

CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: **CAMP COORDINATION CAMP MANAGEMENT** 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

OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED: (max 200 words)

In comparison to 2007, coverage of CCCM activities has increased more than 50% due to the full coverage in the Kitgum district and modest increase in Pader, Amuru and Gulu though the latter districts need further attention, especially in Pader as the population movement remains fluid (based on Lango experience, this can turn to rapid return). The main challenges remain 1) limited funding for the camp phase out activities, 2) general lack of development agents in the areas of return, and 3) support for EVIs/PSNs.

CCCM/Protection Cluster requested additional CERF funding to fill in those gaps. In addition, various efforts were made during this quarter to ensure the understanding of durable solutions for IDPs in conjunction with camp closure which were positively reflected in the district action plan developed during the workshops held in Acholi districts. In addition, more creative ways to involve other members are being sought out such as mobile camp management and phase out team for the last half of 2008.

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

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
Number of camps where the system of Camp Coordination and Camp Management is established	ON TRACK	<p>SUMMARY: National and district level CCCM are fully established and functional in Acholi and Teso sub region while technical working groups for the camp phase out activities are also established in most of IDP camps through Camp Management Partners.</p> <p>Kitgum: CCCM activities have been rolled out 100% to all the 25 camps in all 19 sub counties in Kitgum District compared to 45% in 2007. The various CCCM activities in these 19 Sub Counties include ensuring coordination of CCCM activities so as to seek Durable solutions for IDPs, data management on population figures within the camps, promotion of peaceful cohabitation, reconciliation and accountability processes, support for maintenance and rehabilitation of basic service facilities in camps, capacity building of Local council leaders to register population within the camps and return areas, identification and registration of PSNs.</p> <p>Pader: The number of camps where CCCM activities are being carried out increased 15 up from 10 in 2007. The number will be increased to more than 20 camps once the camp hygiene and protection promotion/ camp phase out start in July.</p> <p>Gulu/Amuru: The numbers of camps where CCCM activities are being carried out are 42 out of 60 camps in Gulu and Amuru.</p>
Number of partnerships formed in areas where there is no camp management	MAJOR GAPS	<p>SUMMARY: Due to funding constraints under CAP and UNHCR (as a last resort), major gaps are seen especially Gulu and Amuru district for the coverage of camp management. Efforts are being made to agencies to conduct monitoring and seeking the possibility of mobile team of camp managers in the last half of the 2008 and apply for the CERF funding.</p> <p>Kitgum: Cluster members are carrying out CCCM activities in all 25 camps within the 19 Sub counties of Kitgum. 100% of the District is covered.</p> <p>Pader: Cluster members are being encouraged to collect demographic information.</p> <p>Gulu/Amuru: In areas where there is no camp management UNHCR as a cluster lead, monitors directly and advocates. Gaps identified in these areas are referred to clusters, district and other service providers.</p>
Number of humanitarian gaps identified and reported to the relevant clusters/actors	ON TRACK	<p>SUMMARY: Systems are set up in each district to share the humanitarian gap identified in the camp. Efforts are being made for those camps without CM members to collect information by other cluster partners.</p> <p>Kitgum: A joint assessment was carried out in Amida and this camp has been recommended for phase out together with Labuje having noted 20% refer to above of population left in the camp.</p> <p>Pader: Joint assessment in 6 camps carried out and result shared with all the</p>

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
		<p>humanitarian community within the district. Two camps have been recommended for a pilot camp phase out. 2,800 tools distributed through the cluster to 16 Parish Development Committees in Eastern Pader as part of cluster support for the camp hygiene and protection promotion programme. Identification of abandoned huts demolition, filled latrines and rubbish pits is on going. Community is already going a head with the demolition with their own initiatives. Local leaders from two sub counties (Lapul and Puranga) with IDP representatives visited Lira in June to understand and learn on how camp phase out was carried out in Lira. Assessment to collect the base line data on the environmental situation in 12 IDP camps was carried out by cluster members in April. The data will be used to develop district environmental action plan for Pader.</p> <p>Gulu/ Amuru: Durable solution assessment has been done in Lalogi sub county in April. Findings have been shared with all humanitarian agencies in Gulu district. Different clusters developed work plans to address humanitarian gaps identified in the areas so as to reduce gaps hindering return process. A similar assessment was carried out in June in Awach, Bobi and Bungatira sub counties in Gulu. It will also be extended to three sub counties in Amuru District in July. Demolition of abandoned huts and filling of latrines, rubbish pits and bath shelters is going on. A total of 3,751huts, 485 latrines, 9 rubbish pits, and 366 bath shelters were demolished in 13 camps in Gulu and Amuru during the month of May.</p>
<p>Number of responses to humanitarian gaps which are addressed within reasonable timeframe agreed with relevant clusters</p>	<p>MAJOR GAPS</p>	<p>SUMMARY: Given the limited development actors in the group and resources of other clusters, it proves to be extremely difficult for the reported gaps to be addressed in the camp or camp like situation in IDP areas. More attentions/resources are necessary to improve this situation which is linkage from the Humanitarian to the Development Phase.</p> <p>Kitgum: There are inadequate social services in the return areas e.g. water sources, schools, classrooms, teacher housing, health care services, and community access roads.</p> <p>Currently there is lack of grass to construct shelters since most of the grass was burnt during the dry season by hunters. There also inadequate support to PSNs to facilitate their return home. There is minimal community support to PSNs. Abandoned huts in camps are a health hazard as IDPs dispose faecal matter in them and they are also a security risk, used to conduct criminal activities like defilement, rape etc. CCCM cluster is advocating for more resources to improve on provision of basic services in return areas and also support the return of PSNs, It's advocating for more NFIs to boost up camp cleaning activities in the entire District, as a means to fight Hepatitis E which has broken out in the camps in Kitgum due to poor hygiene habits.</p> <p>All Humanitarian agencies, relevant clusters & District Health Sector have joined hands to fight Hepatitis E out break in Kitgum; camp cleaning activities have boosted this exercise.</p> <p>Joint community sensitisations are being undertaken on how to fight Hepatitis E.</p> <p>WASH Cluster is trying to disinfect public latrines, treat all water sources, CCCM cluster is sensitising the community on maintaining hygiene in camps and also carrying out camp cleaning activities where cluster members provided tools like gum boots and hand tools to boost the exercise which involves identification and demolition of abandoned huts, removal of garbage waste, filling of non usable latrines, slashing of bushy areas around the camp.</p> <p>Cluster member shelter projects are constructing huts in villages of origin for PSNs. CM NGOs are working establishing a PSN database to track the various work.</p> <p>Pader: There is inadequate support for Person with Specific Need (PSN) both by the community and the humanitarian agencies to facilitate their return to their places of origin. Major problem is lack of shelter. Abandoned huts is a major source of protection concern like defilement, theft and a health risk since they are being used for defecation. The number of abandoned huts can not be determined because the verification is still going on. There is need for the CCCM cluster to advocate for more resources to support the return of PSN and camp phase out activities.</p> <p>Gulu/Amuru: Many Persons with Specific Need (PSN) are being left in camps as people return. Besides there is very little support to Persons with Specific Need (PSN). Housing and livelihoods are the major challenges. The community is not always providing necessary support in helping them return to their areas of origin.</p> <p>Empty huts in camps are a protection concern as they are being used to commit GBV and defilement acts, theft and causing a sanitation risk.</p>

