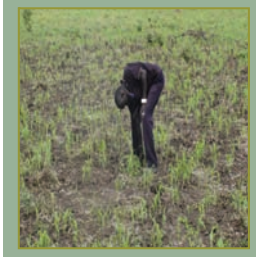
IPC
Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

UGANDA FOOD SECURITY BRIEF

Special Brief - Post Second Season 2009 Analysis

May 2010 Issue



Key Findings

The current overall food security situation has improved in the country when compared to last season's (IPC September 2009 - January 2010). This is attributed to an enhanced 2nd season 2009 performance influenced by moderate El Niño conditions. The rains received were above normal for many parts of the country resulting in improved crop production levels, thus increased food availability. Abundant rainfall also favored pasture and water availability for livestock in the cattle corridor in central and southwestern Uganda with a positive effect on body condition, milk production and calving rates. Increased food availability has led to a decline in prices of food items and livestock products in bimodal areas. The decline in prices, first observed in November 2009, has continued into the 1st quarter of 2010. Falling prices of grains, notably maize, have not only induced traders to reduce stocks but also discouraged farmers from growing the crop this current season. This will likely lead to a shortage by end of 2010. Populations in central, western and southwestern Uganda will essentially remain food secure in coming months as normal to above normal rains are expected.

The rains however, in some areas of eastern and western Uganda and in lake Victoria basin, have caused crops, vital public infrastructure and property damages. Landslides and flooding experienced in the districts surrounding mountain Elgon and Teso region have destroyed farmers' crops and property which led to population displacement. The situation is expected to worsen due to increased rainfall amounts, displacement and disease incidence. As this will tremendously affect production, immediate emergency intervention is needed to prevent a humanitarian disaster.

The food security situation in the Karamoja region has not been favorable seeing that last year's only cropping season did not perform well with households maintaining minimal stocks up to January 2010. Although the region experienced suppressed rainfall conditions last November, near normal conditions returned in December; the regular dry season went by and the rains started as expected in April. Rainfall amounts received this year, though lower than predicted, are expected to persist until the end of the forecast period (March-May 2010). Farmers have opened up land as well as planted, and crops are at weeding stage. Projections are however mixed as the usual dry spell that occurs from June or July could affect the cereals at the critical stage of flowering. Nonetheless, for the first time in three years, near normal rainfall conditions are expected; moreover observations from the field indicate that this promises to be a normal year.

Table 1 : Uganda Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Crisis Phases April—August 2010

Region District	Current Phase	Previous Phase	Projected Trend	Risk of Worsening Phase/ Magnitude
Elgon				
Bududa	3	2	Mixed signals	High risk
Teso				
Katakwi, Amuria, Soroti, Kumi	2	2	Mixed signals	Watch
Acholi				
Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Amuru	2	3	Improving	Watch
Karamoja				
Moroto, Kotido, Kaabong	3	3	Mixed signals	Watch
Abim (*Alerek*)				
Nakapiriprit *(Nabilatuk Lolachat Lorengdwat Amudat)*				

Table 2 : General Descriptions of IPC Phases

Phase		General Description
1A	**Generally Food Secure**	Usually adequate and stable food access with moderate to low risk of sliding into Phase 3, 4, or 5. 1A is more resilient than 1B.
1B	**Generally Food Secure**	
2	**Moderate/Borderline Food Insecure**	Borderline adequate food access with recurrent high risk (due to probable hazard events and high vulnerability) of sliding into Phase 3, 4, or 5.
3	**Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)**	Highly stressed and critical lack of food access with high and above usual malnutrition and accelerated depletion of livelihood assets that, if continued, will slide the population into Phase 4/5 and/or likely result in chronic poverty.
4	**Humanitarian Emergency (HE)**	Severe lack of food access with excess mortality, very high and increasing malnutrition, and irreversible livelihood asset stripping.
5	**Famine / Humanitarian Catas-trophe**	Extreme social upheaval with complete lack of food access and/or other basic needs where mass starvation, death, and displacement are evident.

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Humanitarian Aid

Implications for Immediate Response in Crisis Areas

Emergency Food Support: To Maintain Lives and Prevent Deteriorations to Humanitarian Emergency (HE)

- Targeted to areas and livelihood groups identified in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) in **Karamoja**
  - ◊ Continue existing nutrition programmes for population in AFLC [food relief through supplementary feeding for EVIs]

Emergency Livelihood Support: To Save Livelihoods and Prevent Deteriorations to HE

- Targeted to areas and livelihood groups in AFLC in **Karamoja**,
  - ◊ Promote timely access to early maturing, drought tolerant seeds and planting material to help them make use of the anticipated rains
  - ◊ Water harvesting technologies
  - ◊ Limit food-aid dependency

Emergency Livelihood Support: To Save Livelihoods and Prevent Number of People in AFLC from Increasing and prevent deterioration from Borderline food insecure to AFLC

- Targeted to areas and livelihood groups in AFLC in Elgon and the moderate/borderline food insecure in Teso region

Elgon Kapchorwa District (*Benet Sub counties) and Bududa district (Bukalasi Sub county)*

- ∗ The displaced populations should be relocated and resettled
- ∗ Tororo, Mbale, Bududa, Manafwa, Budaka and Bukwo districts should be watched for flooding by the responsible authorities

Teso (Amuria and Katakwi Districts)

- ∗ Provision of early maturing seeds/planting materials, farm tools
- ∗ Introduction of new crop varieties resistant to disease

Implications for Immediate Response in Borderline Food Insecure Acholi, Lango, West Nile and Teso

Livelihood Support

- Increase of crop production to impact household stocks and supply to the market
- Water harvesting in crop fields
- Village saving and loan associations
- Establish market linkages
- Enhance vaccination of animals
- Livestock disease and parasite control infrastructure
- Maintain animal disease surveillance (FMD, East Coast Fever, CBPP)
- Rehabilitation and road maintenance
- Regulation of excessive sale of food to improve household food stocks

Implications for Immediate Response in Borderline Food Insecure 'Cattle Corridor' Areas

