



REPORT OF THE INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION CHRONIC ANALYSIS FOR UGANDA



**PREPARED BY
UGANDA IPC TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP
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*The EC in the global partnership is represented by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission

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List of Acronyms

BBW	Banana Bacterial Wilt
CFI	Chronic Food Insecurity
CBSD	Cassava Brown Streak Disease
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security Vulnerable Assessment
CMD	Cassava Mosaic Disease
IDDS	Individual Dietary Diversity Score
IPC	Integrated food Security Phase Classification
IPC TWG	IPC Technical working Group
ISS	Information Support System
NEYs	Non-Expectational Years
NGOs,	Non-governmental Organisations
UN	United Nations

1.0 CHRONIC FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE

1.1 IPC protocols for classification of chronic food insecurity

IPC is a set of protocols to classify chronic and acute food insecurity. IPC has four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. For IPC, Chronic food insecurity is that which persists overtime, even in the absence of exceptionally bad circumstances.

Over time and as the IPC for acute food insecurity Classification (IPC acute) was rolled out to different countries around the world, decision makers demanded not only for information on acute food insecurity for interventions to save lives and livelihoods but also information on chronic food security to address food insecurity that persists due to structural underlying causes. The IPC for chronic food Insecurity Classification (IPC chronic) was developed to meet this demand and complement the information provided by the IPC acute. The two tools together inform both the emergency response and development programming and policy, contributing toward a comprehensive understanding of food security necessary to end hunger. The IPC chronic supports the design of strategic interventions that have medium to long term objectives, which are necessary to address persistent food insecurity.

1.2 Methodology

The pilot of the Chronic Analysis process involved 5 steps that were implemented over a space of 3 months December 2014 to February 2015. The process involved the introduction and planning activities combined with a technical meeting to determine the kind of data required and introduction of IPC Information Support System (ISS) that would be used to enhance the analysis work. Furthermore, a data analyst was hired locally to assist with the process of data gathering and analysis in collaboration with IPC Technical Working Group. An awareness and training workshop were eventually held for the IPC TWG and District local government representatives.

The analysis was carried out by members of the IPC Technical Working Group and representatives from Local Governments. This analysis was compiled at a workshop held at Ridar Hotel -Seeta Mukono from 2-6th February 2015 and was attended by 47 participants (Annex 1): 29 from District Local Governments representing all regions of Uganda, and 18 were members of the IPC Technical Working Group representing relevant NGOs, UN Agencies and Ministries that handle food security, water and sanitation, health and nutrition related activities. The approach drew together all available food security information

from reliable data sources collected before the workshop. Classification was based on convergence of evidence of current and previous information for 10 year period (2005-2015) to arrive at a meta-analysis, of the overall food security situation.

The analysis was done using the IPC Information Support System (ISS). Data was up loaded into the ISS under the following themes:

1. Food security dimensions(Availability, Access and utilization)
2. Livelihood capitals
3. Hazards and vulnerability
4. Food security Outcomes (food consumption quality and food consumption quantity).

Data was drawn from the following reports:

1. Uganda National Household Surveys 2005/06,2009/10, 2012/2013
2. Comprehensive Food Security Vulnerability Assessments (CSFVA) 2005 and 2008
3. Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2006 and 2011
4. IPC chronic maps 2008-2014
5. National service delivery survey 2008
6. UBOS statistical abstract 2011

The peer review and quality assurance done by the IPC TWG and the IPC global support Unit has also been accomplished in 2 months following the analysis.

Key parameters for the analysis

1. The IPC chronic classification included **four severity levels**: minimal to no CFI (level 1), Mild (level 2), Moderate (level 3) and severe (level 4).
2. The **unit of analysis** was population found within the 9 statistical regions of Uganda.
 - 1) Central 1
 - 2) Central 2
 - 3) East central
 - 4) Eastern
 - 5) Karamoja
 - 6) Northern
 - 7) West Nile
 - 8) Western
 - 9) South-western
3. **Reference to Non-Exception years (NEYs)¹**: it was generally agreed that chronic food insecurity persists due to structural causes and this is determined based on analysis of conditions during Non-Exceptional Years. Groups went through an exercise of identifying these Non- Exceptional years

¹¹ NEYs are years without significant adverse impacts of unusual shocks

because persistent food insecurity is determined based on analysis of conditions in Non-Exceptional Years.

4. Classification was based on reference made to the **chronic reference table** that lists global thresholds for indicators during NEYs. The reference table indicated level description and cut-offs for globally comparable indicators for each food security element. A table of indirect and contributing evidence was also used to identify further indicators that could be used to support the classification.
5. Evidence was documented in the **IPC chronic analysis worksheets** including assessment of **reliability** of the evidence and **overall confidence** in the analysis.

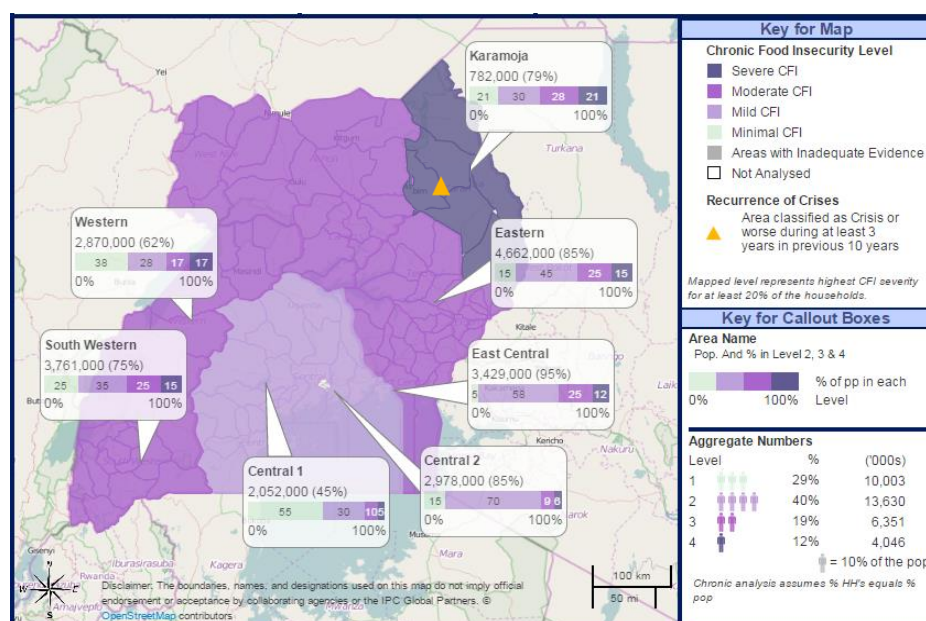
1.3 Limitations

1. The ISS is still a new tool and analysts need good internet connectivity to allow them to navigate and manoeuvre quickly between the different interfaces. Substantial amount of time for the analysis was wasted due to internet delays.
2. Inconsistency of data in terms of indicators collected year after year and methodologies being used by different data sources.
3. Lack of adequate data to cover the 10 year period.

