



**EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT OF
IDP CAMPS
IN GULU, KITGUM, LIRA AND PADER DISTRICTS**

MARCH-MAY 2005



WFP UGANDA IN COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS

**FINAL REPORT
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SUMMARY:

For the last 19 years, northern Uganda has suffered from a conflict that has pitted the armed forces of the Government of Uganda (GoU) against various insurgents, latest of which is the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) of Joseph Kony that grew out of the Holy Spirit Movement of Alice Lakwena. This conflict has caused untold suffering and resulted in large internal displacements of people in the districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Lira and Pader. Current estimates put the figure of displaced persons at about 1.47 million persons of whom 468,200 are in Gulu, 285,000 in Kitgum, 323,000 in Pader and 389,000 in Lira. This represents about 93 percent of the projected census population of 1.145 million in the three Acholi districts of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader and, 47 percent of the projected census population of 828,000 in Lira district.

Following the intensification of the conflict in 1996, the government decreed that residents of areas affected by the conflict move into 'protected villages'. This triggered the GoU request for WFP assistance. By November 2000, WFP was providing food aid assistance to 370,000 persons in 20 camps in Gulu district, - 67,000 persons in seven camps in Kitgum district and 12,000 people in one camp in Pader.

The level of food aid assistance to the IDPs is determined through food security assessments. In November 2000, WFP Uganda Country office piloted the Emergency Food Needs Assessment (EFNA) methodology. Between November 2000 and December 2003, the EFNA methodology was the principal tool used to determine food aid need. In November 2003, the EFNA methodology was comprehensively reviewed and the nomenclature revised to Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA). The EFSA methodology was first employed in March/April 2004. The assessment recommended that food aid be provided at between 70-80 percent of the minimum Recommended Daily Allowance of 2,100 kilocalories per person per day for all IDPs in the three Acholi districts from May 2004. This current assessment follows the WFP Country Office tradition of using objective methodology to determine food aid assistance levels. The assessment was undertaken between March and May 2005 and was a collaborative exercise that involved the Office of the Prime Minister / Department of Disaster Preparedness, the respective District Disaster Management Committees and Cooperating partners including Catholic Relief Services, Action Contre la Faim, Caritas, World Vision International, and Samaritan's Purse.

A two-stage sampling schema was employed. From the listing of camps in each district, 10 camps were selected using the table of random numbers. From each camp, 10 households were randomly selected to give a total of 100 households per district and 400 for the EFSA study. This sample enables district estimates to be generated and thus comparisons between districts. However, the sample is inadequate for camp-by-camp comparison. Apart from the household questionnaire, additional interviews included one village entry questionnaire per camp, one focus group discussion with men per camp, one focus group discussion with women per camp, one resource map per camp, one seasonal calendar per camp and one market interview per camp. Household data was input in an MS Access database that provided initial analysis. Additional analysis was done using both SPSS and MS Excel. The results of the study were discussed in four district stakeholder meetings and one meeting at the Kampala level in August 2005.

Determination of the ration levels is based on the analysis of household consumption using a seven-day recall period. Sustainability of the current level of consumption is analyzed within the framework of current and anticipated level of land access and utilization as well as the current and anticipated monthly expenditure on food.

Since the previous EFSA exercise conducted in March/April 2004, the well being of the IDPs appears to have improved. The number of households with access to land has increased from 65 to 85 percent in Gulu and from 37 to 51 percent in Pader, while household access to land has remained relatively stationary in Kitgum. Apart from improvement in the number of households that had access to land, the amount of land accessed has also improved from 0.5 to 2.52 acres per household in Gulu and from 0.71 to 0.74 and 1.77



acres per household in Kitgum and Pader respectively. Consequent improvements have also been established for households with stored food at the time of the assessment having increased from 62 to 88 percent in Gulu and 58 to 82 and 83 percent in Kitgum and Pader respectively. Average period of provisioning of stored stocks had also improved three-fold in Gulu; two fold in Kitgum and 2.5-fold in Pader. Please note that similar conclusions cannot be made for Lira given the lack of a comparative study.

There is a noticeable improvement in food acquisition and income strategies. Comparative analysis indicates that the number of IDP households' dependant on one income source declined from 28 to 5 percent in Gulu. A similar trend is observed in Pader and Kitgum where the number dependant on one source declined from 25 percent to 13 percent and 14 percent in Kitgum and Pader respectively. The number of households depending on only two sources of income has also declined from 33 to 19 percent in Gulu, but remained stationary in Pader and Kitgum at 42 and 43 percent respectively. Consequently, the number of households with more than three income sources had increased from 39 to 76 percent in Gulu, from 30 to 43 percent in Kitgum and from 30 to 44 percent in Pader. There is also visible improvement in food acquisition with the number of households relying on over three sources having increased from 75 to 97 percent in Gulu and from 50 to 74 percent in Kitgum and 70 percent in Pader respectively.

The improvement in access to land, food sources (including food aid) and income strategies has increased consumption at the household level. From a 33-38 percent access food gap in March 2004, average consumption is above the Recommended Minimum Daily Kilocalorie Allowance by about 15 percent in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts. It is only in Lira that an access food gap of 13 percent of RDA was established. Even for households where food gaps were established, the magnitude of the access food gap has declined from 47 to 23 percent in the three districts of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader, and about 30 percent in Lira. All the improvements above have occurred under conditions of declining levels of malnutrition in children less than five years since October 2003.

For the last year (March 2004 to August 2005), food aid has been targeted at 74 percent of the minimum recommended RDA for able-bodied households in the three Acholi districts. From the information gathered, most IDPs currently access more than double the equivalent amount of land required to meet the minimum recommended allowance from own production. However land utilization is low and established at about 50 percent of the land accessed. For able-bodied households, limiting land access to as low as 0.325 acres per family of six would be sufficient to allow the households to access as much as 50 percent of minimum recommended requirement from own production. Average camp size is about 17,000 persons in Lira, 15,000 persons in Kitgum, 11,000 persons in Pader and less than 10,000 persons in Gulu. Within a radius of 3.0 to 4.0 km around the camp, most of the IDPs would be able to access sufficient land to meet about 50 percent of the minimum RDA from own production and market purchase.

Additional food aid resources are provided to the IDPs through school feeding and food-for-asset (FFA) activities. School feeding, presuming two children per household are in primary school, provides about 10 percent of the family food requirements for a family of six on an annual basis. Taking the General Food Distribution (GFD) ration into consideration, it implies that an average IDP family will receive about 60 percent of RDA through GFD and school feeding. Invoking the 'decision framework for implementation of selective feeding programmes', the current Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates (1.9 percent in Lira, 4.5 percent in Gulu, 7.7 percent in Pader and 11.8 percent in Kitgum) imply the need, in addition to General Food Distribution, to strengthen targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes especially in Kitgum. Implementation of the Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) activities is expected to begin in January 2006. Following discussions within the Country Office and with the various stakeholders in the IDP affected districts, it was agreed that implementation of the reduction in rations to 50 percent of RDA for able-bodied households in the three Acholi districts will be best implemented in December 2005 after the anticipated second rains harvest that begins in October 2005.



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Increasing access to land due to the on-going decongestion of the camps provides an opportunity for additional investment in agriculture. This opportunity should be seized given its possible impetus in speeding up the process of recovery. Alternative and sustainable income generating activities that are not degrading to the natural resource base should also be explored and encouraged.



1.0 BACKGROUND

For the last 19 years, - northern Uganda has suffered from a conflict that has pitted the armed forces of the Government of Uganda (GoU) against various insurgents, latest of which is the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) of Joseph Kony that –grew out of the Holy Spirit Movement of Alice Lakwena. This conflict has caused untold suffering and resulted in large internal displacements of people in the districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Lira and Pader. Current estimates put the figure of displaced persons at about 1.465 million persons of whom 468,200 are in Gulu, 285,000 in Kitgum, 323,000 in Pader and 389,000 in Lira. This represents about 93 percent of the projected census population of 1.145 million in the three Acholi districts of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader and, 47 percent of the projected census population of 828,000 in Lira district.

The displaced persons are now resident in 123¹ Internally Displaced Persons' (IDP) camps spread all over the districts of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader but restricted to the northern part of Lira district. Conditions in the camps are terrible with the majority of the inhabitants living in quarters that provide less than the minimum 3.5 square meters of shelter per person. Sanitation is extremely poor with more than 20 persons per latrine and access to safe water is severely limited with over 200 persons per borehole/protected spring/tap stand. Livelihood opportunities of the IDPs are limited and are especially constrained by intermittent access to land that is occasioned by limitations of movement imposed by the armed forces and the fear of being abducted and/or butchered by the LRA if found in gardens far beyond the camps. Irregular but sometimes fatal attacks on road users by the LRA has slowed normal regional development and hampered market activities, resulting in a constantly fluctuating food security situation.

Following the intensification of the conflict in 1996, the government decreed that residents of areas affected by the conflict move into 'protected villages'. This triggered WFP response. By November 2000, WFP was providing food aid assistance to 370,000 persons in 20 camps in Gulu district, about 67,000 persons in 7 camps in Kitgum district and 12,000 in one camp in Pader.

In late 2001, the LRA was declared a terrorist organization by the United States. Following this declaration in March 2002, the Government of Sudan (GoS) permitted the GoU to pursue the LRA in southern Sudan. Subsequent to the permission, the GoU launched a military operation code-named "Iron Fist". The intention of Operation Iron Fist was to flush the LRA out of their operational bases in the Sudan and incapacitate its operations in northern Uganda. Taking advantage of the porous borders, the LRA re-infiltrated the northern region and intensified the commitment of brutal and heinous acts against the populace. Coupled with the failure to achieve a ceasefire, the conflict intensified and the humanitarian situation progressively worsened. In June 2003, WFP suspended its operations as a result of heightened insecurity and resumed food aid deliveries in July 2003 following guarantees that GoU would provide military escort for the food aid convoys. By October 2003, the total population of displaced persons had grown to 885,800 persons in the three districts: Gulu, 416,923 persons in 33 camps; Kitgum, 239,000 persons in 17 camps and Pader, 229,859 persons in 13 camps. The population of the IDPs has not declined since then. Additional persons have moved into the camps and more camps are being created as a result of decongestion².

Unlike the other northern districts of Gulu, Pader and Kitgum, rural Lira was largely unaffected by the insurgency until February 2004 when the LRA massacre of civilians in Abia, Abako and Barlonyo sparked a massive wave of displacements into 'protected camps'. Within a week of the massacres, an Inter-Agency Assessment Mission³ was assembled and tasked with the review of the 'humanitarian' situation among the

¹ 53 camps in Gulu, 18 camps in Kitgum, 29 camps in Pader and, 23 camps in Lira.

² Decongestion from the 'older' camp, with the consequent increase in number of camps from 28 in 2000 to 123 in 2005 has improved access to land

³ Inter-agency Humanitarian Assessment of Internally Displaced Persons in rural Lira; March 2004



rural IDPs in Lira. For lack of adequate time, the inter-agency assessment mission did not visit all the sites reportedly hosting IDPs but only ten of them. Based on the information provided by the local authorities, the mission did acknowledge that 16 such IDP sites, host to an indicative population of approximately 212,000 persons, formed a plausible basis for humanitarian assistance to the affected population in rural Lira. It is worth noting that at the time, about 83,000 people were variously displaced in 13 camps in Lira municipality.

The level of food aid assistance to the IDPs is determined through assessments. In November 2000, WFP Uganda Country office piloted the Emergency Needs Assessment methodology. The methodology employed both primary and secondary data analysis. Primary data collection was largely based on the Household Economy Approach (HEA). The methodology also incorporated 'current month' household consumption survey, and analysis of current calorie gaps along with relative changes in future food acquisition and income strategies, in order to make food aid projections. Given that analysis was based on wealth groups, the sampling was purposive. Between November 2000 and till December 2003, the EFNA⁴ methodology was used to determine food aid need.

In November 2003, the EFNA methodology was comprehensively reviewed and the nomenclature changed to Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA). Whereas it maintained most of the tools previously utilized in the EFNA, there was concern raised with regard to the bias introduced by purposive sampling. To this effect, the EFSA employs a process of random sampling to identify the households to be interviewed. This was found appropriate given that "social targeting" was impractical in a situation where 'need' is as widespread as it is in the current crisis afflicting the northern region. In order to allow for possible stratification among the communities, the individual household questionnaire was expanded from analysis of consumption to include other themes including household demography and other information such as, nature of housing, access to water and sanitation facilities, ownership of household assets, sources of food and income, household expenditure, household coping strategies and the use of food aid.

The EFSA methodology was first employed in March/April 2004. In this assessment two strata were considered: Gulu and the Kitgum/Pader strata. The assessment recommended that food aid be provided at between 70-80 percent of minimum Recommended Daily Allowance of Kilocalorie intake for all IDPs in the three districts from May 2004⁵. A rapid food security review was undertaken between November and December 2004 in Gulu, Pader and Lira districts. This did not establish any significant shift in requirements from what was established in the March/April 2004 EFSA.

This assessment follows the WFP Country Office objective methodology for determining food aid assistance levels. The assessment was undertaken between March and May 2005. The assessment was a collaborative exercise that involved the Office of the Prime Minister / Department of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees, the respective District Disaster Management Committees and Cooperating Partners including Catholic Relief Services, Action Contre La Faim, Caritas, World Vision International, and Samaritan's Purse.

⁴ The methodology is still employed in situations when a rapid assessment needs to be carried out.

⁵ Food aid needs in Lira were determined by an inter agency assessment mission conducted in February/March 2004.



2.0 METHODOLOGY:

A two-stage sampling schema was employed. From the listing of camps in each district, 10 camps were selected using the table of random numbers with the following results:

Table 1: Camps selected for the EFSA exercise

The camps sampled per district:			
Gulu	Kitgum	Pader	Lira
Alero	Madi Opei	Corner Kilak	Barr
Atiak	Orom	Lira Palwo	Aler
Purongo	Amida	Kalongo	Okwang
Anaka	Agaro	RacKoko	Bata
Pabbo	Potika A	Atanga	Aromo
Awach	Mucwini	Laguti	Alanyi
Aparanga	Palabek Gem	Awere	Omoro
Amuru	Lokung	Pader TC	Aliwang
Lalogi	Paloga	Arum	Aloi Corner
Labongogali	Kitgum Matidi	Puranga	Obim Rock

From each camp, 10 households were randomly selected to give a total of 100 households per district and 400 for the entire study. This sample enables district estimates to be generated and thus comparisons between districts. However, the sample is inadequate for camp-by-camp comparison. In Barr (Lira District), initial data was discarded and a repeat exercise conducted 10 days later.

Prior to undertaking the assessment, a two-day training to acquaint the data collectors with the questionnaires and data collection methods was conducted in each district. In addition a pilot exercise was undertaken in one non-sampled camp in each district as follows: Layamo camp in Kitgum, Bobi camp in Gulu, Kwon Kic in Pader and, Bala Stock Farm in Lira.

Apart from the HH questionnaire additional interviews included one village entry questionnaire per camp, one focus group discussion with men per camp, one focus group discussion with women per camp, one resource map per camp, one seasonal calendar per camp and one market interview per camp.

Household data was input in an MS Access database that provided initial analysis. Additional analysis was done using both SPSS and MS Excel. The results of the study were discussed in four district stakeholder meetings and one meeting at the Kampala level in August 2005.

Determination of the ration levels is based on the analysis of household consumption from a 7-day recall period. Sustainability of the current level of consumption is analyzed with the framework of expandability of consumption of own production and market access given the level of land access and utilization, as well as the current and anticipated monthly expenditure on food.