Livelihood Support

- Animal pest and disease control (systematic vaccination campaigns and crash/dip tanks)
- Control of BBW threatening bananas in the region
- Promotion of disease-resistant varieties and breeds
- Provide inputs and extension through National Advisory Service (NAADS) and National Livestock Productivity Improvement Project (NLPIP)
- Procurement and rehabilitation of physical infrastructure e.g. maize mills, milk coolers through NAADS and the rehabilitation and maintenance of roads and bridges
- Enactment of bye laws and ordinances on food security.
- Construction and rehabilitation of water sources for crop and animal production (large water reservoirs at sub county level, water harvesting techniques, storage and irrigation)
- Provision of improved seed varieties, introduction of improved methods of farming (famine reserve foods and fast growing crops,

Table 3 : Uganda Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Population Numbers, Apr 2010—Aug 2010

Region District *Sub county*	**Estimated population of affected regions (*Census Projected Population 2009*)**	**Number in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)**	**Total in AFLC as % of region population**
Elgon			
Bududa	157,600		
Bukalasi sub county		33,000	
Kapchorwa			
Benet sub county	41,200	12,360	
Sub-total	**198,800**	**45,360**	**23**
Karamoja			
Moroto	276,000	232,999	
Kotido	204,600	180,048	
Kaboong	345,200	189,860	
Abim	54,800	7,672	
Nakapiriprit	244,900	161,634	
Sub-total	**1,009,027**	**772,213**	**77**
Grand Total		**817,573**	**3** ***(of total Uganda population)***

Karamoja *[Nakapiriprit, Moroto, Kotido, Kaabong ,Amudat and Abim districts]*

The region was classified in ***Phase 3- Acute food and Livelihood crisis and phase 2-moderate or borderline food insecure*** with alert level of warning within the validity period (of May-August 2010). This is against the background that the region has suffered three years of consecutive droughts, and most recently suffered a long dry spell in 2009 which lead to very poor yields and complete crop failure during the only planting season for the region. A food security assessment carried out in August 2009 revealed that for about 53 percent of the population a poor to fair harvest was expected last year with minimal food stocks expected to take them to December 2009. The Land Use and yield assessment (April 2009) described the availability and stability of food resources as highly inadequate with majority of (90 percent) households expected to have exhausted their stocks by December 2009. This implies that stocks would be exhausted by January 2010 and households would therefore need external supplies to help them bridge the hunger gap in the first quarter of the year. About 74 percent of the population is reported to have received food aid representing a reduction in the number of food aid recipients. Prices for cereals have been reported to be lower than those at the same time last year. Livestock prices are high as households are not under pressure to sell livestock since pasture and water availability have improved.

Trend data reported by the Health, Nutrition, Food Security and Mortality assessment carried out in Karamoja region (December 2009) on the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) levels indicate an overall improvement in the nutrition situation in the sub-region since 2003 however there has been an increase in the GAM rate from about 8 percent (April 2009) to 10.1 percent (December 2009) and SAM of 1.5 percent to 2.0 percent respectively. Moroto district with a consistently high GAM; Kotido and Nakapiriprit that have had increasing SAM since April 2009 will need attention.

The region has been experiencing its normal dry season. The onset of steady rains with occasional outbreak of dry spells have been experienced since April. Households have opened up land, planted and crops and most are at weeding stage. If the rains persist cereals will reach flowering stage from June to July . However projections are mixed as a dry spell that usually occurs from June or July could affect the cereals which could be at a critical stage of flowering. However observations from the field indicate that this promises to be a normal year. The rainfall amounts received this year though lower than predicted are expected to persist until the end of the forecast period (March-May 2010). Generally, the majority of the sorghum crop is below knee high, planting is still ongoing while a small proportion is at flowering stage. Livestock body conditions have improved but remain at average score. Milk is available in reasonable quantities but the supply is likely to drop by end of June as there is only very little surplus due to diminishing livestock numbers.

Overall near normal rainfall conditions are expected in this region.

Immediate causes of food insecurity

The major driving forces of food insecurity in the region are:

Sorghum field in, Karamoja, May 2010

a. Unreliable rains leading to low production and crop failure in 2009 and over the last years;
b. High prevalence of human and animal diseases (*Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia* (CBPP), *peste de petits ruminants* (PPR) (goat plague), East Coast Fever leading to raising morbidity for livestock; and
c. Crop pest and diseases (maize grain and stalk borer, Smuts and sorghum midge in sorghum, groundnuts and cowpeas have been affected by die heart, leaf curl and groundnut rosette, cassava brown streak disease, and elegant grasshopper have attacked cassava).

Key underlying causes of food insecurity

Underlying factors causing food insecurity include increasing deforestation and environmental degradation due to over-grazing that is creating recurrent food insufficiency in Karamoja. The culture of preference for large concentrated herds and the *protected-kraal* approach have had adverse environmental implications contributing to de-vegetation in the area and increasing aridity in the region which may increase the risk of food insecurity in the medium and long run. Traditional and commercial raiding are rampant predisposing the population to loss of livestock and other livelihood capital thus affecting agriculture production , livelihoods and civil security.

Cattle herd Karamoja, May 2010

Acholi *[Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Amuru districts]*

The region was classified as ***moderately or borderline food secure- phase 2***. Previously this region was classified in ***acute food and livelihood crisis- phase 3,*** however generally there has been an improvement in agricultural production in all the districts in the region with most of the displaced population leaving the camps and retuning to areas of origin and resuming cultivation. However, the region still faces the challenge of erratic rain and resettlement of displaced populations to their original homesteads.
The second season harvest that started in November 2009 has improved food security situation in Acholi sub-region, representing about 40 percent of the annual crop production. The delay in the onset of the 1st rains of 2010, affected early planting of some crops and the prolonged 2nd season rains of 2009 affected some crops harvest and storage, which led to destruction of crops thus, putting the population at risk of food shortage. Dietary diversity remains poor in most households. The most common strategy being employed by households is the reliance on less preferred foods or wild fruits. Given the current situation, the food security situation is likely to be stable in the next 6 months.