2.0 Summary of findings

The country was majorly classified as level 3-moderate Chronic Food Insecurity (CFI) with the exception of Karamoja and the Central region which were classified as level 4 (Severe CFI) and level 2 (mild CFI) respectively. Over thirty percent (30%) of the total population of Uganda face some level of chronic food insecurity. Households that are severely chronically food insecure (level 4) face seasonal deficits in quantity and quality of food for at least 4 months of the year (lean season April to July) and are not resilient to shocks. Households that are moderately chronically food insecure (level 3) have ongoing mild deficits in food quantity and or seasonal food quantity; a diet of inadequate quality; marginally sustainable livelihoods and limited resilience to shocks. Households that are minimally chronically food insecure (level 2) such as those in Central Uganda are able to access a diet of adequate quantity as they are able to produce food and have incomes that enable them to purchase food from the markets when they experience food gaps. Their diet is of limited diversity due to cultural preferences thus compromising on quality.





Figure 1: Chronic Food Insecurity Situation, February 2014



2.1 Affected population

A detailed population table is elaborated based on total population figures drawn from the Uganda National Population Census 2014. Using both direct and indirect evidence provided the basis of the distribution of households among the four severity levels for the different regions. An area level classification was employed where the region was taken as the unit of analysis. The criterion for classification was that at least 20 percent of the population had to be in a particular level or higher. In areas where more than one level has at least 20 percent of the population, the most severe level was chosen to categorize the area. Overall, 30% of the population are faced with no chronic food Insecurity while the majority, 70% are mildly, moderately or severely affected by Chronic Food Insecurity.

Table 1: Aggregate Numbers of population in different chronic levels

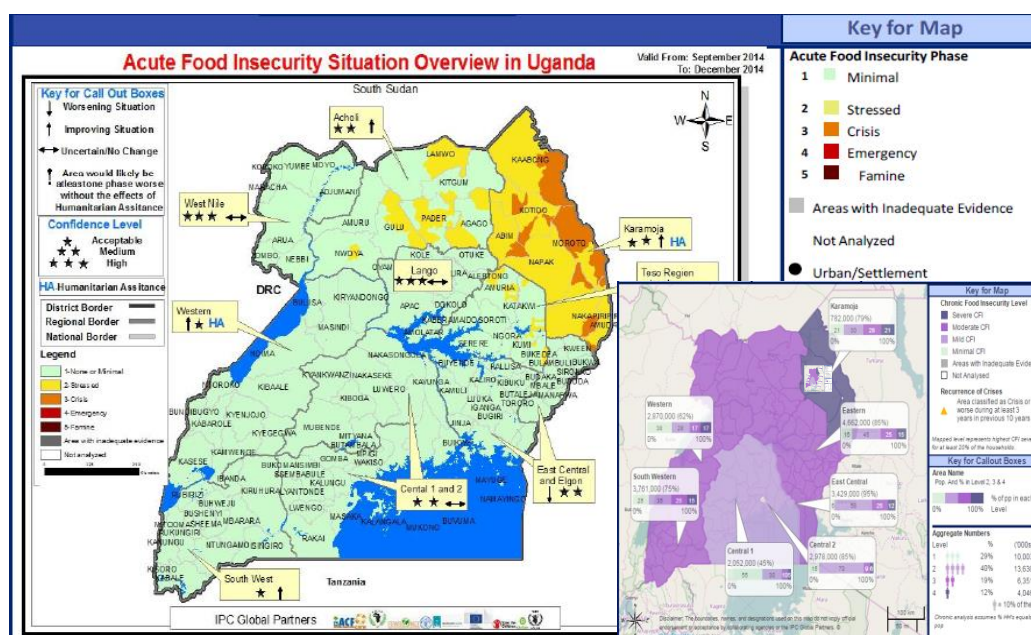
Chronic Food Insecurity Levels		(000)	Percentage of the population
Level 1		10,003	29%
Level 2		13,630	40%
Level 3		6,351	19%
Level 4		4,046	12%

Population table

Level 1 Name	Level 2 Name	Total # (pp)	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 2 or higher		Under 5 mortality rate	# of yrs of phase 3 or higher in previous 10 yrs	Confidence Level of Analysis
			# of pp	% of pp	# of pp	% of pp	# of pp	% of pp	# of pp	% of pp	# of pp	% of pp			
	Central 1	4558816	2,507,000	55	1,368,000	30	456,000	10	228,000	5	2,052,000	45	109	<u>2</u>	***
	Central 2	3504093	526,000	15	2,453,000	70	315,000	9	210,000	6	2,978,000	85	87	<u>2</u>	***
	East Central	3609484	180,000	5	2,094,000	58	902,000	25	433,000	12	3,429,000	95	106	<u>2</u>	***
	Eastern	5485476	823,000	15	2,468,000	45	1,371,000	25	823,000	15	4,662,000	85	87	<u>2</u>	**
	Kampala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	*
	Karamoja	989429	208,000	21	297,000	30	277,000	28	208,000	21	782,000	79	153	>	***
	Northern	3581232	1,683,000	47	1,074,000	30	537,000	15	286,000	8	1,897,000	53	105	>3	***
	South Western	5014407	1,254,000	25	1,755,000	35	1,254,000	25	752,000	15	3,761,000	75	128	<u>2</u>	***
	Western	4626977	1,758,000	38	1,296,000	28	787,000	17	787,000	17	2,870,000	62	116	<u>2</u>	***
	West Nile	2661000	1,064,000	40	825,000	31	452,000	17	319,000	12	1,596,000	60	116	<u>2</u>	***
	Total	34,029,000	10,003,000	29	13,630,000	40	6,351,000	19	4,046,000	12	24,027,000	71			
	Grand Total	34,029,000	10,003,000	29	13,630,000	40	6,351,000	19	4,046,000	12	24,027,000	71			

The mapping of the chronic and acute situation (figure 2) showed that the same population that is most vulnerable (stress and in crisis) also exhibits a tendency towards severe chronic food insecurity.

