

# ACHOLI SUB REGION CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2009 UGANDA: EDUCATION CLUSTER

## 2<sup>ND</sup> QUARTER 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
	MINOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps in delaying progress in some areas
	MAJOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps in delaying progress in many areas

	CHALLENGE / UNABLE TO MEET THE TARGET: This target is not expected to be met
	INSUFFICIENT DATA: Unable to monitor or indicator not applicable for this quarter

In the Acholi sub-region, the quality of education remains a key challenge largely due to the gaps in service provision both in IDP camps and in the return sites. There is an urgent need for school infrastructure development in terms of classrooms, teachers' houses, latrines and safe water provisions, especially in the return areas.

The pupil-classroom ratio, the pupil-teacher ratio and pupil- latrine stance ratio remains high in all districts, falling well below the National Standards. High teachers' absenteeism and low teacher performance give poor learning outcome and low students' performance as can be seen in the decreasing PLE results. The teachers' absenteeism is partly caused by lack of teachers' accommodation and large gaps in the school inspection. Pupils' attendance is also low.

Increased focus on interventions targeted specifically to improve the quality of education is necessary to increase attendance and retention and improvement in learning outcome. Support for children living with disabilities, ECD, NFE, secondary education and other post-primary opportunities for youth, especially vocational training, is still limited compared to primary education.

The Cluster has so far received no funding from CAP.

### CAP 2009 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: BASIC SERVICES

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

TARGET INDICATORS	Sustained ECD and primary school enrolment in IDP camps and return areas (by gender)	# of ECD centres and primary schools returning from IDP camps to areas of origin	# of centres offering accelerated learning opportunities for over-aged children and those released by the LRA	# of children enrolled in accelerated learning programmes
	33% female primary school teachers in IDP camps	Gender parity at access and completion levels in primary education	Pupil: Stance ratio by gender	Number of children with disabilities accessing basic education services by gender in IDP camps

### CAP 2009 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

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

TARGET INDICATORS	Number of ECD centres and primary schools opening in the affected areas within the first six to eight weeks of an emergency
-------------------	---

# ACHOLI SUB REGION CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2009 UGANDA: FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS CLUSTER

## 2<sup>ND</sup> QUARTER 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	CHALLENGE / UNABLE TO MEET THE TARGET: This target is not expected to be met
MINOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps in delaying progress in some areas	INSUFFICIENT DATA: Unable to monitor or indicator not applicable for this quarter
MAJOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps in delaying progress in many areas	

Despite intervention to enhance food and nutritional security, major gap still exists in boosting production. Of the target population for humanitarian action, only 34.6% have benefited from basic food production inputs. Inadequate and poorly distributed rainfall greatly affected first season planting and growth of crops.

The abrupt stop in food aid distribution to areas classified as food insecure and scheduled to continue with food aid until after the hunger period further worsened the food security situation.

In April, WFP was forced to reduce its food assistance through GFD to the wider population due to funding constraints, hence limiting distribution to only EVIs, severely and moderately malnourished persons.

While the contingency and disaster response plans have been developed, funding for implementation remains elusive.

While the cluster is able to provide information on the agricultural situation for the national reconstruction plan, information on food and nutrition security remains difficult to obtain. Additionally, technical support and capacity building of district administrations is required to respond to challenges of disasters, as key humanitarian actors scale down interventions.

### CAP 2009 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

TARGET INDICATORS	GAM rates in the region	Number of beneficiaries to have been receiving food under GFD	Tonnage to have been distributed under GFD	Number of Extremely Vulnerable Individuals and their household members receive food assistance	Tonnage distributed for EVIs	Number of beneficiaries under supplementary and therapeutic programmes	Tonnage distributed under supplementary and therapeutic programmes
	Surface cultivated by beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries' receiving food production inputs to farmers (i.e. adapted Farmer Field Schools) mainly through voucher schemes to enhance rural infrastructure		116,050 households received support for animal health and production	Number of households that are supported with provision of basic food production inputs in Gulu, Amuru, Pader and Kitgum		116,050 households are supported to increase surface cultivated

### CAP 2009 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

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

TARGET INDICATORS	Early Warning System and Disaster Preparedness training and capacity building	Coordination of all players in the cluster