The percentage of people living in camps has tremendously reduced as a result of peace enjoyed in the region. People's movement back home is still hampered by limited social services in the return areas including limited access to health, water, sanitation and education. Thatch for roofing is also scarce, thereby limiting the construction of houses. With the return and resettlement process presently at about 80 percent complete, all interventions are now addressing resettlement needs.

The UN world Food Programme has been giving food aid to extremely vulnerable households so that they recover from the long effects of insurgency. Phasing out of World Food programme by June 2010 may however reverse the recovery efforts by these households because thresholds that can allow for sustainable food security have not been attained yet.

Recurrence of incidence of crop pests (grasshoppers) in Amuru and Gulu districts may reduce the crop yield thereby making households food insecure. As communities move back to their land, access to safe water points remains a big challenge because of low coverage and will impact negatively on agricultural productivity because of long distances to water points. Sanitation still poses a great threat especially when it comes to latrine coverage in returnee areas.

Immediate causes of food insecurity

- Erratic rain patterns in the recent past continue coupled with delayed onset of first rains
- Phasing out of food aid by World Food programme by June 2010 for the vulnerable households may reverse the recovery efforts by the households because thresholds that can allow for sustainable food security have not been attained yet.
- Recurrence of incidence of crop pests (grasshoppers) in Amuru and Gulu districts
- Increase in fuel prices

Key underlying causes of food insecurity

- Population has been in a war situation for the last 20 years during which time there has been an increase in prevalence rates of HIV/ AIDS ; this has negatively affected labour necessary for agricultural production.
- Poor infrastructure, especially link roads, which are expected to worsen during the rainy seasons
- They lived in camps and were unable to cultivate; they are being resettled and this require resources to help equip households.
- Low level of public and private investment in agriculture

Teso *[Kaberemaido, Bukedea, Katakwi, Kumi, Pallisa, Soroti and Amuria districts]*

Teso region is classified as ***Moderate or Borderline Food Insecure-phase 2*** with *the* ***hot spots on alert level of warning for the validity period of February to July 2010*** . The Food security situation has improved in Eastern Uganda (Teso region) due to above normal rainfall which benefited both crops and livestock. The rainfall was greatly influenced by the mild El Nino event experienced during the second rains of 2009. The 2nd rains harvest represents 40 percent of annual crop production of households. Increased agricultural activities in the season provided labour for poor households that helped improve on their incomes. Availability of sorghum, sweet potatoes and cassava have significantly improved food stocks and increased market supplies in Teso region.

In Amuria, the most affected sub counties are also located in the east of the district region close to Karamoja. The predisposing factors for the current situation, especially in the sub-counties of Kapelebyong, Acowa and Obalanga, include the previous existence of camps in the same areas, insecurity due to Karamojong raids and pest attack exacerbated by the dry conditions.

However, there was damage to sweet potatoes by the Sweet potato hornworm which was favoured by the weather conditions.

The biggest percentage of the household's food needs will be adequately met by their own harvests due to the good rains and availability of planting material especially cassava cuttings which is a key food security crop although one main challenge is accessing clean cuttings free from the cassava mosaic and Cassava Brown Streak Disease, which are spreading and threatening food security. Because of the improved security in the region (Amuria and Katakwi), 80 percentage the IDPs have returned to their villages. This has enhanced improved food production with the improved rainfall enabling the population to engage in agriculture. Despite this, access to diversified diets still remains a problem.

The region has also had an improvement in sanitation especially in latrine coverage except for Amuria district which still has a low latrine coverage. Many households in the region are now accessing water, although the districts of Soroti, Budaka, and Amuria are showing a decline of 6 percent in water access. Though these areas have had improved food security, some areas which are prone to droughts and floods still live with uncertainties. This is coupled with cases of sleeping sickness in districts of Kaberamaido, Pallisa, and Soroti. Pests and diseases (Cassava Brown Streak Disease, Sweet potato Horn worm, Striga, and Armyworm) are other threats to food security. However, the Sweet potato Horn worm and Army worm have been put under control.

The food security situation though reportedly worse in the previous season, has greatly improved due to the ongoing rains. Some areas however will need to be watched in respect to the hazards that are likely to occur within the validity period and could affect (see table below) the food security situation.

Hazard	District	Sub county	Explanation	Est. Population
Cattle rustling	Katakwi Amuia	Magoro, Ngariam, Ongongoja Acowa, Kapelebyong, Obalanga	These are sub counties bordering Karamoja region and cattle rustlers have access to them. This disrupts agricultural production leading to low yields.	16,650 (15% of 111,000 people)
Dry spell	Kumi Katakwi Pallisa Amuria Bukedea	Ongino, Mukura, Kapir Magoro, Ngariam, Kapujan Apopong, Gogonyo Acowa, Kapelebyong Malera, Kolir	These areas are usually prone to drought (rain shadow belts). They also have a low vegetation cover.	12,210 (6% of 203,500 people)
Floods	Soroti Pallisa Kumi Katakwi Amuria Bukedea	Kamuda, Katine Apopong, Gogonyo, Kagumu Ongino, Kapir, Mukura Ngariam, Magoro, Ongongoja, Usuk Kapelebyong, Acowa Malera, Kolir	These sub counties are in the low lying areas which are prone to flooding due to the destruction of the water catchment areas	17,760 (6% of 296,000 people)

Flooded sweet potatoe field in Angangam parish –Kolir in Bukedea district May 2010

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Farmers uprooting pre-mature cassava from flooded gardens Bukedea district-May 2010

Immediate causes of food insecurity

The main causes of the food insecurity include the erratic rains (floods), fear of Karamojong raids (cattle rustling), and plant pests and diseases (like tsetse fly infestation). In Amuria and Katakwi, the most affected sub counties are located in the east of the district region close to Karamoja especially in the sub-counties of Kapelebyong, Acowa and Obalanga, Ongongoja, Ngariam, and Magoro have experienced the Karamojong raids. Heavy rains in areas of Bukedea and Palisa caused water logging leading to crop damage

Key underlying causes of food insecurity

Environmental degradation and unpredictable weather conditions

Elgon *[Kapchorwa, Bukwo, Sironko, Mbale, Manafwa, Bududa, Budaka, Tororo and Busia districts]*

The region was classified as ***generally food secure phase 1B and moderately or borderline food insecure-phase 2 in some areas with the hot spots that suffered flooding and landslides classified in Acute food and livelihood crisis-phase 3*** . The second season harvests have increased the availability and access to food in the region. There is normal access to food due to adequate stocks being held by households. The availability of rains is gradually increasing household food stocks in the region where many people reportedly will be able to adequately meet most of their food needs until March 2010.