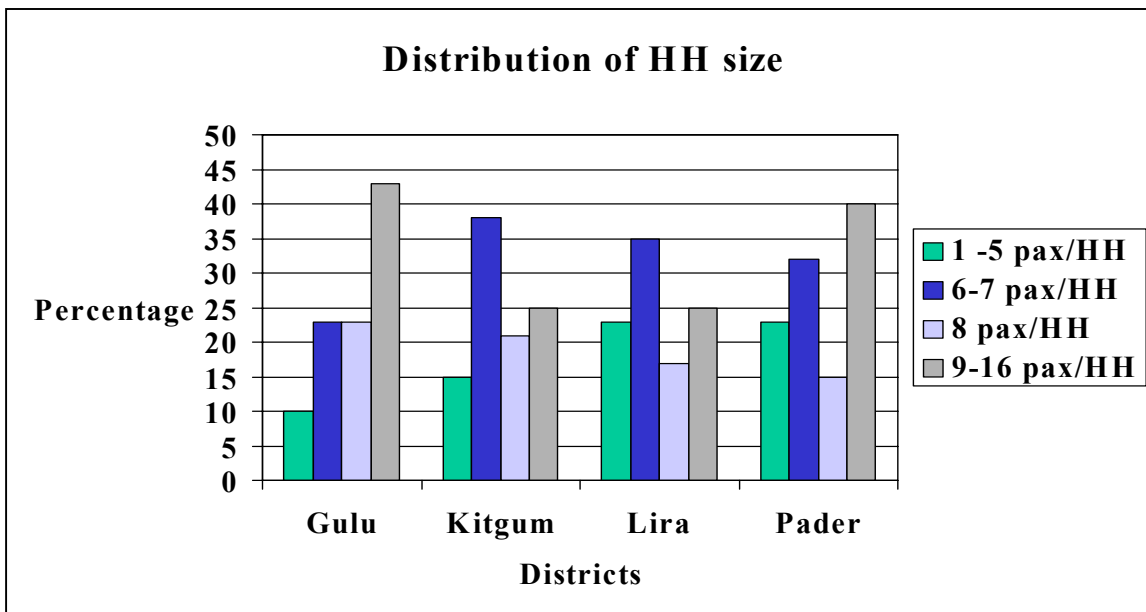


3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Household demography and Literacy:

Household size ranged from 1-16 persons in the households interviewed. Distribution of the family size based on quartiles provides the following picture:

Graph 1: Family size distribution of interviewed households.



Over 68 percent of the households interviewed in Gulu and 55 percent in Pader had families of more than 8 persons. 59 percent of the households interviewed in Kitgum had family size of between 6-8 persons while 58 percent of the families in Lira had families of less than 8 persons.

On average, more female-headed households were interviewed in Lira (22 percent) compared to Kitgum (19 percent), Pader (17 percent) and Gulu (15 percent), all less than the Uganda average of 22.3 percent in the rural areas. Despite the differences in family size and the number of female-headed households, the average dependency ratio at 1.9:1 was not significantly different among the districts. None of the heads of the households interviewed was less than 18 years with only about 6 percent above 55. The proportion is larger in Lira district with about 8 percent of the heads of households interviewed above 55 years of age.

79 percent of the household heads were married, 15 percent were widowed, 3 percent not married and 3 percent divorced/separated. Disproportionately more unmarried household heads were interviewed in Gulu (7 percent) and in Kitgum (4 percent). In Lira and Pader, no unmarried household heads were interviewed.

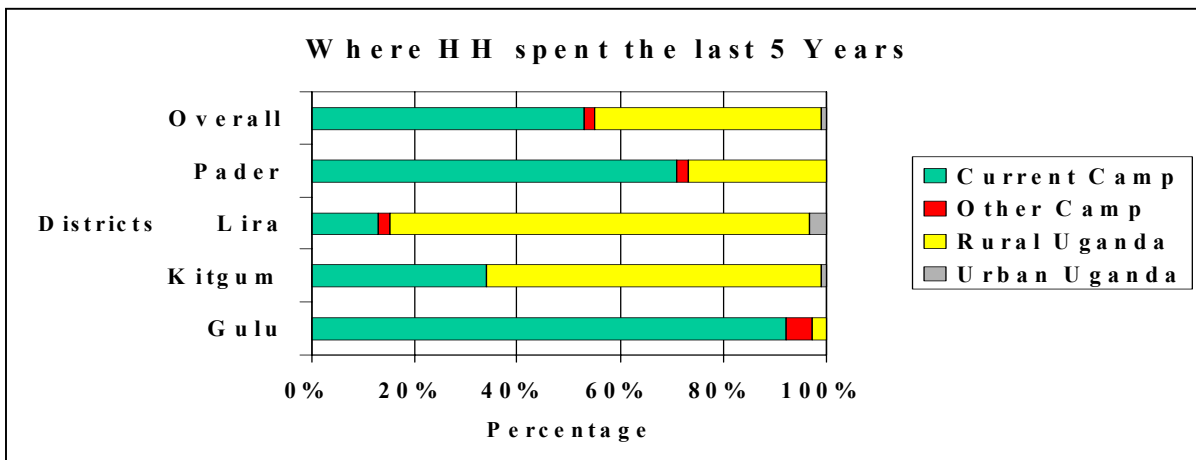
On average, the heads of households interviewed had 5.4 years of education, over 2 times that of the spouses (2.4 years). In Gulu and Pader, the heads of households had above the average years of education (5.9 years) - In - Kitgum, the average years of education of the head of the household was the lowest (4.6 years). Average years-of-education was estimated at 5.1 years in Lira. Among the spouses however, years of education was highest in Gulu (3.1 years), Kitgum (2.8 years), Lira (2.0 years) and Pader (1.7 years). Commensurate to the years of education, 80 percent of the HH heads are able to read and write in Gulu, 76 percent in Pader, 71 percent in Lira and 64 percent in Kitgum. A similar correlation between number of



years in school and the ability to read and write is observed among the spouses with 43 percent able to do so in Gulu, 38 percent in Lira, 26 percent in Lira and 25 percent in Pader.

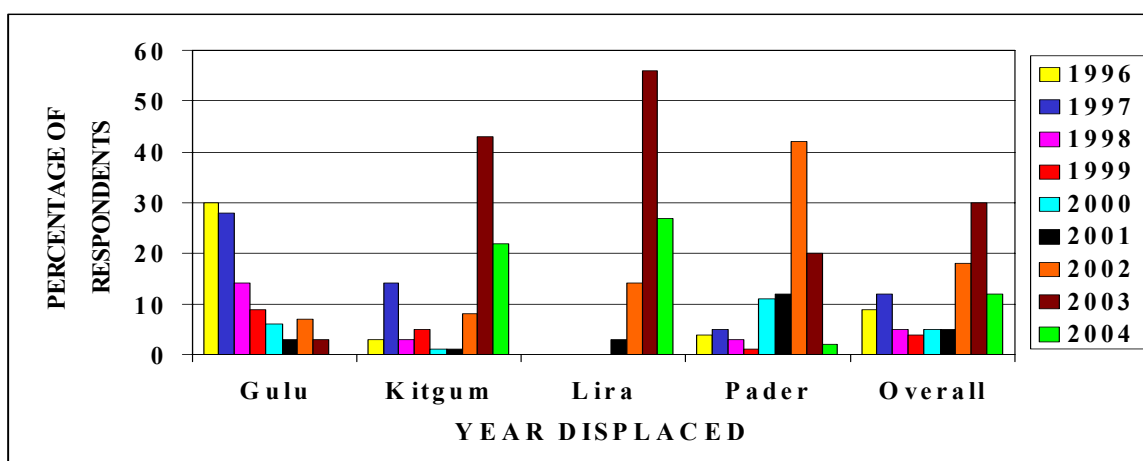
3.2 Other Household Information

Graph 2: Where HH spent the most time in the last five years (2000-2004)



On average, almost as many households have been domicile in the camps as out of them in the last 5 years. Disproportionately more households have been domicile in camps in Gulu (92 percent), Pader (71 percent), Kitgum (34 percent) and Lira (13 percent). The difference in the proportions between Pader and Kitgum may be surprising given that displacement in Kitgum begun in 1996 while that in Pader is more recent (September 2002). Whereas this is true, only part of Kitgum (Lamwo County) was then affected. Chua County that has the bulk of displaced persons was only impacted in October/November 2003. Even then, not all the inhabitants of the county moved into camps until sometime in 2004.

Graph 3: Distribution of respondents based on the year moved into the camp



In Gulu about 90 percent of the respondents were domicile in the current camp prior to 2002 compared to 36 percent in Pader, 27 percent in Kitgum and only 3 percent in Lira. The bulk of the movements (83 percent) occurred between 2003/4 in Lira. In Pader, 62 percent of the respondents moved into camps between 2002/3 while in Kitgum, 65 percent of the respondents moved into the camps between 2003/4. This ties in well with the information on where the households have spent most time in the last five years and also provides an explanation of the difference between Kitgum and Pader.



The pattern of the graph also provides an explanation of the trends in displacement. Whereas displacement has been declining in Gulu with a small increase in 2002, the graph shows a general increase in Kitgum, Lira and Pader districts. Peak displacement in Pader occurred in 2002 and a year later (2003) for Kitgum and Lira. Overall two major displacements occurred: one in 1997 limited to Gulu and western Kitgum⁶ and the other in 2002/2003 in Lira, Kitgum and Pader. The displacements in 2002/2003 actually account for the meteoric rise in the numbers of IDPs. The rate of displacement appears to be on the decline following the 2002/3 peaks observed.

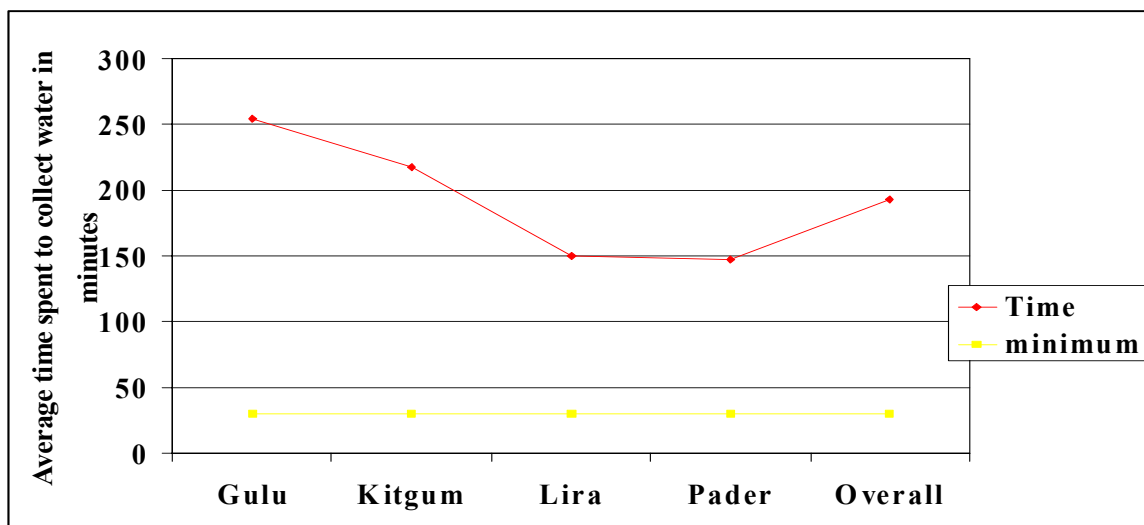
For most of the respondents, insecurity prevents return to areas of original domicile and this was universal in all the districts. However in Lira, additional encumbrances were mentioned. These were: Lack of resources to return (26 percent of respondents); Infrastructure is destroyed (12 percent of respondents); Nothing to return to (8 percent of respondents); Land occupied (2 percent of respondents) and; No work there (2 percent of respondents).

3.3 Housing and other resources

About 99.5 percent of all respondents have lived in the current dwellings for less than a year. This appears to contradict the analysis of 'the year when moved into current camp' which shows that only 12 percent of the IDPs moved in 2004. What this contradiction may signify is the level of intra-camp movements among the IDP population in camps as evidenced by the current wave of observed decongestion.

On average, each household occupied 2 huts with an average number of six persons usually sleeping in the dwellings. 100 percent of the houses have walls built from mud-blocks in Gulu, 99 percent in Pader, 79 percent in Lira and 30 percent in Kitgum. The predominant wall structure in Kitgum is mud and straw (70 percent of respondents). In all the cases, main covering of the floor of the house is mud.

Graph 4: Average time (minutes) spent to collect water per district.



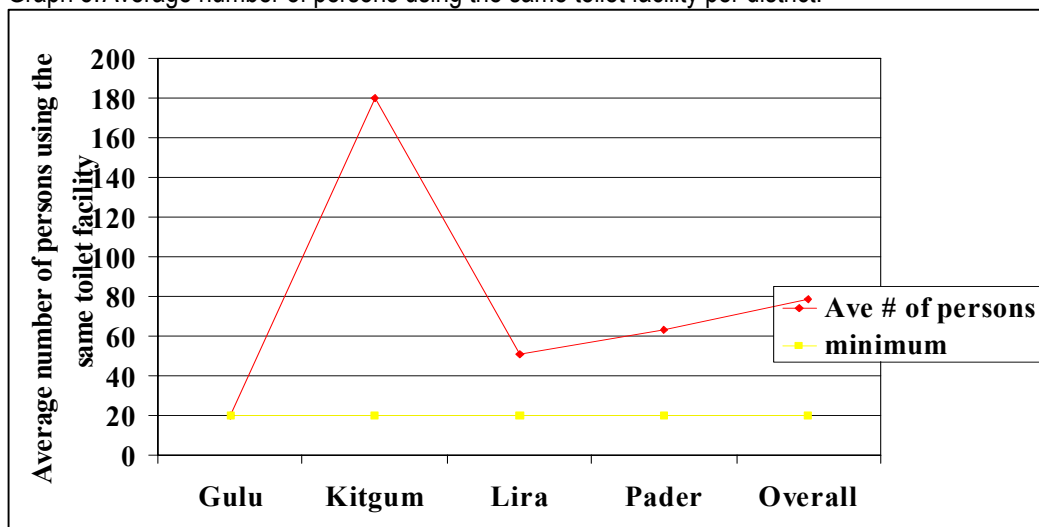
Over 87 percent of the respondents were accessing safe water sources. This figure is higher in Gulu (97 percent) and Lira (87 percent). A marginally lower proportion of households are able to access safe water in Pader (86 percent) and in Kitgum (75 percent). Although Gulu has the highest number of persons accessing safe water on average, more time is spent to collect water (255 minutes) compared to Kitgum (217 minutes),

⁶ Specifically in Lamwo County



Lira (150 minutes) and Pader (147 minutes) as shown in the graph above. Overall, the average time spent is more than 5 times the maximum recommended time of 30 minutes.

Graph 5: Average number of persons using the same toilet facility per district.



About 82 percent of the respondents indicated that they had access to a pit latrine. This figure is considerably lower in Kitgum (63 percent) and much higher in Gulu (98 percent). On average, the number of persons using the same facility is about 180 in Kitgum, 63 in Pader, 51 in Lira and 20 in Gulu. It is not clear from this data, given the way the household questionnaire was phrased, whether this statistic refers to the number of persons per door/seat. This statistic should ideally be 20 persons per seat/door⁷. Nonetheless, it can be inferred that sanitation is terrible in Kitgum (6 times the recommended minimum), very poor in Pader (3 times the recommended minimum), poor in Lira (2.5 times the recommended minimum) and relatively good in Gulu (similar to the recommended minimum)⁸.

3.4 Household Assets:

There is very low ownership of liquid assets among the households interviewed. Overall, only 6 percent of the households own any chickens, 7 percent own ducks and 1 percent own pigeons. On average more households own chickens in Kitgum (10 percent), above average own ducks in Pader (11 percent) and Gulu (9 percent). The number of poultry owned is so small (average of less than 1) that it can be considered insignificant.

Ownership of cattle and shoats (small ruminants) is not any different from that observed for poultry (average of less than 1). On average, only 7 percent of the households interviewed own goats and pigs, only 2 percent own cows and oxen and only 1 percent own sheep and bulls. Ownership of livestock is skewed towards Gulu where 14 percent of the households interviewed own goats, 11 percent own pigs, 5 percent own cows, 3 percent own oxen, 2 percent own bulls and 1 percent own sheep. Comparatively more households own goats and pigs in Kitgum (9 and 6 percent respectively) compared to Pader (6 and 2 percent respectively). Only 5 percent of the household interviewed in Lira owned goats and none owned any sheep and pigs.