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
Number of standardized tools agreed upon and utilized for CCCM in Uganda	ON TRACK	<p>SUMMARY: A number of tools have been developed based on the Lira experience and widely adopted in accordance with the dynamics of districts specifications.</p> <p>Kitgum: CCCM Kitgum district Proposed Action plan 2008 was adopted by the Kitgum District.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hut Demolition guidelines were developed jointly by cluster members and the District Land office, S/C leaders in Amida and Labuje. Kitgum District Camp Phase Out and Camp Closure Action Plan for 2008 was developed during a CCCM consultative workshop and adopted by the District. Camp phase out assessment guiding tool was adopted by District. TORs for camp phase out technical committee were adopted by Kitgum District. Guidelines for Camp Cleaning activities for Kitgum District were developed. Draft TORs for Camp management committees were developed and agreed upon by all partners. PSN Registration SOPs for Kitgum were developed and agreed upon by all implementing partners. <p>Pader: District camp phase out guidelines and hut demolition guidelines adopted by Pader District. Messages to be put on marked abandoned huts have been developed. Tool distribution forms (camp hygiene record sheet, tool loan form and tool kit distribution agreement) drafted and agreed with partners to keep records of the distribution of tools and their use for the demolition of huts, etc.</p> <p>Amuru/Gulu: OPM camp phase out guidelines and hut demolition guidelines have been developed and adopted by Gulu District. OPM camp phase out guidelines and hut demolition guidelines were shared with Amuru District but they have not yet been adopted. District camp phase out committee (CPC) has been formed in Gulu district. It will start operating in July. In Amuru, the camp phase out committee is not formed yet but ToRs of CPC Gulu were shared with the authorities. Messages to be put on marked abandoned huts have been developed and adopted by Gulu district while for Amuru is not yet adopted.</p>
Number of trainings conducted	ON TRACK	<p>SUMMARY: Camp Phase out and Durable Solution workshop were held in the relevant district with wide stakeholders where District Action Plan was developed.</p> <p>Kitgum: A Consultative workshop for all humanitarian agencies and the District on camp phase out was conducted in March 2008. CCCM training was conducted for new staff of cluster members in April 2008. A Joint training was conducted by UNHCR, UNOHCHR, UNFPA, and UNICEF for all cluster members on cluster lead mandate, CCCM & Camp phase out, protection monitoring, child protection, SGBV, population monitoring, PSN support, AGDM and durable solutions for IDPs in April 2008. In June 2008 cluster lead organised a 2 day workshop on Framework for Durable Solutions; majority of 70 participants came from the IDP community and the Local Council.</p> <p>Pader: Training was done for implementing partners to enable them understand cluster lead mandate, CCCM, end of displacement, Camp closure and camp phase out in March. Training on environmental situations in IDP camps was carried out in April. Go and See visit to Lira was also conducted in May involving various stakeholders.</p> <p>Amuru/Gulu: Two workshops on durable solutions have been held with the district officials, police and camp management partners in Gulu and Amuru. The objective of the meeting was to enable district officials to understand the Durable Solutions framework and to develop clear messages for information campaigns to facilitate the return process.</p>
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	MAJOR GAPS	<p>Summary: Due to uncertainty of the Peace Agreement being not signed and limited funding, there has been limited camp closure (official Government closure through DDMC) in Acholiland which negatively affected camp phase out activities. The cluster lead is appealing for CERF funding to implement this crucial transitional activities.</p> <p>Kitgum: So far none of the camps has been transformed into viable communities nor closed. It is anticipated that before the end of the year six camps might meet be closed. The initiation of camp phase out process in Kitgum has begun with the camp cleaning activities though it has been endorsed officially by the DDMC. Camps like Amida and Labuje have 20% population left in the camp. Majority of the IDPs have</p>

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
		<p>returned to transit sites and a few to villages of origin. This is because they are awaiting results of the peace talks. Basic social services like water, healthcare, education are inadequate in return areas thus affecting return to villages of origin. CCCM and other clusters are advocating for more resources to address the social service gaps in return areas.</p> <p>Pader: The return is not complete since many IDPs move from main camps to transit areas. By the end of may 2008 only about 19% of IDPs is estimated to have returned to their villages of origin. The return is being affected by lack of basic services in the return areas. The community are also concern about the progress of the peace talks between Government of Uganda (GoU) and LRA. CCCM and other clusters should advocate for more resources to rehabilitate and improve services in the areas of return. The international community should encourage and persuade both the GoU and LRA to sign and implement the peace agreement.</p> <p>Amuru/Gulu: No camp has been closed yet, 13 camps in Gulu and Amuru have experienced camp clean up exercise during May 2008. Transfer of Leadership from Camp Leaders to LCs was done in Gulu. Meetings were held at County and Sub County levels to prepare the smooth transition.</p>

CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: COORDINATION PROGRESS CHART

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OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED: (max 200 words)

In the second quarter the IASC Country Team initiated a discussion on adapting the cluster approach which seeks fully to integrate the current cluster dialogue into government coordination apparatuses, thereby, underscoring the primary responsibility of the Government of Uganda as the provider of first resort. For leadership and coordination meetings, during this quarter clusters have advocated for each district to develop one inclusive strategy per sector which would encompass the breadth of humanitarian and recovery priorities and all actors that conduct projects in that sector, including United Nations agencies, NGOs, the private sector and the Government of Uganda. With such efforts synergized into one strategy, their collective efforts and impact on the PRDP strategic objectives may be more readily defined and monitored. Efforts have also been undertaken to merge national clusters into appropriate government national coordination meetings. The Office of the Prime Minister has led discussions on the substance and coordination of Disaster Risk Reduction efforts in Uganda; clearly establishing DRR as a growing priority.

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

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	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
Number of local and international NGOs and local authorities involved in cluster coordination at field level and national level	ON TRACK	At District level all clusters continue to be chaired by District Department Heads and report to the District Disaster Management Committees. At National Level, all clusters continue to have strong participation from the humanitarian community, and are also regularly attended by Line Ministry officials. In Pader a total of 46 (8 UN agencies, the ICRC, and the Uganda Red Cross Society, 27 International NGO's, 9 National NGOs and CBOs) are involved in coordination. In Karamoja chronic shortages of professional staff in the five districts remains one of the biggest challenges in addition to the insufficient critical mass of NGOs in the region, especially in Abim, Moroto and Nakapiripirit. District sector meetings on Food Security/Livelihoods, Health and Protection are held monthly in Moroto. Irregular ad hoc sector meetings have taken place on Food Security/Livelihoods in Kotido; Health in Abim; and Water in Kaabong. Regional Coordination structures were established during this period involving all districts, NGOs and UN in: Food Security/Livelihoods, Protection and Health - meeting on a quarterly basis.
Number of months where monitoring reports of cluster progress towards CAP goals at both operational and strategic/impact level submitted to the IASC	ON TRACK	This is the second quarterly report to be sent to the IASC to allow for a strategic overall review of the impact of humanitarian action in Uganda.
% of NGO partners satisfied with assistance provided by OCHA		No basis to report.
% of sub-regions covered by the CAP and new emergency settings where the cluster system is operational	ON TRACK	The Mid Year Review process of the CAP allowed for refinement of projects and ensured that emergency needs were included, although needs in some areas, such as Teso and Karamoja, still do not have corresponding CAP projects due to lack of capacity. Clusters are fully operational in Pader, Kitgum, Gulu and Amuru districts. In areas where humanitarian needs are decreasing, including Amuru, Katakwi, Lira and Oyam districts, clusters are only partially operational, but will be able to scale up should floods strike again in 2008.