The rains received in the region were above normal and good crop performance is expected in the months to come however heavy rains with strong winds were experienced and destroyed crops, livestock and property in some districts of the region. Because of the above normal rainfall there are incidents of crop pests and diseases occurring in this period. Three villages in Nametsi Parish of Bukalasi sub county of Bududa District (Nametsi, Kubehwo and Namangasa) suffered landslide and floods in March 2010. Landslides along steep slopes and localized floods from River Manafwa occurred in March affecting districts of Bududa and Manafwa. UNOCHA, reported about 900 households (3,748 individuals) were displaced at Bulucheke camp in March, however this number has increased to 8,177 as reported by OPM in May leading to congestion.

Over 33,000 households in the region were affected by the floods. In the disaster hit areas of Bududa district the Humanitarian response has been adequate however due to increased relocations from Bukalasi new challenges have emerged. Areas prone to water logging and flooding could predispose population to increased incidence of malaria and water borne diseases like diarrhea in the months to come. The districts of Tororo, Mbale, Bududa, Manafwa, Sironko, Budaka and Bukwo are ***on alert level of warning*** and should be watched in the months to come as the forecast predicts an increased likelihood of near normal to above normal rainfall over most parts of the Elgon Region.

There is displacement of forest encroachers by Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) in Benet in Kapchorwa and sub counties adjacent to the Mt Elgon conservation area, with the population in this area being classified in ***phase 3- Acute food and livelihood crisis.*** Generally there is civil security in the region though isolated communities living next to gazetted areas had conflicts with the park authorities because of the unauthorized use of the natural resources of the park. Poor roads network coupled with unregulated policies of decentralization, trade liberalization and environmental management continue to compromise food security in the region. There is a general stressed and unsustainable utilization of the livelihoods capitals.

Bulucheke camp-Bududa district– May 2010

Vegetables being sold in Bulecheke camp-Bududa district– May 2010

Key immediate causes of food insecurity

- New incidences of crop diseases such as the cassava brown streak and cassava bacterial wilt currently observed in the region pose a threat to food availability in the region if not promptly and adequately checked. Crop disease such as Banana Bacterial Wilt, are also rampant.
- Population influx due to encroachers from the gazetted UWA areas.
- Floods and associated diseases anticipated if above normal rains are received in May 2010
- Landslides
- Uncontrolled sale of food produce leads to reduced food availability and increased food prices in local markets which further reduces access to food for the majority poor.

Key underlying causes of food insecurity

- Environmental degradation
- Climate variability
- Conflicts with neighbouring regions
- Liberalization policy on trade of food stuffs

Lango *[Lira, Apac, Oyam, Amolatar and Dokolo districts]*

The region was classified as ***generally food secure-phase 1B*.** The region has good potential for food production probably because most households have established cultivation**.** There has been complete return of refugees. Currently the region is experiencing good amount of the rains which are expected up to June 2010. Overall there are high chances of near normal to above normal rains implying ample food crop production and stocks for the households.

There has been a remarkable decrease in the number of households consuming one meal per day in March 2010 as compared to the same period last year in the three (3) districts of Lira, Apac and Dokolo. This has been a function of increased food availability during the season. The population are employing insurance coping strategies such as borrowing from neighbours and from credit associations, continuous planting of crops especially early maturing varieties and growing food security crops like cassava and sweet potatoes.

There has been high production of maize which has contributed towards the decline in the prices. The low production of millet coupled with its high demand has resulted into a price increase of the commodity. During the last season the production level of root crops (cassava and sweet potatoes) was high leading to a decline in prices. Pulses production on the other hand has been low in the last season leading to price increases which are expected to remain high as the household stocks get depleted. The lifting of the quarantine on livestock movement in the last season has resulted in more livestock in the markets, with prices of livestock and livestock products declining. Overall prices of most food items have moderately decreased by 30-50 percent compared to the high increases observed last year.

Nutrition indicators show a GAM of 3.5 percent and SAM of 0.2 percent (August 2009) which fall in the normal category. There has been a sharp decline in malnutrition since April 2007, as households moved from camps and settled in villages. This has had an effect of reducing the risk to malnutrition because of improved access to land and food production. However chronic malnutrition (Stunting rate) at 33.9 per-cent and underweight rate of 13.percent fall in the serious and moderate classification respectively and will need to be addressed.

Immediate causes of food insecurity

- Erratic weather patterns
- Crop pests and diseases; (Horn worms on sweet potato, and cassava mealy bugs)

Key underlying causes of food insecurity

- Poor road infrastructure and access to services

Table 4: Uganda Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Non Crisis Phases, April. 2010—August 2010

REGION District *(Sub county)*	**Current Phase**	**Previous Phase**	**Projected Trend**	**Risk of Worsening Phase/ Magnitude**
WESTERN				
All except sub counties below	1A	1A	Improving	-
Hoima *Kigorobya, Kabwoya,, Kyangwali, Buseruka*	2			
Kamwenge *Nkoma and Rwamwanja*				
Kyegegwa *Mpara*				
Kabarole *Katebwa*				
Kibaale *Mpefu and Ndaiga*		2		
Bulisa *Biso*				
EAST CENTRAL	1B	2		-
WEST NILE	2	2	No change	Watch
LANGO	1A	2	Improving	-
TESO (excluding Amuria and Katakwi districts)	2	2	Mixed signals	Watch
ELGON (excluding *Ngenge and Benet sub counties* of Kapchorwa district)	1B	2	Worsening	Watch

