



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

OCTOBER 2006

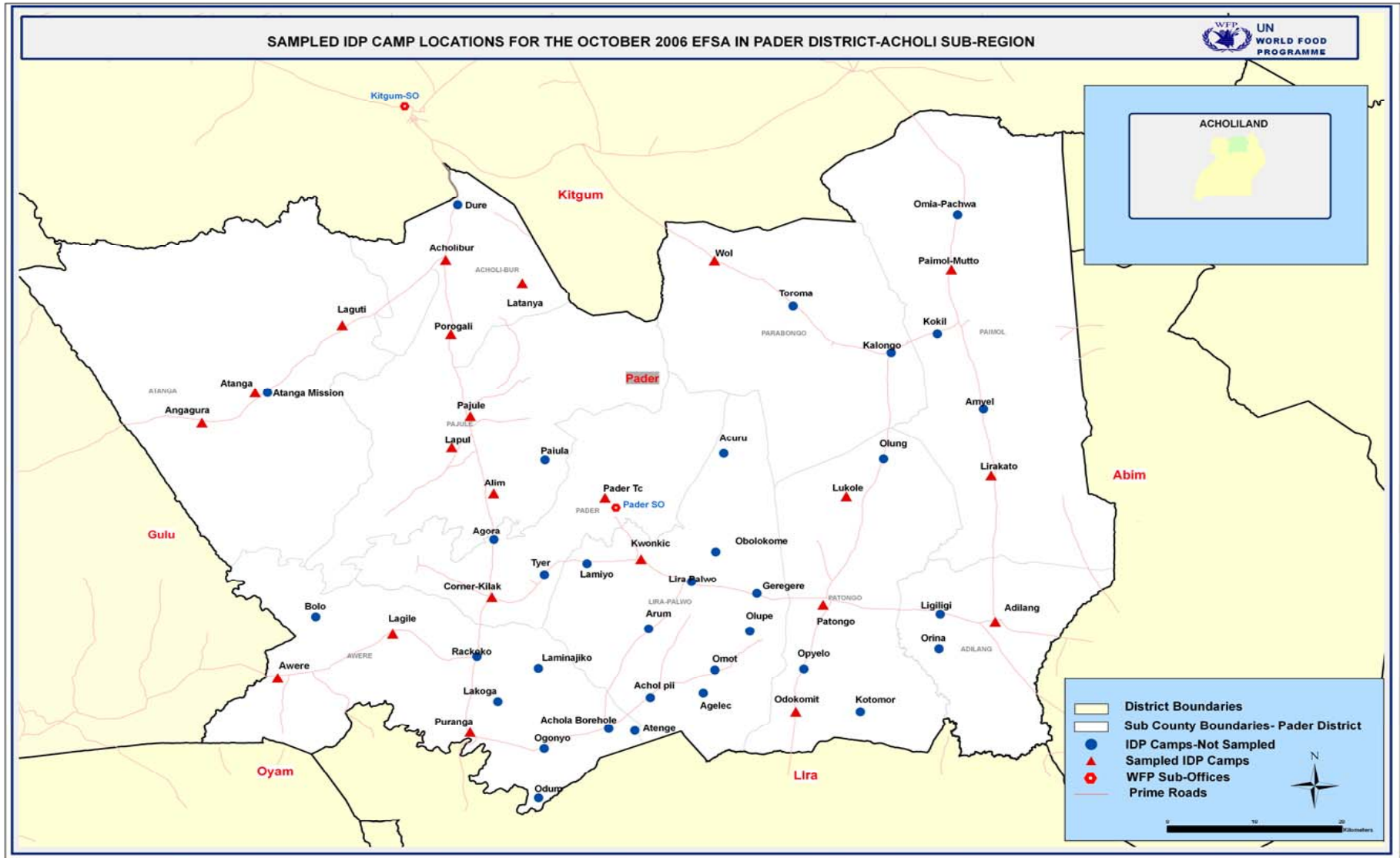


WFP UGANDA IN COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS

**FINAL REPORT
JANUARY 2007**

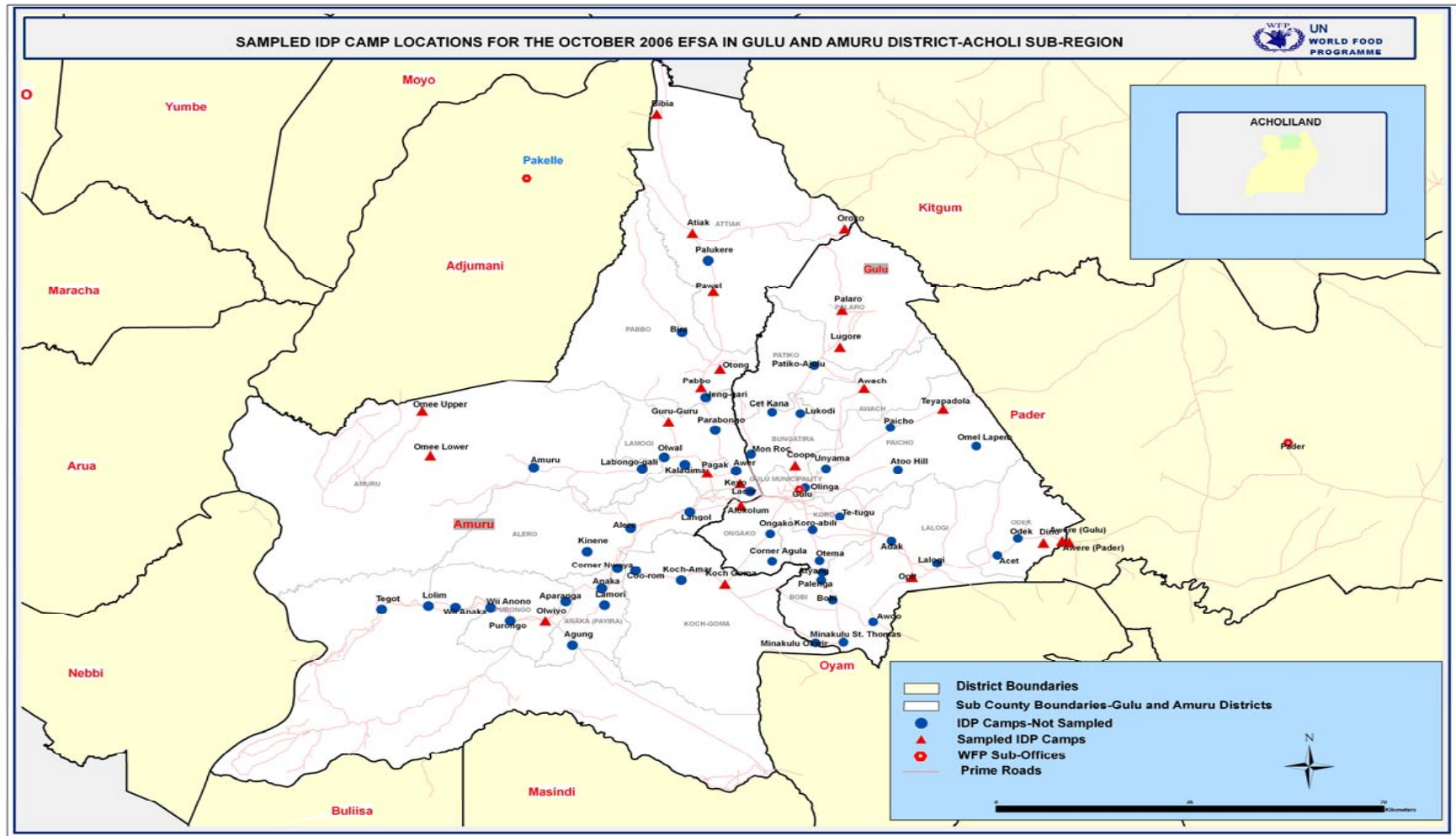


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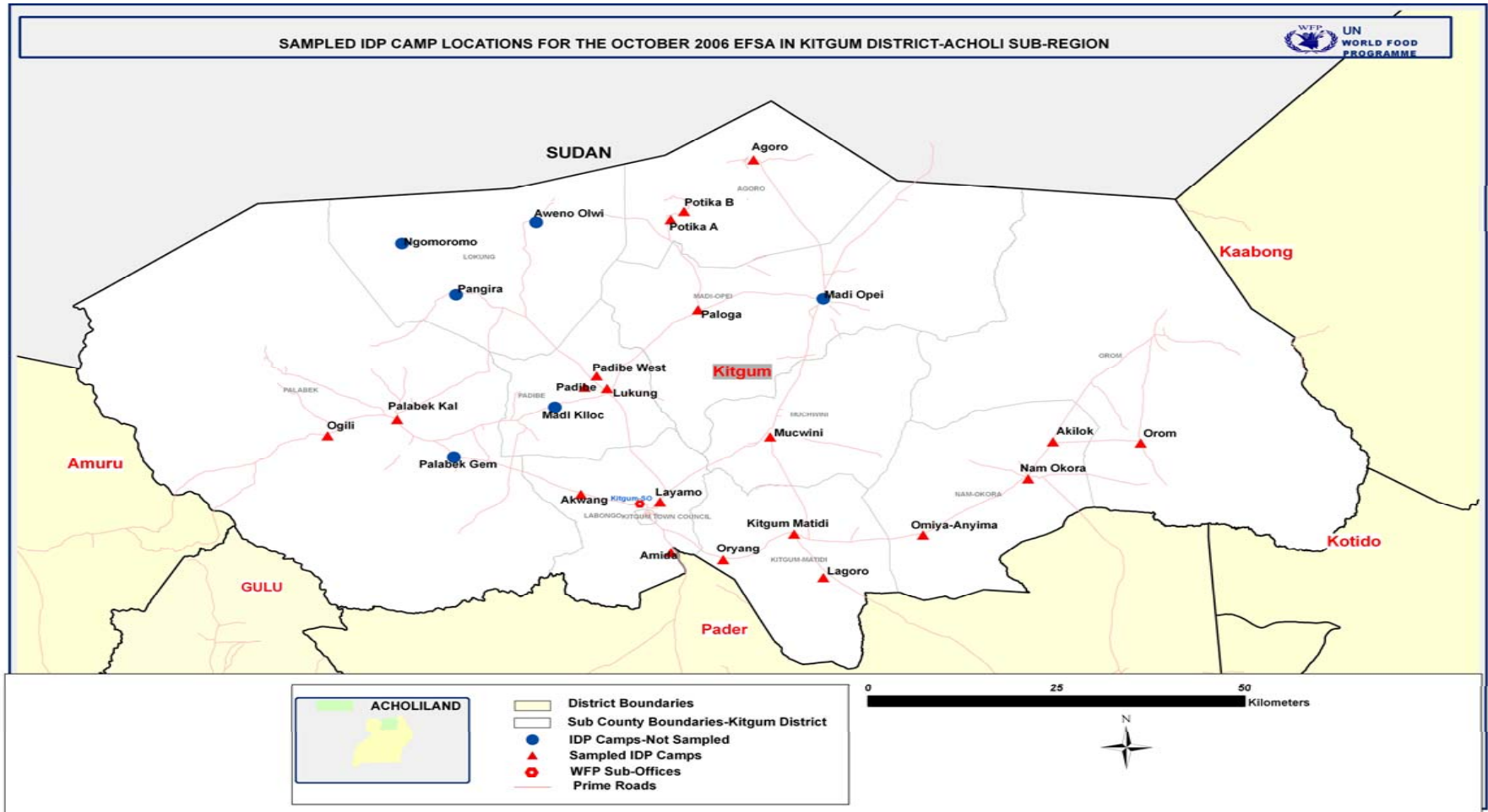


FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT GULU, KITGUM AND PADER DISTRICTS OCTOBER 2006





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WFP Uganda appreciates and acknowledges the support provided during this study. Particular thanks to the IDP households in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader who spared their precious time to respond to the study questionnaire and to our colleagues from FEWSNET, FAO, GOAL, World Vision International, ACDI/VOCA, OCHA (Uganda) and the Food Security Group who provided valuable input in the questionnaire design. Appreciation also goes to our field colleagues: Moses Oryema (Gulu), Kenneth Anzo (Kitgum) and Moses Apungure (Pader) who led the field data collection exercise and ensured that data was entered correctly. Final appreciation to the ODK VAM Unit, especially Messrs. Scott Ronchini and Mark Gordon, for the technical support throughout this study.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

For the last 20 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.

Beginning July 2005, there was a perceived and real feeling that peace and security had fully returned in the Lango sub-region. In August 2005, the Government of Uganda approved a national policy that provided for the procedures for return and resettlement of IDPs. By October 2005, the LRA capacities to attack civilians had become less frequent in Acholi land and had virtually ended in the Lango sub-region. Consequently the GoU developed an action plan for the resettlement of IDPs in Lango, which recognized that with remnants of the LRA still operational in the Acholi sub-region, return in Acholi land would be slower. In February 2006, WFP developed a contingency plan for the return and resettlement of IDPs in the Lango sub-region with 67,000 IDPs returning in Phase I, 106,000 IDPs in Phase II and, 133,000 IDPs in Phase III. The return process is on course with Phase I and II due to be completed within 2006 while Phase III will be completed in 2007.

The GoSS initiated peace negotiations between the GoU and the LRA rekindled the hope that IDPs in Acholi sub-region will now return and resettle. The relative peace that has prevailed since the beginning of the negotiations has led to increased movement of the IDPs, camp decongestion and slow levels of return. Given this situation, it was necessary to establish the potential scale of return and the level of WFP and non-WFP assistance that would be required. Determining the level of WFP assistance was especially important given that food resources under PRRO 10121. 1 will be exhausted by June 2007 with the period July 2007 and March 2008 remaining un-resourced.