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
Number of inter-cluster assessments conducted	ON TRACK	In Pader: 02- Six camps assessment in April and Omot sub country assessment in June 08. In addition WFP carried out EFSA in 55 camps transit site May 08. Gulu/Amuru: Inter-cluster assessments to support the implementation of Durable Solutions in 3 sub-counties continue. Karamoja: Multi-sectoral inter-agency assessments took place in Abim, Kaabong, Kotido and Nakapiripirit. Sector specific assessments were identified as the next major need to be undertaken at the beginning of the 3rd quarter for 2009 planning.
Larger areas being accessed without military escort	MINOR GAPS	In Acholiland, only WFP is using escorts for food distributions. Others move freely throughout Northern Uganda. Karamoja remains UN security phase III requiring the use of one armed UPDF escort on intra-district travel; main highways; S/C to S/C; through no man's land; and hotspots. Two escorts are required on the Kaabong – Kotido road since March 2008. Loyoro S/C in Kaabong district remains the only “no go” area as designated in October 2007. More timely and reliable security information could potentially change the requirements for compulsory military escorts in areas where DSS reports decrease in security incidents (i.e., Abim). 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	MINOR GAPS	There has been no significant change in the number of security incidents committed against the humanitarian community. The lack of an effective emergency communication system is still a major concern.
Improvement in security training and awareness	ON TRACK	UNDSS has employed a national training officer. This has led to an increase in training and awareness amongst the humanitarian community.
Greater penetration of humanitarian activities	ON TRACK	The humanitarian community is able to move freely in all areas of Northern Uganda. In Karamoja the Security Cell in Moroto is also assisting operations in the Karamoja region. Major issues remain a lack of regular UN Security presence in north Karamoja and establishment of ASMT meeting in Kotido.
CAP 2008 GOAL: FACILITATING RECOVERY by promoting durable solutions and re-establishment of livelihoods, including disaster preparedness measures		
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		
Number of emergency situations pre-identified via risk analysis	MINOR GAPS	Acholiland: Hepatitis E – this epidemic was not on the original risk map. This shows the need to factor cross-border risks into overall risk analysis (Hep E originated in Sudan). Uganda risk analysis (hazard, vulnerability, response) completed in March and available on www.ugandaclusters.org In Karamoja 3rd quarter risk analysis is planned for: food security and nutrition; and gender. Livestock analysis is also being considered
Number of emergency situations where a contingency plan existed and was implemented	MINOR GAPS	Hepatitis E containment plan currently being finalised by the National Cholera and Hepatitis E taskforce. Contingency plans exist for hut fires. A preparedness plan has been developed for the potential flood risk season. A full contingency plan for flood risk season should be developed under the leadership of the government; advocacy continues to push for this to happen before end of August. A specific cholera and meningitis plan exists in Karamoja.
Number of clusters with overall emergency response preparedness plans	ON TRACK	All cluster preparedness plans currently being finalised and will be made available publicly during July 2008.
Number of clusters with functioning linkages with recovery and development actors and state authorities	MINOR GAPS	Efforts continue to complete the full handover of district-level clusters to district structures (DSCs), however this will continue to require ongoing technical support by cluster leads to ensure that this is done in an effective and sustainable manner. Ensuring effective and sustainable handover of coordination at national level will require tailor-made solutions for each cluster. Various initiatives are underway, including ongoing relationship-building, training, advocacy for designated cluster focal points within Line Ministries, and the secondment of staff and consultants to support the development of detailed PRDP implementation plans. National clusters are also reviewing the possibility of funding and building the capacity of dedicated PRDP focal points within relevant Line Ministries.

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
Number of RC's offices opened	UNABLE TO MEET	A review of the strategy to implement RC's offices at district level has determined that this will no longer take place, the RC preferring to return coordination to district structures.
Number of districts in which RC's Office has replaced OCHA as main facilitator of district coordination mechanisms	UNABLE TO MEET	See above.

CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: EDUCATION CLUSTER PROGRESS CHART

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OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED: (max 200 words)

While there has been reasonable progress in increasing access to schooling for both boys and girls, major gaps still exist in service provision, both in IDP camps and areas of return. Increasing enrolments have placed even greater stress on an already overburdened system, with classrooms, where they exist, bursting at the seams (e.g. pupil:classroom ratio of 213:1 in Lira in return areas and 125:1 in Gulu IDP camps) and high teacher:pupil ratios (e.g. 1:120 in Amuru). Even more critical is the issue of access to and quality of adequate water and sanitation facilities. In Gulu camps there is, on average, only 1 latrine for every 496 girls! And in areas of return the ratio ranges from 55:1 to 110:1. The urgency of this situation is highlighted by two recent health emergencies: hepatitis E in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader; and the outbreak of cholera in 5 districts in the East where schools are being closed, 411 cases have been recorded and an unacceptable 24 deaths (6% of cases) has occurred.

This lack of facilities in areas of return is also impeding the return of communities in some districts and in other cases parents are remaining, but sending their children back to IDP camps with superior facilities. This raises child protection issues. It is critical that support is generated to provide adequate facilities (temporary classrooms, sanitation facilities, etc) to attract children to accompany their parents. Hopefully, in the medium to long term, the PRDP will engage in these major reconstruction tasks.

Support for ECD, NFE, secondary and other post-primary opportunities for youth is still quite limited compared to primary education.

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

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	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
% increase in enrolment (by gender in IDP camps)	ON TRACK	Female = 8.2% in Amuru and 13% in Gulu Male = 8.9% in Amuru and 14% in Gulu Data is shifting and unreliable in Kitgum and Pader Note that IDP camps no longer exist in Lango and that numbers are steadily reducing in some other locations. In Gulu and Amuru IDP enrolment is still high since many displaced students have not accompanied their parents to their original site. This is due to lack of facilities in areas of return. This raises child protection issues. It is critical that support is generated to provide adequate facilities (temporary classrooms, sanitation facilities, etc) to attract children to accompany their parents.
Pupil: classroom ratio (in IDP camps)	MAJOR GAPS	125:1 in Gulu 115:1 in Amuru The Cluster must continue to advocate for provision of adequate learning spaces in camps
Pupil: stance ratio (by gender in IDP camps)	MAJOR GAPS	Female = 496:1 in Gulu and 93:1 in Amuru Male = 126:1 in Gulu and 109:1 in Amuru This is potentially a minefield. There is a critical and urgent need to construct more latrines and provide adequate sanitation facilities in some camps and/or to provide adequate sanitation facilities in areas of return.
% increase in children with disabilities accessing basic education services (by gender in IDP camps)	MINOR GAPS	Female = -3% in Gulu and 37% in Amuru Male = -1% in Gulu and 21% in Amuru Disability is still a neglected area and more advocacy work is required