Figure 2: Relationship between the Acute food insecurity and Chronic food Insecurity



The population in Karamoja have been consuming persistently a diet lacking in quality and quantity. Karamoja has repeatedly been classified as phase 2 Acute food insecurity (stressed) according to previous IPC acute analyses; for instance the September 2014 analysis, indicated that majority of the population 48 percent in Karamoja were in phase 2 (stressed) while 12 percent were in phase 3 (crisis). The indices and indicators derived from anthropometric measures and used to undertake the Acute analysis reflect inadequate food and a persistent inability to meet minimum micro and macro nutrient requirements due to frequent recurrence of acute malnutrition occurring over a number of years that has resulted into growth retardation (stunting).

2.2 Limiting and underlying factors affecting food security

Table 2: Food Security Limiting factors

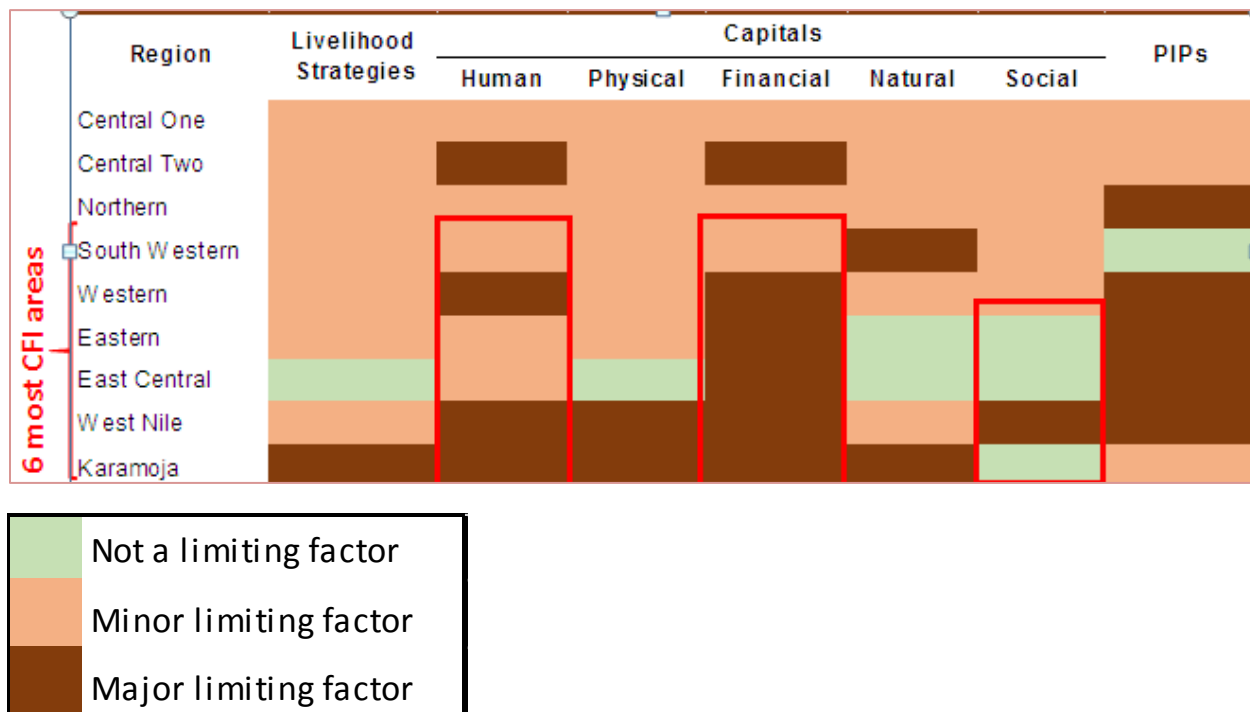
Region	Food Security Limiting Factors		
	Food Availability	Food Access	Food Utilization
Central One	Not a limiting factor	Not a limiting factor	Not a limiting factor
Central Two	Not a limiting factor	Not a limiting factor	Minor limiting factor
Northern	Not a limiting factor	Not a limiting factor	Minor limiting factor
South Western	Not a limiting factor	Minor limiting factor	Minor limiting factor
Western	Not a limiting factor	Minor limiting factor	Major limiting factor
Eastern	Not a limiting factor	Minor limiting factor	Major limiting factor
East Central	Minor limiting factor	Minor limiting factor	Minor limiting factor
West Nile	Minor limiting factor	Minor limiting factor	Major limiting factor
Karamoja	Minor limiting factor	Major limiting factor	Major limiting factor

	Not a limiting factor
	Minor limiting factor
	Major limiting factor

Food availability is not a limiting factor in most regions of Uganda except in **Karamoja, East Central and West Nile** where production and productivity, frequent dry spells and lack of extension services affect production. Though food is largely available, food access and utilization are major limiting factors in 3 regions and minor limiting factors in 6 regions. This has been attributed to issues such as low level of incomes, storage, inadequate nutritional awareness, cultural food preferences, poor sanitary and food preparation practices and wastage of food during harvest periods due to festivities. Financial and human capital are the most common underlying factors. Limited financial capital, low incomes and the lack of credit and saving services constrains the acquisition of factors of production, improved technologies and labour to expand production. The low levels of literacy in Karamoja region mean that most of the labour force is trapped in low value activities and remains unskilled. **Central Uganda** is affected by rural to urban migration of the labour force (youth) who could have engaged in agricultural production but are instead involved in petty trade and bodaboda riding in the urban centres.