To this effect, a food security assessment was undertaken in October 2006 in the Acholi sub-region. The general objectives of the Food Security Assessment were to provide an assessment of the food security situation of the IDPs in the Acholi sub-region within the context of possible return and resettlement. The primary instrument of data collection was the household questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed in a participatory that involved WFP-ODK, UNOCHA, UNFAO, WVI, Goal, FEWSNET, ACDI/VOCA, MAAIF and other members of the Food Security Working Group. The household questionnaire was designed to collect quantitative data in 7 areas: (1) Demographics, (2) Contextual Information, (3) Productive and other Household Assets, (4) Household Income, (5) Household Expenditure, (6) Food Sources and Household Consumption, (7) Assistance and (Perceived) Economic Situation.

The EFSA in the IDP camps sought to characterize the household's level of food security within the camps by district. The sample universe for this study was all the households within the camps stratified by district. A two-stage clustering approach was taken to select the households in the study. The first stage or cluster was the camp. The camps were stratified based on which district they were in and using the WFP list of IDP camps 21 and 24 camps per district were selected by population proportion to size. Ten households per camp were then systematically selected using the complete household lists compiled by WFP. The total sample size by strata was calculated at 220 households per strata (district), which would provide a 95% confidence interval of 7.5 points. Between 11th and 20th October 2006, 680 households were interviewed in the three districts.

Results of the study indicate that about 95 percent of the sampled IDP households living in camps are displaced. About half are displaced within their parishes of origin while the other half are displaced outside parishes of habitual domicile. Of the displaced households, only 42 percent are able to access areas of intended return and/or origin.

Among the displaced households, plans to return to places of origin vary. Nine percent of the households interviewed indicated that they do not plan to return to areas of origin while about 73 percent do not know when they will return. Only 13 percent of the households interviewed indicated that they would return between 2006 and 2008. For 97.2 percent of the households, the major reason preventing return is still insecurity in areas of origin (read the lack of a comprehensive peace agreement). Consequently WFP will need to continue providing relief assistance in the camps. Distribution in return areas can only be undertaken on a case-by-case basis and only after assessments of the areas of return.



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Analysis of household food security based on food diversity and frequency of consumption indicates that approximately 49 percent of interviewed IDPs have poor dietary consumption; 24 percent have borderline consumption; 15 percent have good consumption and; 12 percent have very good consumption. Despite 49.6 percent of the IDP population being referred to as having poor dietary consumption, the current estimated Kcal intake of 2,045 Kcal per person per day is adequate. This implies that own food resources are sufficiently complementing current level of food aid assistance to IDPs in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts.

As the situation of improved security holds and there is increased freedom of movement, the proportion of the displaced population able to access areas of origin will improve and so will the access to land. Consequently the level of own production and the ability to complement food aid will increase. However, the ability to complement food aid is highly compromised by the low level of own production between January and July of every calendar year. If administrative constraints and resource availability permit, it may be worthwhile considering the reduction of rations during the time of plenty (August to December) and increasing it during the period of low availability (January to July).

Given the very little difference between the consumption groups, except the one with very good consumption, and given almost similar dependence on food aid for all groups (between 30 –40 percent), socio-economic targeting is not cost effective. The absence of any simple key set of indicators for the identification of beneficiaries implies that the administrative costs of implementation are high and will result in delays in delivery of assistance. Consequently, WFP will need to continue with general targeting of the beneficiary population.

As the security situation improves and prospects for return are enhanced, it is crucial that activities that support recovery are improved. Access to credit from NGOs and charities needs to increase from the current 0.9 percent coverage; coverage for seeds and tools needs to improve from the current level of 40.7 percent, coverage of oxen/ox ploughs needs to improve from the current level of 0.4 percent and; coverage of household items will also need to improve from the current level of 42.6 percent.

As general food distribution is phased down, conditional food transfers like food for education and food for health take on extra prominence given that they act as safety nets. Food for Education will provide an equal benefit for all the food consumption categories given that the average number of kids attending primary school per category does not differ significantly. In the case of Food for Health, there is a progressive increase in the average number of children under six years from 1.6 among the poor consumption groups to 1.8 among the very good consumption group. Overall the two programmes need to be considered as part of overall food security strategy and as programmes that support the recovery process given that they are hinged on improvement in service provision.

On average there is no significant difference in the average number of adults per family, which ranges from 1.8 adults among the poor consumption groups to 2.0 adults in the very good consumption groups. This implies that implementation of Food For Work activities will not edge out the poor on grounds of lack of labour. However, the activity will require well-defined eligibility criteria in order to limit the inclusion errors. With on-going support to Extremely Vulnerable Individuals also being implemented at the same time, the level of exclusion is greatly minimized.



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CSB	Corn-Soy Blend
EFNA	Emergency Food Needs Assessment
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
FEWSNET	USAID-Famine Early Warning System's Network
GoSS	Government of Southern Sudan
GoU	Government of Uganda
HEA	Household Economy Assessment
IDPs	Internally Displaced Person(s)
Kcal	Kilo Calories
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODK	Operation's Division Kampala (WFP Regional Bureau in Kampala)
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
RDA	Recommended Daily Allowance
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
UGX	Uganda Shillings
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WFP	World Food Programme
WVI	World Vision International



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

For the last 20 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.

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.

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 EFNA¹ 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 2004². 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.

Between March and May 2005 another EFSA assessment was undertaken in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira districts respectively. 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. The assessment established that the well being of the IDPs had generally improved and recommended that general food distribution be reduced from 74 to 50 percent of RDA effective June 2005. However agreement to reduce food rations was only reached in December 2005 and implemented in January 2006.

Beginning July 2005, there was a perceived and real feeling that peace and security had fully returned in the Lango sub-region. In August 2005, the Government of Uganda approved a national policy that provided for the procedures for return and resettlement of IDPs. By October 2005, the LRA capacities to attack civilians had become less frequent in Acholi

¹ The methodology is still employed in situations when a rapid assessment needs to be carried out.

² Food aid needs in Lira were determined by an inter agency assessment mission conducted in February/March 2004.



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land and had virtually ended in the Lango sub-region. Consequently the GoU developed an action plan for the resettlement of IDPs in Lango, which recognized that with remnants of the LRA still operational in the Acholi sub-region, return in Acholi land would be slower. In February 2006, WFP developed a contingency plan for the return and resettlement of IDPs in the Lango sub-region with 67,000 IDPs returning in Phase I, 106,000 IDPs in Phase II and, 133,000 IDPs in Phase III. The return process is on course with Phase I and II due to be completed within 2006 while Phase III will be completed in 2007.

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1.2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY:

1.2.1 Study Objectives:

The general objectives of the Food Security Assessment were to provide an assessment of the food security situation of the IDPs in the Acholi sub-region within the context of possible return and resettlement. The specific objectives were:

- Provide information on the potential return plans of the IDPs;
- Establish whether IDPs intend to return to areas of habitual origin or through intermediary locations;
- Establish current food security status;
- Determine the level of food aid assistance required.

1.2.2 Survey Instruments:

The primary instrument of data collection was the household questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed in a participatory that involved WFP-ODK, UNOCHA, UNFAO, WVI, Goal, FEWSNET, ACDI/VOCA, MAAIF and other members of the Food Security Working Group. The household questionnaire was designed to collect quantitative data in 7 areas: (1) Demographics, (2) Contextual Information, (3) Productive and other Household Assets, (4) Household Income, (5) Household Expenditure, (6) Food Sources and Household Consumption, (7) Assistance and (Perceived) Economic Situation. The questionnaire was not translated into local language given that proficiency in English and the Local language was one of the criteria for selection of enumerators.

1.2.3 Survey Sites and Sampling Procedure:

1.2.3.1 Sample Methodology

The Uganda EFSA in the IDP camps sought to characterize the household's level of food security within the camps by district. The sample universe for this study was all the households within the camps stratified by district. A two-stage clustering approach was taken to select the households in the study. The first stage or cluster was the camp. The camps were stratified based on which district they were in and using the WFP list of IDP camps 21 and 24 camps per district were selected by population proportion to size. Ten households per camp were then systematically selected using the complete household lists compiled by WFP. The total sample size by strata was calculated at 220 households per strata which would provide a 95% confidence interval of 7.5 points.

1.2.3.2 Data Collection:

Consent was first sought before the interviews were conducted. Participation was voluntary and no compensation of any form was given. No names, neither of the head nor family members, were recorded. Three supervisors selected from members of staff in the respective districts were centrally trained in questionnaire administration. In turn, each supervisor trained a 4 teams composed of a supervisor and 3-4 enumerators. Additional training and supervision was provided the CO VAM officer *in situ*. Data for the assessment was collected between 13th and 21st October 2006.

1.2.4 Data Entry and Statistical Analysis:



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About 8 data entry clerks locally recruited and trained did data entry at district level. Data was entered on an Access database developed by WFP. Statistical analysis was jointly done by VAM CO and ODK. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and all other analysis were done using SPSS.

1.2.5 Study Limitations

The EFSA, like any field study, is subject to limitations. While rigorous standards were applied, the following must be acknowledged:

1.2.5.1 Threat to external validity: Limitations in the ability to generalize the results from the sample to the general population must be acknowledged. The data were collected to be representative for the IDP households in each of the three districts. Neither the surrounding areas outside the camps were included in the study nor were households hosting IDPs outside of the official camps. Data collection was conducted towards the end of the lean period and consequently the overall food security situation at the time of the survey can therefore be considered as below the typical level.

1.2.5.2 Threat to internal validity: Inaccurate recall and quantitative estimates may affect the validity of the results. In some cases social desirability, lack of freedom of speech and expectations may have affected the responses and set patterns, especially given that the IDPs have been the object of many program oriented assessments (e.g. food aid) and responses. However, the anonymous character of the survey and the training provided to the enumerators contributed to mitigate this bias.

1.3 DEMOGRAPHY OF THE RESPONDENTS:

Of the 680 households interviewed 81 percent were male-headed households while 19 percent were female-headed. Kitgum district had the highest number of male-headed households (about 83 percent) while Gulu and Kitgum had the highest number of female-headed households (about 20 percent). The mean household size among the interviewed households was 6.4 with the average age of the head of household estimated at about 41.9 years. Recoding for the age of head of households indicates that about 0.6 percent of the head's of household were between 16-18 years, about 72 percent were aged between 19-49 years, about 17 percent were aged between 50-60 years and; about 10 percent were aged were above 61 years of age. Old-age head of households were proportionately higher in Gulu with about 12 percent. About 16 percent of the heads of households were chronically ill while 18 percent had some else in the family with some kind of chronic illness.

Mean dependency ratio among the interviewed households was established at about 2.5. The mean dependency ratio was relatively higher in Pader and Gulu at 2.9 and 2.6 respectively. Families in the three locations are relatively young with 59.6 percent of the household under 15 years of age. The percentage is relatively higher in Pader at Kitgum with 63.3 percent and 60.1 percent of the households under 15 years in the two districts respectively.

About 36.5 percent of the households live in polygamous families. About 58 percent of the interviewed head's of households are married; about 21 percent are cohabiting and about 17 percent are widowed. 2.8 percent of the head's of households have never married, 1.6 percent are divorced and, 0.9 percent are living apart. The proportion of cohabiting heads of households is disproportionately higher in Gulu (about 37 percent) while Kitgum has a higher number of heads of household that never married (about 6 percent). Pader has a relatively higher number of married heads of household (about 72 percent).

73 percent of the heads of households interviewed can read and write. This proportion is higher in Kitgum (about 78 percent) and lower in Gulu (about 64 percent). Close to 77.5 percent of the heads of household have had some formal education. This implies that about 4.5 percent of the heads of households have had some education but cannot read or write. This figure is relatively higher in Gulu (about 10.4 percent) and lower than average in Pader (3.3 percent). In Kitgum, the proportion of the heads of households that have not gone to school is equal to the proportion of the heads of households that cannot read or write.

Close to 85 percent of the interviewed households had a child in primary school compared to 18 percent who had a child in secondary school. On average, each household had 2.4 children in primary school and about 1.5 in secondary school.

2.0 SURVEY RESULTS

2.1 CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION:

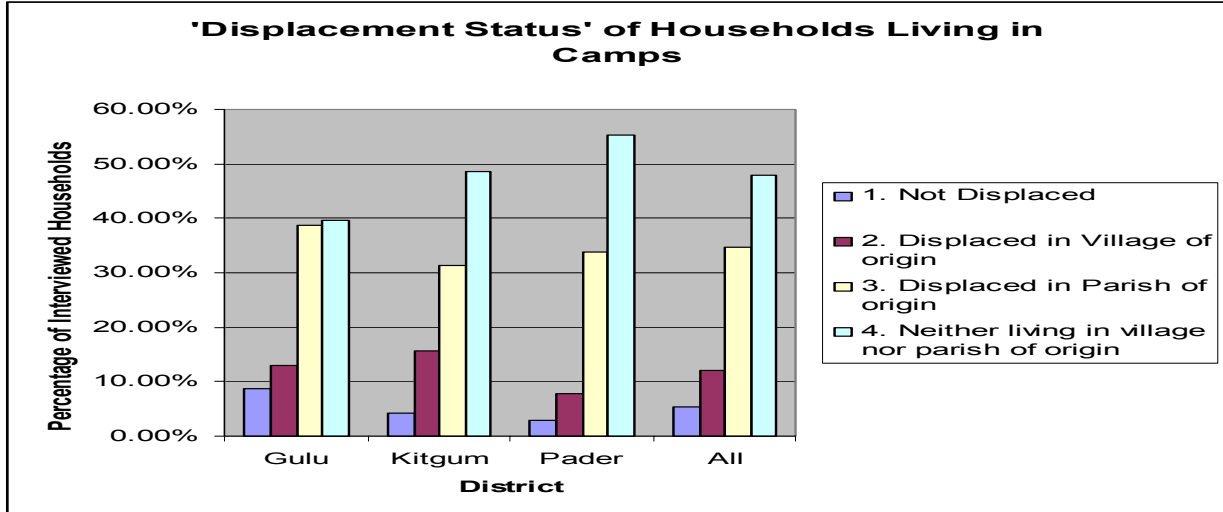
2.1.1 Nature of Displacement:



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Of the 680 sampled IDP households living in camps in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader, about 95 percent (644 households) are living in camps because they are displaced. About 48 percent of the households living in camps neither reside in the parish nor village of origin; 35 percent are currently living in their parish of origin and 12 percent are currently living in the village of origin. There are variations among the different districts as indicated in the chart below:

Chart 1:



There are comparatively more non-displaced households living in camps in Gulu (about 9 percent) and comparatively more households in camps living outside their villages and parishes of origin in Pader (55 percent). About 52 percent of the households living in camps in Gulu are either living in their parish and or village of origin as compared to 47 percent in Kitgum and 42 percent in Pader.