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
% of children accessing continued schooling (disaggregated by sub-county and sex)	ON TRACK	Slight decrease (0.01%) in Amuru – it is uncertain whether this is a function of poor reporting or increase to areas of return. Gulu has reported only raw enrolment figures, not proportional increases Data is shifting and unreliable in Kitgum and Pader Note – no IDP camps in Lango now
CAP 2008 GOAL: FACILITATING RECOVERY by promoting durable solutions and re-establishment of livelihoods, including disaster preparedness measures		
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)		
% increase in enrolment (by gender in return areas, Karamoja and at ECD centres, formal primary education, NFE centres)	MINOR GAPS	On track overall, but Minor Gaps in Some districts Female = 43% in Gulu, -7.5% in Amuru, 26% in Lira, 71% in Oyam, overall enrolment in Kitgum = 8%, in Pader = -0.8% Male = 39% in Gulu, -7.7 in Amuru, 24% in Lira, 47% in Oyam
Pupil: classroom ratio (in return areas, Karamoja and at ECD centres, formal primary education, NFE centres)	MAJOR GAPS	66:1 in Gulu, 76:1 in Amuru, 84:1 in Lira, 213:1 in Oyam, 99:1 in Kitgum, 118:1 in Pader Overall, there is still a dearth of classrooms in areas of return so figures fall far short of the recommended 55:1. Large scale construction program required.
Pupil: stance ratio (by gender and (return areas, Karamoja and at ECD centres, formal primary education, NFE centres)	MAJOR GAPS	Female = 63:1 in Gulu, 59:1 in Amuru, 110:1 overall in Lira, 55:1 overall in Pader Male = 67:1 in Gulu, 70:1 in Amuru Falls far short of nationally recommended standard of 40:1. Large scale provision required
% increase in female teachers (in primary schools in IDP camps, return areas, Karamoja)	MAJOR GAPS	0% in Gulu, 0% in Amuru, 7% decrease in Lira Some schools still have NO female teachers. Continued advocacy required.
% increase in children with disabilities accessing basic education services (by gender in IDP camps, return areas, Karamoja)	UNKNO WN	Only 2 districts are collecting adequate data Female = -3% in Gulu, 66% in Amuru Male = -4% in Gulu, 105% in Amuru Disability is still a neglected area and more advocacy work is required

CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: EMERGENCY NFIs PROGRESS CHART

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	UNABLE TO MEET TARGET: This target is not expected to be met in 2008	
OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED: (max 200 words) Emergency NFI responses have continued to be focused on hut fires in Acholiland, and all identified 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	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
Percentage of vulnerable households who have received a basic package of essential supplies and emergency shelter	ON TRACK	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)	ON TRACK	As with previous periods, IDPs affected by camp fires do retain the NFI package they receive in distributions.

CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: FOOD SECURITY and AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS CLUSTER PROGRESS CHART

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Food Aid

The FSAL Cluster is having difficulty in fully meeting several of its key indicators for saving lives. While the Cluster has often been able to reach the intended number of beneficiaries, it has struggled to provide them with their required rations. In many cases, essential commodities such as cereals, pulses or vegetable oil have been missing from the food basket. It is possible that these gaps have contributed to the worrying trends in the under-nutrition in Karamoja and (potentially) the IDP areas. The Cluster needs to diversify its sources for procuring food commodities, since local suppliers have not been able to meet the requirements. It will also have to continue to appeal for sufficient and timely resources from its donors.

Nevertheless, the FSAL Cluster is making progress in addressing some of its major recovery aims in 2008. Initial preparations are underway for Food Assistance Phase Off Workshops, which will use assessments to determine the continuing food needs of IDPs and will likely lead to a reduction in the GFD caseload.

Agriculture

As reported in the first quarter, in first season 2008, FSAL cluster was able to cover 50% of the needs as identified in CAP 2008. Since the first quarter report was made, not much has changed since agricultural operations are seasonable and second season is yet to start in August. It is, however, estimated that the overall gaps have now been reduced to about 48% as some inputs/services were provided in April and May 2008 after the first quarter report was made.

Looking at assistance to the different sub-regions, Teso sub-region was provided with more than 80% of the basic agricultural packages for both the floods affected households and returning IDPs in Katakwi and Amuria districts. Reduced quantities of basic agricultural packages will therefore be provided to Teso in the future. Focus will be put on provision of comprehensive packages to support the recovery of floods affected households and return and resettlement of IDPs.

In Acholi sub-region, the gap is more than 60% mainly in support of provision of comprehensive agricultural packages whereas in Lango sub-region, the gap is estimated to be more than 40%. The gaps in Karamoja region in terms of provision of agricultural inputs is estimated to be above 70%. Only between 5,000 and 10,000 households are estimated to have been supported with agricultural inputs in Karamoja. More support was, however, provided to NGOs to support the livestock sector especially to address livestock diseases and water problems in the region. The areas supported especially by ECHO include training of Community Animal Health Workers, construction/rehabilitation of water sources, early warning and coordination. Funding has been secured for vaccination campaign against *Peste de petits ruminants* or goats plague (PPR) and Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (CBPP). Funding for 170,000 doses of CBPP vaccines and 1.0 million doses of PPR vaccines has already been secured. This leaves a shortfall of 1.4 million doses of PPR and 1.0 million doses of CBPP.

Performance of first season crops is likely to be affected by late onset and erratic rainfall experienced in most parts on Karamoja, Teso, Lango and Acholi sub-regions. The Land Use and Crop Yield Assessment currently being carried out and the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (likely to start in July/August) will give concrete information on performance of crops in first season 2008.

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

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

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
% fall in GFD caseload	MAJOR GAPS	Overall, the GFD caseload has actually risen (by 39%), rather than declined, during the last quarter. The increase resulted primarily from the scaling up of the Karamoja operation (710,135 beneficiaries) and the reintroduction of GFD to several phased-off communities in Pader (47,261 beneficiaries) based on the results of an EFSA. This trend was somewhat offset by the reduction in the

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
		refugee caseload (by 45%) as a result of repatriation. The total number of people receiving GFD is expected to decline after the harvest (in August in Acholi; in November in Karamoja). Action: In the IDP areas, the FSAL Cluster is undertaking assessments in preparation for district-level food assistance phase off workshops to be held in September or October. In Karamoja, a Land Use and Crop Yield Assessment needs to be undertaken to determine production levels and the requirements for assistance after the harvest. There is concern that the production will be extremely limited in several locations.
% of households in the remaining caseload reached with GFD	MAJOR GAPS	While the targeted number of households has been reached (99%), they are not receiving the intended rations, due to pipeline breaks. Action: To address this problem, it will be necessary to diversify the sources for procuring commodities (since some items have not been available locally in the required quantities) and to continue to appeal for sufficient and timely funding.
Number of families assisted with GFD	MAJOR GAPS	The FSAL Cluster has reached 355,606 households (out of a planned 356,957). However, pipeline breaks have meant that many of these households did not receive a full ration. For instance, in July, a fraction of the households in Karamoja have received cereals. The remaining households in this sub-region and in the IDP and refugee areas do not have cereals in their food basket. Action: Same as above.
Number of households assisted with food return packages	N/A	In line with the new Food Assistance Phase-Off Strategy for the IDP areas, the FSAL Cluster is no longer planning to provide 'return rations'. Instead, assistance will be given on the basis of assessed need – regardless of whether someone is living in a mother camp, transit site, or village of origin. Action: The Cluster will implement the Food Assistance Phase Off Strategy.
Number of refugees, IDPs and host community households reached with basic agricultural and livestock packages	ON TRACK	The cluster supported about 350,000 of the 450,000 households with basic packages. Provision of basic packages was mainly done through targeted seeds/tools distribution and seed fairs. It is expected that the gap will be completely met or reduced to less than 10% in second season 2008.
Number of households reached with more extensive packages (including skill development, voucher systems)	MAJOR GAPS	Only about 150,000 households out of the planned 750,000 households were assisted with extensive packages. As more IDPs return to their homes, FSAL actors should embark on provision of comprehensive packages that will address the food and income security of the households. There will therefore be need to provide inputs that will enable households increase production and also generate income for themselves.
Number of households assisted with FFA/CFW	UNABLE TO MEET TARGET	Given the limited resources available, FSAL Cluster has prioritised life-saving over recovery activities. As a result, it has not undertaken most of the planned FFA activities for 2008. Action: The Cluster will seek out donors open to supporting these kinds of activities.
Number of households having improved and diversified their production capacities	MAJOR GAPS	Less than 100,000 households can be said to have improved and diversified their production capacities. Therefore, more comprehensive and diversified inputs should be provided to IDPs/returnees to take care of their food and income security. Income generating activities and increased production should be major areas of focus.
Number of sudden-onset crises responded to within one month	NIL	No crisis has taken place within this reporting period that needed response within one month
% of emergency caseload assisted	MAJOR GAPS	As indicated above, while the FSAL Cluster has been able to reach the intended caseload with some food, it has not provided the intended rations due to pipeline breaks. Action: The Cluster will diversify the sources for procuring commodities and continue to appeal for sufficient and timely funding for emergency responses.
CAP 2008 GOAL: FACILITATING RECOVERY by promoting durable solutions and re-establishment of livelihoods, including disaster preparedness measures		
To support, stabilize and improve the food security and livelihoods of households recovering from conflict and natural disasters		
% fall in GFD caseload	MAJOR GAPS	See above
% of households in the remaining caseload reached with GFD	MAJOR GAPS	See above
Number of families assisted with GFD	MAJOR GAPS	See above