2.3 Underlying factors

Table 3: Underlying factors



Financial and human capital are the most common underlying factors. Limited financial capital because households do not have access to sustainable income sources, savings and credit which constrains the acquisition of factors of production, improved technologies and labour to expand production. Human capital is a common driver of CFI due to high literacy rates, lack of adult education and early school drop out. While livelihood strategies are a minor limiting factor in seven regions it is a major limiting factor in Karamoja. The lack of diversified livelihoods and the low levels of literacy in Karamoja region mean that most of the labour force is trapped in low value activities and remains unskilled. Physical capital is a major limiting factor in 2 regions (Karamoja and West Nile) and a minor in the six other regions. The poor road networks and markets affect the efficient transportation of food. Human capital is a major limiting factor to food security in Central 2 due the rampant rural to urban migration of the youth (labour force) who could have engaged in agricultural production, but are instead involved in petty trade and bodaboda riding in the urban centers. Policies institutions and Process (PIPs) are classified as major factors in five regions and minor limiting factors in three regions. Although relevant policies are in place- particularly aimed at improving food and nutrition security; there is weak enforcement, and lack of adequate extension service to implement these policies and reach poor households. Natural capital is limiting food security in South Western and Karamoja regions where natural resource exploitation has had far reaching effects on the environment. Social capital is often not a limiting factor as most regions have strong social networks and kinship ties.

The underlying factors that help to explain reasons why people in the nine regions of Uganda are food insecure are elaborated in Table 3-9.

Table 3: Why are people chronically food insecure in Uganda?

KARAMOJA		Level of underlying limiting factor and brief explanation
Livelihood Strategies		High reliance on unstable and low value livelihood strategies , poor financial access to food and low resilience to usual shocks
Livelihood Capitals	Human Capital	High illiteracy levels (50% of Household heads and 85% of spouses are not able to read and write a simple message) many people, including youth, are trapped in low value activities and unable to engage in business.
	Physical Capital	Road and transport infrastructure is limited with 91% of the population walking to markets. The road network is inaccessible during the rainy season. Virtually no households have a tarmac road nearest to their households, 33% access murram roads, 14% access feeder roads, and 52% have community road nearest to their households. Tractor hire services are available for ploughing of land but at high costs. Electricity infrastructure is basically inexistent as less than 1% of Households have electricity. Food storage facilities are poor
	Natural Capital	The region is endowed with productive land, wildlife and minerals (gold, and marble). However, the area is semi-arid and there are recurrent adverse weather conditions particularly repeated droughts which affect crops and livestock productivity 85% use wood for cooking and 11.1% use charcoal for cooking which depletes forest resources. While households have land that is usable for agriculture, lack of financial and physical capital as well as adverse weather condition limits the use of land .
	Financial Capital	Despite the availability of financial institutions their utilization is very low and only 10% of Households said that access to credit was available. The highest demand for credit is from informal sources Households access income mainly from beer brewing and daily wage labour, which are very low value sources . Over 70% of households had non-existent or poor access to farm inputs such as improved seeds and fertilizers
	Social Capital	People in this region have strong kinship ties and strong cultural values and practices such as building traditional shrines, marriages, children naming ceremonies, and initiation ceremonies.
Policies, Institutions and Processes		Policies are not effectively implemented and local administration is not strong enough

	Not a limiting factor
	Minor limiting factor
	Major limiting factor

NORTHERN		Level of underlying limiting factor and brief explanation
Livelihood Strategies		Slow technology adoption, low extension services although more than 90% of the population are engaged in subsistence Agriculture.
Livelihood Capitals	Human Capital	High percentage of population is unskilled where most of the youth have low interest in agriculture but are engaged in activities that don't contribute much to household welfare such as betting and boda boda riding. High incidences of diseases such as Nodding syndrome.
	Physical Capital	There is great improvement in services such as roads, health facilities and schools. Although there is poor coverage of electricity and maintenance of the social amenities
	Natural Capital	There is abundant land though affected by regular land conflicts. Natural resources (wetlands and forest reserves) have been so much interfered with.
	Financial Capital	Have functional Village Loans and Savings Associations within communities where they are able to meet their financial needs, although there is high interest levied on borrowers from the banks
	Social Capital	Most groups are weak with low community initiations
Policies, Institutions and Processes		Weak enforcement of policies/laws, institutions and processes especially on issues involving food security
WESTNILE		Level of underlying limiting factor and brief explanation
Livelihood Strategies		The main economic activity is agriculture (crop farming and livestock keeping), fishing and trading in various commodities. The cross border trade with South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo is on the increase for mainly manufactured items, food produce, transport items and IT services. Services such rural electrification that is being promoted by the government in this region and improvement of the road network are expected to lead to an improvement in the livelihoods in this region.
Livelihood Capitals	Human Capital	The illiteracy levels are high (43.4% of household heads are illiterate) limiting understanding food related matters. Labour force participation is 18.2% but not skilled.
	Physical Capital	Tarmac roads are only 2% and poor road accessibility where 50% of households say the nearest roads are 3Kms away. only 2% of households have electricity basically for lighting.
	Natural Capital	98.1% of households have access to Land. Average land size per households is 3.84acres.
	Financial Capital	42.3% of the population live in absolute poverty and only 17.3% of the population acknowledge fair and good access to credit services.
	Social Capital	There are no big household groupings with economic interests. There are SACCOS in each sub county with very low financial base.
Policies, Institutions and Processes		The NAADS programme has been halted pending a review and this has hampered the delivery of extension services. The Army is taking over the provision of Extension services in collaboration with MAAIF

