Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security Decisions

Uganda Acute Food Insecurity Situation Overview

Valid from: June- September
Created on: 15/06/2013

Aggregate Numbers

Phase	%	('000s)
1	80.5%	25,414
2	18.3%	5,762
3	1.2%	392
4		
5		

Key Outcomes for the Worst affected Area
**Karamoja, Teso, Westnile, Acholi)**

Food Consumption: *Karamoja: About 50% have unacceptable FCS. 59% of population in Northern Uganda are energy deficient (12% 1 meal a day, 47% 2 meals a day).*

Livelihood Change: *Coping strategies are through depletion of stocks like livestock and destroying of environment.*

Nutrition: *GAM rate for Karamoja region ranges between 11.7% and 13.1%*

Summary of Causes, Context and Key Issues

The majority of the population in Karamoja, Teso, West-nile, and Acholi regions are in phase 2 (stressed) with reduced food consumption because of a normal hunger period. Food stocks for previous season are depleted, high food prices coupled with low purchasing power and low milk production due to high incidences of livestock diseases. GAM ranges between 11.7% to 13% due to low dietary diversity score, inadequate food intake, persistent human diseases especially diarrhea due to poor hygiene and sanitation, poor food preparation methods and poor child care practices. The situation is expected to remain the same up to the end of September because of poor harvests expected from first season crop due to effects of the dry spell experienced in May and June. Main harvests expected in October. Food security situation in the rest of the country is stable up to end of September.
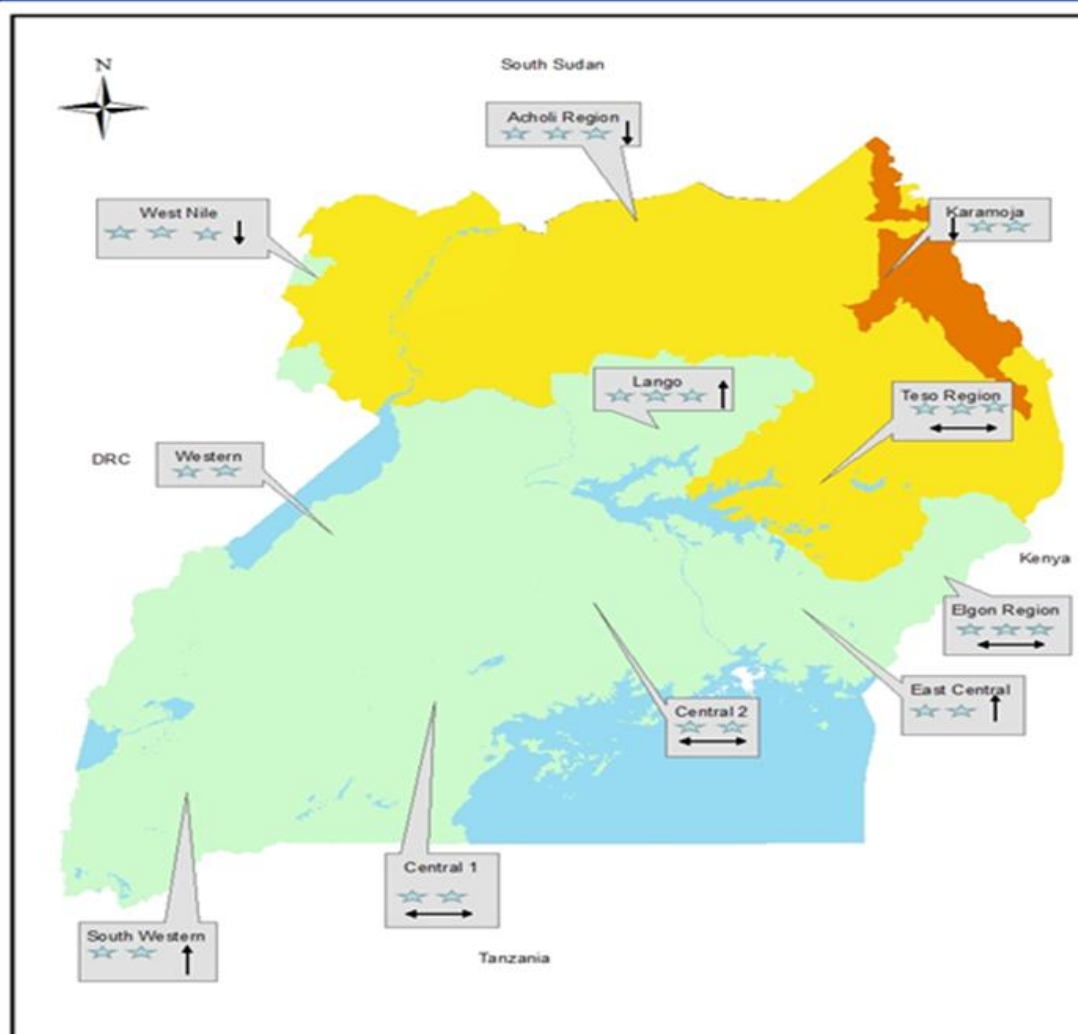
Key for Map

Acute Food Insecurity Phase

1 Minimal
2 Stressed
3 Crisis
4 Emergency
5 Famine

Areas with Inadequate Evidence

☐ Not Analyzed

● Urban/Settlement

! Area would likely be at least 1 Phase worse without the effects of humanitarian assistance

Key for Callout Boxes

↓ Worsening
↔ No change
↑ Improving

Situation **on validity date**

★ Acceptable
★★ Medium
★★★ High

Confidence of analysis

▲ Area has reached Phase 3,4, or 5 for more than 3 consecutive years

For more information, contact
IPC Technical Working Group Chairperson,
Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries.
(maaifewu@yahoo.co.uk)
Tel: +256 414 531411

Part 2: Summary of Findings, Methods, and Next Steps

Key Findings and Issues

- *1.2 percent of the population is in phase 3 (crisis)* with food consumption gaps, high GAM rates, and are marginally able to meet their minimum food needs through accelerated depletion of assets. These include the poor and destitute households in Karamoja and Acholi regions, those affected and displaced by the flooding in the Elgon and Western Uganda.