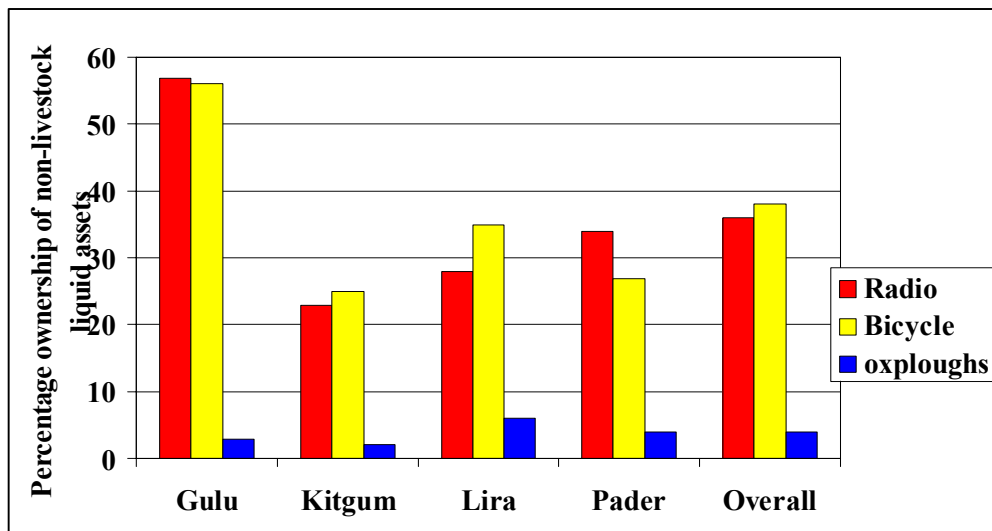
⁷ WFP Emergency Field Operations Pocket Book; page 328

⁸ During the stakeholder meetings held at the district level, it was observed that the number of persons accessing toilets is better in Kitgum than Pader. The information for Gulu was said to be misleading given that it implied that the SPHERE standards had been met yet the district was faced with a cholera outbreak.



Access to other liquid assets is better than access to poultry and livestock. The picture below provides a summary of the ownership of these assets.

Graph 6: Percentage ownership of non-livestock liquid assets



Overall, 36 percent of the households own radios, 38 percent own bicycles and 4 percent own ox-ploughs. There was no ownership of carts or motorcycles recorded. Above average ownerships of both radios and bicycles was recorded in Gulu (57 and 56 percent respectively). Pader, Kitgum and Lira all recorded below average ownership as shown in the table above. Ownership of the two assets appears comparable in the three districts of Kitgum, Lira and Pader. However if ownership of a bicycle⁹ is rated higher than a radio given its importance in production, then Pader will fair poorly at 27 percent compared to Kitgum and Lira at 37 percent each. Another productive asset owned was the ox-plough. On average only 4 percent of the households interviewed responded in the affirmative. Disproportionately more households owned ox-ploughs in Lira (6 percent) compared to Pader (4 percent) Gulu (3 percent) and Kitgum (2 percent).

The pattern of ownership of ox-ploughs neither mirrors the pattern of access nor the average acreage accessed. The table below is a tabulation of the proportion of households that reported access to land and the average amount of land accessed.

Table 2: Access to land and average acreage accessed in the three districts

District	HH with access to land as percentage			HH with vegetable plot as percentage			Average acreage per HH
	Yes	No	No response	Yes	No	No response	
Gulu	88	12	0	66	33	1	2.52
Kitgum	32	66	2	39	55	5	1.77
Lira	80	20	0	64	36	0	0.49
Pader	51	49	0	49	50	1	0.74
Overall	62.75	36.75	0.5	54.5	43.5	1.75	1.38

On average, only 63 percent of the respondents had access to land. Disproportionately more households had access to land in Gulu (88 percent) and Lira (80 percent) in comparison to Pader (51 percent) and

⁹ During the stakeholder meeting in Lira, it was noted that the ownership of bicycles is more widespread than was captured in the survey.



Kitgum (32 percent). A similar trend obtains in terms of access to vegetable garden except that proportionately less households had access.

Average access to land was established at about 1.4 acres with more land accessed in Gulu (2.52 acres per HH) followed by Kitgum (1.55 acres per HH), Pader (0.74 acres per HH) and, Lira (0.49 acres per HH). Working with averages, however, masks the extent of access to land for those households that reported access. On average the households that had access to land are reported to have accessed an average of 5.5 acres in Kitgum, followed by Gulu (2.86 acres), Pader (1.45 acres) and Lira (0.61 acres). Estimation of the average acreage accessed in Kitgum appears to be on the higher side and could be a result of estimation errors. Combining the two factors of number of households accessing land and the average amount accessed would lead to the deduction that access to land is comparatively good in Gulu, fair in both Kitgum and Lira and, poor in Pader.

3.5: Food stocks and anticipated period of 'self provisioning'

99 percent of the households reported storing food in sacks. Only a few reported storing food in granaries (7 percent in Gulu and 3 percent in Pader) as well as storing in pots/gourds (16 percent in Gulu, 11 percent in Pader and 4 percent in Lira). At the time of the assessment, 88 percent of the respondents in Gulu reported having some food in store that they estimated would last 1.2 months, 83 percent of the respondents in Pader reported had food in their stores that would last them 2 weeks, 82 percent of the respondents in Kitgum had food that would last them about 12 days, and 62 percent of the respondents in Lira had food that would last them about 12 days. No question was asked about whether the food stored then was food aid or own production. The table below is a summary of the above information.

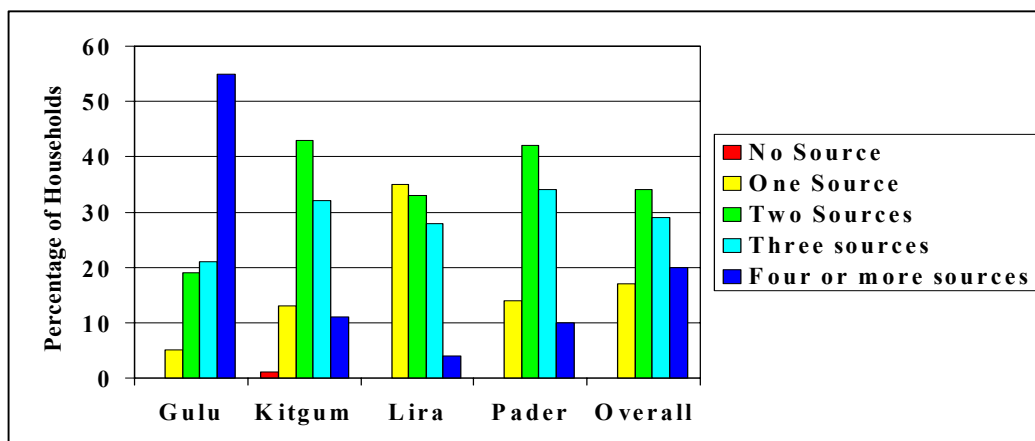
Table 3: Proportion of households with food stocks and the anticipated period of self-provisioning.

District	Percentage of HH reporting presence of stored food	Anticipated period stored food would last
Gulu	88%	1.2 months
Kitgum	82%	12 days
Lira	62%	12 days
Pader	83%	2 weeks

3.6: Income acquisition:

The Household responses were initially analyzed for the non-responses to the different number of incomes activities with the following results:

Graph 7: Percentage of households with different income sources per district.





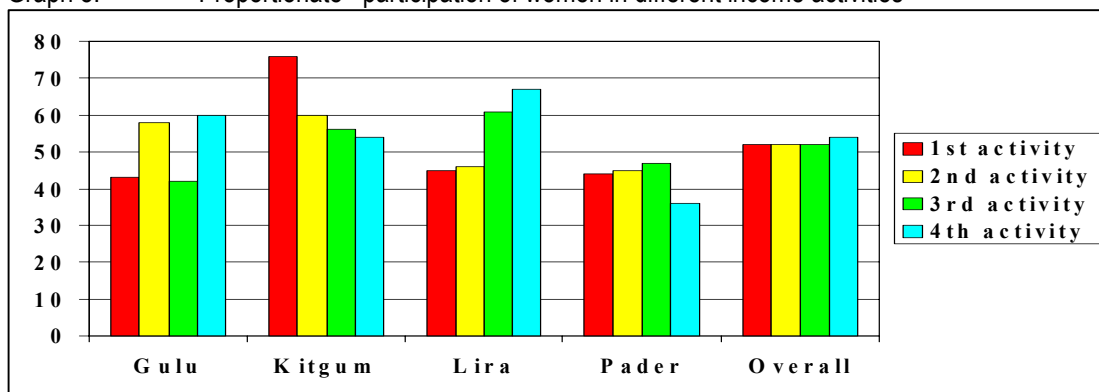
Approximately 83 percent of the households interviewed have over 2 sources of income. In Lira however, it is most likely (68 percent) to find households with 1 –2 income sources, while in Kitgum and Pader, it is most likely that you will find households with 2- 3 sources (76 percent for Pader and 75 percent for Kitgum). Gulu appears to have the best income-activity diversity with 76 percent of the households employing 3-4 income-earning sources.

Based on the analysis of income sources in the respective districts, the four major income activities in Gulu are Crop Sales, Labour for Cash, exploitation of Natural Resource Based products and Brewing. In Kitgum the key income activities are exploitation of Natural Resource Based products, Labor for Cash and Brewing. In Pader, the key activities are Labor for Cash, exploitation of Natural Resource Based products and Brewing. In Lira, the activities are Labor for Cash and Exploitation of Natural Resources. Brewing is not a major activity but ranks third.

The diversity of income sources and the types of activity undertaken can be used as an indicator of well-being. Based on the analysis above, IDPs in Gulu appears to be doing better than their counterparts given the diversity of income and nature of activities. The fact that crop-sale is a major activity among the Gulu IDPs is testimony to this fact. On the other hand, the IDPs in Lira appear to be worse off than their counterparts in the other districts. The majority of the IDPs - have at least two income sources, which are either labor for cash or the exploitation of natural resources. Although the association was not particularly studied, it is probable that the longer the stay in camps, the more diversified are the income sources using Gulu and Lira as examples.

When asked who undertakes the income generation, most of the respondents indicated that women have a disproportionately higher responsibility in comparison to other members of the household. The graph below is a summary of the positive responses for women per given rank of the activity:

Graph 8: Proportionate participation of women in different income activities



On average, half of the time regardless of the ranking of the activity, women are responsible for undertaking the income activities. The tendency is more pronounced in Kitgum where 75 percent of the time, women are responsible for the primal activity. Although their participation gradually declines as you move down the ranking of the activities, women are still responsible for the activity in over 50 percent of the cases. In Gulu and Kitgum, the participation of women in a given activity increases as you go down the ranking from about 44 percent in the main activity to over 60 percent in the fourth activity. In Pader, the participation of women is almost constant at about 43 percent regardless of the ranking of the activity.

Most of the Income acquisition strategies are seasonal/time bound. Analysis of the seasonal calendars developed with the communities reveals the following patterns in the four districts:



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MARCH-MAY 2005

Table 4: Income source activity calendar per district

District	Crop Sales	Labor for Work	Natural Resource Exploitation				Animal Sales
			Firewood	Charcoal	Brick laying	Grass	
Gulu	Nov-Mar	All year	Nov – Apr	Mar – Sept	Nov – Mar	Oct –Feb	Sept – May
Kitgum	Nov-Mar	All year	Nov-Apr	Mar-Sept	Nov- Mar	Oct –Feb	Sept – May
Lira	July – Dec	All year	Nov – Mar	July – Sept Nov- Dec Mar- May	Nov – Mar	Sept- Jan	Aug-Sept Nov- Dec Feb
Pader	Oct – Jan June	All Year	Nov – Mar	Mar – May Aug – Sept	Nov – Feb	Oct – Feb	Nov – Feb

There is quite some overlap of the activities in all the districts. The activities are similar and a generalized picture can be developed and would be representative.

Picture 1: Generalized income source activity calendar for the four districts

Activity	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Crop Sales												
Labor												
Firewood												
Charcoal												
Brick Laying												
Grass sales												
Animal Sales												
Total # of activities	2	2	3	4	6	6	6	6	6	4	3	3

From the seasonal calendar of activities, it can be discerned that the period June to August may be one of minimal income given that only 2 activities are possible. In May, June and September three activities are possible. In April and October, four activities are possible and Between November and March, six activities are possible. This has implications on the income earning potential with the period May to September as one when the IDPs will potentially be without a substantial income. This period is also the period of 'hunger' when most families are running out of the previous season's harvest while the next harvest is expected in September.

Results from the ranking of income earning activities during the community focus group discussions tend to mirror the results from the household questionnaire as indicated in the table below:

Table 5: Ranking of Income sources by men and women focus groups.

Income Source	Ranking by men						Ranking by women					
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Crop sales	13	9	4	2	3	31	7	5	6	7	8	33
Animal Sales	0	1	2	1	9	13	0	0	0	0	1	1
Brewing	0	0	3	6	0	9	2	5	10	6	2	25
Labor for cash	17	15	3	3	0	39	6	15	2	9	1	33
NR Exploitation	9	10	15	2	3	39	24	9	3	1	1	38
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Petty Trade	0	1	6	13	7	27	0	2	12	6	7	27
Handicraft	0	2	0	5	0	7	0	2	2	6	5	15
Remittances	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	3
Salaries/Wages	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	2
Savings/Credit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Others	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	6	9

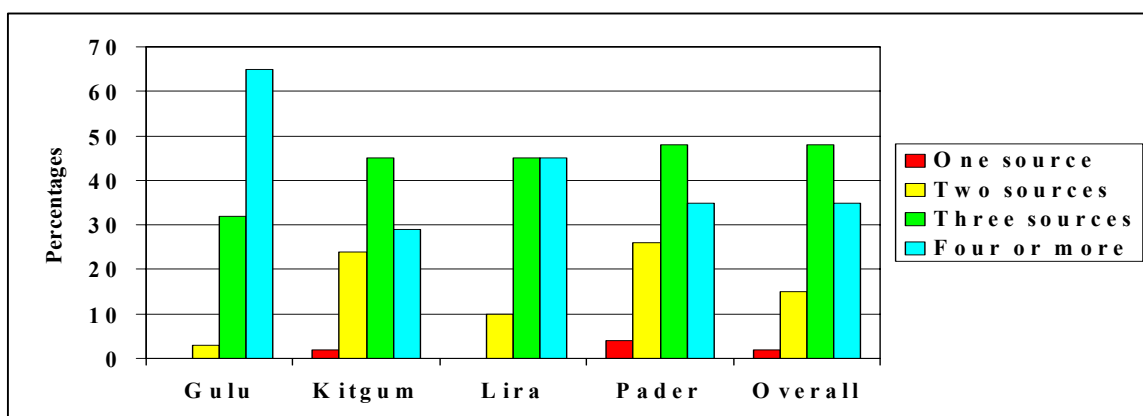


The ranking above is such that 1 is the most important and 5 the least. Both the women and male focus group discussions do concur on exploitation of natural resources as the main income earning activity, labor for cash as the second and crop sales as third. Petty trade is also indicated as a major source of food. Whereas women groups ranked brewing as major source after petty trade, the men tended towards animal sales. This could be a result of the gender division of responsibility given that brewing is predominantly a feminine activity while the control of livestock resources is masculine. It is important to note the positioning of crop sales as a key income activity across both the male and female divide.