2.1.2 Access to intended areas of return/origin:

Of the 644 households displaced, about 42 percent (270 households) are able to access the areas of intended return and/or origin. Comparatively more households in Kitgum (49.3 percent) are able to access their areas of intended return as compared to Gulu (43 percent) and Pader (33.9 percent) as shown in the table below:

Table 1: Proportion of the displaced population that is able to access areas of origin or areas of return

District	Number of HH Displaced	Number of HH able to access areas of origin/return	Number of HH accessing areas of return as percentage of displaced?
Gulu	210	92	43.0%
Kitgum	201	99	49.3%
Pader	233	79	33.9%
Total	644	270	42.0%

Of the 644 IDP households displaced, only about 25 percent are able to cultivate in their areas of return/origin, 16 percent are able to exploit natural resources in areas of origin/return, 10.9 percent are opening land, 8.9 percent go there to hunt and gather, about 4 percent only occasionally visit and another 4 percent are building shelter. There are differences among the districts as indicated in the table below:

Table 2: showing number of households undertaking particular activities in areas of return (also expressed as percentage of displaced households)

Characteristics	Gulu (n= 210)		Kitgum (n = 201)		Pader (n = 233)		Total IDP (n= 644)	
	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age
1. Opening land	24	11.4%	21	10.4%	25	10.7%	70	10.9%
2. Cultivating (Planting, Weeding etc)	53	25.2%	63	31.3%	48	20.6%	164	25.5%
3. Building Shelter	10	4.8%	8	4.0%	7	3.0%	25	3.9%
4. Hunting/Gathering	21	10.0%	18	9.0%	18	7.7%	57	8.9%
5. Accessing Natural Resource Products	26	12.4%	41	20.4%	37	15.9%	104	16.1%



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Products								
6. Nothing (just Visiting)	19	9.0%	6	3.0%	3	1.3%	28	4.3%

As the table shows, more displaced households in Kitgum are able to cultivate and/or access natural resource products in areas of return and/or origin in comparison to Gulu and Pader and an almost similar percentage in the three districts are opening land. A slightly larger percentage in Gulu is hunting/gathering in the areas of origin or just visiting.

2.1.3 Reasons preventing return:

The households living in camps because they have been displaced from their areas of habitual domicile were asked the three main reasons why they had not returned. 21 possible options were provided but not read out to the interviewee and answers analysed using multiple response. The results show that the major reasons preventing return are insecurity in place of origin, protection and safety in camps, access to food aid in camps, central/local government directives and lack of shelter in place of return. There are differences among different districts as indicated in the table below:

Table 3: Analysis of Reasons Preventing Return

Reasons Preventing Return	Gulu (n= 211)		Kitgum (n = 201)		Pader (n = 233)		Total IDP (n= 645)	
	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age
1. Insecurity in place of origin	202	95.7%	197	98%	228	97.9%	627	97.2%
2. Protection/Safety in camps	81	38.4%	106	52.7%	91	39.1%	278	43.1%
3. Access to food aid in camps	42	19.9%	93	46.3%	55	23.6%	190	29.5%
4. Central/Local Government Directives	75	35.5%	32	15.9%	64	27.5%	171	26.5%
5. Lack of shelter in place of return	29	13.7%	26	12.9%	44	18.9%	99	15.3%
6. Poor road network in place of return	22	10.4%	7	3.5%	17	7.3%	46	7.1%
7. Children in school in camps	12	5.7%	23	11.4%	12	5.2%	47	7.3%
8. Housing/Shelter facilities in camps	18	8.5%	14	7%	24	10.3%	56	8.7%
9. Lack of Water in areas of return	10	4.7%	20	10%	16	6.9%	46	7.1%

On average about 30 percent of the respondents did indicate that the provision of food aid in camp has prevented return. However disproportionately more households in Kitgum (46 percent) indicated that provision of food aid in camps was preventing return. Other reasons not listed above include the presence of mines in areas of return (3.9 percent). This seems to be a critical issue especially in Gulu where it was reported by about 5 percent of the respondents. Although land conflicts were thought of as a potential reason that will prevent return, less than 1 percent of the respondents in the three districts said they would. As confirmation that land conflicts will not prevent return, only 1.2 percent of the respondents did indicate that lack of land in area of habitual domicile will prevent return.

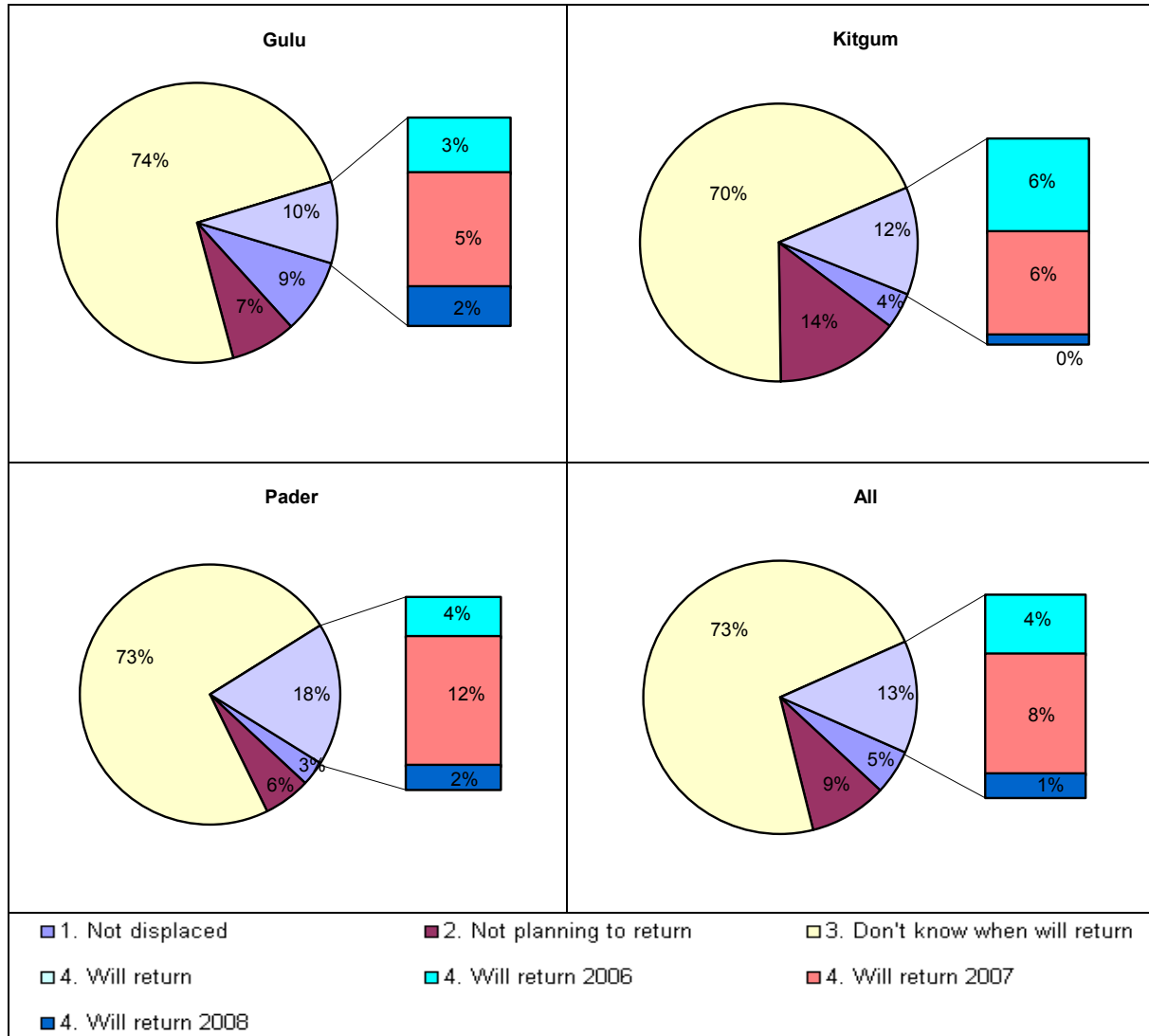
2.1.4 Future return scenario:

644 Households (95 percent of sample) are displaced and are therefore expected to return to their places of origin. However plans of return vary. 61 households (about 9.5 percent of displaced households or 9 percent of sample) indicated that they do not plan to return and 491 households (about 76 percent of displaced households or 72 percent of sample) do not know when they will return. Only 92 households (14 percent of displaced families or 13.5 percent of sample) indicated concrete plans for return. Return plans vary per district as indicated the charts below:



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Chart 2: Return Plans of Interviewed IDP Households



583 IDPs (91 percent of displaced households) hope to return one day. Of those hoping to return one day, 515 households (about to 88 percent of those hoping to return) expect to move with the entire household. Only 68 households (about 12 percent of those hoping to return) will move the households in phases. For the 68 households moving in phases, some household members will remain while others return as indicated in the table below:

Table 4: Analysis of potential split of households during return

Household member who will remain as others return	Number of households responding in the affirmative	As percentage of total households interviewed
1. Head of household remains	11	1.6%
2. Spouse remains	16	2.4%
3. At least a male child <12 years remains	54	7.9%
4. At least a male between 12 and 49 years	37	5.4%
5. Other male adult remains	3	0.4%
6. At least a female child < 12 years remains	51	7.5%
7. At least a female between 12 and 49 years	31	4.6%
8. Other female adult remains	4	0.6%



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2.1.5 Patterns of return:

Of the 583 households that hope to return one day, 501 households (approximately 86 percent or 74 percent of sampled households) plan to go straight back to the village of origin while 14 percent (12 percent of sampled households) plan to stop on their way back to place of origin. About 9 percent of the sampled households will move to the parish centre of the parish of origin, about 3 percent will move to another village in the parish of origin and 1 percent will move to other unspecified locations. About half (50 percent) who will not go straight back home will stay in the intermediary location for less than 12 months, one third will stay for at least a year and just under 20 percent will stay in the intermediary location for more than one year. There are variations among districts as indicated in the table below: This information can be summarised as follows:

Table 5: Patterns of return

Period of Return	Gulu (n= 230)		Kitgum (n = 210)		Pader (n = 240)		Total IDP (n= 680)	
	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age
1. Not displaced	20	8.7%	9	4.3%	7	2.9%	36	5.3%
2. Not planning to return	17	7.4%	30	14.3%	14	5.8%	61	9.0%
3. Will Return through intermediary location	5	2.2%	45	21.4%	32	13.3%	82	12.0%
4. Will return home straight	188	81.7%	126	60.0%	187	77.9%	501	73.7%
Total	230	100%	210	100%	240	100%	680	100%

2.1.6 Major Livelihood activities once returned:

For over 95 percent of the returning households, the major livelihood activity on return will be agriculture. Other major livelihood activities will be unskilled wage labour and trading. In Kitgum and Pader, between 55 to 60 percent of the returning IDPs will do unskilled wage labour and 44 to 46 percent will trader. In Gulu more returning IDPs (52 percent) will trade while about 42percent will engage in unskilled labour. Between 4 –15 percent of returning households will be engaged in artisan skilled labour. Very few of the returning IDPs will be teachers, medical workers or employees of other government departments and/or International Organizations.

2.2 HOUSEHOLD AND PRODUCTIVE ASSETS:

2.2.1 Access and ownership of agricultural land:

About 87 percent of the households living in camps have access to agricultural land. More households in Pader (94.3 percent) have access to agricultural land in comparison to Kitgum (85.2 percent) and Gulu (80.9 percent). The average number of parcels and the proportion of the households accessing them are indicated in the table below:

Table 6: Arable land access by interviewed households

Characteristic	Gulu (n= 230)		Kitgum (n = 210)		Pader (n = 240)		Total IDP (n= 680)	
	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age
1. Don't have access	44	19.1%	31	14.8%	14	5.8%	89	13.1%
2. Have access to land	186	80.9%	179	85.1%	226	94.2%	591	86.9%
OF WHICH								
1. Access to 1 – 2 parcels	130	69.9%	105	58.7%	133	58.8%	368	62.3%
2. Access to 3 – 4 parcels	41	22%	55	30.7%	77	34.1%	173	29.3%
3. Access to 5 and above	15	8.1%	19	10.6%	16	7.1%	50	8.5%
Total	186	100%	179	100%	226	100%	591	100%

The table above shows that close to 80 percent of the households living in IDP camps access between 1 to 4 parcels of land with the bulk (62 percent) accessing 1 –2 parcels of land. Ownership of land varies between districts. The table below is an illustration of the nature of ownership ie whether exclusively owned, rented or borrowed and/or if ownership is mixed.