CENTRAL 1		Level of underlying limiting factor and brief explanation
Livelihood Capitals	Livelihood Strategies	6% of the population rely on low value and 8% rely on high risk strategies. A significant majority of the population are involved in agricultural income generating activities which serves as the basis for rural livelihoods as agriculture (crop sales) constitute almost 50% of household activities, followed by animal and animal product sales (16.2%) and unskilled daily wage labour at 11.9%. These activities enable households to provide for food and non-food expenditures. Crop and animal, pest and diseases affect production.
	Human Capital	Literacy rates are fairly good , with 80% of household heads and 78% of spouses able to read and write a simple message.
	Physical Capital	Electricity infrastructure is good at 93.1%. There is good road access. The nearest roads are tarmac (6%), murrum (5%), access to feeder roads (35%), and community roads (53%). Good electrification for market operations and agro-factories ensure that food is available and accessible. There is basic market infrastructure with 17.3% of households going to weekly market villages and 17.6% to small daily village markets. The majority (64.5%) prefer to go to shops at commercial centers. At household level there are no/limited storage facilities. 97.6% of households do not store food in a granary or crib. 52.2% store in sacks and 94% do not have storage facilities, hence food stocks can spoil easily.
	Natural Capital	76% of households use wood and 20% use charcoal for cooking which contributes to degradation of forest resources.
	Financial Capital	Funds to procure farm inputs come from agricultural credit (savings & credit services are accessed by 46.8%). Demand for credit is firstly from informal sources. Procurement of farming inputs is constrained by lack of money. Households' main sources of income are subsistence farming Cash income comes from agricultural commodities such as coffee and banana, small to medium industries and petty trading. Land is the major factor of production in the region 69.1% of households have access to land for agriculture. Majority of households 82.9% of households have poor access to farm inputs (seeds; fertilisers) leading to low productivity. 63.9% of households own livestock a source of income and/or food. Rapid urbanization is affecting production and reducing access to land for production.
	Social Capital	The region is urbanizing and kinship ties that build trust are disintegrating. Social networks are present but get weaker as households tend to take care of their own needs first.
Policies, Institutions and Processes		Policies (Laws, Regulations & Acts) on farm inputs and land have a big influence on farm production. Acts such Lack of capacity is limiting information from the research institution to the farmers, via Extension Officers.

CENTRAL 2		Level of underlying limiting factor and brief explanation
Livelihood Strategies		Households have diverse sources of livelihood though hazards and vulnerabilities negatively affect disposable incomes. Agriculture serves as the basis for rural livelihoods. The poor cannot produce enough to meet most of their annual food needs they depend on in-kind labour payment and purchased food. The sale of labour for cash is their main income source, but they also engage in petty trade, sell sheep and goats or chickens to supplement their income. The better-off produce most of their food but will compliment what is grown with purchased food and livestock products such as milk and meat. Livestock, such as pigs and chickens, are also sold throughout the year as needed.
Livelihood Capitals	Human Capital	Urban migration affecting production in rural areas. Casual labour for farm would be available but most of the youth who constitute major source of labour force have migrated to urban areas to get engaged in petty trade and boda-boda riding.
	Physical Capital	Rate of urbanisation affecting agricultural production , fairly developed road infrastructure, some farmers have access to tractor hire services.
	Natural Capital	Own production is limited by lack of access to land for cultivation because of fragmented land holdings and sale of land for construction and commercial ventures.
	Financial Capital	Limited financial capital affects acquisition of improved technologies and labour to expand production; own production limited due lack access to land for cultivation; incomes are major limiting factors to access of both food and factors of production.
	Social Capital	People from this region may benefit from remittances given to them by their relatives working outside the country.
Policies, Institutions and Processes		Agricultural extension system understaffed at sub county level; lack of byelaws to support food production and storage.
EAST CENTRAL		Level of underlying limiting factor and brief explanation
Livelihood Strategies		A significant majority of the population are involved in income generating activities making them able to sufficiently provide for food and non-food expenditures
Livelihood Capitals	Human Capital	UNHS 2005/6 Literacy rate 54% . CFSVA 2008 40.4% of the household heads are not literate
	Physical Capital	96.2% of households have no electricity . Distance to market: 56.2% are less than 1km; 22.1% 1-2km; 21.3% in range of 3-5km and 4% are greater or equal to 6km
	Natural Capital	There are many lakes and rivers including Lake Victoria, Lake Kyoga, Lake Nakuwa, River Nile, River Mpologoma and a multitude of seasonal and permanent wetlands. The region also has a number of centrally and locally managed forest reserves e.g Central Busoga Forest reserve, Bukaleba forest reserve among others.
	Financial Capital	Wealth index (UNHS 2013) 24.3% absolute poor , 46.3% moderate poor, 29.4% middle/upper class. Demand for credit (UNHS 2011) 5% from formal institutions, 5.9% semi-formal, 10.6% informal sources.
	Social Capital	The region has many development groups including national, international, e.g., Plan Uganda, Heifer International, Action Aid, East African Diary Development Authority, SACCOs and other community based organizations.
Policies, Institutions and Processes		The NAADS programme has been halted pending a review and this has hampered the delivery of extension services .

EASTERN		Level of underlying limiting factor and brief explanation
Livelihood Capitals	Livelihood Strategies	A large proportion of households in this region engage in subsistence crop production and animal rearing. Besides, only a smaller proportion of the households (29%) engage in low value livelihood strategies .
	Human Capital	Literacy is slightly above average and about a quarter (23%) of the population are unskilled laborers.
	Physical Capital	Roads are available but most feeder roads are seasonal (not all weather) A variety of markets constructed using temporary materials to support food access.
	Natural Capital	There is adequate access to land , availability of water bodies, forest cover around Elgon region and the region bi modal rain pattern.
	Financial Capital	About half (51.9 percent) of the Households are poorer or worse and affects access to food and other basic needs.
	Social Capital	Community initiative on self help groups , good inter communal relationships that ensures stability.
	Policies, Institutions and Processes	The NAADS programme has been halted pending a review and this has hampered the delivery of extension services.
SOUTH WESTERN		Level of underlying limiting factor and brief explanation
Livelihood Capitals	Livelihood Strategies	Normal livelihood activities are being pursued by people and obtaining normal seasonal incomes that can be used to purchase food. All households cultivate food crops for own consumption and surplus for sale. A number of them also engage in cash crop production. Generally, due to small land holding, the amount of food produced does not adequately fulfill the population's annual food needs. Therefore, food purchases contribute to bridging the food gaps. There is tendency, among the population, to sell off produce at the expense of domestic consumption. Livestock production ranges from zero grazing and fenced farms for dairy cattle as well ranches for beef cattle. Cattle, is sold throughout the zone at both local and cross-border markets (Burundi, Rwanda, DRC and S. Sudan)
	Human Capital	Literacy is relatively high , 70% able to read and write. High percentage of them are engaged in non- risky economic activities.
	Physical Capital	Physical capital is very important in terms of Food Security Access. 79% of the people have access to feeder roads.
	Natural Capital	It is a major issue because 91.5% of the population use wood fuels directly derived from natural resources.
	Financial Capital	The region has moderate levels of poverty . 28.6% of the population is poor and only 17.6% have food access to credit and savings.
	Social Capital	There is evidence of functional social networks as people team up in groups to share information on how to improve livelihood. During times of food need, group members contribute for members from needy households
	Policies, Institutions and Processes	There are strong operational by-laws on movement of sick livestock, handling of infected banana plants and deforestation