Table 4: Uganda Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Non Crisis Phases, April. 2010—August 2010 continued

REGION District (Sub county)	Current Phase	Previous Phase	Projected Trend	Risk of Worsening Phase/ Magnitude
SOUTHWESTERN				
Outside 'Cattle Corridor'	1A	1A	Improving	Moderate
Kihruhura		2		
Kasese *Katwe, Munkunyu, Karambi and Kitchwamba*	2			Watch
CENTRAL 1				
Outside 'Cattle Corridor'	1A	1A	Improving	
Lyantonde *Kaliro, Kasagama*	1A	2		
Masaka *Lwabenge, Bigasa, Kitanda, Malongo, Lwengo, Ndagwe, Kyazanga, Ngando*				
Mpigi *Maddu, Kyegonza, Mpenja,Kabulasoke, Ngando,Kituntu*				
Sembabule *Ntusi, Rwebitakuli*	1A			
Rakai *Kakuto, Kyalulangira, Kakyera, Kibanda, Kyebe*	2			
CENTRAL 2				
Outside 'Cattle Corridor'	1A	1A	Improving	
Kiboga *Butemba, Kyankwanzi, Dwaniro, Nsambya*	1B	2		Watch
Luwero *Bamunanika, Butuntumula, Kikyusa*				
Mityana *Kikandwa, Sekanyonyi Malangala, Kakindu*				
Kayunga *Galiraya*	2	1A		Moderate
Mukono *Nagojje, Buvuma, Buikwe and seeta*				
Nakasongola *Nabiswera, Nakitoma, Wabinyonyi*				
Mubende *Kasambya*				
Nakaseke *Kaapeka Wakyato, Semuto*		2		

West Nile *[Adjumani, Arua, Moyo, Nebbi, Yumbe, Nyadri and Koboko districts]*

The region was classified as ***moderately food insecure – phase 2 with alert level of warning; a moderate level of warning for the magnitude worsening during the validity period was indicated for the hotspots*** (Dufile, Metu, Moyo and Lefori sub-counties). The region has sustained a phase 2 situation since the last food security classification for the period of September 2009 to January 2010, implying no improvement in the food security situation. The situation has also been exacerbated by the late onset of rains in these districts which delayed planting and could affect the yields negatively.

Beans, Cassava and vegetables are the crops grown by households with cassava being the major staple. Fifty to sixty (50-60 percent) of food consumed is produced by the households with 40 percent being sourced from the market. Food prices have been declining in most of the districts in the region with the exception of Adjumani. Household expenditure on food is observed to be higher in Adjumani and Moyo, when compared to the other districts in the region. Adjumani and Moyo are thus considered less food secure than the other four districts in the region. These two districts host a big population of IDPs and refugees.

The food security outlook however is expected to improve in the months to come. A good distribution of rains has enabled planting of crops in the month of March and April though a late onset of rains in Moyo and Adjumani has delayed planting. Better yields are thus expected in the districts of Maracha, Yumbe, Nebbi and Arua. Current food stocks are expected to last one month up to end of May when harvests come in. Stocks from these harvests are expected to last for five months.

Immediate causes of food insecurity

- Pests, parasites and diseases incidence have increased food insecurity across the region as result of seasonal outbreaks. Crop diseases such as cassava brown streak, bacterial wilt and mealy bugs; Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (CBPP) and Black quarter in Live-stock are rampant.
- Erratic weather patterns: the result of a prolonged dry spell has delayed planting in two of the Districts in the region (Adjumani, Moyo) in March and April 2010.
- Population movements by IDP, refugees and immigrant pastrolist populations has increased the demand for land and reduced acreage for crop production.
- Population Displacements by National Forestry Authority (NFA) in Yumbe district in Kei forest reserve has predisposed the population to food insecurity.
- Floods and hailstorms

Key underlying causes of food insecurity

- International border conflicts with Sudan and Congo
- Intra and Inter-district border conflicts
- Continued presence of IDPs and Refugees
- Poor Governance and Marginalization
- Environmental Degradation.

East Central *[Bugiri, Busia, Namutumba, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kamuli, Butaleja, Mayuge and Pallisa districts]*

The region was classified as ***generally food secure- phase 1B*.** The region had one hot spot in Butalega district which was classified as ***moderate or borderline food insecure- phase 2 and at alert level of warning.*** The region has gradually recovered from the impact of low availability of food stocks at home and access from the market experienced in previous season. The region is generally self sufficient in maize grain production with decreasing food prices being experienced but it additionally imports rice, millet, sorghum from Pallisa and Tororo districts and sometimes Arua district. The current harvest was 75 percent of the normal; sweet potatoes which are the staple food performed well. Currently cassava, maize, rice, and beans are available in the districts and bananas are partly sourced from Mbarara.

Ninety percent of the population have three meals a day. About 20 percent of the food accessed by households is purchased, and 80 percent is from own production. Average to above average rainfall received in the 2nd season of 2009 and 1st season of 2010 benefited the crops and livestock such that near normal harvest of staples such as maize, cassava, rice and sweet potatoes was realized. Increased agricultural activities in the season provided labour opportunities for poor households improving access to income used to procure food from markets. The region is currently receiving steady rains since mid March 2010 to date.

The level of acute malnutrition is under 14 percent and the region did not report any disease epidemics except the leading causes of morbidity were reported to be malaria and HIV/Aids. Households have carbohydrate rich diets with atleast two protein sources. There is generally no displacement of persons to other places outside the region. The region is generally peaceful.

The access to roads and power supply systems is fair. Water coverage (access) is at an average of 60 percent. There is unsustainable utilization of natural resources resulting in environmental degradation. Only one major hazard was registered in the region – floods in Butaleja to which communities have coped by crop replanting, selling of livestock and labour.