3.7 Food Sources:

The household responses were initially analyzed for the non-responses to the different number of activities with the following results:

Graph 9: Percentage of households with different food sources



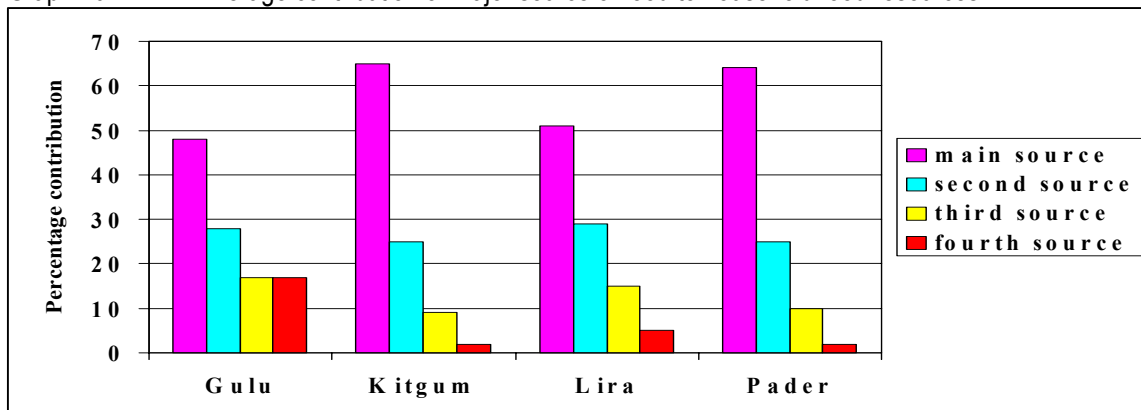
Approximately 83 percent of the households interviewed have 3-4 food sources. This appears to be the case in all locations with the proportion being 97 percent in Gulu, 90 percent in Lira, 74 percent in Kitgum and 70 percent in Pader. However, the latter two districts may be of concern given the relatively large percentage of interviewed households that have at most two sources of food: 30 percent in Pader and 26 percent in Kitgum.

The key sources of food in all the four districts are food aid, purchasing, own crops and labor for cash. Gathering was prominent only in Lira and Pader where 55 percent of the households indicated it as a source. Purchase and food aid are universal in all the districts with food aid mainly ranked first or second and purchase ranked second or third. For own crop, 88 percent of the respondents in Kitgum had it as a source compared to 69 percent in Lira, 67 percent in Pader and 43 percent in Gulu. Only in Gulu is own crop largely ranked first or second. Own crop is mainly ranked second or third in Kitgum and Pader while in Lira, it is mainly ranked third or fourth.

Depending on the main sources of food, the graph below shows the perceived contribution of each key source. This was derived from proportional piling exercises undertaken with the households.



Graph 10: Average contribution of major source of food to household food resources



From the graph above, there is a higher perceived dependency on the major source in Pader and Kitgum (65 percent contribution) as compared to Lira (51percent) and Gulu (48%). For all the locations, the major source of food is food aid.

In Gulu, the second most important source of food appears to be own crop while it is predominantly purchase for Kitgum, Pader and Lira. Either of these sources contributes between 25 –30 percent of food needs. The third important source of food for Gulu is purchase, while it is own crop in Pader and Lira and gathering in Kitgum. For Kitgum, the third source contributes only 9 percent compared to 10 percent for Pader, 15 percent for Lira and 17 percent for Gulu. This basically shows the high dependency on only two key sources in Kitgum given that the last source only contributes 2 percent. This is not very different for Pader where the last two sources contribute 11 percent. The fourth source is important for Gulu (7 percent) and Lira (5 percent). In Gulu this source appears to be Labor for Food while it is gathering in Lira. In the latter case, gathering was particularly important because it was the season for gathering mangoes and the shear nut fruit. The following table is a summary of the deductions above:

Table 6: Table showing major sources of food in the various districts:

Ranking of Source	Gulu	Kitgum	Lira	Pader
Major	Food Aid	Food Aid	Food Aid	Food Aid
Second	Own Crop	Purchase	Purchase	Purchase
Third	Purchase	Gathering	Own Crop	Own Crop
Fourth	Labor for Food	-	Gathering	-

Given the foregoing, stability of food sources in descending order is better in Gulu, Pader, Lira and lastly Kitgum.

Results from community focus group discussions tend to mirror the results from the HH questionnaires. The table below shows the number of communities that ranked the different food sources.



Table 7: Aggregate ranking of food sources by men and women focus groups

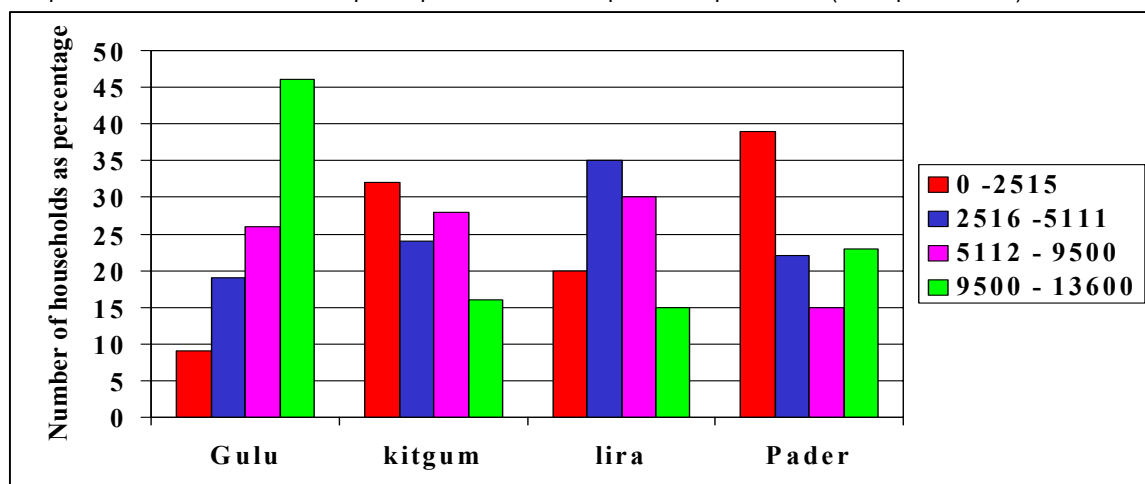
Food Sources	Ranking by men						Ranking by women					
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Own crops	15	10	10	4	0	39	2	15	6	7	4	34
Own animals	0	0	3	2	7	12	0	0	0	1	2	3
Hunting	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Gathering	0	0	2	12	5	19	0	6	11	8	8	33
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milk and animal products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Market Purchases	0	7	17	8	3	35	1	11	9	10	7	38
Food loans	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	3	3	9
Barter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
School Feeding	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	3	9
Labour for food	2	13	6	8	3	32	0	4	7	6	4	21
Kinship support	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	3
Other charities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food aid	22	9	0	0	8	39	36	3	0	0	0	39

As expected, food aid is the predominant source of food for both men and women groups. There is however an interchange between the second and the third sources. Men regarded own crop and market purchases as second and third while the reverse holds true for the women. There is a dichotomy between the third and fourth sources too. While the women regard gathering and labor for food as fourth and fifth, the reverse holds true among the men.

3.8 Household Expenditure

Per capita household expenditure per month was derived from a 30-day recall. Quartiles were developed using information from the 400 household data. The proportion of households that fell within each quartile was determined for each district with the following results:

Graph 11: Distribution of per capita household expenditure per month (UGX/person/mth)

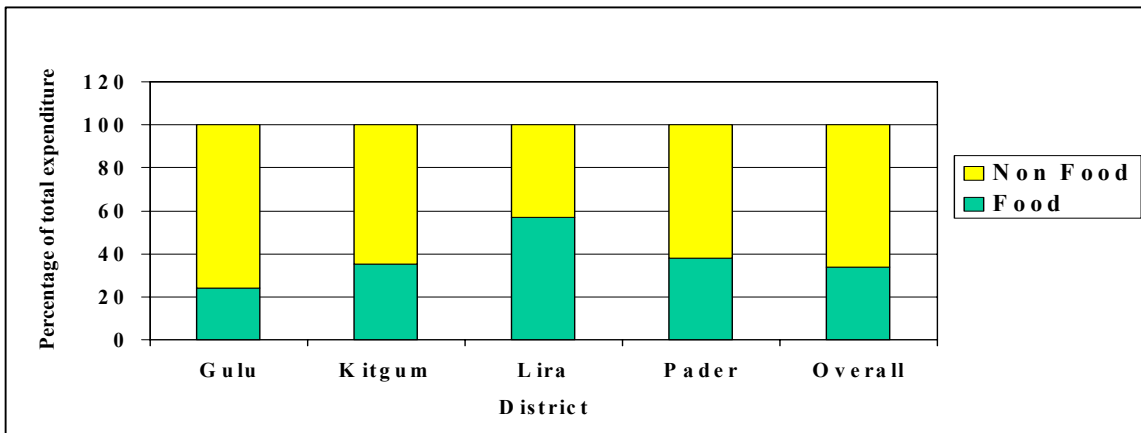


Given that average household expenditure was established to be UGX 8,600 per person per month (range UGX 5,112 – 9500), it can be inferred that about 72 percent of the households in Gulu had an expenditure of above average to average, 65 percent of the households in Lira had a per capita expenditure of below



average to average while 61 percent and 56 percent of the households have a per capita expenditure of much below average to below average in Pader and Kitgum respectively. Average per capita expenditure is about US \$ 0.16¹⁰ (less than 20 cents) per person per day.

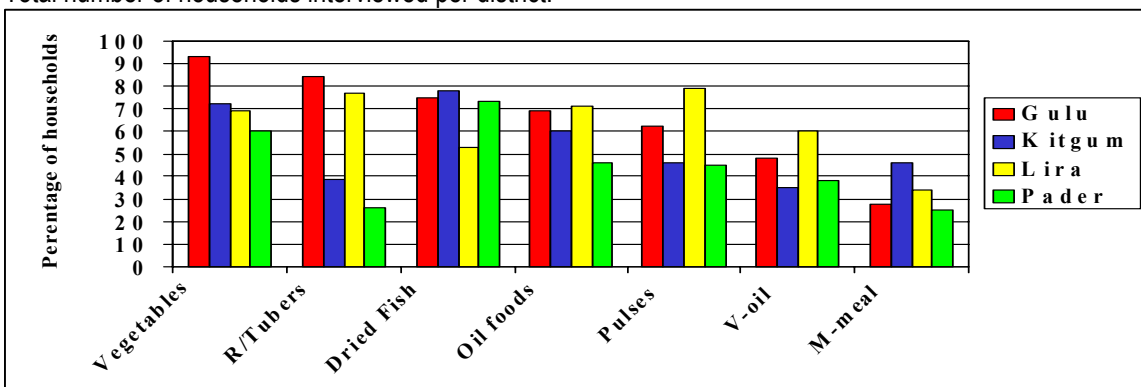
Graph 12: Proportion of expenditure on food/non-food as a percentage of total expenditure



In nominal terms the IDPs in Lira spend much more on food (UGX 3,705. /person/month) than the IDPs in Pader (UGX 3,253.), Gulu (UGX 3,127.) and Kitgum (2,291.). Except for Kitgum the expenditure on food is greater than the average (UGX 2,924.) in all other districts. The same cannot be said of expenditure on food as a proportion of total expenditure as shown in the graph above. This is highest in Lira (57 percent) followed by Pader (38 percent), then Kitgum (35 percent) and lastly Gulu whose proportional expenditure on food (24 percent) is less than the overall average (34 percent).

But what food do the IDPs spend on? To understand this, household expenditure on each food item was reviewed using percentiles. The number of households that had an expenditure on any given food item was tallied with the following results:

Graph 13: Distribution of the number of households purchasing a given food item as a percentage of Total number of households interviewed per district.



It is difficult to explain why the different IDPs preferred to purchase the food items in the manner above and we cannot speculate. To improve on the analysis, this will be a subject of discussion in the subsequent community questionnaire.

¹⁰ Using an exchange rate : US \$1 =UGX 1,790.



From the graph, it can be discerned that over 60 percent of the IDPs in the four districts purchased vegetables and over 50 percent purchased dried fish. Cassava and sweet potato are widely purchased by IDPs in Gulu and Lira (84 and 77 percent respectively) while beans are predominantly purchased by IDPs in Lira and Gulu (79 and 62 percent respectively). Over 60 percent of the IDPs in Lira, Gulu and Kitgum purchase simsim and/or groundnuts. It is only in Lira that vegetable oil was purchased by 60 percent of the IDPs. Maize meal is purchased by less than 50 percent of the IDPs in all the four districts. The average monthly household expenditure on the items above is shown in the table below:

Table 8:

Food Item	Estimated average monthly household expenditure on key food items (UGX/month)				
	Gulu	Kitgum	Lira	Pader	Overall
1. Vegetables	2,263.50	1,839.50	1,502.00	1,791.00	1,849.00
2. Roots/Tubers	2,740.00	999.00	2,561.50	1,013.00	1,823.80
3. Dried Fish	3,529.00	2,423.00	1,251.50	2,622.50	2,456.50
4. G/nuts/Simsim	3,395.00	1,490.00	3,135.50	2,613.00	2,410.90
5. Beans/Peas	2,658.00	1,126.00	4,547.75	2,932.50	2,816.10
6. Vegetable Oil	1,124.00	731.00	1,339.50	1,490.00	1,171.10
7. Maize meal	2,434.00	299.00	1,648.50	1,572.00	1,488.40
8. Maize grain	1,985.00	2,798.00	1,181.50	1,888.00	1,963.20
Total	20,128.00	11,705.50	17,167.75	15,922.00	15,979.00

Overall, most IDP households spent about UGX 16,000 on various food items in the month preceding the interview. Highest average expenditure was reported in Gulu (about UGX 20,200), followed by Lira (about UGX 17,200), then Pader (UGX 16,000) and Kitgum (UGX 11,700). The highest expenditures in Gulu were recorded for fish, gnuts/simsim and roots and tubers. In Kitgum, the highest expenditures were devoted to maize grain, dried fish and vegetables. In Lira the highest expenditures were for Kidney beans, g-nuts/simsim and roots/tubers while in Pader, it was Beans/peas, dried fish and g-nuts/simsim. The pattern of expenditure on the first three commodities in Pader tends to reflect the overall pattern. It is not clear what determines the choice of expenditure pattern but one of the key factors that the households may have considered is the ease of preparation thus the commitment of a substantial sum on dried fish and/or improvement in palatability of the food, therefore the expenditure on simsim/ground nuts. In addition these foods were readily available in almost all the markets visited.

3.9 Household Consumption

The analysis of information below is derived from the 1-week recall of what the households were consuming. This was done through a daily recall of the foods consumed for each meal (breakfast, lunch and supper), the amounts prepared/eaten for each meal and the source of the food eaten for each meal/day.

The key food items that the IDPs were consuming over the previous week prior to the interview were: Kidney beans, maize meal, vegetable oil, dried fish, simsim, CSB, sweet potatoes, cassava, sorghum and pigeon peas. The following table is a detail of the percentage of the households that reported having consumed the said food during the week of recall for each district



Table 9: The number of households that reported consuming a particular food type as a percentage of total number of households interviewed.

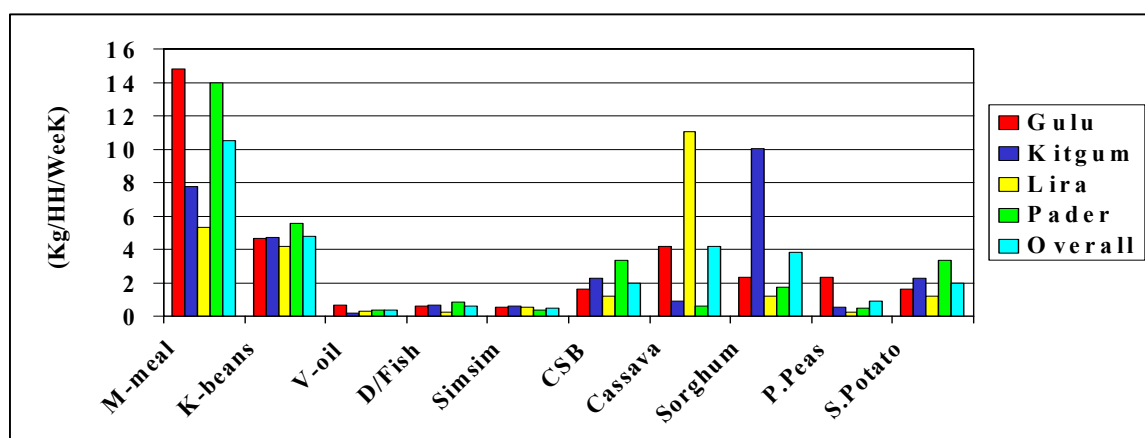
Food type	Proportional number of respondents consuming the said food				
	Gulu	Kitgum	Lira	Pader	Overall
Maize Meal	93%	69%	75%	100%	85%
Kidney Beans	90%	98%	99%	100%	98%
Vegetable Oil	90%	73%	82%	97%	85%
Dried Fish	91%	78%	34%	86%	72%
Simsim	50%	51%	69%	37%	52%
Corn Soya Blend	33%	46%	48%	77%	51%
Cassava	45%	31%	71%	14%	41%
Sorghum	25%	63%	39%	31%	40%
Pigeon Peas	82%	24%	16%	28%	38%
Sweet Potato	32%	45%	48%	77%	51%

On average almost 100 percent of the respondents reported having eaten kidney beans in the last week as compared to 85 percent for maize meal and vegetable oil. These are all key components of the food aid package that WFP provides. Apart from these food items, about 72 percent of the respondents ate dried fish, 52 percent ate simsim, 51 percent ate CSB, 51 percent ate Sweet Potato, 41 percent ate cassava, 40 percent ate sorghum and 38 percent ate pigeon peas.