WESTERN		Level of underlying limiting factor and brief explanation
Livelihood Strategies		The communities are trapped in some negative livelihoods while others need to be improved upon to ensure sustainability. Some of the population are engaged in high risk and low value strategies and economically unfeasible agricultural enterprises.
Livelihood Capitals	Human Capital	Weak or poor man power or human resource development. Shortages and gaps in chronic food insecurity need to be addressed through intensive nutrition education.
	Physical Capital	The poor state of feeder and community access roads especially in the wet season hampers market access by farmers who are far deep in the communities. This leads to over-exploitation by the middlemen resulting in poor returns. Lack or inadequate Poor Harvest Handling technology and value addition facilities exacerbates the problem.
	Natural Capital	Limited resources as the population increases and bad practices like land fragmentation, land degradation become prevalent.
	Financial Capital	There are insatiable demands for financial resources to address the poor state of (feeder and community access) roads hampers market access by farmers who are far deep seated in the communities;
	Social Capital	The current social capital set up falls short of the community collective effort by the communities in addressing the exiting social injustices like redundancy, thuggery, etc especially among the youth who are regarded as less or non-productive and dependent category of people in the communities.
Policies, Institutions and Processes		Inadequately supported policies on agricultural extension , liberalization of the economy (market) and rural financial services; and poor enforcement of the existing government policies, laws or ordinances in the communities.

3.0 Key Information Relevant for Response Analysis and Decision Makers

Chronic Food Insecurity levels	Regions	Underlying issues	Recommended
Level 4 - Severe chronic food insecurity	Karamoja	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty Illiteracy Lack of health, water and sanitation facilities Poor road and market infrastructure Frequent droughts and dry spells Limited diversification of livelihoods Low production and productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement safety net program for instance provision of conditional cash transfers for women, children and the elderly can improve the quantity and quality of food consumed. Implement complimentary programs to address underlying factors to substantially decrease food insecurity and chronic malnutrition. Provision of school meals to school going children to improve school attendance and hence enrolment thus positively impacting literacy levels. Increase investment in public infrastructure programmes particularly building of roads, bridges, markets, health centre. Implement DRR initiatives to support enhanced management and conservation of water resources and preserve water quality like capture and utilization of rain water and adaption of water conservation technologies.
Level 3 - moderate chronic food insecurity	East Central Eastern Northern West Nile South Western Western	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of policies and laws Poor extension services Depletion of Natural resources Lack of post-harvest facilities Poor road infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement DRR initiatives such as conservation agriculture to improve household resilience to shocks and stress. Strengthen institutional capacity through training of staff to effectively implement policies/laws and programmes at local levels. Promote the building of household or village level food storage facilities. Monitoring of activities to address underlying causes
Level 2- mild chronic food insecurity	Central 1 Central 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High crop and animal disease prevalence Illiteracy Low incomes Increased rate of urbanization and urban migration Lack of agricultural extension services Lack of by-laws on production and storage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase provision of crop husbandry and promote Integrated pest management practice Increase provision of veterinary services to monitor animal health and provide regular disease control interventions Strengthen institutional capacity through training of staff to effectively implement policies/laws and programmes at local levels.

3.1 Recommendations for Next steps for analysis, Monitoring and updates

1. Document lesson learnt and comments arising from the pilot activity
2. Disseminate information to policy makers for action
3. Provide inputs for improvement of the ISS
4. Publication of the findings.

ANNEX 1: Regional Background Information



1.1 Karamoja Region

The region is located in North Eastern Uganda, comprising of the districts of Amudat, Abim, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiriprit and Napak. It has five broad livelihood zones: North eastern Highland Apiculture; Western Mixed Crop Farming; South eastern Cattle and Maize; Mountain Slopes Maize and Cattle; and Central Sorghum and Livestock.

Karamoja region borders the Republic of Kenya in the east and South Sudan in the North. While internally it borders with Acholi sub region in the west with Elgon and Teso sub region in the south and south west respectively. The rainfall ranges from 500mm-1200mm per annum. It is a semi-arid area with erratic and unpredictable rainfall. The major crops produced in the region are sorghum, maize, millet bulrush, pulses and assorted vegetables. Livestock keeping is a major livelihood component for the region. The region is endowed with productive land wildlife and minerals (Gold and Marble). The region is endowed with very good social capital like traditional shrines, marriages, children naming, initiations.

1.2 Northern Region

The region comprises of the districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, Apac, Dokolo, Amolatar, Alebtong, Otuke, Kole, Oyam, Amuru, Nwoya, Pader, Agago and Lamwo. This part of the country has a generally flat topography, with predominantly sandy loam soils. The region has a bi-modal rainfall that starts around mid March and peaks by May for the first season while the second season begins in July and peaks around October. The annual rainfall ranges from 800 to 1,500 mm per annum. More than 85 percent of the population derive their livelihoods from agriculture and other non-agricultural livelihood sources like trading, produce marketing, charcoal burning, brewing, quarry works, metal fabrication, hand crafts, boda boda ridding, sports betting, masonry, and wild gathering. About 40 percent of the population are extremely poor.

The region has experienced one major shocks in the past 10 year. Between 2006-2007, the region experienced conflict arising from the Kony insurgency. This lead to loss of productive assets and lives, disruption in the economic activities, destruction of social amenities resulting in to wide spread poverty across the region. The insurgency occurred in the entire region but was more intense in the Acholi sub-region in the districts of Amuru, Gulu, Nwoya, Lamwo were most affected. The impacts however, are still being felt up to date although the magnitude seems declining.