Four sub counties were affected by floods from river Manafwa. The sub counties are Mazimasa, Kachonga, Himutu and Butaleja rural. The affected population is 34, 880 persons of which only 6, 976 were in need of immediate support. In Butaleja district, floods submerged crop fields and vital infrastructure including some roads, schools and houses.

In the sub counties of Budumba, Busaba, Nawanju, Busolwe, Busabi and Busolwe town council thousands of acres of paddy rice fields, cassava and sweet potatoes, maize, sorghum, millet and vegetables- the major source of livelihood- were affected leading to loss of crop yield. The flooding mostly occurred in the low lying areas of the district and led to destruction of last year's second season harvest. These floods submerged boreholes and latrines which existed reducing access to clean and safe water and escalating incidences of diarrhoea, and malaria. Housing and food storage structures remained damp increasing the risk of pneumonia and bacterial infestation among the affected population. Some sections of community access roads became impassable.

For the districts of Jinja, Iganga and Mayuge there is shortage of land because most of the farmers have become out growers for Kakira sugar works and Mayuge sugar Industry. Most of the land available for food production has been put under sugar cane cultivation. Even if this commercial farming of sugar cane threatens food security in the affected households, the problem is being ameliorated by renting land or using forest reserve land for food crop production. This has particularly been so for the sub counties of Baitambogwe, Wairasa in Mayuge district, Bulamagi, Bukanga Waibuga and Nawampiti in Iganga.

The region is generally food secure, peaceful except for the areas that suffered flooding. The food security situation is expected to improve within the validity period.

Immediate causes of food insecurity

- The immediate hazard is possibility of flood recurrence in low lying areas e.g. Butaleja.

Underlying causes of food insecurity

- Environmental degradation

South Western *[Runkungiri, Bushenyi, Kabale, Kanungu, Kisoro, Mbarara, Ntungamo, Isingiro, Ibanda and Kiruhura districts]*

The region was classified as ***generally food secure- phase 1A*** with some hot spots being classified as ***generally food secure-phase 1B.*** Overall there has been improvement in food availability due to adequate rains, and prices of most food commodities have declined compared to previous periods. Some of the problems affecting production and impacting negatively on food security include the presence of Banana Bacterial Wilt (BBW) disease which is affecting production levels of the whole region causing destruction of banana, which is both cash and food crop for the region. Land degradation, land shortage, pests and diseases, poor human health and malnutrition incidences are still common and are limiting productivity and food utilization.

The hotspots in the region include the following:

- Frequent dry spells in cattle corridor areas (Kiruhura, Isingiro, Ntungamo and part of Mbarara – Rubaya and Biharwe).
- Floods were experienced in Murora sub-county of Kisoro and Kiruruma river valley in Kabale and resulted in destruction of crops and pasture lands.
- Landslides occured in Kisoro – Busanza and Murora sub-counties, Kanungu – Rutenga sub-county and Kanungu town council and Kabale; - Bubare, Maziba and Rubaya sub-counties. The effects included loss of lives, destruction of crops, properties, roads and bridges.

Immediate causes of food insecurity

- Poor utilization of available food and poor dietary diversity
- Crop failure and reduced production in livestock
- Dry spell
- Poor hygiene, limited access to latrines and clean water
- Crop and livestock diseases, especially Banana Bacterial Wilt
- High food prices affecting mainly the poor
- The quarantine restricted sale of animals, thus affecting the incomes and terms of trade of pastoralist families

Key underlying causes of food insecurity

- Reduced soil productivity due to poor farming methods and environmental degradation
- Cutting down of trees and forests with no re-forestation projects.
- Climate variability and change leading to unstable rainfall patterns
- Inadequate technical monitoring and advice due to inadequate local government resources
- Reduction in districts NAADS and PMA budgets led to decline in extension services
- High population and inadequate land leading to encroachment on reserves
- Free movement of wild and domestic animals in gardens (Kiruhura & Mbarara)

*Parts of districts and sub counties affected in the 'Cattle Corridor' in South western: Kihruhura and Kasese (Bwera, Karambi, L. Katwe,

Mukoya, Karusandera, Munkunyu, Nakiyumbu Kitswamba)

Western [*Kasese, Kabarole, Bundibugyo, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Kibale, Hoima, Bulisa and Masindi districts*]

The region was classified as ***generally food secure-Phase 1*** with some hot spot areas in the region falling in ***Phase 2- Moderate or borderline food insecure***. These included;

1. Katebwa sub county (Mitandi village) Kabarole District, where mud slides affected about 4 500 people;
2. In Albertine rift valley areas stretching from North Bundibugyo to Buliisa where communities derive their livelihood solely on traditional cattle keeping and fishing in lake Albert;
3. The Kazinga channel zone in Kasese (Katwe, Munkunyu, Karambi and Kitchwamba sub counties)
4. In cattle corridor areas of Mpara in Kyegegwa District, Nkoma and Rwamwanja in Kamwenge District

These hot spots are estimated to have a population of about 150 000 (3.7 percent of the population in the region).

The harvests of last year's 2nd season were high. The favorable continuous rains since August 2009 to date, have enabled good yields in all perennial crops (bananas and cassava) and other annual crops e.g. vegetables, cereals, pulses/ legumes, fruits, roots and tubers, as well as livestock products, i.e. milk, eggs and meat. Most of the food consumed in this region is own produced but inter district trade is high; bananas got from Kabarole and Kibale; grains from Hoima, beans from Kibale and Hoima. Fresh and dry agricultural products are available in local markets in sufficient amounts, at affordable prices. Planting has been timely and a good harvest is expected, with a fresh harvest already on the market for maize and beans. The weather prediction is that the rains will be above normal. The region will continue to be food secure during the validity period up to next season (August 2010).