# ACHOLI SUB REGION CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2009 UGANDA: HEALTH, NUTRITION AND HIV/AIDS CLUSTER

## 2<sup>ND</sup> QUARTER 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	CHALLENGE / UNABLE TO MEET THE TARGET: This target is not expected to be met
MINOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps in delaying progress in some areas	INSUFFICIENT DATA: Unable to monitor or indicator not applicable for this quarter
MAJOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps in delaying progress in many areas	

With the onset of the rainy season the number of malaria cases registered on weekly bases is increasing significantly in most districts. Gulu and Amuru districts have already confirmed an outbreak of malaria. Frequent stock out of drugs and poor performance in the other preventive measures like IRS is likely to contribute for this outbreak.

The epidemic outbreak of Hepatitis E continued unabated in Kitgum district. On average 30 new cases of Hepatitis E are registered on weekly basis. The cumulative number of cases and deaths are 10,196 and 162 respectively with CFR of 1.6%. Poor access to safe water and latrines, resistance of the community to change behaviours, and reduced intensity of responses by both government and NGOs due to poor funding are some of the factors responsible for the continuation of the epidemic. There is urgent need for increase funding to avert the endemic situation in Kitgum and further spread to surrounding districts.

Following the epidemic outbreaks of Polio in Pader and Amuru districts, were 8 cases were found positive to wild Polio virus, Ministry of Health (MoH) organized mass polio immunization activities in the last quarter with coverage of 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3rd round of over 95%.

### CAP 2009 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: BASIC SERVICES

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

<b>TARGET INDICATORS</b>	At least 80% coverage rate for the DPT3 vaccine	At least 50% of eligible persons with advanced HIV infection have been on ARV combination therapy in the past year	At least 50% of HIV positive pregnant women receive antiretroviral to reduce the risk of MTCT in the past 3 months
--------------------------	---	--	--

### CAP 2009 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

<b>TARGET INDICATORS</b>	60% of children with acute malnutrition are treated	50% of health workers in Health Centre IIIs and above are trained on management of acute malnutrition	At least 75% of community-based networks are empowered and engaged in early identification and referral of cases of acute malnutrition
--------------------------	---	---	--

### CAP 2009 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

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

<b>TARGET INDICATORS</b>	At least 80% timeliness and completeness of IDSR data	Case Fatality Rate (CFR) during epidemic outbreak within normal limits (less than 10% for meningitis and less than 1% for cholera and other water-borne diseases)
--------------------------	---	---

## ACHOLI SUB REGION CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2009 UGANDA: PROTECTION CLUSTER 2<sup>ND</sup> QUARTER 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	CHALLENGE / UNABLE TO MEET THE TARGET: This target is not expected to be met
MINOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps in delaying progress in some areas	INSUFFICIENT DATA: Unable to monitor or indicator not applicable for this quarter
MAJOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps in delaying progress in many areas	

While IDPs are motivated by voluntary desire to return to their villages of origin, EVIs have been compelled to remain behind due to varying reasons. Results from protection monitoring indicate several land disputes in camps and return areas. Local government structures require strengthening in order to undertake transitional process duties. With regards to the disengagement strategy, the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) requires capacity building to actively take on the cluster activities.

Durable Solution Assessments carried out in 44 camps in the region indicate triggers for camp phase-out activities, additional resources and guidance are required to transform camps into viable communities.

No major changes were recorded on GBV indicators as CAP funding was received though late, strengthening the medical response capacity for GBV survivors, strengthening the GBV coordination activities and improved monitoring for GBV CAP indicators.

All districts are progressive in achieving key indicators and implementation of the Annual Work plans despite earlier delays in kick-starting activities. Poor CAP funding continues to affect capacities to provide critical services for children in need of additional protection. Several NGOs have scaled down activities and coverage due to funding gaps, notably Amuru has reduced from about 62% in 2008, to 43% in June 2009.