Table 7: Ownership 'type' for land accessed

Land ownership	Gulu (n=184)		Kitgum (n = 179)		Pader (n = 224)		Total IDP (n= 587)	
	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age
1. Exclusively own	39	21.2%	56	31.3%	27	12.1%	122	20.8%
2. Exclusively Borrowed	75	40.8%	66	36.9%	57	25.4%	198	33.7%
3. Exclusively Rented	42	22.8%	27	15.1%	84	37.5%	153	26.1%
4. Mixed ownership	28	15.2%	30	16.7%	56	25.0%	114	19.4%
Total	184	100%	179	100%	224	100%	587	100%



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On average about 34 percent of the households living in camps exclusively access land through borrowing while about 26 percent exclusively access through renting, about 21 percent exclusively own the land they access and about 19 percent through mixed arrangements. In both Gulu and Kitgum, more people access land through borrowing (41 p and 37 percent respectively) while in Pader, more IDPs access land through renting (38 percent).

2.2.2 Land Use (crop production):

Land use for agricultural production appears to be idiosyncratic. The choice of crop to plant as major or otherwise seems to be household specific. In response to the question: What were the four major crops grown in the first season? The following responses in terms of proportion of respondents: In Gulu, the major crop for most of the households was sweet potato (46 percent) followed by groundnuts (31 percent), Millets (27 percent), Kidney beans (20 percent), Maize (18 percent) and simsim (11 percent). In Kitgum the major crops in descending order were sorghum (44 percent), groundnuts (36 percent), simsim (33 percent), sweet potato (29 percent), millets (17 percent), maize (13 percent) and cowpeas (12 percent). In Pader the major crops were groundnuts (48 percent), sweet potato (39 percent), sorghum (29 percent), simsim (22 percent) and maize (20 percent).

Overall, the most widely grown crop in the first season of 2006 was sweet potatoes, which was grown by about 31 percent of the IDPs. About 29 percent grew groundnuts, 21 percent grew sorghum, 18 percent grew simsim etc. As a first major crop, groundnuts were more widely grown; sweet potatoes were more widely grown as a secondary, tertiary and fourth major crop,

For the second season, the most widely grown crop in the second season was simsim (29 percent of the IDPs) followed by sorghum (25 percent), sweet potato (11 percent), groundnuts (9 percent) and cassava (8 percent). In Gulu, major crops in the second season were simsim (51 percent), sorghum (34 percent), cassava (21 percent), groundnuts (20 percent), millet (17 percent), sweet potato (16 percent) and kidney beans (11 percent). In Kitgum, the major crops for the second season were sorghum (46 percent), simsim (29 percent), sweet potato (22 percent), simsim (11 percent), pigeon peas (10 percent) and cassava (10 percent). In Pader, the major crops for the second season were simsim (56 percent), sorghum (44 percent), sweet potato (16 percent), and groundnuts (11 percent).

2.2.3 Ownership of other assets:

Ownership of other assets is relatively low. On average, only 40 percent own bicycles and only 19 percent own any farm animals. Less than 5 percent of the IDP households own ox-ploughs, carpentry tools, blacksmith tools, sewing machines, pesticide sprayers, motorcycles, mobile phones, mechanics' tools and masonry tools.

2.3 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

2.3.1 Main Income sources among the IDPs

Table 8: Main income sources among interviewed households

Income sources	Crop Sales	Unskilled Wage labour	Use of Natural Resources	Brewing	Petty Trade
Main Income	36.9%	21.8%	16.6%	8.4%	2.4%
2 nd Major	20.0%	23.7%	14.3%	13.8%	5.0%
3 rd Major	9.9%	10.0%	8.7%	7.8%	3.4%
Total	66.8%	55.5%	39.6%	30.0%	10.8%

For 66.8 percent of the IDPs, crop sale is a major source of income as is unskilled labour for 55.5 percent. Other major sources of income include use of natural resource for 39.6 percent of IDPs, brewing (30 percent) and petty trade (10.8 percent). For over 50 percent of IDPs that earn income from crop sales, it is the primal source of income while for those who earn income from unskilled wage labour, the majority (about 43 percent) regard it as the second main income earner. For those who earn income through use of natural resources, the majority (about 42 percent) regard as the primal source. For those earning from brewing and petty trade, the majority (46 percent in both cases) regard the activity as second important. There are differences in the major sources of income per district as indicated in the table below:

Table 9 showing major income sources as a percentage of cases per district:



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	Gulu	Kitgum	Pader
1. Crop sales	65.3%	59.6%	76.3%
2. Unskilled wage labour	64.4%	47.6%	55.4%
3. Use of natural resources	35.1%	45.7%	39.6%
4. Brewing	22.7%	42.3%	27.1%
5. Petty trade	11.6%	8.7%	12.1%
6. Sale of Food Aid	9.8%	12.5%	14.2%
7. Remittance and kinship	1.3%	4.8%	6.3%

On average, using proportional piling to indicate the relative contribution to income, the first major source of income provides about 60 percent of total income, the second major income activity contributes about 25 percent of total income while the third major income activity contributes about 10 percent of total income

2.3.2 Access to credit for Money

Table 10 showing the sources of credit for the interviewed households:

Source of Credit	Gulu (n=230)		Kitgum (n = 210)		Pader (n = 240)		Total IDP (n= 680)	
	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age
1. No access	194	84.3%	144	68.6%	191	79.6%	529	77.8%
2. From Relatives/Friends	27	11.7%	63	30.0%	40	16.7%	130	19.1%
3. From local lender	5	2.2%	2	1.0%	1	0.4%	8	1.2%
4. From Charities/NGOs	2	0.9%	1	0.5%	3	1.3%	6	0.9%
Total	228	99.1%	210	100%	235	98.0%	673	99.0%

On average, about 78 percent of the households in the camps have no access to credit or a place to borrow money. The proportion is higher in Gulu (about 84 percent) and lower in Kitgum (69 percent). The key source of credit, for those that can borrow, is relatives and/or friends. Some also borrow from local lenders. Credit from charities/NGOs is extremely low at less than 1 percent except in Pader.

2.3.3 Access to credit for Food:

About 29.4 percent of the IDPs have purchased food or borrowed money to purchase food in the last six months. The proportion is above average in Kitgum (30.5 percent) and Gulu (29.6 percent). Less than the average proportion in Pader (28.3 percent) have purchased food on credit or borrowed money to do so in the last six months. About 18.5 percent are currently indebted because of credit for food. The proportion is above average in Gulu (23 percent) and Kitgum (19 percent). Only 13.8 percent in Pader are similarly indebted.

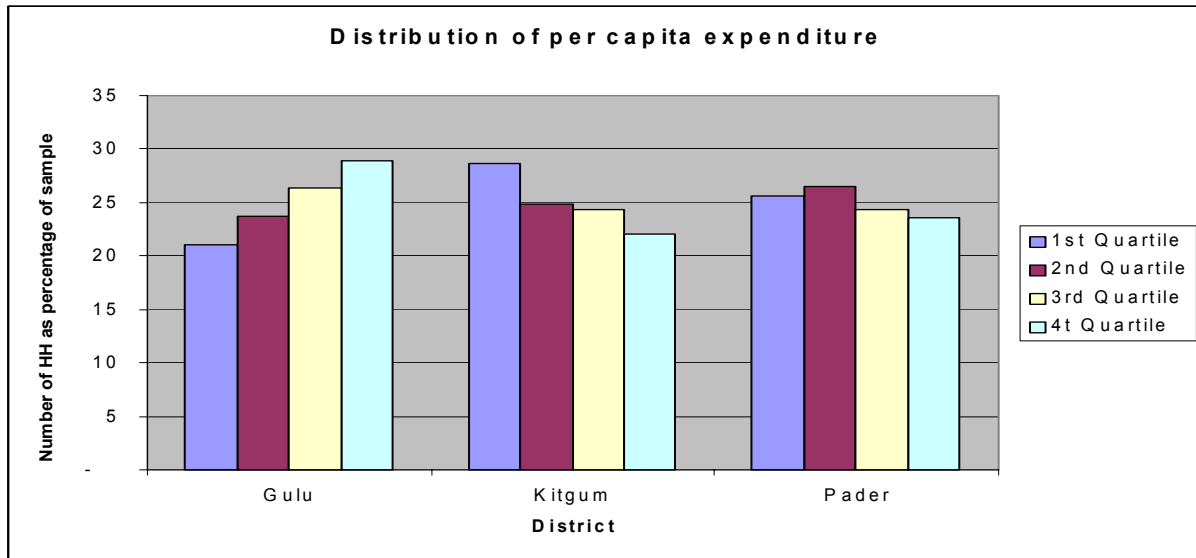
2.4 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE:

Per capita household expenditure was derived from a 30-day recall of expenditure on food and a normalised expenditure 6-months expenditure on non-food items. Quartiles were developed using information from the 680 households. The proportion of households that fell within each quartile was determined for each district with the following results:



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Chart 3:



Note: 1st quartile is 0 - 4,025 UGX/person/month
 2nd Quartile is 4,025.1 to 8,755 UGX/person/month
 3rd Quartile is 8,755.1 to 16,700 UGX/person/month
 4th Quartile is > 16,700 UGX/person/month.

The graph above indicates that distribution of per capita expenditure is more or less even in Pader with more people with higher per capita expenditure in Gulu and more people with less per capita expenditure in Kitgum.

On the average about 33 percent of household expenditure is for food. The proportion is higher in Kitgum at 36.4 percent and lower in Pader at 29.2 percent and near the overall average for Gulu at 33.5 percent. Monthly mean expenditure on food is highest for Maize (about UGX 3,000 per month) followed by beans (UGX 2,500/mth), meat (UGX 2,300/mth), Other cereals- sorghum/millet (UGX 1,900 /mth), maize flour (UG X 1,300/mth), groundnuts (UGX 1,200/mth), Fish (UGX 1,200/mth), vegetable oil (UGX 1,150/mth), roots and tubers (UGX 1,100/mth) and Sugar (UGX 1,100/mth). Under UGX 200 per month is spent on eggs, fresh fruits and milk. Non-food expenditures are also relatively high. Mean expenditure on transport is about UGX 2,100 per month, about UGX 1,700 per month on kerosene, about UGX 1,400 per month on soap, about UGX 800 per month on rent, UGX 600-700 on alcohol and firewood and about UGX 150 per month on water. Mean expenditure on services and other items over the last six months was highest for education (about UGX 20,000) followed by medical expenses (UGX 10,400) and clothing (UGX 10,200). Mean expenditure on celebrations/social events was UGX 4,200 while that on farm equipment was about UGX 3,200. Mean expenditure over the last six months for hiring labour and payment of debts was about UGX 2,200. Mean expenditure on construction and fines was under UGX 1,000 in the last six months.

At about UGX 25,000, Pader had the highest mean expenditure on education while Kitgum, at a mean of UGX 12,100, had the lowest which is just under 50 percent of the expenditure in Pader. At about UGX 11,700, mean expenditure on medical expenses was also higher in Pader. Gulu had the highest mean expenditure on farm equipment at about UGX 4,700 and for celebrations/social events at about UGX 6,500. Kitgum had the highest mean expenditure for clothing (about UGX 11,000) and for hiring labour (at about UGX 2,240).

The main source of the money spent is own generated income. Sale of food aid is a key source of income to buy salt for about 7.2 percent of the IDP populations; to buy paraffin (kerosene) for 5.4 percent of the IDPs; to pay for medical expenses for 2.6 percent of the IDPs; to buy soap for 2.6 percent; to buy fish and other vegetables for 2.1 percent of IDPs; for education, celebrations and purchase of maize flour and vegetable for 1.6 percent of IDPs; to buy sugar for 1.5 percent of IDPs; to pay for water for 1.3 percent of IDPs; to buy meat or maize for 1.2 percent of IDPs and; to buy root crops for 1.0 percent of IDPs. For the rest of the items, food aid as a key source of money is minimal.



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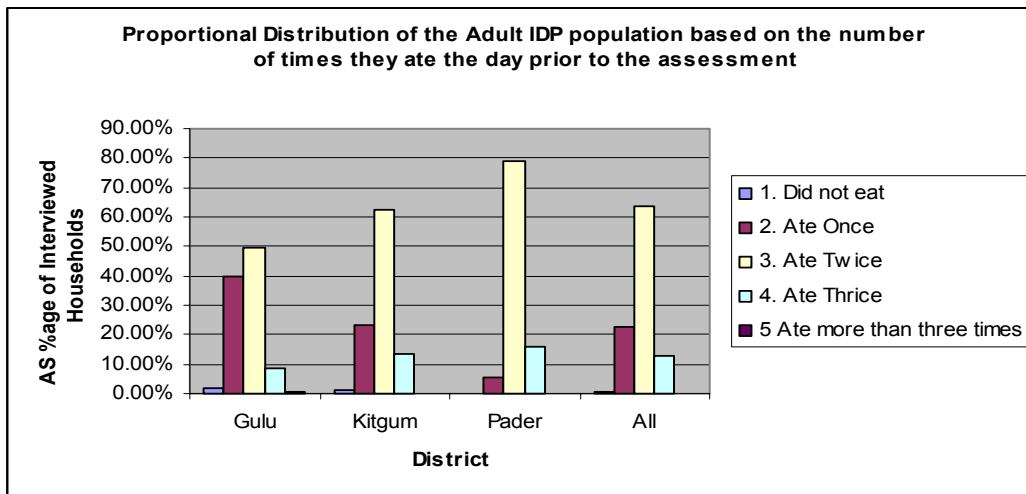
Cash donations and/or remittances are a key source of income for medical and education expenses for about 4.7 percent of the IDPs. Cash donations/remittances are key sources to buy clothing for 4.1 percent of IDPs; for celebrations for 2.8 percent of the IDPs; for procuring beans for 2.6 percent of IDPs; for buying salt for 2.4 percent of IDPs, for buying paraffin for 2.1 percent of IDPs, for buying meat and/or sugar for 1.8 percent of IDPs; for buying soap for 1.6 percent of IDPs; for buying cooking oil for 1.5 percent of IDPs; for procuring farm equipment for 1.3 percent of IDPs; for procuring maize for 1.2 percent of IDPs and; for buying root crops for 1 percent of the IDPs.