Immediate causes of food insecurity

- Prolonged dry spell affected crops and livestock.
- Pockets with tensions of civil insecurity
- Deforestation due to demographic pressures and animals.
- Population influx due to refugees
- Pests and diseases

Key underlying causes of food insecurity

- Environmental degradation
- Climate variability and change which is worsening.
- Population increase
- Low adaptation capacities to climate change effects by communities

Central 1 *[Mpigi, Rakai, Masaka, Sembabule, Kalangala and Wakiso districts]*

The region was classified as ***generally food secure- phase* 1A** however the sub-counties of Kakuto, Kyebe, Kinuuka and Kasagama sub counties bordering Tanazania in Rakai district were classified as ***generally food secure- phase 1B*** and will have to be watched for civil insecurity resulting from tensions arising from movement of livestock by pastrolists in search of pasture. The environmental degradation in these hot spots is a result of population movements between the two countries Uganda and Tanzania. Disease outbreaks and drought are also problems faced in these sub-counties.

Rainfall distribution during the season has been good with heavy rains being experienced over most places. Soil productivity is declining as fertility reduces due to soil degradation. The farmers in the region have diversified enterprises. Pest and disease incidence was low during the season. Second season 2009 crop performance was good for maize, millet, beans and pulses beefing up stocks for the first season of 2010. Perennial crops like matooke, coffee, tea and sugarcane got average to above average production. The region has experienced a general decline in the prices of food crops and stabilized prices for the livestock products. Combined serious outbreak of brucellosis in both animals and human beings in 2009 was reported together with heart water and Foot and Mouth disease, Banana and fusarium wilt disease and coffee wilt have been reported in Rakai and Lyantonde districts.

Immediate causes of food insecurity

- Prolonged dry spell.
- Crop pests and diseases.
- Banana bacterial wilt disease in (Masaka district- Kyazanga, Buwunga sub counties), (Lyantonde district- Kasagama, Kaliiro sub counties) (Rakai district - Kyalulangira, Byakabanda sub counties)
- Hail storms
- Vermin like wild pigs
- Water borne diseases and HIV/AIDS in Kalangala district.
- Prolonged and unusual rains (El Nino) since January to March 2010.
- Foot and mouth disease (FMD) in 2009 for Lyantonde ,Rakai, Ssembabule and Masaka.

Underlying causes of food insecurity

- Climate change
- Deforestation
- Uncontrolled planting of Eucalyptus
- Wetland encroachment

Central 2 *[Nakasongola, Kayunga, Luwero, Nakaseke, Kiboga, Mukono, Mubende and Mityana districts]*

The region was classified as ***generally food secure- phase 1B*** however there were some hot spots that were identified as being ***moderately or borderline food insecure- phase 2*** with a moderate to watch early warning risk level . These included sub-counties of Nabiswera, Nakitoma, Wabinyonyi in Nakasongola district; Kaapeka Wakyato, Semuto sub-counties in Nakaseke district; Galiraya subcounty in Kayunga district; Nagojje, Buvuma, Buikwe and seeta subcounties in Mukono district and Kasambya subcounty in Mubende district.

Reliable and adequate rainfall amounts have been received this year which resulted in substantial crop production. There has been a general reduction in food prices from the month of January to March 2010 .The high yields especially in maize in the 2nd season of September to December 2009 resulted in low prices for produce and enhanced food availability along with cheaper seeds for the first season of January to March 2010 planting season. Due to low prices some farmers did not open up their fields to cereal production during the 1st season of 2010; a situation which is likely to cause food supply shortage before the end of 2010.Reduced prices from crop and livestock products reduced farmer incomes. Second season (September to December, 2009) yields for pulses were generally poor keeping their produce prices high. There were almost constant numbers of animal stocks with supply of products like milk and eggs increasing following good rains that caused good pasture production and the increased availability of cheaper animal feeds. An increase in livestock diseases associated with high rainfall e.g. calf scours, biting flies, liver flukes, and Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) lead to increased veterinary and drug costs resulting in a reduction in net income from livestock and related products. The most common cause of morbidity in the human population is Malaria and this causes labour shortage and increased mortality rates coupled with high medical expenditures.

Fungal and Bacterial crop diseases like banana bacterial wilt, root rots and blight were common. Vermin is a problem in the districts of Nakasongola ,Nakaseke, Kayunga where serious crop and pasture damage is caused by termites, wild animals (monkeys and wild pigs) and domestic stray animals respectively. An increase in general fuel prices led to increased costs of production and doing business causing higher prices for inputs and high transport costs for farm produce to the markets. Torrential rains made feeder and seasonal roads impassable leading to high transportation costs.

No displacement was reported but high levels of poverty and destitution among vulnerable populations (female headed households and orphans) are still present though poverty levels are lowest in central region where households boost of a high household expenditure when compared to other regions in the country.

Immediate causes of food insecurity:

- Crop and livestock pests and diseases as a result of high rainfall amounts and poor husbandry practices e.g. late planting, and no spraying of livestock crop and Livestock diseases
- Water borne diseases
- Increased malaria incidences
- Water logging and contamination of water sources
- Torrential rains and hailstorms

Key underlying causes of food insecurity

- Lack of policies regarding food security
- Poor post harvest handling technologies and inadequate storage structures.
- Environmental degradation through charcoal burning, wet land reclamation, poor waste disposal and lack of soil and water conservation practices. Rapid population growth worsens the situation.
- Political tensions arising from power struggle and resource sharing between the central government and Mengo.
- Poor road maintenance, sometimes coupled with poor workmanship makes roads impassable especially during the rainy season.

Response Options by Region

Karamoja

Short term interventions

- Provision of high yielding, drought resistant and short term crop varieties as well as famine crops like cassava and sweet potatoes (where suitable e.g. in the wet belt).
- Creation and expansion of nutrition programmes and establishing therapeutic feeding centres.
- Rehabilitation and establishing water sources and sanitation for domestic use.
- Interventions in vaccination, provision of drugs and training of community health workers.
- Interventions on diseases affecting human and livestock e.g. vaccination and awareness creation.