- *18.3 percent of the population is in phase 2 (stressed)* with minimally adequate food because of declining or depleted food stocks, effects of the on-going dry spell that has reduced crop yields, and crop diseases especially cassava mosaic and brown streak diseases, banana bacterial wilt and maize stalk borer disease which have reduced crop production. There has been a reduction in livestock products especially milk due to effects of the dry spell on pastures and water. A rise in food prices especially maize and beans is expected by end of September. This is likely to affect household consumption and availability of animal feeds for poultry and pigs. Households expected to cope by reducing the number of meals, sale of livestock, charcoal, firewood and labour to get income to buy food.

- *80.5 percent of the national population is in phase 1 (Minimal food insecurity)*. Food availability is stable to this pupation because food stocks from the previous season are still available, fairly good bean harvests, good yields for bananas and root crops. Food supply in markets is stable for those who depend on market purchases for food. It is however anticipated that overall harvests from first season of 2013 will reduce significantly due to effects of the dry spell that has been experienced since June in some areas.

Methods, Process & Key Issues

The analysis was carried out by members of the IPC Technical Working Group and representatives from Local Governments. The approach drew together all available food security information from reliable data sources. Classification was based on convergence of evidence of current or projected most likely conditions, including effects of humanitarian assistance to arrive at a 'big picture' analysis, or meta-analysis, of the overall food security situation.

Limitations
- Inadequate current data on some indicators such as nutrition.
- Lack of accurate population numbers based on livelihoods for districts and regions

Seasonal Calendar
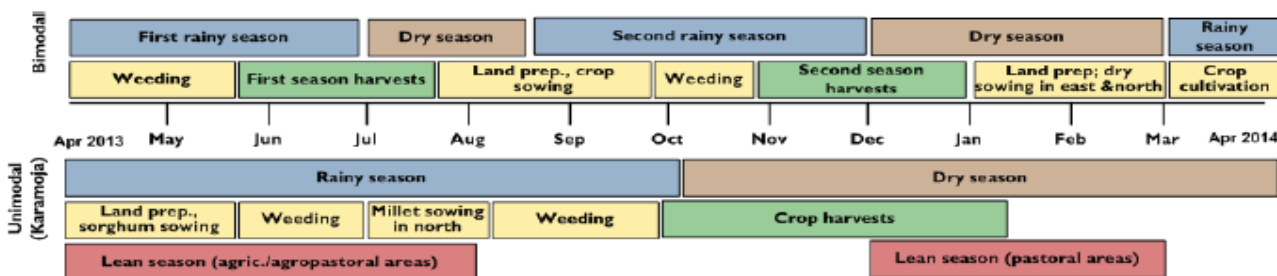
Source: FEWS NET

Recommendations for Next Steps for Analysis and Decision Making

- Solicit for funding to carry out regional response analysis and high level dissemination workshop.
- Disseminate information to policy makers for action.
- Update the information and IPC map in October

Major Limiting Factors to Food Security

- Depleted household stocks from the previous season;
- Poor harvests associated with declining soil fertility and high variability of rainfall
- High food prices
- Low income levels that lead to reduced purchasing power amongst the poor population.
- Livestock Diseases mainly Foot and Mouth Disease, (CBPP), PPR and CCPP in all districts plus trypanasomiasis
- Crop Diseases especially Banana Bacterial Wilt, cassava mosaic and cassava brown streak
- Human Diseases especially malaria, HIV/AIDS and diarrhea
- Poor food preparation methods associated with poor hygiene practices and poor water quality.
- Low dietary diversity and lack of knowledge on food preparation and dietary diversity
- Cross border trade
- Low latrine coverage that predisposes the population to diseases like diahorea
- Poor child care and feeding practices

Risk factors to Monitor between June and September 2013

- Food Prices and cross border trade
- Household food stocks
- Pests and Disease Outbreaks for both crops and livestock especially Banana Bacterial Wilt and cassava mosaic
- Hailstorms during September when second rains begin
- The dry spell and its impact on crop performance and food availability
- Water and pasture availability for livestock.
- Nutrition levels
- Household food stocks

Part 3: Population Tables

Name of the Region	Total population of region (PP)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3	
		% of pp	No.	% of pp	No.	% of pp	No.
West Nile	3,273,400	72%	2,356,848	28%	916,552		
Central1 Region	4,271,200	82%	3,515,198	18%	756,002		
Teso Region	2,073,500	61%	1,264,835	39%	808,665		
Central 2 Region	3,407,300	92%	3,134,716	8%	272,584		
Karamoja Region	1,293,200	4%	51,728	75%	969,900	21%	271,572
Acholi Region	1,605,076	78%	1,251,959	16%	256,812	6%	96,305
South Western	3,548,300	82%	2,909,606	18%	638,694		
Western	4,544,740	95.5%	4,340,227	4%	181,790	0.5%	22,724
Elgon	2,133,100	82%	1,749,142	17.9%	382,308	0.09%	1,920
Lango	1,338,400	75%	1,003,800	25%	334,600		
East Central	4,080,900	94%	3,836,046	6%	244,854		
Total	31,569,116	80.5%	25,414,105	18.3%	5,762,491	1.2%	392,520

Source for demographic data: UBOS projections 2012

Contact for further information

IPC Technical Working Group Chair, maaifewu@yahoo.co.uk
IPC Global Support Unit: www.ipcinfo.org

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