Borrowing and/or loans are a keys source of money to spend on medical expenses for about 5.1 percent of the IDPs. The figure is disproportionately larger for Gulu where about 7 percent rely on this source to cover medical expenses. About 2.2 percent rely on this source to pay their debts and between 1 to 1.5 percent to buy food items like maize, sorghum, beans and meat. About 1.2 percent of the IDPs rely on this source to pay for education and social events while 1 percent relies on the source in order to buy kerosene (paraffin)

2.5 FOOD SOURCES AND CONSUMPTION.

2.5.1 Number of meals per person

Chart 4:



On average, about 1 percent of the households with at least one adult (>18 years) did not have anything to eat the day before the interview. The proportion is larger in Gulu and Kitgum. Overall, the majority of the adults ate at least twice or more the day prior to the interview. The proportion is larger in Pader (about 95 percent), followed by Kitgum and Gulu. In Gulu about 40 percent had just one meal prior to the interview.

Approximately 82.1 percent of the respondents had at least one child less than 5 years. In response to the question "How many times did children under 6 years eat yesterday?" none of the households indicated that they had failed to provide a meal for the children. On average, between 5 – 7 percent provided just one meal, between 50 – 60 percent provided two meals and about 30 –40 percent provided three meals. In Gulu however, there is a disproportionately higher number of households (between 10 –15 percent) that were only able to provide just one meal. Pader seems to score better on this with just less than 2 percent of households providing just the one meal.

The estimated number of Households with at least child between 7 –12 years is estimated at about 81 percent. However about 88.8 percent of the households interviewed did not respond to the question.



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2.5.2: Mean frequency of food types eaten in the week.

Table 11: Mean frequency for foods eaten the week before the interview in descending order

Food Type	Average Frequency of Consumption (Number of days per week)			
	Gulu	Kitgum	Pader	Total (All)
1. Vegetable oil	3.6	5.0	4.2	4.2
2. Beans	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.9
3. Maize	3.6	4.3	3.0	3.6
4. Other vegetables	3.0	3.8	2.6	3.1
5. CSB	2.1	3.7	1.0	2.2
6. Other Cereals	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.1
7. Groundnuts/simsim	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.8
8. Roots and Tubers	2.1	1.1	1.7	1.7
9. Sugar	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.0
10. Meat	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
11. Fish	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5

The table above shows that the major foods eaten were vegetable oil, beans, maize, other vegetables and other cereals (sorghum and millet). Other food types are very rarely eaten. Bread is eaten 0.36 times a week, rice 0.27 times, fresh fruits 0.13 times, eggs 0.1 times and Matooke (plantains) 0.06 times.

About 13.5 percent of the interviewed households did not eat any oil in the week before the interview. This figure is disproportionately higher for Gulu (about 25 percent) compared to Kitgum and Pader (7 –8 percent). Modal consumption of vegetable oil was 7 days per week for 30.9 percent of the interviewed households with another 29 percent of the households eating oil 4-5 times a week. Modal consumption is disproportionately higher in Kitgum (47.1 percent) compared to Gulu (29.1 percent) and Pader (18.3 percent).

Only 3.7 percent of the interviewed households did not eat any beans the week before the interview with Gulu recording 4.3 percent compare to Pader (3.8 percent) and Kitgum (2.9 percent). Modal consumption is about 3-4 times a week for about 50.3 percent of the households. Close to 20 percent of the interviewed household did not eat any maize in the week preceding the interview. Modal consumption is 7 days a week for 23.4 percent of the households but this is disproportionately high for Kitgum (39.5 percent of the households) and disproportionately low for Pader (7.5 percent of the households). Another 28 percent of the households ate beans 2-3 times a week and about 21 percent 4-5 times.

About 5 percent of the households did not have any vegetables and about 53 percent ate vegetables 2-3 days per week. Although mean consumption of CSB is high, over 60 percent of the respondents did not eat any CSB in the week preceding the interviews. However, about 24.1 percent of the households did indicate having eaten CSB each day of the week preceding the interviews.

About 37.8 percent of the interviewed households did not eat sorghum/or millet in the week preceding the interviews compared to groundnuts (40.9 percent), Roots and tubers (34.3 percent), meat (59 percent), fish (68 percent) and sugar (72 percent). Disproportionately more households did not eat groundnuts/simsim in Gulu (62 percent) and roots and tubers in Kitgum (51.4 percent).

2.5.3 Food sources

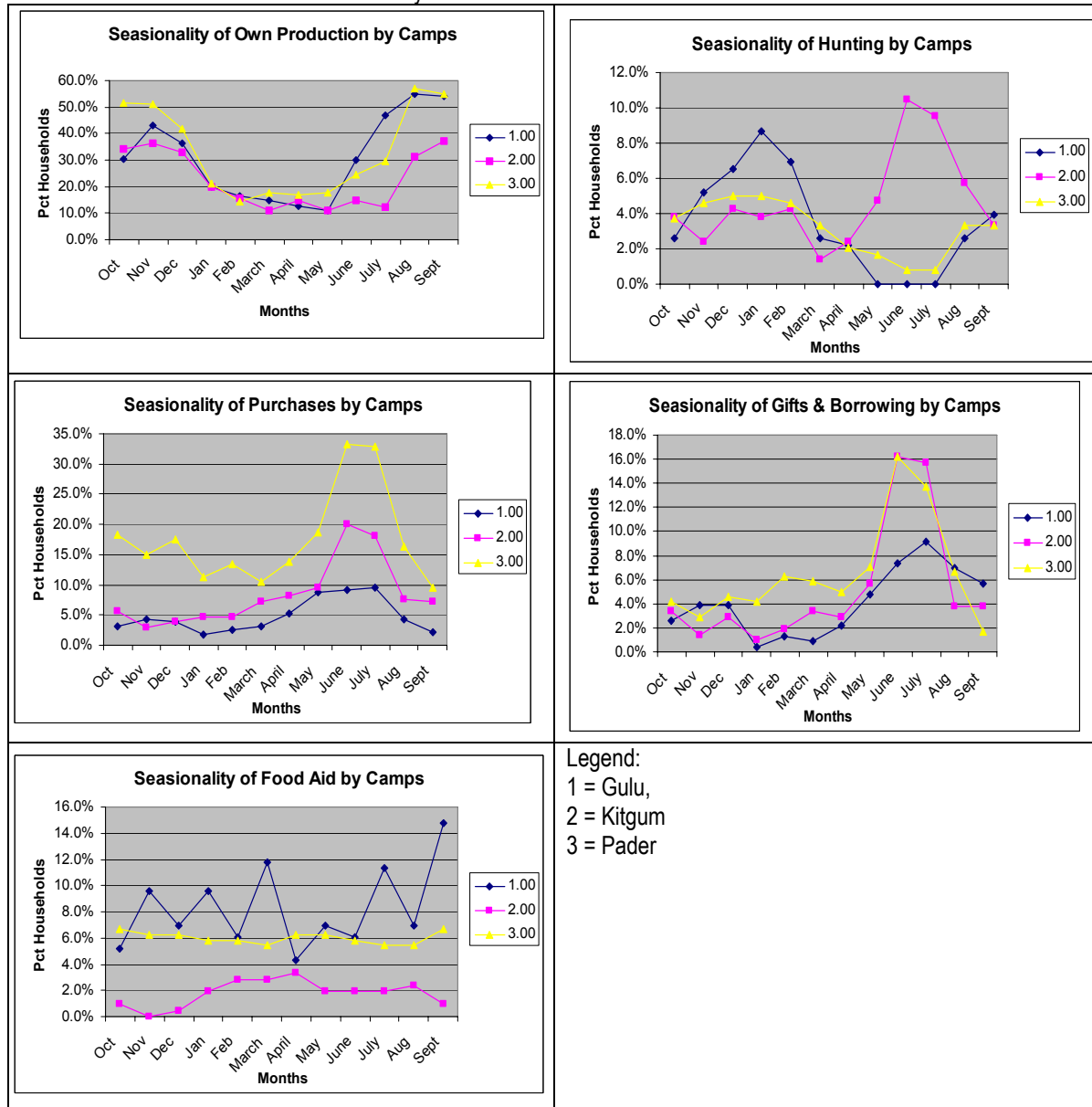
Food aid is one of the two principle sources for beans (77.2 percent of respondents), vegetable oil (70.7) percent, maize (64.5 percent), CSB (36.3 percent) and other cereals (29.7 percent). Own production is one of the two main sources of food for other vegetables (59.7 percent), roots and tubers (40.3 percent) groundnuts/simsim (31.2 percent), beans (18.5 percent), maize (10.9 percent) and meat (4.9 percent). Between 2-3 percent of the respondents indicated that the rice and fish they ate was from own production. Market purchases are one of the two principle sources of food for other vegetables (46.7 percent), beans (35.2 percent), roots and tubers (30.1 percent), groundnuts (27.3 percent), other cereals (16 percent) and rice (12.5 percent). Gifts as a key source of food were mentioned for roots and tubers (3.7 percent of respondents).



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2.5.4 Seasonality of Food Sources

Chart 3: Annual contribution and seasonality of the different food sources.



The graphs above depict a seasonal pattern of the different food sources. Food aid availability is constant for both Kitgum and Pader. There is however no immediate explanation of why fewer households in Pader access food aid and why the seasonality graph for Gulu is so erratic. It is also not clear why the hunting pattern for Kitgum is uncharacteristically different from the other districts between May and September.

From the graphs above, it appears as though the IDPs have a single harvest period that begins in May/June to October/November with peak availability and use in August/September. During this time just over 50 percent of the IDPs in Gulu and Pader are reliant on own production save for Kitgum. The graph also shows that overall, own food production may be lower in Kitgum. Between January and May, very few IDPs are able to rely on own-production for food. About the same time as own production is peaking is about the same time that market purchases increase. This is unusual, as you would expect less market purchases at the time of plenty. Use of the market for food is consistently higher in Pader and lower in Gulu. The seasonality of the gifts and or borrowing almost closely follows that of own production. This may imply that rather than borrowing, some of the IDPs receive gifts.



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2.6 OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND (PERCEIVED) ECONOMIC SITUATION:

2.6.1 Food Aid

About 12 percent of the households interviewed have not received food aid or food gifts in the last six months. This number is higher for Gulu (about 20 percent) and lower for Pader (about 5 percent). Fewer households in Gulu (28.7 percent) have given food to others in need in the last 6 months as compared to 33.3 percent in Kitgum and 42.5 percent in Pader. Of the 599 households that received food aid, about 36 percent (216 households) have sold or exchanged food aid in the last six months.

Table 12: Breakdown of the numbers/proportions of those who exchanged food aid and the services they receive in return:

Received Food aid/gift	Gulu (n=185, 80.4 percent of sample)		Kitgum (n = 185, 88.1 percent of sample)		Pader (n = 229, =, 95.4 percent of sample)		Total IDP (n= 599, 88.1 percent of sample)	
	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age
1. Sold /Exchanged food aid	76	41.1%	50	27%	90	39.3%	216	36.1%
2. Exchanged for non food items	20	10.8%	24	13%	28	12.2%	72	12%
3. Exchanged to get other food	38	20.5%	27	14.6%	38	16.6%	103	17.2%
4. Exchanged to pay medical/education	7	3.8%	12	6.5%	27	11.8%	46	7.7%
5 Exchanged to get cash for other expenses	40	21.6%	26	14.1%	49	21.4%	115	19.2%
6. Exchanged to get other non-specified items	7	3.8%	4	2.2%	7	3.1%	18	3%

The table above shows that proportionately more households did exchange food aid/gift for another service/item in Gulu (41.4 percent) in comparison to Pader (39.3 percent) and Kitgum (27 percent). More households exchanged food aid for cash to cater for other expenses (about 19 percent) and to get other foods (17.2 percent). This appears to be the trend in all the three districts. Disproportionately more households in Pader (11.8 percent) exchanged food aid for medical/educational services as compared to Kitgum (6.5 percent) and Gulu (3.8 percent).

2.6.2 Non-WFP Assistance

Only about 67 percent (455 households) have received any other type of external assistance in (Non WFP) in the last six months.

Table 13: The type of non-WFP assistance received.

	Gulu (n= 230)		Kitgum (n=210)		Pader (n=240)		All (n= 680)	
	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age	# Of HH	%age
Have received Non WFP External Assistance	139	60.4%	145	69.0%	171	71.3%	455	66.9%
OF WHICH								
1. Food products	17	7.4%	14	6.7%	16	6.7%	47	6.9%
2. Money Allowances	3	1.3%	2	1.0%	3	1.35	8	1.2%
3. For Education (fees, books, uniform)	16	7.0%	8	3.8%	26	10.8%	50	7.4%
4. For medical services	9	3.9%	67	31.9%	36	15.0%	112	16.5%
5. Construction material, building	9	3.9%	10	4.8%	15	6.3%	34	5.0%
6. Seeds and Tools	102	44.3%	86	41.0	89	37.1%	277	40.7%
7. Oxen/Ox-ploughs	1	0.4%	1	0.5%	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
8. Household Items	74	32.2%	124	59.0%	92	38.3%	290	42.6%
9. Others (unspecified)	12	5.2%	17	8.1%	39	16.3%	68	10.0%

About 43 percent of the interviewed households living in camps have received household items in the last 6 months. The number is disproportionately higher in Kitgum (at 59 percent) compared to Pader (38.3 percent) and Gulu (32.2 percent). Unlike the other districts, more households in Gulu have received seeds and tools (44.3 percent) compared to those that have received household items while disproportionately more households in Kitgum (32 percent) have received medical services in the last six months. On average, under 10 percent of the interviewed have received any external assistance for education, construction material, other food products, construction material or any money allowances.