Long term interventions

- Animal health
- Village saving and loan associations (VSLA)
- Strengthen disarmament through community dialogue and local vigilantes.
- Establishing and strengthening community early warning systems
- Promoting construction of productive infrastructure through labour-intensive mechanisms with special attention to limiting the dependency syndrome
- Promoting low-cost and low maintenance water management technologies
- Good governance and peace building interventions
- Environmental conservation programmes through improved water shed management, water harvesting and affordable irrigation systems, and agroforestry (wood and fruit trees, e.g. mango)
- Promotion of agriculture and income generating activities e.g Village savings and loan schemes, provision of agricultural inputs
- Promotion of livelihood diversification: Initiation of income generating activities, restocking with agricultural inputs, improve access to micro finance services
- Improvements in physical and social infrastructure (roads, markets, schools, hospitals); creation and rehabilitation of community assets.
- Improvements in school enrolment and attendance; improvements in the quality of education infrastructure; capacity building on agriculture, animal husbandry, alternate livelihood skills; health and nutrition knowledge attitudes and practice.
- Development of sectoral contingency plan (health, roads, education agriculture and water)
- Streamlining all initiatives within the KIDDP and the PRDP
- Enhancing local government's capacity through training of local government and local leaders

Acholi

- Rehabilitation and road maintenance
- Awareness creation on prevention of Malaria, and HIV/AIDS
- Improvement in agricultural advisory services in crop, livestock,
- Promote fisheries and entomology
- Improve capacity of the districts in disaster preparedness and early
- Develop warning systems
- Plant drought resistant crops
- Provision of quality inputs
- Environmental conservation
- Regulation of sale of food to improve household stocks
- Provision of extension services to farmers and training on agronomic practices
- Promotion of village credit services and savings mobilization

Teso

- Environment conservation
- Training of farmers on agronomic best practices like crop rotation and diversification of enterprises
- Establish food safety nets i.e. medium term food storage units
- Regulation of excessive sale of food to improve household food stocks
- Provision of extension services to farmers
- Promotion of village credit services and savings mobilization
- Promote water harvesting and simple irrigation technologies
- Strengthening of disaster management committees at district and sub-counties levels to respond to disasters
- Opening of community access roads
- Building of permanent health centres and schools
- Improvement of market infrastructure and conditions
- Provision of safe water by constructing more water sources
- Livestock disease and parasite control infrastructure

West Nile

Short term interventions

- Promotion of disease-resistant varieties and breeds

Long term Interventions

- Strengthening of Government early warning measures and systems
- Enforcement of regulations for Sanitary and Phyto sanitary measures and bye-laws/ordinances.
- . Infrastructure improvement, awareness creation on environmental conservation. , capacity building in soil and water conservation measures and awareness on appropriate location of human settlements (proper land use planning)
- Need for a deliberate survey for the whole region on dietary diversity, malnutrition levels and disease situation

Response Options by Region

- Promote and implement Government programmes and policies like Prosperity for All, NAADS, PMA, Planned take-over of some rural roads by UNRA, Rural Electrification Scheme , LGMSDP, PRDP and NUSAF II.

Lango

- Enactment and enforcement of bylaws on stray animals
- Reconstruction of infrastructure, especially roads
- Advocacy to improve sanitation conditions
- Improved livestock production management
- Strengthening of ongoing NAADS programs
- Strengthening of local governance structure (enforce the law)
- Promotion of value addition to agricultural produce
- Promotion of water harvesting
- Provision of early warning messages on climatic issues
- Increase of crop production to impact household stocks and supply to the market
- Improvement of post harvest handling and storage at household level and community levels
- Community sensitization on livestock health management

South Western

- Construction and rehabilitation of water sources
- Rehabilitation and maintenance of roads and bridges
- Awareness creation on prevention and treatment of malaria, HIV, ARIs, other diseases
- Increase access to extension services in Human and Livestock health and crop production
- Community institutional development and Capacity building at the grassroots
- Improve capacity of districts and other institutions in early warning, early response and mitigation/coping

Western

- Post harvest handling facilities and trainings be emphasized
- Increase acreages for cereals and root crops to enhance food reserves.
- Encourage the development of group production and marketing.
- Prioritize and address environmental issues in the region that are leading to depletion and degradation of natural resources.
- Training of communities on value addition

Central 1 and 2

Short term Interventions

- License and regulate agrochemical dealers and farm supply.
- Forming socio-economic networks like SACCOs
- Provide inputs and extension through NAADS and NLPIP
- Strengthen the policy on household food security.
- Procurement and rehabilitation of physical infrastructure e.g. maize mills, milk coolers and roads through NAADS, CAIIP
- Strengthen partnership with the civil society organizations for lobbying, advocacy and increased quality control.
- Sensitization of communities on hygiene and sanitation facilities.
- Enactment of bye laws and ordinances on food security.

Long term interventions

- Boost the road maintenance units at the districts, community mobilization for investment physical agricultural infrastructure and empower CAIIP.
- Encourage group dynamics, SACCOs, civil society and government-private partnership.
- Encourage masses to join NAADS, SACCOs and LED
- Promote regional trade
- Introduce ware house receipt payment system
- Enforce environmental laws and regulations, afforestation, desilting of valley tanks, improvement of water catchment areas, encourage better agronomic practices like soil an dwater conservation
- Rural electrification and alternative energy sources e.g. biogas as well as energy saving technologies
- Construction of market infrastructure like road side stalls
- Improving family health education, encourage vocational training ,VCT for HIV/AIDS, improve health services and stock drugs
- Encourage laws and policies on good governance & democracy

East Central

- For Butaleja, the people who returned to the low lying areas should continue to be supported till the situation is stable
- Strengthen extension services to help population sustainably use natural resources and reverse environmental degradation.
- Strengthen food security monitoring and early warning system in the region

Elgon

Short term interventions

- The displaced populations should be relocated and resettled
- Hotspots highlighted above should be watched by the responsible authorities

Long term Interventions

- Regulation should be put in place to control and monitor and uncontrolled sale of food items
- Affected communities should be sensitized on environmental degradation and conservation and health, home and personal hygiene.

UGANDA INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION

April – August 2010