There is great improvement in services such as roads, health facilities and schools. Although there is poor coverage of electricity and maintenance of the social amenities. The population has access to functional Village Loans and Savings Associations within communities where they are able to meet their financial needs. There is abundant land though affected by regular land conflicts. Natural resources (wetlands and forest reserves) have been interfered with.

In 2014, the region suffered a foot and mouth outbreak. Confirmation of serrotype and clinical diagnosis has been done in some districts. However virus characterization was on-going. FMD was confirmed in Lamwo, Nwoya and Alebtong districts, however there were also suspected incidences in neighbouring districts. The outbreak has affected sales of cattle and its products. Availability of beef is limited thus leading to increased prices. This has also slowed down the OPM restocking programme of Northern

Uganda.

1.3 Eastern Region

The region covers the districts of Budaka, Butaleja, Soroti, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Amuria, Bukedea, Kumi, Ngora, Serere, Bududa, Bukwo, Bulambuli, Busia, Kapchorwa, Kween, Manafa, Mbale, Sironko and Tororo in the Eastern part of Uganda. The region is composed of one livelihood zone Eastern-Central Low Land, Cassava, Sorghum and Groundnuts zone for Teso and Tororo sub regions and Banana, maize and coffee zone for Elgon sub region. The community of this region derive their livelihood from mixed farming involving crop production and livestock keeping. In addition to the main farming livelihood, the communities are involved in trade of both crop and livestock products together with other merchandise.

The region experiences a bimodal type of rainfall of about 1000-1200mm per annum (Teso region) and up to 1500-2000mm per annum for other parts of the region. The soils are mainly sandy loam with some clay soils in some areas. The area is endowed with lakes, rivers and vast wetlands. The vegetation in the region is grassland savannah with trees and shrubs vegetation cover. The region experiences two cropping seasons for crops such as beans, peas, groundnuts, cereals and vegetables, though maize is grown only once a year in the Elgon sub-region.

In addition to the traditional livelihood strategies mentioned, a number of off-farm activities have evolved including; “Bododa” cycling, black smiths, fishing, charcoal and local brew “Ajono” trade, brick making, stone and sand quarrying among others. Although markets are accessible, most households do not have enough money to purchase as over one quarter are below extreme national poverty line and over three quarters are below moderate national poverty line. The main markets are accessed on weekly basis to purchase food. Most of the community roads are seasonal with the average distance to the markets at about 3 km. A bigger proportion of households have inadequate food storage, and preparation methods. Water sanitation and hygiene facilities are insufficient.

1.4 East central Region

The region is made up of the districts of Bugiri, Iganga, Jinja, Kamuli, Luuka, Namutumba, Buyende, Kaliro, Namayingo and Mayuge. It is situated immediately north of the equator, bounded by Lake Kyoga to the north, the Victoria Nile to the west, the Mpologoma River to the east, and Lake Victoria to the south. It has an area of 8,920 square kilometres.

The climate and vegetation of the southern zone (Jinja, Mayuge, Bugiri, Namayingo, Luuka and Iganga) are influenced by Lake Victoria, where the average rainfall is 60 1520 mm a year. This heavy rainfall produces a luxuriant growth of vegetation. The northern zone (Buyende, Kamuli, Kaliro and Namutumba) is large and flat as the land drops to Lake Kyoga while the southern zone is undulating. The natural vegetation is mainly savanna interspersed with deciduous trees. The region is strategically linked by key roads to markets; the road network comprises of two major tarmac roads and a number of first class murrum roads and various feeder or community roads linking to the various market centres within the region and other market outlets like fish landing sites. The political and institutional environment is stable. Culturally, the East-Central

region has semi-autonomy cultural leadership headed by the Kyabazinga. More than half of the households (57 percent) have food for 11-12 months while for 31 percent have food available for 9-10 months and 12 percent only have food available for only 8 months or less. Although markets are accessible, most households do not have enough money to purchase food as over one quarter are below the extreme national poverty line and three quarters are below moderate national poverty line. Majority of adult women (80 percent) have IDDS of less or equal to 3 food groups and about 13 percent of households in the region have severely stunted children while up to 26 percent of households have moderately stunted children. Up to 30 percent of the households have over 50 percent of their total food expenditure spent on starchy staples.

1.5 West Nile Region

The region comprises of the districts of Adjumani, Arua, Koboko, Maracha, Moyo, Nebbi, Yumbe and Zombo. It shares borders with the Acholi region to the East, DRC to the West, South Sudan to the North and Western region to the South.

The region lies between 5 livelihood zones namely; Arabica coffee – banana zone, Albertine Low land cattle zone, Tobacco, cassava, sorghum zone, Simsim, sorghum livestock zone and fishing zone. The main economic activities in the region are agriculture (crop farming and livestock keeping), fishing and trading in various commodities. The cross border trade with South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo is on the increase for mainly manufactured items, food produce, transport items and IT services.

Land is available for both crop and livestock farming. Households obtain a bigger fraction of food they need from own production. The region receives bi modal rainfall. Only 26.7 percent of households have enough food lasting till next harvest. Poverty levels are high where extreme poverty is at 60.7 percent. Up to 63.6 percent of crop farmers and 64.5 percent of livestock farmers have no access to extension services at all. Only 4.1 percent of household have ever applied for loans that can capitalize their investments. Road access is poor with 2 percent of the roads tarmac and 98 percent murrum. Every village is served with a small scale markets that operates daily, weekly or monthly.

1.6 South Western Region

South western region is composed of districts of; Mbarara, Bushenyi, Sheema, Ntungamo, Kabale, Rukungiri, Kanungu, Isingiro, Kiriwura, Ibanda, Mitooma, Rubirizi, Kisoro and Buhweju.

The area comprises of 3 livelihood zones; the South western highland whose major crops are Irish potato, sweet potato, tea sorghum and vegetable zone; the South western midland robusta coffee, banana, millet and cattle zone and the Southwest rift valley where tobacco, beans, cotton, banana and millet are popular. The region is highly populated area. It receives between 1120 and 1223 mm of rain annually.