2.6.3 Current Economic situation (perceived)

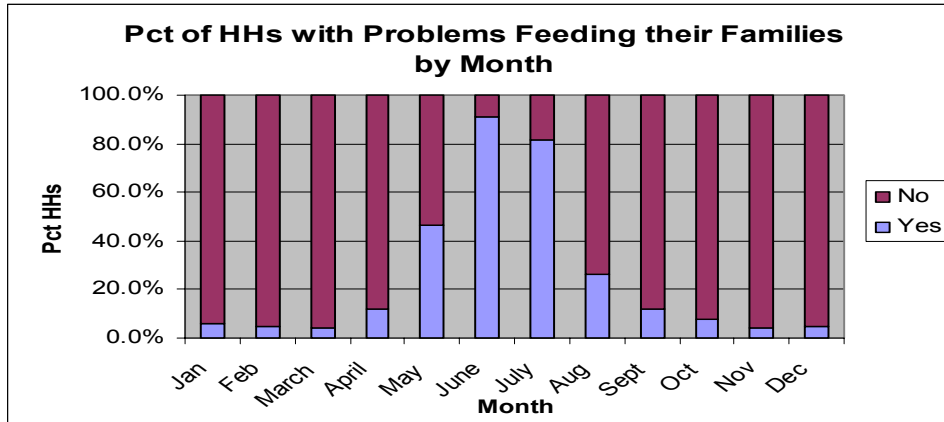
On average 57.4 percent of the interviewed households believe the overall situation is slightly better or much better than it was about 1 year ago. Close to 20 percent think it is the same while about 23 percent think it worse or much worse.



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Optimism is higher in Pader where about 70 percent think the situation has improved while pessimism is highest in Gulu where about 33 percent think that the situation is worse. On average, about 55.3 percent of the households often or mostly have problems satisfying the food needs of the household. The number is comparatively lower in Pader (about 43 percent) and higher in Kitgum (about 66 percent). Just fewer than 60 percent in Gulu claimed the same situation. The failure to satisfy the food needs of the household is seasonal and tends to peak at particular times of the year as shown in the graph below.

Chart 6:





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3.0 HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY:

3.1 FOOD SECURITY PROFILES.

Using PCA techniques, variables of on food diversity and frequency of consumption were analysed simultaneously. The aim of the analysis was to group (cluster) households that share a particular consumption. The PCA was run on the frequency of consumption of the food items in the questionnaire. 12 major clusters (profiles) were identified. The 12 profiles were summarized into four distinct food consumption classes with the following characteristics:

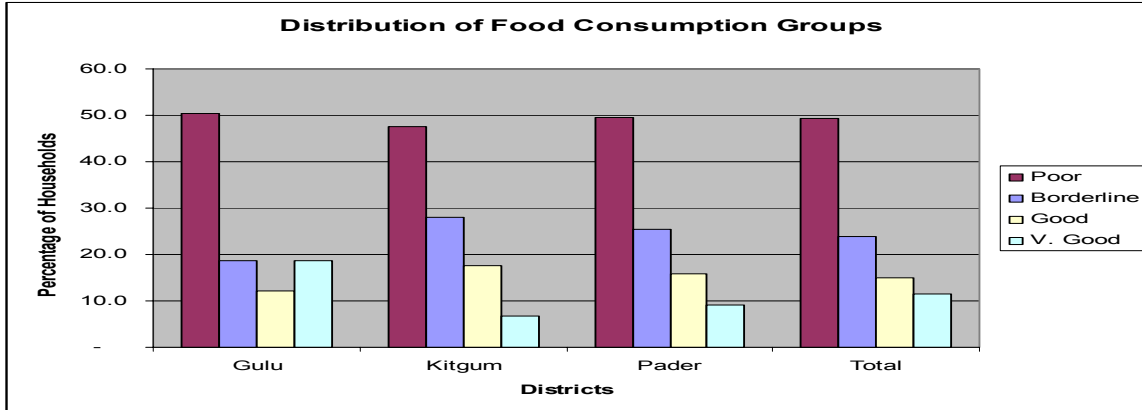
Household Food Consumption class	% Of HH	Diet	Consumption Profiles	
<u>1. Poor consumption class</u>	49.3%	3-4 days of maize, 2-3 days of roots and tubers, 1-2 days of sorghum/millet, 3-4 days of other vegetables, 3-4 days of beans, 3-4 days of vegetable oil, 2 days of g/nut or simsim.	1.	3-4 days of roots and tubers, 2-3 days of maize, 1 day of sorghum/millet, 3-4 days of beans, 3 days of other vegetables, 3-4 days of vegetable oil, 1-2 days of g-nuts/simsim.
			2.	5-6 days of maize, 1 day of either roots or tubers or millet/sorghum, 4-5 days of vegetables, 2-3 days of beans, 3- 4 days of vegetable oil, 1-2 days of g/nuts or simsim.
			3.	4-5 days of sorghum/millet, 1-2 days of maize, 1-2 roots and tubers, 2-3 days of beans, 3-4 days of vegetables, 3-4 days of g/nuts or simsim, 2-3 days of vegetable oil.
<u>2. Borderline consumption class</u>	24%	5-6 days of maize, 1-2 days of sorghum/millet, 1 days of roots and tubers, 4-5 days of beans, 2 days of other vegetables, 5 days of vegetable oil, 1 day of g/nut or simsim. Occasionally a day of fish and sugar.	1	5-6 days of maize, 1 day of either sorghum/millet or roots and tubers, 5-6 days of beans, 1-2 days of vegetables, 5-6 days of vegetable oil. Occasionally a day of g/nuts or simsim.
			2	3-4 days of maize, 2-3 days of sorghum/millet, 1-2 days of root crops, 3-4 days of beans, 2-3 days of vegetables, 1-2 days of g/nuts or simsim, 4-5 days of vegetable oil, 2-3 days of fish.
<u>3. Good Consumption class</u>	15.1%	4-5 days of sorghum/millet, 1-2 days of maize, 1 day of roots and tubers, 4-5 days of beans, 3 days of other vegetables, 5-6 days of vegetable oil, 1 day of simsim or groundnuts. Occasionally a day of fruit, sugar and meat.	1	5-6 days of sorghum/millet, 1-2 days of root crops, 1 day of maize, 4-5 days of beans, 3-4 days of vegetables, 1 day of g/nuts, 6 days of vegetable oil.
			2	3-4 days of maize, 2 days of sorghum/millet, 1-2 days of root crops, 1-2 days of bread, 1 day of Matooke, 2-3 days of beans, 2-3 days of vegetables, 1-2 days of g/nuts, 2-3 fruits, 1-2 days meat/fish, 4-5 days of vegetable oil, 2 days of sugar.
<u>4. Very Good Consumption</u>	11.6%	4-5 days of maize, 1-2 days of bread, 1-2 days of sorghum/millet, 1-2 days of roots and tubers, 1-2 days of rice, 4 days of beans, 2-3 days of other vegetables, 4 days of vegetable oil, 2-3 days of g/nut or simsim, 3-4 days of sugar, 1 day of meat and occasionally a day of fish.	1	4-5 days of maize, 1-2 days of rice, 1-2 days of sorghum/millet, 1 day of roots/tubers, 4 days of beans, 2-3 days of vegetables, 2-3 days pf gnuts/simsim3-4 days of vegetable oil, 1-2 days of meat, 2-3 days of sugar.
			2	3-4 days of maize, 1 day of rice, 1-2 days sorghum/millet, 2 days of roots/tubers, 3 days of bread, 4-5 days of beans, 2-3 days of vegetables, 2-3 days of g-nut/simsim, 1-2 days of meat, 5-6 days of vegetable oil.



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3.2 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMPTION GROUPS/CLASSES.

Chart 7:



The proportion of household with poor consumption is evenly distributed among the districts. However unlike other districts, the distribution of other consumption group is unique in Gulu with proportionately more households having very good consumption in comparison with households with a good consumption.

3.3 ESTIMATION OF Kcal CONSUMPTION

Definition of consumption groups was based on their diet. The diet is typically composed of cereals, roots and tubers, pulses, vegetable oil, oil crops (simsim and sorghum) vegetables and occasionally sugar, meat, eggs, fruit etc. Calorie consumption is typically derived from three major food groups: cereals, pulses and oil. Given that the IDPs largely depend on food aid for a large portion of their diet, a diet of 7 days of cereals and/or roots and tubers, 7 days of pulses and 7 days of vegetable oil and/or oil crops was considered adequate. It is assumed that the different food types are consumed in adequate amount to provide the minimum Kcal intake and there is no intra household bias in consumption. Based on the WFP full ration, 7 days of cereal provides about 77.5 percent of the minimum Kcal intake, 7 days of pulses provides 12.5 percent and 7 days of vegetable oil provides 10 percent. The minimum Kcal intake is taken as 2100 Kcal per person per day.

The weighted consumption among the three main profiles with poor consumption indicates a diet of 7.48 days of cereal and/or roots and tubers, 3.87 days of pulses and 5.42 days of vegetable oil and or oil crops with a diet diversity score of 16.8. With this dietary composition the estimated Kcal consumption has been derived thus:

$$(7.48/7 * 77.5) + (3.87/7 * 12.5) + (5.42/5 * 10) = 82.8 \text{ percent of minimum Kcal from cereals} + 6.9 \text{ percent from pulses} + 7.7 \text{ percent from oils} = 97.4 \text{ percent of minimum Kcal intake.}$$

But minimum Kcal intake is 2,100 Kcal per person per day. Therefore level of Kcal intake among the poor consumption group is $2,100 * 97.4\% = 2,045$ Kcal per person per day. Kcal consumption ranges from 2,011 to 2,289 Kcal per person per day among the poor consumption group.

Using a similar approach, Kcal consumption of the Borderline consumption group was determined. Weighted consumption indicates 7.61 days of cereals and/or roots and tubers, 6.13 days of pulses and 6.33 days of vegetable oil and/or oil crops with a diet diversity score of 18. Using the same formula above, it was established that 84.3 percent of minimum Kcal was derived from cereals, 10.9 percent was derived from pulses and 9 percent from vegetable oil and/or oil crops. This gives us about 104.2 percent of the minimum requirement or 2,188 Kcal per person per day. There are two consumption profiles under the borderline consumption group with one consuming 2,159 and the other 2,249 Kcal per person per day. The weighted diet of the three profiles under the good consumption group indicated a diet composed of 8.36 days of cereal, 5.41 days of pulses and 6.77 days of vegetable oil and/or oil crops with a dietary diversity score of 21. Using a similar approach as above, it was determined that 93 percent of minimum Kcal consumption was derived from cereals and/or root crops and tubers, 9.7 percent from pulses and 9.5 percent from vegetable oils and/or oil groups. This gives us about 112.2 percent of the minimum requirement or 2,356 Kcal per person per day. Consumption ranges from 2,224 to 3,350 Kcal per person per day among the three consumption profiles that make up this consumption group.



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The weighted diet of the three profiles that make up the very good consumption group indicates a diet composed of 11.2 days of cereals, 6.8 days of pulses and 6.5 days of vegetable oil and/or oil crops with a dietary diversity score of 24. Using the approach above, it was established that 123 percent of the minimum Kcal consumption is derived from cereals, 12 percent is derived from pulses and 9.2 percent is derived from vegetable oil and/or oil crops. This gives us about 144.2 percent of the minimum requirements or 3,028 Kcal per person per day. Consumption among the three profiles that make up this group ranges from 2,680 to 3,940 Kcal per person per day.

3.4 SOURCES OF FOOD AMONG DIFFERENT FOOD SECURITY GROUPS

The table below is based on the responses to the primary source of food for the 17 possible food items. The frequency of a given source of food was tabulated against the total responses and categorised by the different food consumption groups with the following results:

Table 14: Contribution of different food source to total consumption among the different food consumption groups.

Source of Food	Poor (n=2,274)	Borderline (1,094)	Good (748)	Very Good (791)
1. Own production	25.9%	18.8%	22.1%	20.1%
2. Hunting/gathering	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%
3. Borrowing	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	0.6%
4. Exchange	1.1%	1.5%	1.7%	0.4%
5. Market	31.8%	31.8%	35.8%	52.7%
6. Gifts	2.2%	2.1%	1.6%	1.6%
7. Food Aid	37.2%	44.0%	37.3%	23.8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Apart from the very good consumption group, there is very little difference that can be discerned between the poor, borderline and the good consumption groups. The only difference that seems to be consistent amongst the groups is the declining dependence on exchange, declining from 1.4 among the poor to 0.6 percent among the group with very good consumption. The other difference is the percentage of food from the market, which increases from about 32 percent in the poor to about 53 percent among the group with good consumption.

3.5 EXPENDITURE AMONG DIFFERENT FOOD SECURITY GROUPS

Although dependence on the market seems to increase across the groups, the food expenditure per person does not show a similar trend. From the data, the mean expenditure on food per person is about UGX 2,920 among the poor. This declines to about UGX 2,800 among the borderline group before it rises to about UGX 3,500 among the group with good consumption to about UGX 10,500 among the group with very good consumption. The percentage expenditure on food does not mirror the absolute expenditure with this lowest among the borderline group (at 30 percent) and increasing to 33 percent among the poor and the very good consumption groups and peaking at 36.7 percent among the groups with good consumption.