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
Number of households reached with basic agricultural and livestock packages	ON TRACK	Provision of basic packages will be minimised or stopped completely in return areas and emphasis will be put on provision of diversified packages to enable households increase/diversify their production and generate more income
Number of households reached with more extensive packages (including skill development, voucher systems)	MAJOR GAPS	As more IDPs return to their homes, FSAL actors will embark on provision of comprehensive and diversified packages that will address the food and income security of the households.
Number of households assisted with CFW/FFW	UNABLE TO MEET TARGET	Given the limited resources available, FSAL Cluster has prioritised life-saving over recovery activities. As a result, it has not undertaken most of the planned FFA activities for 2008. Only 11650 households out of the planned 86,500 have received assistance through FFA. Action: The Cluster will try to identify donors open to supporting these kinds of activities.
Number of early warning systems developed	MAJOR GAPS	Some progress has been made on the development of two early warning systems: A community-based system in Karamoja and Teso (sponsored by the Belgium Survival Fund) and a set of weather stations in the same sub-regions. Action: The FSAL Cluster hopes to scale up these early warning system activities and, where possible, introduce them to other districts/regions
Number of households having improved and diversified their production capacities	MAJOR GAPS	More productive inputs/services aimed at improving physical, financial and social assets of the households need to be provided to enable them improve and diversify their production capacities

CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: GOVERNANCE, INFRASTRUCTURE, LIVELIHOODS 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

OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED: (max 200 words)

GIL as a cluster was conceived to deliver initiatives in the areas of governance, infrastructure, livelihoods, and others. However, in practice in the field the situation has been complex. While most UN agencies and some NGOs knew of the GIL cluster, it has only started to be felt on the ground very recently. It now can perform as an ideal coordinated body that could help the preparation of the PRDP implementation as it begins to address the gaps in capacities as well as in disseminating information about PRDP down to communities. The main challenge/issue is in making GIL truly an instrument of recovery and sustainable development in the whole of Northern Uganda. A GIL Cluster strategic framework was drafted and is circulated for enhancement and refinement; while 2 international staff were recruited to coordinate GIL cluster activities at the field and national levels.

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.

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
% of civil servants positions occupied (as opposed to opened)	MAJOR GAPS	%age of civil servants' positions filled is low. This is caused by government policy on ceiling and inability of District Service Commissions to meet and recruit or promote staff.
Number of civil society groups established	ON TRACK	CSOs are actively involved in GIL cluster activities: 10 CSOs are participating in the Teso sub region while over 50 CSOs are involved in Acholi sub region. GIL cluster coordination is being done at the district levels.
Number of DDMCs whose capacities to respond to natural disasters have been strengthened	ON TRACK	DDMCs are functional and are active in coordinating post conflict responses in all Districts, including the post floods activities in Teso. There is a need however to further strengthen the DDMCs in order to take the lead in coordinating recovery activities. There is also a need to fully organize and make the sub-county disaster management committees fully functional.
Number of reconciliation structures established	ON TRACK	Amnesty Commission is coordinating reconciliation activities in the North. In Acholi sub region Amnesty Commission has set up 18 reconciliation committees one in each sub county and major remaining camps. Conflict resolution Associations are equally being formed in each sub county. Kal-Kwaro, Kitgum Elders Association and religious leaders are involved in reconciliation activities. There is need to engage the paralegals to handle the formal justice process while at the same time building the capacity of amnesty commission to handle ex combatants
Number of mediation structures established	MINOR GAPS	Conflict resolution groups are being formed to resolve intra and inter community conflicts including land disputes
Number of key infrastructures rehabilitated other than for provision of basic services	MINOR GAPS	Community access roads and those leading to IDP camps are being constructed/ rehabilitated in Lango and Acholi sub regions by cluster members. 33600 iron sheets have been distributed to 1120 Households to facilitate resettlement NGOs while discussion with district officials is currently on-going in Amuria, Katakwi, Soroti and Bukedea for the rehabilitation of access roads under the quick impact project funded by the cluster leads and implemented by the districts and a cluster member.
% of men and women employed	MAJOR GAPS	With limited scope for formal and informal employment a greater part of the population is involved in crop farming, animal rearing, craft, retail trade and produce business. 30% of those employed are men while 70% are women.

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
Number of public work employment projects	ON TRACK	Most of the community road works are being done using the labour based approach providing employment opportunity to the population. Quick impact projects are also offering short term employment opportunities in Lango and Acholi subregions. In Teso, implementation of QIPs by cluster members has started in Amuria, Katakwi, Soroti and Bukedea. A similar intervention is being planned by the cluster lead to cover Lango and Acholi sub regions. Implementation is likely to start during the 4th Quarter of 2008
Number of projects aimed at reducing environmental damage	ON TRACK	Cluster members are establishing wood lots and tree nurseries. There is need for major interventions to restore the vegetation and use the environment in a sustainable manner by introducing environmentally friendly technologies
Degree of community members' participation to decisions impacting on their interests	ON TRACK	There is an increased involvement of communities in decisions impacting on their interests especially during implementation of the QIPs
% of female headed household having access to land property	MAJOR GAPS	Due to the highly traditional society in most of northern Uganda, women have limited or no access to land. The domestic relations bill provides the opportunity to address this disparity. The passage of the bill should be accorded the due attention to address this problem
Numbers of landmine and ERW areas clearly identified, marked and cleared	ON TRACK	The mine action reported that 2 Explosive remnants of war areas were identified by humanitarian agencies in Kitgum; 121 UXOs/ERW were identified and 24 UXOs were detonated, UMAC has set base in Kitgum to expedite clearance. A mine action team has made assessment visits to Amuria and Katakwi in response to the report on the presence of UXOs
Number of returning communities having received education on the risks of landmines	ON TRACK	Mine risk awareness creation is on going in Northern Uganda. In Kitgum alone, 43 parishes including 16,063 people have received mine risk awareness creation through drama shows and IEC materials from a cluster member
Number of landmines victims identified	ON TRACK	The process of identification of land mine victims is going on in Northern Uganda. In Kitgum alone 906 mine survivors have been identified and registered under the Kitgum Land Mine Survivors Association KILAMSA
Number of landmines victims benefiting from assistance and reintegration support	ON TRACK	A land mine survivors association for Kitgum (KILAMSA) has been formed with 906 members; the cluster is providing economic, psychosocial and training support to 100 people (30 females and 70 men)