All households cultivate food crops for own consumption and surplus for sale. A number of them also engage in cash crop production including tea, coffee, tobacco, bananas and tree planting. There is tendency, among the population, to sell off produce at the expense of domestic consumption. While food availability is adequate food purchases contribute to bridging the food gaps; most households rely on high risk livelihood strategies. Literacy levels are low, access to markets is poor and high poverty levels which

makes households not able to access better nutritious food for the children (only 45.4 percent of households have an acceptable meal frequency of children).

Livestock production is carried out using zero grazing and fenced farms for dairy cattle as well ranches for beef cattle. Cattle, is sold throughout the zone at both local and cross-border markets (Burundi, Rwanda, DRC and S. Sudan), while other stocks are purchased by traders and then transported to Kampala for slaughter. The export of cattle poses a risk of depleting improved cattle breeds in the country. Coffee and bananas are also sold at major trading centers then taken to Kampala and other areas within the country. The mountainous terrain and poorly maintained feeder roads make access difficult and are susceptible to landslides during the rainy seasons (March-June and August-November). Therefore the ability for households to access markets in this zone is difficult.

Weather related hazards like hail and windstorms, landslides together with crop diseases such as banana bacterial wilt and cassava mosaic, potato wilt and livestock diseases such as Foot and Mouth disease, are the major impediment to food security in the zone.

1.7 Western Region

The region is made up of 12 districts (Kiryandongo, Masindi, Buliisa, Hoima, Kibaale, Ntoroko, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge, Kabarole, Kasese and Bundibugyo). It is bordered in the north by the River Nile and runs along the western border with DR Congo. In the East, it is bordered by the Central Region of Uganda. In the south, it is bordered by South Western region. The major natural physical features are the highland areas of Rwenzori and the western arm of the East African Rift Valley. It has major lakes like Albert, George, Edward and other small crater lakes (over 50). The region has major rivers like Kafu, Semliki, Mpanga, Muzizi, and Nkuse that feed into other bigger fresh water bodies and swamps. There are also national parks, game and forestry reserves like Rwenzori, Semliki, Queen Elizabeth, Murchison Falls, Kaiso-Toonya Game Reserve and Budongo and Bugoma forest reserves. The region largely receives a bi-modal type of rainfall.

The main economic activities are dairy, beef, coffee, cassava, Irish Potatoes, bananas, fish, rice, maize, sweet potatoes, tea, cotton, legumes, pulses, cocoa, tobacco, sugar cane, mining cobalt, cement, oil, limestone, timber and other forest products. The Eastern part of the region is a cattle corridor that is usually affected by drought and dry spell conditions that tend to affect the livestock keepers in this region.

1.8 Central 1 Region

The region is made up of districts of Rakai, Lyantonde, Masaka, Ssembabule, Kalangala, Lwengo, Bukomansimbi, Butambala, Kalungu, Gomba, Mityana, Mubende, Luwero, Nakaseke, Nakasongola, Kyankwazi, Kiboga. The region comprises of five different livelihood Zones characterised by the growing of both cash and food crops; Livestock is kept and fishing is carried out at lakeshores and riverbanks found in the region. Agriculture serves as the basis for rural livelihoods as households rely on crops, livestock and fisheries to meet their food and income needs. Since the poor cannot produce enough to meet most of their annual food requirements, they hire out labour for food and income.

Access to the main markets in most towns and trading centres is good throughout the year allowing households to sell their wares and purchase essentials without limitations. Well maintained road networks ensure a steady stream of commodities in and outside the region.

The major food crops are: banana, maize, cassava, beans, sweet potato and rice. Cash income comes from coffee, banana, maize, pineapple, tea, sugarcane, apiary, oil palm, charcoal, fish and livestock products, small to medium industries and petty trading. Prolonged dry spells, crop and livestock pests/vectors and diseases, hailstorms and un-controlled bush fires especially in the cattle corridor are the main hazards affecting households in the region. Crop diseases like BBW, CWD, CBSD, CMD, CBTB and diseases like Lumpy Skin Disease and Newcastle affect production. Crop losses, resulting from these hazards affect households' ability to produce food and earn adequate amounts of cash to purchase essential food and non-food items.

In this region food availability, access and utilization are not limiting factors to food security as food is widely available and the periods for shocks are too short to negatively affect the food situation in the region. Road and market access is good. Households make effective use of food which they have access to at all times.

1.9 Central 2 Region

The region is made up of the districts of Wakiso, Mpigi, Kayunga, Mukono, Buikwe and Buvuma. The region comprises of five different livelihood Zones characterised by the growing of both cash and food crops; Livestock is kept and fishing is carried out at lakeshores and riverbanks found in the region. The rainfall type is bimodal ranging from 1200-1450mm/yr.

Agriculture serves as the basis for rural livelihoods in the region as households rely on crops, livestock and fisheries to meet their food and income needs. Since the poor cannot produce enough to meet most of their annual food requirements, they hire out labour for food and income. The major food crops are: banana, maize, cassava, beans, sweet potato and rice.

Cash income comes from coffee, banana, maize, pineapple, tea, sugarcane, apiary, oil palm, charcoal, fish and livestock and products, small to medium industries and petty trading.

Generally, access to the main markets in most towns and trading centres is good throughout the year allowing households to sell their produce and purchase essentials without limitations. There is also a general lack of postharvest and storage structures leading to losses and low prices at peak harvest seasons.

Crop diseases like BBW, CWD, CBSD, CMD; pests and diseases like Lumpy Skin Disease and Newcastle in livestock; and hailstorms are the main hazards affecting households in the region. Losses resulting from the above hazards are likely to affect households' ability to produce food and income to purchase essential food and non-food items. Food availability and access are not limiting factors to food security. Food is generally available through own production, because there is land for agriculture, a good number of households are engaged in agriculture. There are adequate amounts of food produced locally. Food can

easily be obtained from markets which are easily accessible to households. A big proportion of farmers have food stocks that could last until the next harvest. Rural to urban migration affects agricultural production and labour force to engage in agriculture is limited. The average annual household income is sufficient to enable households to purchase food from the market. Poverty levels in Central II are considered low when compared to other regions.

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