Although consumption of dried fish was relatively high (above 70 percent of respondents), the number of respondents that consumed it was disproportionately low in Lira (only 34 percent of respondents). Simsim consumption was also disproportionately low in Pader (37 percent) while that of CSB was low (33 percent) in Gulu. Consumption of CSB was disproportionately high in Pader (77 percent) that had a disproportionately low consumption of cassava (14 percent). Respondents in Kitgum also had a disproportionately low consumption of cassava (31 percent). Disproportionately more respondents in Gulu (82 percent) reported consuming pigeon peas as compared to the other districts that had less than 30 percent while for Pader 77 percent reported consuming sweet potatoes as compared to less than 50 percent in the other districts.

The average amounts consumed/prepared were also tabulated with the following results:

Graph 14: Average amounts of food prepared (Kg/HH/week) for the different food types.



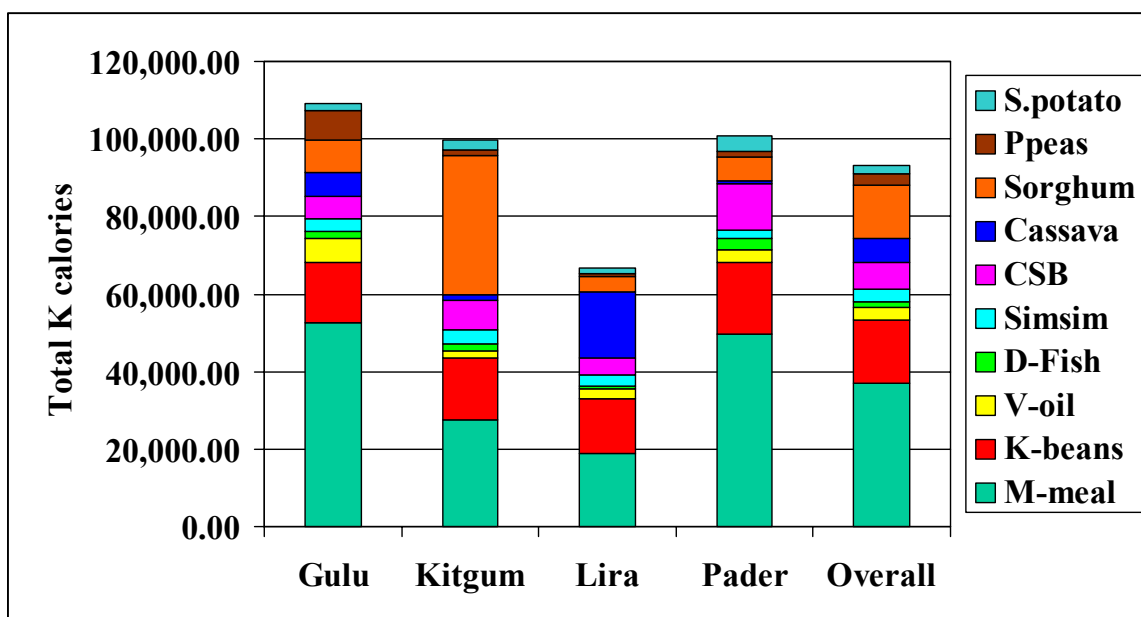
Although Pader had the highest number of persons that reported having consumed maize meal in the week prior to the survey, IDP household in Gulu consumed the highest amount (14.8 kg/HH/week) as compared



to Pader (about 14 Kg/HH/week). The same holds true for comparison between Lira and Kitgum. Whereas more IDPs reported having consumed maize meal (75 compared with 69 percent), the amount consumed was less (5.3 compared with 7.8 Kg/HH/week). Consumption of Kidney beans is about the same with a slightly higher consumption (5.55 kg/HH/week) observed in Pader. Striking differences in consumption are evident for cassava, sorghum and pigeon peas for Lira, Kitgum and Gulu respectively. These differences tend to in concert with the disproportionate number of IDPs that reported having consumed the said foods in the previous week.

From the average amounts consumed, the Kcal equivalent was estimated and its contribution to total Kcal intake per household tabulated with the following results.

Graph 15: Estimate of contribution of different foods to total Kilo Calorie (Kcal) intake per household per week.



From the graph, it is evident that Gulu, Kitgum and Pader had above average Kcal consumption during the week of recall while that of Lira was disproportionately low. Overall, Maize meal and Kidney beans were the key sources of Kcal in the four districts. In Gulu, this was complimented by pigeon peas, sorghum, cassava, CSB and vegetable oil that contribute almost equal amounts (5-10 percent) of Kcal consumption. In Kitgum, the main complementary sources of Kcal are sorghum (36 percent and higher than what is derived from maize meal-28 percent) and CSB (8 percent). In Lira, the main complementary sources are Cassava (25 percent) and Simsim, CSB and sorghum (all contributing between 5-6 percent of Kcal consumption). In Pader the complementary sources are CSB (12 percent) and sorghum (6 percent).

On average, households derive a total of 93,100 Kcal per week from the consumption above. This provides about 13,300 Kcal per day sufficient to cover the needs of 6.33 persons based on a Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) of 2100 Kcal per person per day. About 71 percent of the Kcal consumed are derived from cereals, 22 percent is derived from pulses and 6 percent from oils and simsim.

In Gulu, households derive a total of 109,200 Kcal Kcal per week from the consumption above. This provides about 15,600 Kcal per day sufficient to cover the needs of 7.43 persons based on the RDA of Kcal intake. About 68 percent of the Kcal consumed was derived from cereals, 23 percent was from pulses and 9 percent from oils.



In Kitgum, households derive a total of 99,850 Kcal Kcal per week from the consumption above. This provides about 14,260 Kcal per day sufficient to cover the needs of 6.79 persons based on the RDA of Kcal intake. About 75 percent of the Kcal consumed was derived from cereals, 20 percent was from pulses and 5 percent from oils.

In Pader, households derive a total of 100,722 Kcal Kcal per week from the consumption above. This provides about 14,390 Kcal per day sufficient to cover the needs of 6.85 persons based on the RDA of Kcal intake. About 72 percent of the Kcal consumed was derived from cereals, 23 percent was from pulses and 5 percent from oils.

In Lira, households derive a total of 66,700 Kcal Kcal per week from the consumption above. This provides about 9,530 Kcal per day sufficient to cover the needs of only 4.54 persons based on the RDA of Kcal intake. About 68 percent of the Kcal consumed was derived from cereals, 23 percent was from pulses and 9 percent from oils.

From the above, it can be said that average weekly consumption is sufficient to provide for over 6 persons a day per family in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader. In Lira provisioning is low and can only provide for 4.54 persons per day, less that the average assumed household size of 6 persons per household. The diet consumed is somewhat consistent with the WFP ratio of 77.5:12.5:10 for cereal pulse and oil respectively. On average, pulse consumption was over 20 percent while that of oil was less than 10 percent.

Cereal intake in Gulu and Pader is predominantly from maize meal. In Kitgum much of the cereal intake is sorghum and maize meal while in Lira it is derived from maize meal and cassava. CSB also contributes a substantial amount to K cal intake in all the districts, over 5 percent of consumption. For the pulse component, the bulk is derived from kidney beans with a substantial amount from pigeon peas only significant in Gulu. The oil component of consumption is derived in equal measure from both simsim and vegetable oil in all the districts.

Table 10: How many times a week maize meal and sorghum are eaten.

Number of times eaten per week	Maize meal					Sorghum				
	Overall	Gulu	Kitgum	Lira	Pader	Overall	Gulu	Kitgum	Lira	Pader
1-3	14	9	26	19	07	40	36	22	59	55
4-6	19	16	23	27	14	17	32	8	18	23
7-9	26	26	19	22	35	13	20	11	13	13
10-12	17	26	7	16	18	10	4	17	8	3
13-15	20	19	20	15	26	16	8	32	3	6
16-18	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	0
19-21	2	2	4	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table above is a tabulation of the number of times maize and sorghum were consumed per week and the corresponding percentage of IDPs that said they did. Overall, 63 percent of the respondents consumed maize meal 7 – 15 times a week. The overall picture is mirrored in Gulu (71 percent) and Pader (79 percent) of the households consume maize meal 7-15 times a week. While In Kitgum and Lira 68, percent of the respondents were eating maize meal less than 9 times a week. Where do the respondents derive the maize meal consumed?



Table 11: Tabulation of the sources of the maize meal consumed

Maize meal	# HH	Proportion of access to food as a percentage of households consuming the said food							
		Purchase	Own	Exchange	Borrow	Gift	Food aid	Gather	Other
Gulu	93	10	0	1	0	0	89	0	0
Kitgum	69	23	1	1	0	1	72	0	0
Lira	75	43	1	1	0	4	48	0	3
Pader	100	17	0	0	1	0	82	0	0
Overall	337	22	1	1	0	1	75	0	1

On average, about three quarters of the IDPs got the maize meal consumed through food aid. Dependency on this source was highest in Gulu (89 percent) followed by Pader (82 percent), Kitgum (72 percent) and Lira (48 percent). In Lira where dependency on food aid as a source was disproportionately lower, an almost proportionate number (43 percent) accessed maize meal through purchase. It is worth noting that in Gulu and Pader, consumption of maize meal is almost ubiquitous while in Kitgum and Lira, a considerable population (25-30 percent) did not eat maize meal during the period under recall.

Sorghum is not as frequently consumed as maize meal. Overall, 70 percent of the IDPs consumed sorghum less than 9 times a week. The overall picture is mirrored in Gulu (88 percent), Pader (90 percent) and Lira (91 percent). In Kitgum, sorghum was relatively consumed many more times a week with 60 percent of the respondents consuming it 7-15 times a week. Most of the sorghum consumed was accessed through food aid (52 percent) and purchase (37 percent). The interpretation could be that part of Kitgum may have received sorghum as part of the food aid package while the other districts had not for the period immediately preceding the assessment.

Unlike maize meal and sorghum, cassava and sweet potatoes tended to be consumed less (number of times). The table is a depiction of the pattern as deduced from the HH questionnaire.

Table 12: How many times a week cassava and sweet potatoes are eaten

Number of times eaten per week	Cassava					Sweet potato				
	Overall	Gulu	Kitgum	Lira	Pader	Overall	Gulu	Kitgum	Lira	Pader
Once	31	33	52	17	43	5	3	9	10	1
Twice	26	31	35	20	21	6	3	9	6	6
Thrice	16	20	3	17	29	5	0	11	4	4
Four	10	9	6	14	0	9	3	7	15	10
Five	6	0	0	11	7	7	6	11	6	5
Six	3	7	0	3	0	11	18	20	2	9
Seven	5	0	3	10	0	47	61	33	48	51
>Seven	4	0	0	8	0	8	6	2	8	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Overall, 73 percent of the households consumed Cassava three or less times a week. This is unlike the consumption of sweet potato which was six times and above in 66 percent of the households. Comparatively more households consumed cassava three or less times in Pader (93 percent), Kitgum (90 percent), Gulu (84 percent) and Lira (54 percent) while the frequency of consumption of sweet potato was relatively higher in Gulu (85 percent), Pader (73 percent), Lira (58 percent) and Kitgum (55 percent).

Although cassava was less frequently consumed, the average amount was higher than that of sweet potato. Overall, the average amounts were 10.31 kg and 3.84 kg for cassava and sweet potato per household



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respectively. In Gulu, the amount of cassava consumed was about 2 times that of potato and about 6.3 times in Lira. In Pader, the consumption is 1:1 while in Kitgum more potato is consumed relative to cassava with a ratio of about 2:1. This implies a greater dependency on cassava in Lira and Gulu and greater dependency on sweet potato in Kitgum. In Pader, cassava and potato are consumed in equal measure.

Table 13: Tabulation of the sources of the cassava consumed:

Cassava	# HH	Proportion of access to food as a percentage of households consuming the said food							
		Purchase	Own	Exchange	Borrow	Gift	Food aid	Gather	Other
Gulu	45	58	38	4	0	0	0	0	0
Kitgum	32	72	13	6	0	6	0	0	3
Lira	71	87	8	0	0	4			
Pader	14	64	36						
Overall	162	75	20	2	0	3	0	0	0

From the table above, it is only in Lira that consumption of cassava is of great importance given that 71 percent of the households accessed it and to a less extent in Gulu district (45 percent). In Lira, most of the households that consumed cassava accessed it through the market (87 percent) and just a few from own product (8 percent). Access to sweet potato was limited in almost all the districts except in Gulu where about 25 percent of the IDP households had access mainly from purchase (52 percent) and own production (41 percent).

The frequency of consumption of kidney beans and pigeon peas is relatively low with 77 percent of the respondents consuming kidney beans six or less times a week and 94 percent of the respondents consuming pigeon peas four or less times a week. The overall pattern of the frequency of consumption of pigeon peas holds true for all the four districts with Gulu at 90 percent, Kitgum at 100 percent, Lira at 100 percent and Pader at 96 percent while that of kidney beans varies with Lira and Pader having at least 70 percent of the respondents consuming beans 3-8 times a week while about 82 percent of the respondents in Gulu and Kitgum consume beans 1-6 times a week.

Table 14: How many times a week kidney beans and pigeon peas are eaten

Number of times eaten per week	Kidney beans					Pigeon peas				
	Overall	Gulu	Kitgum	Lira	Pader	Overall	Gulu	Kitgum	Lira	Pader
1-2	19	31	19	11	13	72	63	75	88	89
3-4	32	33	36	34	27	22	27	25	12	7
5-6	26	18	27	30	29	04	06	0	0	4
7-8	14	11	10	18	16	01	01	0	0	0
9-10	5	6	4	2	07	01	01	0	0	0
11-12	3	1	1	4	07	00	00	0	0	0
13-14	1	0	3	0	01	01	02	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Average consumption of kidney beans was estimated at 4.89 Kg per family per week while that of pigeon peas was estimated at 2.35 Kg per family per week. At 4.22 kg per HH per week, Lira has the lowest consumption of Kidney beans. In Pader, HH consume 1.3 times more beans than in Lira and it is 1.2 and 1.14 in Gulu and Kitgum respectively. Lira still has the lowest consumption of pigeon peas at 1.38 kg per HH per week. The consumption is estimated at 1.3 times, 1.6 times and 2.02 times that of Lira in Pader, Kitgum and Gulu respectively.



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Except in Gulu where 45 percent of the households accessed pigeon peas most of which was purchased (51 percent) and some from own production (31 percent), consumption of pigeon peas is limited to between 10-15 percent of the households in Kitgum, Lira and Pader. This may point to largely localized access, probably limited to 1-2 camps in each of these districts. Consumption of kidney beans is much more ubiquitous among the IDPs.

Table 15: Tabulation of the sources of the kidney beans consumed

Kidney beans	# HH	Proportion of access to food as a percentage of households consuming the said food							
		Purchase	Own	Exchange	Borrow	Gift	Food aid	Gather	Other
Gulu	90	19	6	3	0	0	72	0	0
Kitgum	100	24	1	0	0	1	74	0	0
Lira	100	58	0	5	0	3	35	0	0
Pader	100	19	1	1	1	0	78	0	0
Overall	390	30	2	2	0	1	65	0	0

The predominant source of kidney beans was food aid (65 percent), with over 70 percent of the IDPs saying they had sourced their kidney beans from food aid in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader. The secondary source of kidney beans was purchase. Dependency of purchase was higher in Lira (58 percent) and lower in all the other districts (19–24 percent).