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

OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED: (max 200 words)

A regional coordination mechanism for the DHTs in Karamoja was established during the quarter and the first regional coordination meeting was held on the 25th of June 2008. Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) data reporting is still sustained above 80% and this enabled timely detection and response to outbreaks of malaria in Lira, hepatitis E in Pader and Gulu districts. However, funding gaps still persists especially for Karamoja and for recovery in northern Uganda. The ongoing outbreak of hepatitis E in Kitgum district has spread to Gulu and Pader districts due to the piecemeal response to the outbreak as a result of lack of funds. In Karamoja, the nutrition situation remains precarious even though a few more partners have established projects in the region. The cluster continues to provide ongoing technical support to MOH and all 40 PRDP districts to develop health recovery strategy and district PRDP health plans; it is hoped that these will attract more funding for health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS recovery when finalized.

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	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
DPT3 Coverage	MINOR GAPS	<p>In Lango the DPT3 coverage varied from 53% in Apac to 145% in Dokolo while in Acholi the coverage is generally very good ranging from 97% in Amuru to 101% in Gulu.</p> <p>In Karamoja, average regional DPT3 coverage for April & May is 58%, down from 62 % of previous quarter [Jan-March 2008].</p> <p>To achieve a coverage of at least 80% in all districts, there is need to ensure constant supply of gas and vaccine, conduct maintenance of the cold chain, provide sufficient funds for outreaches/Child Days, support social mobilization of community and strengthen routine immunization (Reach Every Parish)</p>
IDSR data timeliness and completeness and CFR of epidemics trends	ON TRACK	All districts of Acholi, Lango and Karamoja have achieved and sustained completeness and timeliness of reporting above 80% which is the nationally recommended target therefore no action is required.
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate	MAJOR GAPS IN KARAMOJA ONLY	<p>In Acholi sub-region, GAM in Gulu and Amuru districts increased from 3.1% in 2007 to 8.7% in 2008. In Lango the GAM rate slightly deteriorated for Apac/Oyam from 4.6% (CI: 3-6.3%) [May 2007] to 5.9% (CI 4.1-7.7%) [May 2008] and improved in Lira from 7.1% (CI: 4.5-9.7%) [May 2007] to 4.2% (CI 2.6-5.8%) [May 2008]. The Amolatar GAM is said to be 1.2% [May 2008]. All are below the emergency threshold of 10%.</p> <p>In Karamoja no new survey has been done since one done in February 2008 (reported in 1st quarterly report) which found regional GAM average at 10.9. Modest progress in enhancing nutrition response has been registered with MSF – Spain, ACF and MSF Holland operating in the most affected three districts in the region. There has however been a persistent dry season; and deterioration in GAM and SAM is anticipated in the region in the coming months. There is a need to scale up emergency nutrition response to face this coming challenge.</p> <p>We need to enhance and expand the current nutrition response and advocate for more partners to support nutrition interventions in the region to increase</p>

		geographic coverage. The district health system should be supported to initiate large scale active case finding and establish effective referral system on the one hand and to implement community based therapeutic feeding programs on the other hand. Approaches that will build on the local capacity and existing structures and systems as means to ensure sustainability and continuity should be explored
Current number/percentage of people with advanced HIV infection receiving ARV combination therapy in the past year	ON TRACK	As at the end of March 2008, 13,190 eligible persons living with HIV/AIDS are on ARV therapy in Acholi, Lango and Karamoja regions. This is up from 10,467 reported in the last quarter bringing the percentage of eligible on treatment to 48% from 39% reported last quarter. However percentage of eligible under treatment in Karamoja still remains low compared northern Uganda due to inadequate numbers of ART sites in the regions. Key actors in this field like TASO and AIC need to be encouraged to establish presence in the region.
Percentage of men and women aged 15-49 years who were counseled and received HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results	UNABLE TO MEET TARGET IN 2008	In Gulu and Amuru, only 25% of the men and women aged 15-49 have been counselled and tested and 86% of those tested have received their results while in Karamoja, only 6% of women and 4% men of this age group were tested, of which close to 90% received results. The status of this indicator is also very poor in Lango Major gaps have persisted in provision and uptake of this service due to persistent shortage of testing kits, inadequate outreach services and poor community mobilisation and high levels of stigmatization Given the complexity and difficulties involved in ensuring a hitch free supply chain for the testing kit, achieving this target may be impossible this year. To improve this indicator, intensive social mobilization (BCC), more outreach services, improvement of supply chain for logistics and home based approaches need to be explored.

CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: MULTI-SECTOR (REFUGEES) 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

OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED: (max 200 words)

The majorities of the objectives are on target or will be achieved by the end of the year. However more resources are required to fill the gaps in the education and water sectors. More resources are also required to complete the post repatriation rehabilitation process after Sudanese refugees have voluntary repatriated. The presence of other relevant actors in Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) refugee hosting districts such as the West Nile would greatly facilitate the achievement of the objectives. Despite the fact that the repatriation operation to Sudan has well performed, it still need resources to achieve the established targets. None of the Congolese refugees decided to repatriate due to the security conditions in their country of origin. This implies that UNHCR will have to continue providing international protection and assistance in Uganda.

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	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
50% boys and 50% girls attend primary schools	MINOR GAPS	53% boys and 47% girls are attending primary school.
100% of refugees access primary health care	ON TRACK	All refugees and nationals in the hosting communities access primary health care
18 litres of potable water per person per day is available	MINOR GAPS	15.2 litres of potable water is available on average to refugees and hosting communities in Uganda. More boreholes needs to be drilled and water distribution points created, particularly in Nakivale settlement.
All asylum seekers willing to relocate to Nakivale are assisted.	ON TRACK	All asylum seekers wishing to relocate and settle to Nakivale have been assisted with transportation, allocated plots of land from OPM and received NFIs.
Non-refoulement of asylum seekers and refugees	ON TRACK	No cases of refoulement/deportation were reported
All refugees in the settlements are registered	ON TRACK	The process of verification is ongoing including with regard to urban refugees. The new figures will be released after the completion of the appeal process and the taret will be met by the end of the year.

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	MINOR GAPS	Some 41,000 Sudanese have been facilitated to voluntary return to their country while no Congolese showed interest in repatriating. More resources are necessary to complete the target of 50,000 voluntary returns to Sudan.
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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

OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED: (max 200 words)

General: all forms of restriction to freedom of movement have been lifted and the return movement is progressing. Concern is raised by the intention of some authorities to induce coercive return without respecting the voluntary character of the decision. Protection monitoring, advocacy and mass information campaign are therefore required. Land issues are getting more frequent especially in camps or former camps where some IDPs want to achieve a durable solution. There is the need to expand the provision of legal aid and counseling. Protection concerns are also raised by empty shelters and abandoned latrines in former camps as well as by the Extremely Vulnerable People/ Persons with Specific Needs left alone in camps or former camps without assistance.