Table 15: Mean expenditure on food for different consumption groups:

Food type	Poor (n=355)	Borderline (n=163)	Good (n=103)	Very Good (n=79)
Maize	2,440.75	2,627.16	3,247.57	5,380.38
Maize Flour	1,011.64	1,197.85	824.27	3,058.23
Rice	283.58	123.93	1,214.08	2,870.89
Other Cereals	1,871.64	1,497.55	2,406.80	2,121.52
Roots and Tubers	868.06	801.84	1,492.23	1,440.51
Cassava Flour	440.65	369.33	383.50	655.70
Bread	250.45	88.96	246.60	1,846.20
Matooke	29.55	24.54	25.24	77.22
Beans	2,289.85	2,321.78	2,933.01	3,218.99
Other Vegetables	832.84	985.58	888.35	1,393.04
Groundnuts/Simsim	1,198.96	786.20	1,393.20	2,205.70
Fresh fruits	31.34	22.70	60.19	120.25
Fish	879.10	1,257.67	1,163.59	2,864.56
Meat	1,806.42	1,922.09	2,058.74	5,216.46
Eggs	54.33	88.96	84.47	552.53
Vegetable Oil	937.01	1,053.68	1,212.62	2,129.11
Sugar	814.03	710.12	1,071.84	2,129.11
Salt	786.12	819.02	1,016.02	3,232.91
Milk	7.76	9.20	11.65	377.22

Mean per household expenditure on maize shows a gradual increase between groups from UGX 2,440 per week among the poor consumption group to about UGX 5,400 per week among the very good consumption group. The same progression can be discerned for Beans, Meat, Vegetable Oil, salt and milk. Maize, Beans and Vegetable oil are



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commodities found in the WFP food basket. The only conclusion we can make at this point is that the ability to complement food aid is higher as you move across the consumption groups but this cannot be affirmed given the mean per capita expenditure on food as described above.

3.6 FOOD SECURITY GROUPS AND HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

A further analysis has been undertaken to establish if there are any specific demographic indicators that can be used to identify between the food consumption groups. A count of the particular indicator was undertaken and the proportional incidence per consumption group established as follows:

Table 16: Demographic Indicator distribution among the different food consumption groups.

Indicator	Count (n)	Proportion (%) of which consumption is				
		Poor	Borderline	Good	V. Good	Total
1. Female Headed Households	129	55	25	11	9	100
2. Family is polygamous	248	46	23	18	13	100
3. Head of Household is Widow (er)	112	57	28	10	5	100
4. Head of Household is 16-18 years	4	75	-	-	25	100
5. Head of Household is 19-49 years	488	48	24	16	12	100
6. Head of Household is 50 –60 years	118	48	22	18	12	100
7. Head of Household is over 61 years	70	60	26	9	6	100
8. Head of Household can read and write	185	52	24	14	10	100
9. Head of household has had no school	153	53	26	14	7	100
10. Head of Household has some primary school (P1-P6)	271	51	24	16	9	100
11. Head of Household has completed Primary School	105	48	23	14	15	100
12. Head of Household has some secondary school	82	50	24	9	17	100
13. Head of Household has completed secondary school	43	42	23	16	19	100
14. Head of Household has completed Tertiary Education	17	24	18	29	29	100
15. Family has no one attending primary school	104	46	23	13	18	100
16. Family has no one attending secondary school	556	48	26	15	17	100
17. Head of Household is chronically ill	109	50	28	13	9	100
18. Some one else in the household is chronically ill	120	50	25	18	7	100
19. Family has no access to land	89	50	30	11	8	100

The table above shows that not any one single variable can be used to differentiate between the consumption groups while for some, the sample size is so small that inference is unreliable. However a combination of variable could be used to develop proxy-means tests. These variables should mainly include those in which 50 and above of the incidences are from the poor consumption group. These variables include access to land (sample size is small), presence of chronic illnesses (for both head and any other member of the family), whether head of household has been to school or not, whether head of household can read/write, age of head of household (minor or over 60 years), whether head of household is widow (er), and female headed households. The proportion of primary school going children in school as percentage of the age cohort (6-12 years) would have been another useful indicator. However analysis of the data shows no significant differences with values of 140, 139, 141 and 135 percent for the poor, borderline good and very good consumption groups respectively. The data above only goes to show that there is currently very little difference between the consumption groups.

3.7 FOOD SECURITY GROUPS AND THE RETURN PROCESS

About 50 percent of the displaced households (644) fall within the poor consumption group compared to 24, 15 and 11 percent for the borderline, good and very good consumption groups respectively. Of the displaced in the poor consumption group, 50 percent are neither displaced in the parish of origin nor the village of origin; about 37 percent are displaced in the parish of origin and 13 percent are displaced in the village of origin. These figures do not significantly differ among the various consumption groups. For all the consumption groups, between 50 – 60 percent of the households are not accessing their areas of origin. Approximately 70 percent do not know when they will return, close to 10 percent are not planning to return and, about 20 percent plan to return between 2006 and 2007.



4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Own food resources are sufficiently complementing current level of food aid assistance to IDPs in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts. Despite 49.6 percent of the IDP population being referred to as having poor consumption, the current estimated Kcal intake of 2,045 Kcal per person per day is adequate albeit the fact that it is heavily cereal based to the tune of close to 80 percent of total Kcal intake. As the improved security holds and the freedom of movement improves, the proportion of the displaced population able to access areas of origin will improve and so will the access to land. Consequently the level of general food aid distribution will reduce.

The cessation of hostilities between the UPDF and LRA has created some optimism for the potential return of the IDPs to areas of habitual domicile. However because of the uncertainty with security and the fact that the neither the government nor the local authorities have adequately pronounced themselves on the return process, only 13 percent of the IDP population is certain of returning between now and 2008, about 73 percent do not know when they will return and, close to 14 percent may not leave the current IDP locations. Consequently WFP will need to continue providing relief assistance in the camps. Distribution in return areas can only be undertaken on a case-by-case basis and only after assessments of the areas of return.

Between January to July, the ability of the IDPs to complement food aid is highly compromised by the low level of own production. If administrative constraints and resource availability permit, it may be worthwhile considering the reduction of rations during the time of plenty (August to December) and increasing it during the period of low availability (January to July).

Given the very little difference between the consumption groups, except the one with very good consumption, and given almost similar dependence on food aid for all groups (between 30 –40 percent), socio-economic targeting is not cost effective. The absence of any simple key set of indicators for the identification of beneficiaries implies that the administrative costs of implementation are high and will result in delays in delivery of assistance. Consequently, WFP will need to continue with general targeting of the beneficiary population.

As the security situation improves and prospects for return are enhanced, it is crucial that activities that support recovery are improved. Access to credit from NGOs and charities needs to increase from the 0.9 percent; coverage for seeds and tools needs to improve from the current level of 40.7 percent, coverage of oxen/ox ploughs needs to improve from the current level of 0.4 percent and; coverage of household items will also need to improve from the current level of 42.6 percent.

As general food distribution is phased down, conditional food transfers like food for education and food for health take on extra prominence given that they act as safety nets. Food for Education will provide an equal benefit for all the food consumption categories given that the average number of kids attending primary school per category does not differ significantly. In the case of Food for Health, there is a progressive increase in the average number of children under six years from 1.6 among the poor consumption groups to 1.8 among the very good consumption group. Overall the two programmes need to be considered as part of overall food security strategy and as programmes that support the recovery process given that they are hinged on improvement in service provision.

On average there is no significant difference in the average number of adults per family, which ranges from 1.8 adults among the poor consumption groups to 2.0 adults in the very good consumption groups. This implies that implementation of Food For Work activities will not edge out the poor on grounds of lack of labour. However, the activity will require well-defined eligibility criteria in order to limit the inclusion errors. With on-going support to Extremely Vulnerable Individuals also being implemented at the same time, the level of exclusion is greatly minimized.



1. To be completed by Enumerator

Please complete before the Interview

0.1 - |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|
Name enumerator

0.2 - |__|__|__|
Interviewer ID

0.3 - **Date:** |__|__| / |__|__| / 2006
Day Month

0.4 - |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|
District

0.5 - |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|
Sub-County

0.6 - |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|
Village or Camp

0.7- Household skipped before reaching this respondent and reason for skipping: HH 1: __
coding : HH2: __
1 = HH Refused HH3: __
2 = House was empty:
3 = No one older than 18 home

Please read the following consent form: "My name is [your name]. We are collecting information here in [district]. I would like to ask you to participate in a one-to one interview on food security and return. The discussion will take about **45 minutes**. Please answer all the questions truthfully. You will not be judged on your responses and we ask you to be sincere in your responses.

There is no direct benefit, money or compensation to you in participating in this study. Your participation is voluntary. You may refuse to answer any question and you may choose to stop the discussion at any time. Refusing to participate will not affect you or your family in any way. However, we hope that the research will benefit Uganda by helping us understand what people need in order to help the country move forward.

The researchers will keep your responses confidential and only researchers involved in this study will review the discussion notes You do not need to use your real name in the interview. Your full name will not be written down anywhere nor will there be any way to identify you. Do you have any questions for me? You may ask questions about this study at any time."

0.11- Is there an interpreter? 1 Yes 2 No

Signature of interviewer:

2. To be completed by Supervisor:

0.0- Location ID:

|__|__|__|__| |__|__|__| |__|__|__|__|
Dist. code Camp. code Quest. code

0.12 - **Date:** |__|__| / |__|__| / 2006
Day Month

0.13- |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|
Name of supervisor

Remarks:

Signature of supervisor:

3. To be completed by Data Entry Operator

0.14 - **Date:** |__|__| / |__|__| / 2006
Day Month

0.15- |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|
Name of data entry operator

Remarks:

Signature of data entry:

Unless specified otherwise, do not read the answer and circle only one answer per questions. Where writing is required, write clearly using capital letters.



SECTION 1 – DEMOGRAPHICS: Read - "I would now like to ask you a few questions on the composition of your household"

A household is defined as a group of people currently living and eating together "under the same roof" (or in same compound if the HH has 2 structures)

1.1 -	What is the gender (sex) of the head of this household?	1	Male	2	Female								
1.2-	Do you live in a polygamous household?	1.	Yes	0	No								
1.3 -	What is the age of the head of this household?	_ _											
1.4 -	What is the marital status of the head of this household?	1	Married										
		2	Partner/ Cohabiting										
		3	Divorced										
		4	Living apart not divorced										
		5	Widow or widower										
		6	Never married										
1.5 -	What is the age of the SPOUSE of the head of this household? (Indicate 99 If not applicable)	1	_ _										
1.6 -	How many people are currently living in your household?	_ _											
1.7 -	<i>Please, complete the demographics table on the right. Make sure to differentiate between males and females.</i>			Male	Female								
		a - 0 – 5 years											
		b - 6 – 12 years											
		c - 13 – 15 years											
		d - 16 – 18 years											
		e - 19 – 49 years											
		f - 50 – 60 years											
		g - 61 + years											
1.8 -	Can the head of this household / spouse of this household read and write a simple message?	Household Head		Spouse (if any)									
		1	Yes	0	No	1	Yes	0	No				
1.9 -	What is the level of education of the head of this household / spouse of this household (use codes below)	Household Head		Spouse (if any)									
		_		_									
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1 = No School</td> <td>4 = Some Secondary School (S1-S3, not S4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 = Some Primary (P1-P6 but not P7)</td> <td>5 = Completed Secondary (S4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 = Completed Primary (P7)</td> <td>6 = Some or completed Tertiary / University</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>9 = No spouse</td> </tr> </table>	1 = No School	4 = Some Secondary School (S1-S3, not S4)	2 = Some Primary (P1-P6 but not P7)	5 = Completed Secondary (S4)	3 = Completed Primary (P7)	6 = Some or completed Tertiary / University		9 = No spouse			
1 = No School	4 = Some Secondary School (S1-S3, not S4)												
2 = Some Primary (P1-P6 but not P7)	5 = Completed Secondary (S4)												
3 = Completed Primary (P7)	6 = Some or completed Tertiary / University												
	9 = No spouse												
1.10 -	Is anyone in your household attending primary school?	1	Yes, How many? _ _	0	No								
1.11 -	Is anyone in your household attending secondary school (S1-S6)?	1	Yes, How many? _ _	0	No								
1.12 -	Is the head of the household chronically ill or disabled?	1	Yes	0	No								
1.13 -	Is anyone else in your household chronically ill or disabled?	1	Yes	0	No								
1.14 -	In order of importance, what is your households main livelihoods (activities that the household does to make their money and live) NOW?												
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. Agriculture</td> <td>6. Other government worker</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Unskilled wage labour</td> <td>7. Artisan Skilled labor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Trader (Self-Employed, Commercial)</td> <td>8. Work for international organization</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Teacher</td> <td>9. Sale of food aid</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Medical Worker</td> <td>10. Other, specify _____</td> </tr> </table>	1. Agriculture	6. Other government worker	2. Unskilled wage labour	7. Artisan Skilled labor	3. Trader (Self-Employed, Commercial)	8. Work for international organization	4. Teacher	9. Sale of food aid	5. Medical Worker	10. Other, specify _____	_ _
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3. Trader (Self-Employed, Commercial)	8. Work for international organization												
4. Teacher	9. Sale of food aid												
5. Medical Worker	10. Other, specify _____												
		1 st Main	2 nd Main	3 rd Main									