### CAP 2009 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: BASIC SERVICES - *to supplement government efforts to provide basic services that save lives and alleviate suffering, as the basis for creating the conditions for achievement of the three durable solutions*

<b>TARGET INDICATORS</b>	% of districts covered by protection monitoring	% of districts covered by mass information campaign	% of districts with legal counselling and assistance initiatives	% of extremely vulnerable individual/ persons with special needs (EVI/PSNs) supported to achieve a durable solution	% of LCI providing data on population movement	% of districts with presence of UHRC
	% of GBV survivors reporting to health facility that receive PEP within 72 hours (target 100%)	% of female headed households receiving livelihoods support (target 100%)	% of selected health care staff successfully completed GBV post rape care training (target 75%)	% of community development and assistant community development officers trained in line with Inter-Agency Standing Committee/ Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (IASC/MoGLSD) endorsed GBV training standards (target 100%)		
	% of sub-counties with at least one functional community based child protection structure (target 75%) and % of sub-counties with GBV coordination system established (target 90%)	% of sub-counties providing monthly reports on child protection caseload and humanitarian interventions	District Camp Phase Out committee established	Sub-county/ camp level CPC established	Number of former IDP camps phased out	Number of former IDP camps turned into viable communities

### CAP 2009 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE *To contribute to the strengthening of district capacity for emergency preparedness and response*

<b>TARGET INDICATORS</b>	Number of trainings on HRBA given during concomitant disaster risk and Preparedness activities
--------------------------	--

## ACHOLI SUB REGION CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2009 UGANDA: WASH CLUSTER 2<sup>ND</sup> QUARTER 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.

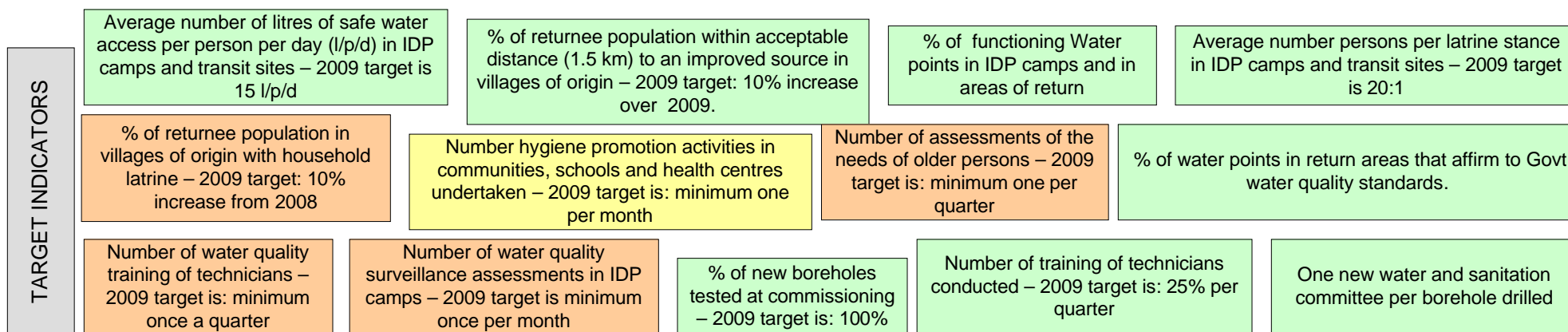
ON TRACK: Target already met or expected to be met	CHALLENGE / UNABLE TO MEET THE TARGET: This target is not expected to be met
MINOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps in delaying progress in some areas	INSUFFICIENT DATA: Unable to monitor or indicator not applicable for this quarter
MAJOR GAPS: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

Much of the efforts were still geared towards controlling the hepatitis E outbreak. Remarkable contributions, in form of hygiene promotion, distribution of WASH related NFIs, construction of boreholes and latrines in schools and communities, were made by the various government and non government agencies, with close coordination of task forces at district and lower Local Government levels.

Despite the efforts, poor sanitation, especially in the settlement sites and return area remains a big challenge. The prevailing poor sanitation and hygiene is still responsible for the persistence of HEV cases, coupled with inadequate funding to the sector due to shift in donors' support toward humanitarian activities, as the cluster transition to more recovery/ devt activities. The number of active NGOs in the cluster has drastically reduced due to inadequate funding, thereby leaving significant intervention gaps.

### CAP 2009 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: BASIC SERVICES

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



### CAP 2009 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

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