Table 16: Frequency of Consumption of Dried Fish and Simsim

Number of times eaten per week	Dried Fish					Simsim				
	Overall	Gulu	Kitgum	Lira	Pader	Overall	Gulu	Kitgum	Lira	Pader
Once	45	58	27	68	40	22	22	25	17	24
Twice	28	26	28	24	33	22	20	20	26	22
Thrice	14	10	18	06	17	23	20	24	25	24
Four	08	03	15	03	07	17	27	18	07	19
Five	03	02	08	00	01	05	04	06	07	03
Six	01	00	01	00	02	06	02	0	13	05
> Six	01	00	03	00	00	04	04	08	04	03
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Overall, only 13 percent of the HH interviewed consume dried fish four or more times in a week and about 32 percent consumed simsim the same number of times. Only in Kitgum (27 percent) is the number of HH consuming fish four times or more a week higher than the overall. In Lira and Kitgum, only 3-5 percent of the households consume fish more than 4 times a week. Frequency of consumption of simsim is almost similar to that of fish. Overall 32 percent of the HH consume simsim four or more times a week. The overall picture is mirrored in Kitgum, Lira and Pader. It is only in Gulu that the proportion of the HH that consume simsim four or more times higher than the overall at about 37 percent.

On average, the actual quantity of fish or simsim consumed is less than 1 kilogram per HH per week (About four plastic mugs). There is no wide difference in consumption between the two foods with a ratio close to 1:1 except in Gulu where the ratio of dried fish: simsim is about 1:2. Dry fish is predominantly accessed through the market.



Table 17: Frequency of consumption of vegetable oil and vegetables

Number of times eaten per week	Vegetable Oil					Vegetables				
	Overall	Gulu	Kitgum	Lira	Pader	Overall	Gulu	Kitgum	Lira	Pader
1-2	10	02	15	14	09	35	34	20	34	53
3-4	14	12	17	20	10	43	49	49	41	33
5-6	21	28	18	22	17	14	10	18	18	11
7-8	19	19	13	29	15	05	06	08	4	03
9-10	14	13	08	08	15	02	00	04	2	00
11-12	09	06	12	03	11	00	00	01	0	00
13-14	14	22	17	05	10	00	00	00	0	00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table above is a depiction of the frequency of consumption of vegetable oil and vegetables in the IDPs' diet. It is most likely (54 percent) to find IDP households consuming oil at least once everyday. The chance that this happens is evident in Gulu (60 percent) and Pader (47 percent) whereas the chance that IDP households do not consume vegetable oil at least every day is evident in Lira (71 percent consuming vegetable oil between 3 – 8 times a week) and Kitgum (50 percent consuming vegetable oil between 1-6 times a week).

Although *a priori* it has been assumed that consumption of vegetables is so ubiquitous as to be consumed almost twice a day, evidence from the household interviews points to the contrary. Overall the frequency of consumption of vegetables is six or less times in about 92 percent of the HH. The bulk, about 78 percent tend to consume vegetables less than 4 times a week. This pattern is consistent in all the four districts: 93 percent in Gulu, 87 percent in Kitgum, 93 percent in Lira and, 97 percent in Pader. Most of the IDPs accessed vegetables from the market (61 percent) and own production (23 percent). About 11 percent accessed the vegetables from gathering. From the community questionnaire, it was adduced that what was gathered was neither famine nor undesired vegetable.

Analysis of volume indicates that overall, most IDPs consume about 0.4 kg of vegetable oil per HH per week. This appears to be the case for all the locations with Kitgum at 0.25 Kg per HH per week, Lira at 0.33 Kg per HH per week and Pader at 0.37 Kg per HH per week. Consumption of oil is highest in Gulu at 0.74 kg per HH per week. Most of the vegetable oil is accessed through food aid (62 percent of the IDPs) and purchases (35 percent). However disproportionately more IDPs in Lira (55 percent) and Kitgum (40 percent) indicated that they accessed their vegetable oil from purchase.

Since its inclusion in the general ration, CSB has been said to contribute greatly to daily intake. Overall, over 66 percent of the households in the four districts consumed CSB at least 6 times a week. More households than average consumed CSB in Gulu (87 percent) and Pader (73 percent). Comparatively fewer households consumed CSB at the same rate in Lira (55 percent) and Kitgum (55 percent).

The average amount consumed per week tends to differ among the districts. The overall average estimated over the four districts was about 3.84 Kg per household per week. In the districts of Kitgum, Gulu and Pader, the average amount consumed per household per week was estimated at between 4.1 to 4.8 Kg while consumption in Lira was established at about 2.5 kg. Most of the CSB consumed is from food aid. From the data, it is not clear whether CSB is used for only children and/or adults. However observations in the camp reveal that the adults feed on the CSB just as much as the children do.



Table 18: Tabulation of the frequency of consumption of CSB.

Number of times eaten per week	CSB				
	Overall	Gulu	Kitgum	Lira	Pader
Once	05	03	09	10	01
Twice	06	03	09	06	06
Thrice	05	00	11	04	04
Four	09	03	07	15	10
Five	07	06	11	06	05
Six	11	18	20	02	09
Seven	47	61	33	48	51
>Seven	08	06	02	08	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100

3.10 Kilo Calorie Intake:

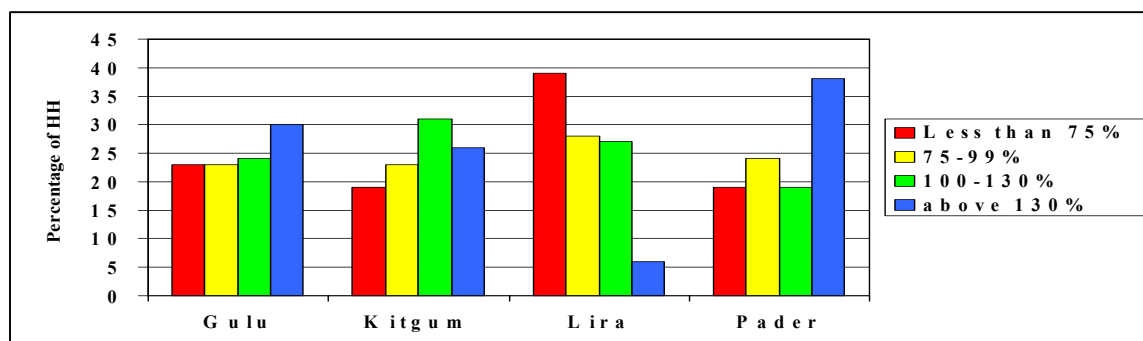
Based on the - consumption pattern above, Kcal intake as a percentage of the minimum requirements was established as indicated in the table below:

Table 19: Established Gross and Net Food Gaps per District

District	Net Food gap ¹¹ as % of RDA	Gross Food Gap ¹² as % of RDA
Gulu	23	-15
Kitgum	27	-15
Lira	30	13
Pader	23	-16

On average, the IDPs had an intake over and above the minimum requirement except in Lira district where a gross food gap of about 13 percent was established. A number of households in all the districts had an intake below normal. Assessment of these households indicates a gap of between 23-30 percent of the minimum requirements. To understand the distribution of Kcal intake, the per capita intake was divided into quartiles with the results below:

Graph 16: Distribution of Kcal consumption (% of RDA) per district as a percentage



¹¹ Defined as the percentage shortfall in consumption for only households whose consumption fell short of the minimum Recommended Daily Allowance of 2,100 Kcal per person per day.

¹² Defined as the percentage average consumption over the minimum recommended RDA. A negative implies above minimum consumption.



The graph above shows that Lira has a skewed distribution of intake with more persons (39 percent) consuming less than 75 percent of the minimum Kcal intake and might explain why it has a gross food gap. Pader also has a skew except that in this case, more persons (38 percent) are consuming more than 130 percent of the RDA. Gulu and Kitgum appear to have a normal distribution with the IDP households evenly distributed among the 4 groupings. Whereas in Gulu and Kitgum the failure to meet intake may be specific to the individual households, the skew in Lira seems to arise from the pattern of food aid distribution (some camps getting 25 percent of RDA while others receive 50 percent). It is more difficult to discern the cause of the skew in Pader but this may be related to the ability to access land, which has drastically improved in some of the areas in the district.

The proportion of the households whose intake is less than 75 percent of RDA does not mirror the percentage of households that reported no access to land in Kitgum (66 percent) and Pader (49 percent). Comparatively more people reported no access to land than had a consumption of less than 75 percent of RDA. The reverse is true in Gulu and Lira. More people have less than 75 percent of RDA compared to those without land (12 percent in Gulu and 20 percent in Lira).

3.11 Interpretation of the Consumption Information:

The deductions below are based on an average consumption per food type. It is assumed that the households consume proportionate amounts of food each time. As a consequence, the more frequently a particular food source is consumed, the higher the amount the food source contributes to Kcal consumption. For many of the households, the predominant food sources are food aid, purchase and own crop.

3.11.1 The Case of Gulu

Table 20: Calculation of Kcal contribution and provisioning by food type and source for Gulu district

Food Type	Contribution to total HH Kcal intake as %age	Contribution to Kcal intake of which the given percentage is derived from:			Total Provision Pax per day
		Food aid	Purchase	Own product	
Maize meal	48%	43%	5%	0%	3.57
Kidney Beans	14%	10%	1%	1%	0.89
Veg-Oil	5%	4%	1%	0%	0.37
Dried Fish	2%		2%		0.15
Simsim	3%		2%	1%	0.22
CSB	5%	5%	0%	0%	0.37
Cassava	6%	0%	3%	2%	0.37
Sorghum	8%	3%	2%	2%	0.52
Pigeon Peas	7%	0%	4%	3%	0.52
Sweet potato	2%		1%	1%	0.15
Total %	100%	65%	21%	10%	
Kcal Intake per HH per day	15,602.82	10,200.68	3,209.86	1,515.68	
Provisioning by source ppd¹³		4.86	1.53	0.72	7.11

The table above is a tabulation of the total Kcal intake from the different food types and the percentage contribution to intake from the different food sources. On average, based on information from recall, each household in Gulu has an intake of 15,602.82 Kcal with 65 percent of this derived from food aid, 21 percent - purchased and 10 percent from own product. The total intake from these sources is sufficient to provide for 7.11 persons per day assuming a minimum RDA of 2,100 Kcal per person per day. Can this level of consumption be sustained?

¹³ This is the total KiloCalorie by source divided by the minimum RDA of 2,100 Kcal per person per day



Own production: The sources of the 10 percent intake from own production are pulses (5 percent) and cereals (5 percent). From the table above the predominant source of pulse is pigeon peas. If this were the only pulse produced, it would require that a HH can afford 0.231 kg per day or 42 kg till the next anticipated harvest in September 2005 (0.231 per day x 30 days x 6 months). In the case of cereals, this is predominantly from root crops. This would require that a HH can afford 0.5 kg per day of fresh cassava or 89 kg till the next anticipated harvest in September 2005. This is within the means of many households given that less than 0.3¹⁴ acres per household are required to produce the same level of food throughout the year. The amount of land required represents only 12 percent of the amount of land (2.52 acres per household) that is being accessed.

Market Purchase: Ten percent of what is purchased is cereal and about 11 percent is pulses. The predominant cereal purchased is maize meal. Assuming it is the only cereal procured, this would require that the household purchase 0.43 kg per day or about 13 kg per month. Assuming that the price of maize meal per kilo is UGX 350, this would require that the household spend about 4,550 shillings per month. The predominant pulse purchased is pigeon peas. Assuming it is the only pulse procured, this would require that the household purchase about 0.5 kg per day or 15 kg per month. Assuming the price of pigeon peas is UGX 250 per kilo, this would imply that the household spends UGX 3,750 per month. The total expenditure on food would be UGX 8,300 (4,550 + 3,750) per month. The sum of UGX 8,300 is well within the average monthly expenditure on food of UGX 22,790.00 per household per month as established from recall.

Food Aid: The source of food aid consumed is mainly cereal (46%), pulse (10%), Vegetable oil (4%) and CSB (5%). The overall contribution is adequate thus the average provisioning for about 5 persons per day.

The above levels of intake from own production and from market purchase are very 'expandable'. At very conservative estimates, land utilized can be doubled. This implies that own food can contribute about 20 percent of RDA. Market purchase can also be doubled (spend UGX 16,600) implying that about 42 percent of RDA can be derived from purchase. **However, given the fluidity of the current situation, a drastic cutback of food aid to 38 percent RDA may result in inadequate access to minimum Kcal intake particularly for poorer families.**

3.11.2 The Case of Kitgum:

Table 21: Calculation of Kcal contribution and provisioning by food type and source for Kitgum district

Food Type	Contribution to total HH Kcal intake as %age	Contribution to Kcal intake of which the given percentage is derived from:			Total Provision Pax per day
		Food aid	Purchase	Own product	
Maize meal	28%	19.87%	6.35%	0.28%	1.80
Kidney Beans	16%	11.89%	3.86%	0%	1.07
Veg-Oil	2%	0.98%	0.66%	0%	0.11
Dried Fish	2%	0%	1.88%	0%	0.13
Simsim	3%	0%	2.94%	0.34%	0.22
CSB	8%	7.39%	0.16%	0%	0.51
Cassava	1%	0%	0.99%	0.18%	0.08
Sorghum	36%	18.56%	13.21%	0.71%	2.21
Pigeon Peas	2%	0%	1.39%	0.17%	0.11
Sweet potato	3%	0%	1.54%	0.51%	0.14
Total %	100%	59%	33%	2%	6.38
Kcal Intake per HH per day	14,263.85	8,371.53	4,703.35	313.34	

¹⁴ Yields estimated at 300 Kg/acre for pigeon peas and 5,000 kg/acre for cassava



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HH per day					
Provisioning by source ppd		3.99	2.24	0.15	

The table above is a tabulation of the total Kcal intake from the different food types and the percentage contribution to intake from the different food sources. On average, based on information from recall, each household in Kitgum has an intake of 14,263.85 Kcal per day. 59 percent of this is derived from food aid, 33 percent is purchased and 2 percent is from own product. The total intake from these sources is sufficient to provide for 6.38 persons per day assuming a minimum RDA of 2,100 Kcal per person per day. Can this level of consumption be sustained?

Own production: The sources of the two percent intake from own production are pulses/oil crops (0.51 percent) and cereals (1.4 percent). The predominant source of pulse is simsim. This would require that a HH afford 0.05 kg per day or 10 kg till the next anticipated harvest in September 2005 (0.05 Kg per day x30 days x 6 months). In the case of cereals, this is predominantly from sorghum. This would require that a HH afford 0.06 kg per day of sorghum or 10.8 Kg till the next anticipated harvest in September 2005. This is within the means of many households given that less than 0.1 acres per household are required to produce the same level of food throughout the year. This is about 6 percent of the land accessed.

Market Purchase: The sources of the 33 percent intake from purchase are cereals (22.25 percent), pulses (10.07 percent). The predominant cereal purchased is sorghum. Assuming it is the only cereal procured, this would require that the household purchase 0.9 kg per day or about 27 Kg per month. Assuming that the price of sorghum per kilo is UGX 350, this would require that the household spend about 9,450 shillings per month.

The predominant pulse purchased is kidney beans. Assuming it is the only pulse procured, this would require that the household purchase about 0.5 kg per day or 15 kg per month. Assuming the price of kidney beans is UGX 250 per kilo, this would imply that the household spends UGX 3,750 per month. The total expenditure on food would be UGX 13,200 (9,450 + 3,750) per month. The sum of UGX 13,200 is within the average monthly expenditure of UGX 40,677.00 per month as established from recall, with average household expenditure on food established at UGX 14,106.50 per HH per month. This implies that the expenditure above can be sustained. The implication is that the households did not wish to declare that the food purchased is actually from own production. This appears to be the case given the amount of land (1.77 acres per household) that is being accessed.