GBV: - *Progress:* identified and facilitated 4 representatives from Uganda to attend medico-legal convening regional workshop for survivors of sexual violence. Uganda participants included Uganda Police, Principal State Attorney, JLOS technical advisor on criminal justice, and UNFPA Regional GBV Coordinator. A Uganda action plan was developed and will be followed up by GBV sub cluster, MoGLSD and JLOS. - *Priority programming:* gaps - access to post-rape care drugs, supplies and trained staff in North and North East Uganda *Action required:* Urgent need for more partners working on GBV to open offices / expand GBV programs into Karamoja. HC to promote accountability from mandated UN agencies on post-rape care.

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

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
% of sub-counties with child protection systems in place (* at a minimum per sub-county: 1 CDO, 1 CP lead agency, 1 functional child protection community based structure).	ON TRACK, WITH NOTABLE EXCEPTION OF KARAMOJA REGION	<p><u>Status:</u> Lira 68%, Amuru 62.5 %, Kitgum 60%, Oyam 57%, Gulu 53.3 %, Pader 37%, Moroto 18%, Apac 14%, Katakwi 12%, Amuria 11%. For the remaining 4 Karamoja districts, no sub-county meets yet the criteria (at a minimum per sub-county: 1 CDO, 1 CP lead agency, 1 functional child protection community based structure).</p> <p>It is estimated that less than half of the sub-county Child Protection (CP) systems have the required capacities to adequately identify, support, refer, follow-up and report on child protection cases. In order to increase their functionality a joint IASC/MGLSD CP capacity building programme was developed, and its first phase resulted in: 16 Master trainers and 9 co-facilitators certified to roll out the 'IASC/MGLSD CP Key competencies training' to local government and community based structures in Acholi, Lango, Teso and Karamoja (during 3-4 quarters).</p> <p>While common reporting formats were piloted this quarter, available records indicate that 4292 children (1886 boys, 2406 girls) were identified by CP community based structures, with 3108 of them referred to mainstream or specialised services. In Acholi alone, over 40, 000 children were involved in vulnerability reduction activities, incl. livelihoods and life skills training.</p>
% of sub-counties with functional service delivery systems for survivors of GBV, including health, legal, protection and psycho-social responses	MAJOR GAPS	<p>At least 40% of sub counties in all districts have functional GBV service provision systems with on going mapping /assessments of more sub counties.</p> <p>Despite regular advocacy and engagement at the district and national level; inconsistencies in practice on the completion of the Police Form 3 form continue widespread and result in uncertainty in access to justice. Challenges being faced regarding police asking GBV survivors to pay for police services. There is also the challenge of police stations/posts being under resourced which hampers their delivery of services to GBV survivors. Advocacy to capture the cost of production of PF3 in the police annual budgets and avail the forms to all police stations and posts. Urgent action needed for criminal justice and health sector to issue clear practice guidelines that will be followed by all actors in the criminal justice and health system. The guidelines should provide clarity on the category of medical personnel who can fill PF3.</p>

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
% of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable population with access to confidential human rights reporting mechanisms, to legal aid/assistance and to an adequate response from the responsible institutions	MINOR GAPS	<p>Training of IDP camp leaders resident in Soroti town on human rights issues and the provisions of the National IDP policy focusing on the durable solutions was carried out.</p> <p>Sensitisations/trainings on reparations for human rights violations suffered after the armed conflict were conducted in Amuria and Soroti districts. Participants included the victims of harms suffered, local leaders and civil society organisations.</p> <p>One day training for District Sector Heads/ members of the district Technical Planning Committees on mainstreaming HRBA into development programming/PRDP/Parish approaches was conducted in Lango.</p> <p>In Amuru and Gulu an enhanced training on human rights norms and principles of importance to law enforcement official, in particular the SPC was started to try and fill the currently existing knowledge gap and to improve the human rights observance of the police. The population was empowered to access justice and to demand for justice, by the distribution of the court fee schedule for LCI, II and III courts. These courts have in the past requested amounts several times above the dictated fees obstructing justice for a part of the population, in particular the more vulnerable.</p> <p>Despite the deployment of Police in many IDP hosting areas, concerns have been raised about the absence of pro-active patrolling and regular visits to population centres outside the sub-county head quarters.</p> <p>Court systems, including LCs courts require training in human rights and other issues including Housing, land and property restitution</p> <p>The above confirm the need to enhance the protection monitoring as well as expand the information counseling and legal advice centers.</p>
% of actions in land, housing and property restitution successful	MINOR GAPS	<p>Housing, Land and Property (HLP) restitution issues arising by the ongoing process to achieve a durable solution are increasingly being reported. There is a need to prevent HLP related violations proactively through extensive information campaigns, legal counseling, advice and assistance as well as training of the judiciary. Resources should be identified to expand the current programs.</p> <p>In Amuru progress was made to prevent some of the larger conflicts between the population living close to Murchison Park and the UWA, while three advocacy campaigns against forced evictions incidents brought to the attention of district authorities were carried out in Lango. In addition the non-paper on Housing, Land and Property Rights applicable during the camp transformation process was disseminated to district authorities/civil society organizations at the DDMC level in Lango.</p>
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	MINOR GAPS	<p>As of the end of May, estimated 619,000 IDPs were still living in camps, 370,000 in transit sites and 825,000 in villages of origin. While the return movement is progressing, serious concerns are raised by reported cases of coercive return. Strengthening of the protection monitoring and advocacy at national and field level to address the issue is required.</p>
% of sub-counties with child protection systems in place	MINOR GAPS	<p>The sub-cluster recovery strategy consists of setting up and strengthening <u>child protection systems at the sub-county level</u>, and re-modeling in return areas the community based structures established in camps. (For district data see above).The inter-agency initiative on '<u>safe schools</u>' (i.e. school environment free of violence, incl. sexual violence and exploitation) is being rolled out in selected return locations. Securing funding for <u>sustainable livelihoods programmes</u> targeting vulnerable children and families remains of paramount concern. In response to growing concerns from districts, a CP inter-agency assessment will take place in July-August in Acholi, Lango and Teso to document community perceptions on <u>early marriages</u> and whether/how the practice has been affected by the <u>return movement</u>. With over 900 respondents, the findings are expected to inform advocacy and guide prevention and response interventions. The Moroto Task Force on <u>Return and Resettlement of Street Children</u> was re-activated, and it secured preparedness, resource mobilisation, and high level advocacy on children rights (incl. principles of voluntary return and family unity). In the next quarter, the Task Force will be supported to coordinate with national authorities the safe and voluntary return and reintegration of an estimated 600 children from Kampala to Karamoja. A specific monitoring and reporting mechanism is being set up.</p>

