have access to safe excreta disposal in Gulu 61% in Amuru. In Kitgum latrine stance ratio is still 40:1, and in Pader, information on latrine is not available.
% of people (children, adolescents and adults) who wash their hands at critical times	<b>Major Gaps:</b> No KAP survey was undertaken during the quarter in Gulu & Amuru; and Pader; while data from a survey by AMREF shows practice level is 8%
Minimum standards to be achieved under 3.4 are contained in the WASH Cluster Transition Strategy Paper	<b>On Track:</b> Members are undertaking implementation according to the Transition Strategy
The affected population has access to adequate safe water and sanitation, and access is eventually restored in their homes and communities after the emergency	<b>Major Gaps:</b> Data not available during this period, however major funding gaps are hindering this objective in the flood affected districts.
Outbreaks of water-borne diseases are prevented	<b>Major Gaps:</b> Outbreaks of Cholera in Gulu were prevented through intensive hygiene promotion in areas along the high risk routes from the Sudan and West Nile region and also in Lango region a major outbreak of dysentery was confined in a resettlement camp in Lira; and in Pader in the prisons. However, outbreak of Hepatitis E is spreading in Kitgum district, from Madi Opei since October to Paloga, Agor, Padibe and Mucwini. To-date, 600 cases have been reported with 13 deaths. Funding is greatly lacking.

### CAP 2008 GOAL: FACILITATING RECOVERY by promoting durable solutions and re-establishment of livelihoods, including disaster preparedness measures

**Objectives: To ensure that during this transition phase, the returnees have a minimum package of water, sanitation and Hygiene according to the appropriate standards. To support the returnees and the rural populations to access safe water and sanitation services.**

Level of access to safe water in within 1.5 km	<b>On Track:</b> in Lango region. Level of access of water in the return areas is 65% in Lira and 53% in Oyam district, where most people have returned homes. Data is not available for the Acholi region
% of people who have access to, use, and safely store and drink safe water	<b>Major Gaps:</b> It is estimated that 8% of the IDPs in Gulu have returned straight home; most of this returned community collect their safe water from neighbouring institutions like primary schools and health centres or from the camps or transit sites they have returned from.
% of water points that are functional and tested in terms of water quality is affirmed to WHO drinking standards	<b>Major Gaps:</b> Data not available.
% of water troughs per communities	<b>Major Gaps:</b> Data not available.
% of water points used by animals and people	<b>Major Gaps:</b> Data not available.
% of people who have access to, and use a sanitary latrine (or safely dispose excreta through other safe means in times of emergency)	<b>Major Gaps:</b> Latrine coverage is 47% in Lira and Oyam.
% of people (children, adolescents and adults) who wash their hands at critical times	<b>Major Gaps:</b> Data not available.

# MAPPING OF PRIORITY GAPS

**Cluster: WASH**

**Quarter 1, 2008**

District	Sub-County	Description of Priority Gap	Potential Partner/s	Estimated Cost (USD)
Gulu & Amuru	All subcounties	Behaviour change communication to ensure that latrine construction is treated as a priority among the key return activities in addition to hut construction and opening of land for agricultural work as IDPs return home.	CARITAS, ACF, ACTED, Dist LG, UNICEF	\$80,000
Gulu & Amuru	All subcounties	Strengthening operations and maintenance framework for the rural water and sanitation services through capacity building of community based management structures and local government structures at all levels - to include training and equipping pump mechanics	NETWAS, CARITAS, ACF, ACTED, UNICEF	\$50,000
Gulu & Amuru	All subcounties	Setting up GIS at district levels and data collection mechanisms at lower levels and providing technical support to mentor the local Government counterparts to be able to provide updates.	ACF, Dist LG (DWO, DHI, HA DEO), UNICEF	\$50,000
Gulu & Amuru	All subcounties	Provision of basic water supply infrastructures in the return areas through appropriate and sustainable technologies and conversion of the existing motorized water systems in the IDP camps into viable rural growth centre systems.	AMREF, ACF, Dist LG, UNICEF	\$15,000,000
Oyam, Lira & Apac	All sub counties	Establishing strong community based operations and maintenance system, organising, training and equipping hand pump mechanics	COOPI, DWO, UNICEF	\$150,000
Oyam, Lira & Apac	All sub counties	Data collection on household and school sanitation coverage and basic indicators on hygiene practice in schools and community	DHI, DIS	\$75,000
Oyam, Lira & Apac	All sub counties	Training VHT in the promotion of sanitation and hygiene in communities	IRC, UNICEF, DHI	\$50,000
Oyam, Lira & Apac	District level	Building the capacity for data collection and establishment of an information management system for Environmental Health department	DHI, DIS	\$200,000
Oyam, Lira & Apac	All sub counties	Formation and training of strong school health clubs with emphasis on teacher re-orientation to sanitation and hygiene awareness	DIS, DHI	\$240,000
Pader	Selected sub counties	Conversion of diesel powered motorised systems to solar powered motorised systems	GOAL, CESVI, COOPI	\$100,000
Pader	All sub counties	Training VHT in the promotion of sanitation and hygiene in communities	CONCERN, ICRC, GOAL, MEDAIR,	\$65,000
Pader	All sub counties	Training of HPM in the maintenance and repair of hand pumps	CONCERN, ICRC, PDGL	\$50,000
Pader	All sub counties	Training of selected HPM in repair and maintenance of solar powered systems	COOPI, AVSI	\$10,000
Kitgum	Akwang, Labuje, Paloga, Kitgum Matidi, Namokora	Conversion of diesel powered motorised systems to solar powered motorised systems	AMREF, AVSI	\$80,000
Kitgum	All sub counties	Training VHT in the promotion of sanitation and hygiene in communities	AMREF, AVSI, IRC, OXFAM, URCS	\$50,000
Kitgum	All sub counties	Training of HPM in the maintenance and repair of hand pumps	AMREF, OXFAM, IRC	\$40,000
Kitgum	Hepatitis affected subCounties	Provision of additional latrines, and accelerated Hygiene Promotion	UNICEF, Oxfam, MSF, LWF, WHO, IRC, AVSI, PSI	\$750
Kitgum	All sub counties	Training of selected HPM in repair and maintenance of solar powered systems	AVSI	\$10,000
All Districts		Emergency preparedness plans in place	All members	\$10,000