Food Aid: The source of food aid consumed is mainly cereal (38%), pulse (12%), Vegetable oil (1%) and CSB (7%) thus provisioning for about 4 persons.

Potential for expandability is limited to own food production and food aid, given that market purchase is almost at its ceiling. Improving land access to 50 percent would imply that own food could provide about 20 percent of RDA. Provisioning from purchase cannot be expanded and remains at about 35 percent of RDA. Consequently, food aid should provide at least 50 percent of RDA.



3.11.3: The Case of Lira:

Table 22: Calculation of Kcal contribution and provisioning by food type and food source for Lira district

Food Type	Contribution to total HH Kcal intake as %age	Contribution to Kcal intake of which the given percentage is derived from:			Total Provision Pax per day
		Food aid	Purchase	Own product	
Maize meal	28%	13.51%	12.10%	0.28%	1.17
Kidney Beans	21%	7.43%	12.32%	0%	0.90
Veg-Oil	4%	1.25%	2.02%	0.4%	0.17
Dried Fish	1%		0.97%	0%	0.04
Simsim	5%		4.76%	0.1%	0.22
CSB	6%	5.55%	0.63%	0%	0.28
Cassava	25%		22.00%	2.02%	1.09
Sorghum	6%		5.21%	0.51%	0.26
Pigeon Peas	1%	0.11%	0.65%	0.22%	0.04
Sweet potato	2%		1.48%	0.41%	0.09
Total %	100%	28%	62%	4%	
Kcal Intake per HH per day	9,529.47	2,653.56	5,921.79	340.11	
Provisioning by source ppd		1.26	2.82	0.16	4.25

The table above is a tabulation of the total Kcal intake from the different food types and the percentage contribution to intake from the different food sources. On average, based on information from recall, each household in Lira has an intake of 9,529.47 Kcal per day. Food aid accounts for 28 percent, 62 percent is purchased and 4 percent is from own product. The total intake from these sources is sufficient to provide for only 4.25 persons per day assuming a minimum RDA of 2,100 Kcal per person per day. This is inadequate intake.

Own production: The source of the four percent intake from own production is principally cereal (3.22 percent). The principal cereal consumed is cassava. To meet the 4 percent Kcal intake, it requires that a HH afford 0.250 kg per day or 45 kg till the next anticipated harvest in September 2005 (0.25 Kg per day x30 days x 6 months). This is within the means of many households given that they require less than 0.05 acres per household to produce this level of food throughout the year. This is within the means of most of the households given the average amount of land that can be accessed (0.49 acres per HH). In effect, most HH can be adjudged to be using only 10 percent of the land accessed.

Market Purchase: The sources of the 62 percent intake from purchase are cereals (41 percent), pulses (18 percent) and oil (2 percent). The predominant cereal purchased is cassava, kidney beans for pulses and vegetable oil for the oils. To meet the cereal component of purchase, this would require that the household purchase 2.5 kg of cassava per day or about 77 Kg per month. 2.5 kg of cassava is equivalent to one heap of cassava that is sold at UGX 200. This implies that to procure 77 kg, the household would need to spend about UGX 6,000 per month.

The predominant pulse purchased is kidney beans. Assuming it is the only pulse procured, this would require that the household purchase about 0.5 kg per day or 15 kg per month. Assuming the price of kidney beans is UGX 250 per kilo, this would imply that the household spends UGX 3,750 per month.



The predominant oil purchased is vegetable oil. Assuming it is the only oil procured, this would require that the household purchase about 0.02 kg per day or 0.6 kg per month. A gill of oil (0.01) costs UGX 100. This implies that a household would require about UGX 6,000 per month.

Given the above inferences, the total expenditure on food would be UGX 15,750 (6,000 + 3,750+ 6,000) per month. The sum of UGX 15,750 is within the average monthly expenditure of UGX 36,265.25 per month as established from recall, and within the average household expenditure on food estimated at UGX 20,495.75 per HH per month.

Food Aid: The source of food aid consumed is mainly cereal (13.5%), pulse (7.5%), Vegetable oil (1.3%) and CSB (5.6%). The overall contribution is inadequate, provisioning for just 1 person per day. The total provisioning from the three sources (food aid, purchase, and own production) is also inadequate, providing for only 4.25 persons per day. Purchase is stretched to its limits and 'expandability' of consumption may not be possible. This leaves own production and food aid as the only options.

From utilizing only 10 percent of the land accessed, the HH are able to contribute only 3 percent of RDA. If the utility of land accessed is about 50 percent, the own production will contribute 15 percent of RDA. As noted above, expandability of market purchase is limited given the already high levels of expenditure. This implies that market purchase can only provide about 45 percent of RDA at a maximum. This implies that the level of provisioning from food aid (21 percent) will need to be increased to about 40 percent. This can only be achieved if all the IDPs in Lira receive a flat ration of 50 percent of RDA

3.11.4: The case of Pader:

Table 23: Calculation of Kcal contribution and provisioning by food type and food source for Pader district

Food Type	Contribution to total HH Kcal intake as %age	Contribution to Kcal intake of which the given percentage is derived from:			Total Provision Pax per day
		Food aid	Purchase	Own product	
Maize meal	49%	40.31%	8.36%		3.30
Kidney Beans	19%	14.56%	3.55%	0.19%	1.25
Veg-Oil	3%	2.33%	0.86%		0.22
Dried Fish	3%		2.57%		0.18
Simsim	2%		2.09%		0.14
CSB	12%	11.14%	0.59%		0.80
Cassava	1%		0.58%	0.33%	0.06
Sorghum	6%	1.56%	3.31%	0.96%	0.40
Pigeon Peas	2%		1.48%		0.10
Sweet potato	4%			3.82%	0.26
Total %	100%	70%	23%	5%	
Kcal Intake per HH per day	14,388.91	10,058.80	3,364.67	761.19	
Provisioning by source ppd		4.11	1.60	0.36	6.08

The table above is a tabulation of the total Kcal intake from the different food types and the percentage contribution to intake from the different food sources. On average, based on information from recall, each household in Pader has an intake of 14,388.91 Kcal per day. 70 percent of this is derived from food aid, 23 percent is purchased and 5 percent is from own product. The total intake from these sources is sufficient to



provide for 6 persons per day assuming a minimum RDA of 2,100 Kcal per person per day. This is adequate intake.

Own production: The source of the 5 percent intake from own production is principally cereal (5.11 percent). The principal cereal consumed is sweet potato. To meet the 4 percent Kcal intake, it requires that a household can produce 0.650 kg per day or 115 kg till the next anticipated harvest in September 2005 (0.65 Kg per day x 30 days x 6 months). This is within the means of many households given that they require less than 0.03¹⁵ acres per household to produce this level of food throughout the year. This is within the means of most of the households given the average amount of land that can be accessed (0.74 acres per HH). In effect, most HH can be adjudged to be using about 6 percent of the land accessed.

Market Purchase: The sources of the 23 percent intake from purchase are cereals (13 percent), pulses (8 percent), and oil (3 percent). The predominant cereal purchased is maize meal, kidney beans for pulses, and simsim for the oils. To meet the cereal component of purchase, this would require that the household purchase 0.53 kg of maize meal per day or about 16 Kg per month. Assuming that maize meal costs UGX 350 per kilo, the household would need to spend about UGX 5,600 per month.

The predominant pulse purchased is kidney beans. Assuming it is the only pulse procured, this would require that the household purchase about 0.375 kg per day or 11.25 kg per month. Assuming the price of kidney beans is UGX 250 per kilo, this would imply that the household spends UGX 2,820 per month.

The predominant oil purchased is simsim. Assuming it is the only oil procured, this would require that the household purchase about 0.08 kg per day or 2.4 kg per month. Assuming the price of UGX 1,500 per kilo, this implies that a household would require about UGX 3,600 per month.

Given the above inferences, the total expenditure on food would be UGX 12,020 (5,600 + 2,820 + 3,600) per month. The sum of UGX 12,020 is within the average monthly expenditure of UGX 36,265.25 per month as established from recall but less than the average household expenditure on food estimated at UGX 19,170.00 per HH per month.

Food Aid: The source of food aid consumed is mainly cereal (13.5%), pulse (7.5%), Vegetable oil (1.3%) and CSB (5.6%). The overall contribution is adequate, provisioning for about 5 persons per day. The total provisioning from the three sources (food aid, purchase, and own production) is also adequate, providing for about 6.75 persons per day. Purchase is stretched to its limits and 'expandability' of consumption may not be possible. This leaves own production and food aid as the only options.

From utilizing only 10 percent of the land accessed, the households are able to contribute only 6 percent of RDA. If the utility of land accessed is about 50 percent, the own production will contribute 30 percent of RDA. As noted above, expandability of market purchase is limited given the already high levels of expenditure. This implies that market purchase can only provide about 26 percent of RDA at a maximum. This implies that from own food and market, the IDPs can provision between 45 –55 percent of RDA. The balance of average 50 percent of RDA should be provided through Food Aid.

3.12. Household coping mechanisms

In response to the question 'has the household not had enough food to have normal meals in the last 30 days', 90 percent of the households in Lira responded in the affirmative compared to 81 percent in Pader, 64 percent in Kitgum and 53 percent in Gulu. What coping mechanisms the households employed was a subject of discussion in the community focus group discussions with the following outcome:

¹⁵ Yield is estimated at 5,000 kg/acre.



The table below is based on the ranking of how often a particular coping strategy was reportedly employed in response to low levels of food availability. The following internal ordering was assigned: 1 – once a month; 2- twice a month; 3- twice a week; 4- more than twice a week; 5 – daily.

Table 24: Focus group ranking of different coping strategies

HH coping strategies	Ranking by men						Ranking by women					
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Reduction in # of meals/day	0	2	5	19	12	38	0	0	3	20	15	38
Skipped consumption for a whole day	10	3	1	1	0	15	12	9	2	5	0	28
Ate 3 meals but little at a time	6	4	8	2	5	25	1	0	1	7	5	14
Restricted adult consumption	1	3	10	10	3	27	4	5	3	17	4	33
Feed working members	7	6	1	0	0	14	2	0	0	0	1	3
Consumed less preferred food	5	4	6	10	4	29	0	2	4	19	10	35
Borrowed food	19	9	0	7	0	35	11	10	2	12	0	35
Purchased food on credit	12	6	6	5	0	29	8	2	2	6	1	19
Consumed wild foods	4	9	4	15	2	34	3	5	4	18	8	38
Consumed immature foods	3	6	7	14	0	30	4	8	6	14	7	39
Ate taboo foods	14	5	8	2	1	30	14	4	6	11	1	36
Ate seed stock	10	15	4	2	1	32	8	4	2	14	3	31
Withdrew children from school	5	7	16	2	0	30	7	1	3	1	0	12
Engaged in degrading jobs	6	8	6	10	5	35	4	3	4	6	19	36
Sold farm implements	20	2	1	0	0	23	11	1	1	1	0	14
Sold livestock	24	2	0	0	0	26	7	2	2	1	0	12
Sold HH goods	16	7	2	0	0	25	7	2	0	6	5	20
Abandoned children or elderly	15	3	2	1	0	21	7	3	2	5	1	18

From the table above, it can be discerned that the most frequently employed coping mechanisms were reduction in the number of meals, borrowing food, consumption of wild food, consumption of immature foods, eating taboo foods, eating seed stock, consuming less preferred food, engaging in degrading jobs, restriction of adult consumption.

The reduction in number of meals and the restriction of adult consumption in mainly employed to conserve whatever food resources are available at the household level. The consumption of less preferred foods, and taboo foods is meant to compliment whatever food resources are available at household level. Being engaged in degrading jobs in meant to diversify food sources and so is the withdrawal of children from school. Worrisome though is the consumption of immature crops, consumption of seed stock and sale of farm implement given the impact on the 'future' food security of the households.

There is a mix of the use of coping strategies that conserve and/or complement current food stocks, as well as put at risk future food security. Interpretation is difficult and would require additional studies before deductive inferences can be made. Further, the crisis has been protracted to such an extent that some of



the strategies may have been adapted in everyday life. This may include the number of meals consumed and the consumption of wild foods.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Since the previous EFSA exercise conducted in March/April 2004, the well being of the IDPs appears to have generally improved. Ownership of radios has increased from 35 to 57 percent in Gulu and from 10 to 23 and 34 percent in Kitgum and Pader respectively. Ownership of bicycles has also improved from 43 to 56 percent in Gulu, but declined from 41 percent to 35 percent and 27 percent in Kitgum and Pader respectively. Access to land has also improved from 65 to 85 percent in Gulu and 37 to 51 percent in Pader. Household access to land has remained relatively stationary in Kitgum. Apart from improvement in the number of households that had access to land, the amount of land accessed has also improved from 0.5 to 2.52 acres per household in Gulu and from 0.71 to 0.74 and 1.77 acres per household in Kitgum and Pader respectively. Consequent improvements have also been established for households with stored food at the time of the assessment having increased from 62 to 88 percent in Gulu and 58 to 82 and 83 percent in Kitgum and Pader respectively. Average period of provisioning of stored stocks had also improved three fold in Gulu; two fold in Kitgum and 2.5-fold in Pader. Please note that similar conclusions cannot be made for Lira given the lack of a comparative study.

There is a noticeable improvement in food acquisition and income strategies. Comparative analysis indicates that the number of IDP households' dependant on one income source declined from 28 to 5 percent in Gulu and a similar trend is observed in Pader and Kitgum, where the number dependant on one source declined from 25 to 13 and 14 percent in Kitgum and Pader respectively. The number of households depending on only two sources of income has also declined from 33 to 19 percent in Gulu, but remained stationary in Pader and Kitgum at 42 and 43 percent respectively. Consequently, the number of households with more than three income sources had increased from 39 to 76 percent in Gulu and from 30 to 43 percent in Kitgum and to 44 percent in Pader. There is also a visible improvement in food acquisition with the number of households relying on over three sources having increased from 75 to 97 percent in Gulu and from 50 to 74 percent in Kitgum and 70 percent in Pader respectively. The improvements in access to land, food sources and income strategies have increased consumption at the household level. From a 33-38 percent food gap in March 2004, average consumption, including food aid, is above the Recommended Minimum Daily Kcal Allowance by about 15 percent in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts. It is only in Lira that a food gap of 13 percent of RDA was established. Even for households where food gaps were established, the magnitude of the food gap has declined from 47 to 23 percent in the three districts of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader, and about 30 percent in Lira.

Since October 2003, observed levels of malnutrition have been steadily declining. In Gulu, Global Acute Malnutrition has declined from about 18 percent¹⁶ to 4.5 percent in October 2004. The assessed Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rates have also declined from 3.9 to 0.7 percent¹⁷. Despite the decline in the rates of malnutrition, the associated Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) has been consistently high. The MoH/WFP/UNICEF October 2004 study reported associated CMR of 2.33/10,000/day and Under Five Mortality Rates (U5MR) of 3.47/10,000/day. Another study conducted by SCF in the "un-assisted" camps in Gulu in November 2004 reported GAM of 7.7 percent and SAM of 1.1 percent. The GAM and SAM rates are considerably higher than the rates established in October 2004 and are associated with CMR of 2.1/10,000/day and U5MR of 3.2/10,000/day. These rates (CMR and U5MR) are very similar to what was

¹⁶ MoH/WFP nutrition assessment in Pabbo Camp undertaken in January 2003. In the same assessment a GAM rate of 31.6 percent and a SAM rate of 7 percent were established for Anaka IDP camp.

¹⁷ MoH/WFP/UNICEF nutrition assessment based on a systematic random sample of 33 camps in Gulu – October 2004



established in October 2004. However the conclusion we can draw from these sets of results is whereas malnutrition contributes to CMR and U5MR, the rates observed remained stable in spite of the doubling of the GAM and SAM rates. This is an indication that the observed CMR and U5MR is not a result of inadequate consumption. In the October 2004 report it is reported, "the main causes of death continue to be malaria/fever and diarrhea in children under five. Other causes of death.... are predominantly caused by prenatal death indicating the need to improve newborn survival through adequate antenatal care services". For children five years and above, 'the majority of deaths... were presumed to be caused by HIV/AIDS, followed by rebel abductions/killings.... malaria/fever was still reported by the highest number of respondents in this group'. Associated BMI of women 15-49 years of age indicated that less than 10 percent of the women were either at risk or suffering from moderate and severe chronic deficiency with the conclusion that 'this does not indicate a worrying situation'. The achievements above were attributed to an "efficient food distribution system, the incorporation of the micro-nutrient rich Corn Soya Blend (CSB), and the improved coverage of both supplementary and therapeutic feeding centers.