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
<p>% of sub-counties with functional service delivery systems for survivors of GBV, including health, legal, protection and psycho-social responses</p>	<p>MAJOR GAPS</p>	<p>At least 40% of sub counties in all districts have functional GBV service provision systems with on going mapping /assessments of more sub counties.</p> <p>The demand for psychosocial support in most sub counties is not matched by the available psychosocial care providers. Furthermore there are no mechanisms for long term psycho social support for GBV survivors. Despite regular advocacy and engagement at the district and national level; there is also no systematic medical follow up support for GBV survivors to monitor adherence to life saving PEP and other medical treatments. The shortage of doctors at district and at lower levels still make access to medical services next impossible for most rural communities (sub county and lower). In some cases there is inconsistent supply of medical supplies and equipment and regular absenteeism among medical staff at health centres impacting negatively on survivors access to medical services. Urgent action needed by Health sector to ensure PEP drugs, post rape care supplies are procured and distributed immediately and continuously; training of health facility staff at district and sub county level on post-rape care. Advocate (including resource mobilisation) for increased mental health / psychosocial services at district and sub county levels.</p>
<p>% of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable population with access to confidential human rights reporting mechanisms, to legal aid/assistance and to an adequate response from the responsible institutions</p>	<p>MINOR GAPS</p>	<p>Training of IDP camp leaders resident in Soroti town on human rights issues and the provisions of the National IDP policy focusing on the durable solutions was carried out.</p> <p>Sensitisations/trainings on reparations for human rights violations suffered after the armed conflict were conducted in Amuria and Soroti districts. Participants included the victims of harms suffered, local leaders and civil society organisations.</p> <p>One day training for District Sector Heads/ members of the district Technical Planning Committees on mainstreaming HRBA into development programming/PRDP/Parish approaches was conducted in Lango.</p> <p>In Amuru and Gulu an enhanced training on human rights norms and principles of importance to law enforcement official, in particular the SPC was started to try and fill the currently existing knowledge gap and to improve the human rights observance of the police. The population was empowered to access justice and to demand for justice, by the distribution of the court fee schedule for LCI, II and III courts. These courts have in the past requested amounts several times above the dictated fees obstructing justice for a part of the population, in particular the more vulnerable.</p> <p>Despite the deployment of Police in many IDP hosting areas, concerns have been raised about the absence of pro-active patrolling and regular visits to population centres outside the sub-county head quarters.</p> <p>Court systems, including LCs courts require training in human rights and other issues including Housing, land and property restitution</p> <p>The above confirm the need to enhance the protection monitoring as well as expand the information counseling and legal advice centers.</p>
<p>% of actions in land, housing and property restitution successful</p>	<p>MINOR GAPS</p>	<p>Housing, Land and Property (HLP) restitution issues arising by the ongoing process to achieve a durable solution are increasingly being reported. There is a need to prevent HLP related violations proactively through extensive information campaigns, legal counseling, advice and assistance as well as training of the judiciary. Resources should be identified to expand the current programs.</p> <p>In Amuru progress was made to prevent some of the larger conflicts between the population living close to Murchison Park and the UWA, while three advocacy campaigns against forced evictions incidents brought to the attention of district authorities were carried out in Lango. In addition the non-paper on Housing, Land and Property Rights applicable during the camp transformation process was disseminated to district authorities/civil society organizations at the DDMC level in Lango.</p>

CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 UGANDA: WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE 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

OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED:

The major challenge facing the sector is an outbreak of Hepatitis E in Kitgum, Pader and Gulu, which is a result of extremely poor sanitation in camps, settlement sites and areas of return. The outbreak is also increasing due to inadequate funding of the sector. An appeal has been made to the HTD donors for 6.9M but to-date no funds have arrived. Funding is also affecting Watsan interventions in Lira region, and some NGOs are beginning to leave the sector and go home due to inadequate funding.

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

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	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
Level of access to safe water in IDP camps in l/p/d	ON TRACK	The level of safe water access in IDP camp is 20 l/p/d in Pader, 18.2 l/p/d in Gulu and 15.2 l/p/d. In Amuru, the available safe water is 14.0 l/p/d.
% of people in transit areas who have access to, use, and safely store and drink safe water	ON TRACK	Further interventions in 2008 will improve water coverage in Gulu and Kitgum districts. On track in Pader with access at 18.5 l/p/d, 50% of the returnee population in Gulu has safe water, and 14.5 l/p/d Kitgum district. 72% of the IDPs in the return areas in Amuru district are estimated to be having access to safe water, but it should be noted that only 25% of the IDPs have moved to transit sites, the rest are still in the IDP camps.
% of water points that are functional and tested in terms of water quality	ON TRACK	In Pader and Kitgum districts, data from the District Water Office shows 80% functionality. In Gulu, out of 567 water sources that were monitored, 80 were not functional, which gives a functional rate of 86%. In Amuru district, out of 333 water sources monitored, a total of 63 were found not functional at the time of the visit giving an estimated functionality rate of 81%
% of people who have access to, and use a sanitary latrine (or safely dispose excreta through other safe means in times of emergency)	MAJOR GAPS	Information from Pader is not available, DHI to set up a mechanism for data collection. 83% of the IDPs in Gulu have access to safe excreta disposal facilities. For Kitgum district, the DHI through the Health Assistants and Village Health Teams are collecting data on household latrine coverage. The outcome of the assessment will be out at the end of July 2008. However in Amuru district, 66% of the IDPs in the camps have access to safe excreta disposal.
% of people (children, adolescents and adults) who wash their hands at critical times	MAJOR GAPS	Minimum data available
Minimum standards to be achieved under 3.4 are contained in the WASH Cluster Transition Strategy Paper		In progress
The affected population has access to adequate safe water and sanitation, and access is eventually restored in their homes and communities after the emergency		No post-emergency response at present.

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
Outbreaks of water-borne diseases are prevented	MAJOR GAPS	Hepatitis E outbreak in Kitgum, Pader and Gulu, which is increasing. To-date over 4,000 reported cases with 72 deaths, most of which are pregnant women.
CAP 2008 GOAL: FACILITATING RECOVERY by promoting durable solutions and re-establishment of livelihoods, including disaster preparedness measures		
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	MAJOR GAPS	Major gaps for the majority of people that have returned home for good, however, for the returnees in the settlement sites, the situation is slightly better, such that in Kitgum, the level of access of water in the decongestion sites is 14.8 l/p/d. In Pader, the level of access of water in the decongestion sites is 18.5 l/p/d. In Amuru district, approx. only 8% of the IDPs have returned straight home; most of this returnees collect their safe water from neighbouring institutions like primary schools and health centres or from the camps.
% of people who have access to, use, and safely store and drink safe water	MINOR GAPS	In Pader district, the level of access of water in the decongestion sites is 18.5 l/p/d. In Gulu, approx. 8% of the IDPs 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. Approx. 65% have access to safe water. In Kitgum, Level of access of water in the decongestion sites and area of return is 14.8 l/p/d
% of water points that are functional and tested in terms of water quality is affirmed to WHO drinking standards	MAJOR GAPS	The functionality and water quality of water points in Pader and Kitgum districts are not available. In Amuru, generally deep boreholes (approx 99%) are confirmed to be free of bacteriological contamination, However, shallow wells and protected springs located in IDP camps are all (100%) contaminated. However, in Gulu, approximately 86% of water sources in the district are functional & 99% of water sources that were tested were free of E-Coli.
% of water troughs per communities		No data
% of water points used by animals and people		No data
% of people who have access to, and use a sanitary latrine (or safely dispose excreta through other safe means in times of emergency)	MAJOR GAPS	In Pader district, the DHI through the health assistants and VHT are collecting data to establish access to latrines. In Gulu and Amuru districts, less than 10% of the households in return areas have access to latrines. In Kitgum, no data has been supplied
% of people (children, adolescents and adults) who wash their hands at critical times		No data