In Kitgum, two key nutritional assessments have been undertaken, in June 2004 and June 2005. In the latter assessment, it was reported that GAM had improved only slightly from 12.2¹⁸ and 15.9¹⁹ percent to 11.8 percent. In the same study, the overall level of stunting²⁰ was established at 32.1 percent, a level that is lower than the national prevalence of 39²¹ percent. Although no CMR and U5MR were reported in the June 2004 study, the latter study reports CMR of 0.89/10,000/day and U5MR of 1.97/10,000/day. The report indicates that 'the leading causes of death among the children were fever/malaria, unknown causes and cough/chest pains'. The major cause of death among older children and adults were 'war related injuries, and deaths related to poor pregnancy and birth outcomes... followed by fever/malaria, accidents, cough/chest pains. In Pader, only one district representative survey can be quoted. This study undertaken in June/July 2004²² indicated GAM rate of 7.7 percent and an associated SAM rate of 1.8 percent. Neither CMR nor U5MR were reported. In Lira, a recent assessment by ACF reports GAM at 1.9 percent and SAM at 0.6 percent. CMR was reported at 0.7/10,000/day. The main cause of mortality in children under 5 was malaria while that of the above 5 years was said to be the LRA²³.

For the last year (March 2004 to August 2005), food aid has been targeted at 74 percent of the minimum recommended RDA for able-bodied households in the three Acholi districts. 74 percent of RDA is equivalent to about 0.45 kg maize equivalent per person per day or about 162 Kg per person per annum. Given estimated yields of 1,000 kg per acre, an individual would require about 0.16 acres per annum to produce the maize equivalent for a single season crop, or 0.08 acres per annum for two-season crop as is prevalent in these locations. This is equivalent to 0.48 acres per family of six. From the information above, most IDPs access more than double the equivalent amount of land required to meet 74 percent of the minimum recommended allowance from own production. However land utilization is low and was established at about 50 percent of the land accessed. Limiting effective land access to as low as 0.325 acres per family of six would be sufficient to allow the households to access as much as 50 percent of minimum recommended requirement from own production. There could be doubt that this amount of land can be accessed given the limitation to movements beyond a 3-kilometer radius around the camp. For IDPs to access the required amount of land, a camp of about 10,000 people would require a radius of 2.0 km, 20,000 people would require a radius of 4.0 Km, 30,000 people would require a radius of 6.0 km, 40,000 a radius of 8.0 km and 50,000 people a radius of 10.0 km. Average camp size is about 17,000 persons in Lira, 15,000 persons in

¹⁸ MOH/UNICEF/WFP June 2004

¹⁹ IMC/MoH/UNICEF/WFP Dec 2003

²⁰ Stunting is often used as a measure of chronic food insecurity why GAM measures acute food insecurity. The results put Kitgum in favorable light compared to the national average

²¹ UDHS, 2000-2001

²² MOH/WFP June 2004

²³ ACF, Feb-March 2005



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Kitgum, 11,000 persons in Pader and less than 10,000 persons in Gulu. This implies that within a radius of 4.0 km around the camp, most of the IDPs would be able to access sufficient land to meet about 50 percent of the minimum RDA from own production and market purchase.

With a 50 percent ration²⁴ to meet the food access gap (net food gap), total food intake from all sources will be sufficient to cover minimum energy requirements. A remaining aggravating factor then would be the crude mortality rate that is above the cut-off rate of 1 death/10,000 people /day. Invoking the 'decision framework for implementation of selective feeding programmes', the current GAM rates (1.9 percent in Lira, 4.5 percent in Gulu, 7.7 percent in Pader and 11.8 percent in Kitgum) imply the need, in addition to General Food Distribution, to strengthen targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes for mildly to moderately malnourished children under five years, clinically malnourished individuals over five years of age and expectant and nursing mothers who are nutritionally vulnerable for medical or social reasons, especially in Pader district. In Kitgum, blanket Supplementary Feeding for all children under 3 years, expectant mothers from the third month of pregnancy, nursing mothers up to six months after giving birth, adults showing signs of malnutrition and the elderly and sick people should be targeted. In all cases Therapeutic Feeding Programmes for severely malnourished children should be continued. Nutritional data from Gulu and Lira do not suggest that the above supplementary activities are absolutely necessary.

Additional food aid resources are provided to the IDPs through Food For Education and Food For Asset activities. For an average family of six, at least two children are of school going age. A normal school feeding ration provides about 1200 Kcal per student per day, which is equivalent to about 50 percent of RDA per day. However, school children only go to school for about 190 days per year. This provides 456,000 Kcal, which is about 10 percent of the annual requirements for a family of six. Taking the GFD into consideration, it implies that an average IDP family will receive about 60 percent of RDA through GFD and school feeding.

Implementation of the Maternal Child Health and Nutrition activities is expected to begin in January 2006, slowly phased-in by health center. Following discussions within the Country Office, it was agreed that implementation of the reduction in rations to 50 percent of RDA will be best implemented in December 2005, following the onset of the anticipated second rains harvest that begins in October 2005.

Increasing access to land due to the on-going decongestion of the camps provides an opportunity for additional investment in agriculture. This opportunity should be seized given its possible impetus in speeding up the process of recovery. In addition, the increasing need for cash provides an avenue through which alternative and sustainable income generating activities that are not degrading to the natural resource base can be explored and encouraged.

No recommendations are made vis-à-vis the water and sanitation sector given the presence of specialized agencies that are mandated to deal with this sector. The study, however, recognizes that there are shortcomings that need to be addressed.

²⁴ This implies a reduction from 74 percent to 50 percent of RDA in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader but an increase to 50 percent of RDA for camps that were hitherto receiving only 25 percent of RDA in Lira.



List of Participants

Gulu District:

Name	Organization
1. Nyeko Lukwayi	Gulu District Local Government
2. Lukayi George	Gulu District Local Government
3. J.B.O. Olum	Gulu District Local Government
4. Godfrey Jomo Oyet	Gulu District Local Government
5. Wilson Ocira	Gulu District Local Government
6. Odoch David	Church of Uganda
7. Stephen Rogers Openy	CARITAS
8. Cosmas Ojara Oceng	CARITAS
9. Ken Lukwiya	World Vision
10. Robert Bongomin	World Vision
11. Pamela Atim	ACF
12. Monica Atube	CRS
13. Richard Kolo	Hunger Alert
14. Concy Lanyero	WFP Volunteer
15. Flora Ato	WFP Volunteer
16. Norman Mwebaze	Office of the Prime Minister –DDR Kampala
17. Moses Ojota	WFP – Arua
18. Francis Obote	WFP-Gulu
19. Daphine B. Hunter	WFP-ODK
20. Ernest Mutanga	WFP –Uganda (Team Leader)

Lira District

1. Norman Mwebaze	Office of the Prime Minister –DDR Kampala
2. Lawrence Oder	Samaritan's Purse
3. Geoffrey Okello	Samaritan's Purse
4. Susan Adong	Samaritan's Purse
5. Robson Odara	Samaritan's Purse
6. Robert Okwir	NRC-Pader
7. Rebecca Alwedo	WFP-Volunteer
8. Roselyn Akello	WFP – Volunteer
9. Bernadette Awor	WFP- Volunteer
10. Tom Richard Okori	WFP-Volunteer
11. Joy Oyado	WFP – Voulnteer
12. Raymond Ogwal Gobba	WFP- Voulnteer
13. Robson Opio	WFP-Volunteer
14. Ronald Lemo	WFP-Volunteer
15. Sam Akera	WFP-Lira
16. Moses Ojota	WFP-Arua
17. Ernest Mutanga	WFP Uganda (Team Leader)



Pader District:

Name	Organization
1. Owor Thomas	Pader District Local Government
2. Obina Kenneth	Pader District Local Government
3. Odong C.J.	Pader District Local Government
4. Owor Joseph	NRC Lira/Pader
5. Okwir Robert	NRC Lira/Pader
6. Gobba Raymond Ogwal	WFP Volunteer
7. Lemo Ronald	WFP Volunteer
8. Anyipo Solome	WFP Volunteer
9. Okori Tom Richard	WFP Volunteer
10. Gobba Enos T	WFP Volunteer
11. Odyer Jimmy	WFP Volunteer
12. Awor Bernadette	WFP Volunteer
13. Mwebaze Norman	Office of the Prime Minister –DDR Kampala
14. Kaija Korpi-Salmela	WFP ODK Bureau
15. Moses Ojota	WFP-Arua
16. Ernest Mutanga	WFP Uganda (Team Leader)
17. Ochaya Andrew	WVI
18. Kisaka John	WVI

Kitgum District:

1. Apenyo Alfred	ICRC
2. Owachgiu	Caritas/CRS
3. Ocaya Hannington	NRC
4. Ekwang Darius	World Vision
5. Ogweng Michael	Kitgum District Local Government
6. Adiyio Grace	Kitgum District Local Government
7. Komakech John	OCHA
8. Odong Mike	WFP-Kitgum
10. Nabiwemba Dorothy	WFP –Kitgum
11. Ongee Walter Latigo	WFP –Kitgum
12. Mwebaze Norman	Office of the Prime Minister –DDR Kampala
13. Ojota Moses	WFP Arua
14. Ernest Mutanga	WFP Uganda (Team Leader)
15. Levine Simon	DfID Consultant
16. Ochola Alice	WFP –Volunteer



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Annex II

GULU IDP CAMP BY CAMP POPULATION

Camp	Number of Households	Estimated Population (Corrected to '10)
1. Acet	4,488	18,520
2. Agung	571	2,050
3. Alero	3,620	12,850
4. Alokum	2,409	9,250
5. Amuru	10,065	37,430
6. Omee I	1,035	3,480
7. Omee II	809	2,440
8. Anaka	6,511	22,450
9. Aparanga	611	2,230
10. Atiak	5,281	19,590
11. Palukere	186	690
12. Awach	3,310	13,220
13. Awer	3,404	14,950
14. Awere	1,121	4,640
15. Dino	805	4,560
16. Odek	732	2,440
17. Awoo	1,569	5,270
18. Bibia	1,590	5,170
19. Bobi	2,727	11,940
20. Coope	2,800	10,980
21. Guruguru	716	2,490
22. Kaladima	412	1,100
23. Keyo	1,225	4,330
24. Koch Goma	3,009	11,330
25. Koch Ongako	2,115	7,120
26. Koro Abili	1,294	5,600
27. Labongogali	1,838	6,460
28. Lacor	1,550	6,190
29. Lalogi	3,232	13,650
30. Lugore	949	3,500
31. Lukodi	482	1,610
32. Olwal	3,153	12,830
33. Olwiyo	527	2,150
34. Opit	5,818	26,210
35. Oroko	346	1,130
36. Pagak	2,350	7,280
37. Paicho	2,521	9,100
38. Palaro	1,076	3,840
39. Palenga	2,432	10,450
40. Pabbo	12,645	53,610
41. Otong	280	1,420
42. Jeng Gari	824	3,310
43. Pawel	764	3,060
44. Parabongo	2,692	11,390
45. Patiku Ajulu	2,247	8,370
46. Purongo	2,031	6,980
47. Tetegu	2,273	10,080
48. Teya Padhola	1,528	5,680
49. Unyama	3,377	12,590
50. Wii Anaka	318	1,160
51. Lolim	124	490
52. Tegot	143	370
53. Wii Anono	368	1,160
54. To be re-verified	720	2,620
Grand Total (Corrected)	119,000	462,850



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Annex II

KITGUM IDP CAMP BY CAMP POPULATION

Camp	Number of Households	Estimated Population (Corrected to '10)
1. Agoro	2,647	11,660
2. Akilok	496	3,210
3. Akwang	3,782	17,020
4. Amida	5,181	26,910
5. Kitgum Matidi	2,681	13,140
6. Lagoro	2,245	10,740
7. Layamo	3,322	16,550
8. Lokung	5,333	19,760
9. Madi Opei	2,690	12,300
10. Mucwini	4,542	23,100
11. Nam Okora	2,735	13,040
12. Omiya Anyima	3,744	18,420
13. Orom	3,687	16,670
14. Oryang	1,106	4,870
15. Padibe East	4,232	17,370
16. Padibe West	4,061	17,880
17. Palabek Gem	3,299	13,200
18. Palabek Kal	5,649	29,380
19. Palabek Ogili	1,461	5,950
20. Paloga	1,621	8,210
21. Potika A	906	4,800
22. Potika B	1,100	5,960
Total (Corrected)	66,520	310,140

PADER IDP CAMP BY CAMP POPULATION

Camp	Number of Households	Estimated Population (Corrected to '10)
1. Acholibur	3,610	16,070
2. Adilang	3,602	14,100
3. Alim	595	2,520
4. Amyel	3,000	12,640
5. Angagura	656	2,660
6. Atanga	5,042	19,470
7. Arum	1,698	6,340
8. Awere	2,028	8,530
9. Corner Kilak	2,660	9,350
10. Geregere	1,619	5,250
11. Kalongo	8,794	40,060
12. Kwon-Kic	1,025	3,470
13. Lagile	1,028	3,190
14. Laguti	923	3,320
15. Lapul	3,304	14,110
16. Latanya	639	2,340
17. Lira Kato	2,000	6,590
18. Lira Palwo	3,863	15,430
19. Lukole	2,706	12,380
20. Mutto	1,613	6,960
21. Odokomit	1,650	6,230
22. Omiapacwa	1,818	7,640
23. Omot	1,414	5,800
24. Pader TC	6,315	17,620
25. Pajule	2,982	13,000
26. Patongo	8,046	36,760
27. Porogali	686	3,110
28. Puranga	3,303	12,400
29. Rackoko	1,593	5,900
30. Wol	1,413	6,300
Total (Corrected)	79,625	319,540



EFSA
GULU, KITGUM, LIRA AND PADER
MARCH-MAY 2005

LIRA IDP CAMP BY CAMP IDP POPULATION

CAMP	Number of HH	Estimated Population
1. Abako	2,402	12,510
2. Abia	1,789	8,540
3. Adwari Corner	1,561	6,630
4. Agweng	6,120	30,530
5. Alanyi	2,725	11,020
6. Aleptong	3,084	13,900
7. Aler	2,916	15,250
8. Aliwang	898	3,690
9. Alooi Corner	2,093	9,720
10. Alooi High	2,730	12,400
11. Alooi Rhino	2,985	14,440
12. Amugu	4,723	20,030
13. Apala	5,091	26,430
14. Aromo	5,407	24,100
15. Ayami	2,022	9,070
16. Bala Stock Farm	3,025	15,580
17. Barr	5,528	28,820
18. Batta	1,870	9,550
19. Obim Rock	2,378	11,530
20. Ogur	4,351	20,080
21. Okwang	1,360	6,220
22. Okwong	783	3,140
23. Olilim	1,274	4,740
24. Omoro	3,104	13,340
25. Orum	2,106	8,750
Total (Corrected)	70,445	330,440

LIRA MUNICIPALITY BENEFICIARIES

LOCATION	Number of HH	Estimated Population
1. Abonyotingere	82	310
2. All Nations	108	860
3. Amballal	743	2,730
4. Anai Church of God	226	800
5. Anai Ober	94	440
6. Boke	42	170
7. Corner Dakatal	120	580
8. Cultural Center	345	1,600
9. Erute Prisons	466	2,110
10. Ireda	309	1,360
11. Lango Koran	61	380
12. Lira P7	804	2,880
13. Lira sub-county	161	820
14. P.A.G	64	620
15. P.C.U	76	430
16. Railway Station	565	2,059
17. Starch Factory	236	1,379
18. Telela	126	860
Total	4,546	20,390