SECTION 2 – CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION												
2.1 -	Is your household living here because you have been displaced from your normal place of living?	1	Yes	0	No → Go to Section 3							
2.2 -	Are you currently living in your parish of origin?	1	Yes	0	No							
2.3 -	Are you currently living in your village of origin?	1	Yes	0	No							
2.4 -	Are you already accessing your area of return/origin?	1	Yes	0	No → Go to Section 2.6							
2.5 -	What are you doing in area of return/origin? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	1	Opening land									
		2	Cultivation (Planting, Weeding, Harvesting)									
		3	Building Shelter									
		4	Hunting/Gathering									
		5	Accessing Natural Resource Products									
		6	Nothing									
2.6 -	What are the three main reasons that have prevented you from returning to your original place of living? (DO NOT READ OUT ANSWERS)	1. Insecurity in place of origin		12. Lack of seeds and tools		<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> _ _ </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> _ _ </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> _ _ </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1st Main Reason</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2nd Main reason</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3rd Main Reason</td> </tr> </table>	_ _	_ _	_ _	1 st Main Reason	2 nd Main reason	3 rd Main Reason
		_ _	_ _	_ _								
		1 st Main Reason	2 nd Main reason	3 rd Main Reason								
		2. Protection / safety in camp		13. Lack of land in area of return								
		3. Access to business opportunities in camp		14. Land conflicts in area of return								
		4. Children in school in camp		15. Lack of Water in areas of return								
		5. Access to health services in camp		16. Lack of shelter in place of return								
		6. Access to safe water in camp		17. Poor road network in places of return								
		7. Access to food aid in camp		18. Lack of markets in place of return								
		8. Housing / shelter facilities in camp		19. Presence of mines of areas of return								
		9. Social support in camp		20. Lack of social support in areas of return								
10. Poor health of household members		21. Other, specify _____										
11. Central/Local government directives												
2.7 -	Has anyone from your household already left the camp and returned to your place of origin?	1	Yes	0	No → Go to 2.9							
2.8 -	How many of the following from your household already left the camp and returned to your place of origin?	Household Head		1	Yes	0	No					
		Spouse		1	Yes	0	No					
				Male		Female						
		a – Children < 12 years										
		b – Children and other adults 12 - 49 years										
c – Other Adults > 49 years												
2.9 -	When do you plan to return to your place of origin? (This refers to the entire family) Year and period: Q1 = January - March Q2 = April - June Q3 = July - September Q4 = October - December	1	Not planning to return → Go to Section 3		2	Don't Know → Go to Section 2.10						
		2006	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4			
		2007	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4			
		2008	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4			
2.10 -	Once you leave the camp, will your entire household move with you?	1	Yes → Go to 2.12		0	No						
2.11 -	How many of the following from your household will remain behind for a while?	Household Head		1	Yes	0	No					
		Spouse		1	Yes	0	No					
				MALE		FEMALE						
		a – Children < 12 years										
		b – Children and other adults 12 - 49 years										
c – Other Adults > 49 years												



2.12 -	Once you leave the camp, do you plan to go straight back to your village of origin?	1	Yes → Go to 2.15	0	No										
2.13 -	Where do you plan to stop on your way back to your place of origin? <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>1. Other village in parish of origin</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Parish centre in parish of origin</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Other village not in parish of origin</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Parish center of another parish</td></tr> <tr><td>5. Peri-urban /municipal center</td></tr> <tr><td>6. Other (Specify) _____</td></tr> </table>	1. Other village in parish of origin	2. Parish centre in parish of origin	3. Other village not in parish of origin	4. Parish center of another parish	5. Peri-urban /municipal center	6. Other (Specify) _____	_ _							
1. Other village in parish of origin															
2. Parish centre in parish of origin															
3. Other village not in parish of origin															
4. Parish center of another parish															
5. Peri-urban /municipal center															
6. Other (Specify) _____															
2.14-	How many months do you plan to stay in this place on your way back to your village of origin?	_ _ Months													
2.15 -	In order of importance, what will your households main livelihoods (activities that the household does to make their money and live) be once you have returned? <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>1. Agriculture</td><td>6. Other government worker</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Unskilled wage labour</td><td>7. Artisan Skilled labor</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Trader (Self-Employed, Commercial)</td><td>8. Work for international organization</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Teacher</td><td>9. Other, specify _____</td></tr> <tr><td>5. Medical Worker</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1. Agriculture	6. Other government worker	2. Unskilled wage labour	7. Artisan Skilled labor	3. Trader (Self-Employed, Commercial)	8. Work for international organization	4. Teacher	9. Other, specify _____	5. Medical Worker		_ 1 st Main	_ 2 nd Main	_ 3 rd Main	
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2. Unskilled wage labour	7. Artisan Skilled labor														
3. Trader (Self-Employed, Commercial)	8. Work for international organization														
4. Teacher	9. Other, specify _____														
5. Medical Worker															

SECTION 3 – HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND PRODUCTIVE ASSETS

3.1 -	Do you have access to any parcels of land for cultivation?	1	Yes	0	No → Go to 3.6
3.2 -a	How many parcels of land can you access?	_ _			
3.2-b	Of the parcels of land accessed, how many are yours?	_ _			
3.2-c	Of the parcels of land accessed, how many are borrowed?	_ _			
3.3 d	Of the parcels of land accessed, how many are do you rent?	_ _			

Complete the following tables for the FIRST and SECOND agricultural seasons of 2006 using the codes below:

Major Crop			Seed Source
1. Maize	7. Cassava	13. Garden/Field Beans	1. Own seed
2. Millets	8. Matooke	14. Ground Nuts	2. Purchase from market
3. Sorghum	9. Kidney Beans	15. Simsim	3. Government
4. Rice	10. Cow Peas	16. Tea	4. NGO's
5. Sweet Potato	11. Pigeon Peas	17. Coffee	5. Other
6. Irish Potato	12. Soy beans	18. Tobacco	

3.4 - Agricultural type and duration of harvest from the FIRST Season 2006										
What were the four major crops grown (use codes above)	Seed source (use codes above)	How long will/did the harvest last?							% sold	% Consumed
		<i>(Tick ✓ in each month that the harvest did/will last)</i>								
		Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1										
2										
3										
4										

3.5 - Agricultural type and duration of harvest from the SECOND Season 2006										
What were the four major crops grown (use codes above)	Seed source (use codes above)	How long will/did the harvest last?							% Sold	% Consumed
		<i>(Tick ✓ in each month that the harvest did/will last)</i>								
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May		
1										
2										
3										
4										



3.6 -	Does your household own any of the following assets? (CIRCLE NUMBER IF OWNED)	1	Ox-Plough	6	Bicycles
		2	Carpentry tools	7	Motor Cycle
		3	Blacksmith tools	8	Mobile Phone
		4	Sewing Machines	9	Mechanics tools (Bicycle, vehicles, Boreholes)
		5	Pesticide Sprayer	10	Masonry
3.7 -	Does your household own any farm-animals?	1	Yes	0	No → Go to Section 4
3.8 -	If yes, how many of each of the following animals do you own? (write 00 if none)				
a -	Poultry	_ _ _	e -	Bulls	_ _ _
b -	Goats	_ _ _	f -	Cows	_ _ _
c -	Sheep	_ _ _	g -	Oxen	_ _ _
d -	Pigs	_ _ _	h -	Donkey	_ _ _

SECTION 4 – INCOME

Please complete the following table one activity at the time, using the codes below, **for the last one YEAR**

	a. – Which activity gives your household the MOST income in a year? (use activity code)	b. – Using proportional piling or 'divide the pie' methods, please estimate the relative contribution to total income of each activity %	c. – In which months of the year do you undertake this activity?
4.1 -	Main	_ _ _	_ _ _
			C N D J F M A M J J A S All
4.2 -	Second	_ _ _	_ _ _
			C N D J F M A M J J A S All
4.3 -	Third	_ _ _	_ _ _
			C N D J F M A M J J A S All
Total =		100%	

- Income activity codes**
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Crop sales | 10. Seller, commercial activity |
| 2. Animal sales / animal product sales | 11. Remittance / kinship |
| 3. Fishing | 12. Salaries, wages (employees) |
| 4. Brewing | 13. Rental of property (parcels, building) |
| 5. Unskilled wage labour | 14. Savings, credit |
| 6. Skilled labour (artisan) | 15. Begging, assistance |
| 7. Handicrafts | 16. Sale of food aid |
| 8. Use of nat. resources (E.g. firewood, charcoal, bricks, grass, wild foods, honey, etc.) | 17. Government allowance (pension, disability benefit) |
| 9. Petty trading | 18. Others, specify _____ |

4.4 -	Do you have access to a place to borrow money? Circle all that apply	1	Yes – relatives / friends		
		2	Yes – charities / NGOs		
		3	Yes - local lender – loan account		
		4	No		
4.5-	Did you purchase food on credit or borrow money to purchase food in the <u>last 6 months</u> ?	1	Yes	0	No
4.6-	Are you currently in debt because of credit for food?	1	Yes	0	No



SECTION 5 – EXPENDITURE

Did you spend money on [item] last month for domestic consumption? <i>If no, write 0 and go to next item</i>		Estimated total expense Ug. Sh.	Probe : If useful use the following to estimate expenses		d. - Main source of money for the purchase 1. <i>Own generated income</i> 2. <i>Borrow / loan</i> 3. <i>Cash donation / remittances</i> 4. <i>Sale of Food Aid</i> 5. <i>Other</i>
			b. – Estimated amount (quantity)	c. –Unit cost Ug. Sh.	
5.1 -	Maize				
5.2 -	Maize meal/flour				
5.3 -	Rice				
5.4 -	Other cereals –Millet, Sorghum				
5.5 -	Roots / tubers (<i>potatoes, cassava</i>)				
5.6 -	Cassava meal/flour				
5.7 -	Bread				
5.8 -	Matooke				
5.9 -	Beans and peas				
5.10 -	Other vegetables				
5.11 -	Groundnuts, sim sim				
5.12 -	Fresh fruits				
5.13 -	Fish				
5.14 -	Meat				
5.15 -	Eggs				
5.16 -	Oil, fat, butter				
5.17 -	Sugar				
5.18 -	Salt				
5.19 -	Milk				
5.20 -	Water				
5.21 -	Alcohol and tobacco				
5.22 -	Soap				
5.23 -	Transport				
5.24 -	Firewood, charcoal				
5.25 -	Paraffin				
5.26 -	Rent (house / land)				



<p>In the past 6 MONTHS (semester), how much money have you spent on each of the following items or service?</p> <p align="center"><i>If no, write 0 and go to next item</i></p>		<p>e. - Estimated total expense</p> <p align="center">Ug. Sh.</p>	<p>f. - Main source of money for the purchase</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1. Own generated income</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Borrow / loan</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Cash donation / remittances</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Sale of food aid</td></tr> <tr><td>5. Other</td></tr> </table>	1. Own generated income	2. Borrow / loan	3. Cash donation / remittances	4. Sale of food aid	5. Other
1. Own generated income								
2. Borrow / loan								
3. Cash donation / remittances								
4. Sale of food aid								
5. Other								
5.27 -	Equipment, tools, seeds, animals							
5.28 -	Hiring labour							
5.29 -	Medical expenses, health care							
5.30 -	Education, school fee							
5.31 -	Clothing, shoes							
5.32 -	Celebrations, social events							
5.33 -	Fines, taxes							
5.34 -	Debts							
5.35 -	Construction, house repair							

SECTION 6 – FOOD SOURCES AND CONSUMPTION

Read : I would now like to ask you a few questions about food consumption in your household

6.1 Yesterday, how many times did the adults in this household eat? |__| times

6.2-a Yesterday, how many times did the children (≤ 6 years) in this household eat? |__| times

6.2-b Yesterday, how many times did the children (7 – 12 yrs) in this household eat? |__| times

Could you please tell me how many days in the **past one week** your household has eaten the following foods and what the source was (*use codes on the right, write 0 for items not eaten over the last 7 days and the main 2 sources of food!*)

	Food Item	# of days eaten last 7 days	Food Source	
			1 st Source	2 nd Source
6.3a-	Maize Grain	__	__	__
6.3b-	Rice	__	__	__
6.3c-	Other cereals (Sorghum, millet, ...)	__	__	__
6.3d-	Roots and tubers (potatoes, cassava, ...)	__	__	__
6.3e-	Bread, Mandazi etc	__	__	__
6.3f-	Matooke	__	__	__
6.3g-	Beans and Peas	__	__	__
6.3h-	Other vegetables	__	__	__
6.3i-	Ground nuts, Sim sim	__	__	__
6.3j-	Fresh fruits	__	__	__
6.3k-	Fish	__	__	__
6.3l-	Meat	__	__	__
6.3m-	Eggs	__	__	__
6.3n-	Oil, fat, butter	__	__	__
6.3p-	Sugar	__	__	__
6.3q-	Milk	__	__	__
6.3r-	Corn Soya Blend (CSB)	__	__	__

Food Source codes

- 1 = Own production (crops, animals)
- 2 = hunting, fishing, gathering
- 3 = exchange labour/items for food
- 4 = borrowed
- 5 = purchases
- 6 = gift (food) from family/relatives
- 7 = food aid (WFP, NGO's)



In last one year, what is the contribution of [source] to your annual food consumption, and in which months do you most use this source?

Use proportional piling or 'divide the pie' methods; please estimate the relative contribution of each of the following food source to total food consumption.

6.4a -	Own production (crops, animals)	_ _ _ %	C N D J F M A M J J A S All
6.4b -	Hunting, fishing, gathering	_ _ _ %	C N D J F M A M J J A S All
6.4c -	Purchases	_ _ _ %	C N D J F M A M J J A S All
6.4d -	Gift, borrowing	_ _ _ %	C N D J F M A M J J A S All
6.4e-	Food Aid	_ _ _ %	C N D J F M A M J J A S All
		100 %	

SECTION 7 – ASSISTANCE AND (PERCEIVED) ECONOMIC SITUATION

7.1 -	Did you or your household give food to others in need in the last 6 months?	1	Yes	0	No
7.2 -	Has any member of your household received food aid or food gift in the last 6 months?	1	Yes	0	No → Go to Section 7.5
7.3 -	Did your household sell or exchange food aid in the last 6 months?	1	Yes	0	No → Go to Section 7.5
7.4 -	Why did you sell/exchange food aid?	1	To get non food items		
		2	To get other types of food		
		3	To pay medical/education expenses		
		4	To get cash for other expenses		
		5	Other, specify _____		
7.5 -	Has any member of your household received any other type of external assistance (Non-WFP) in the last 6 months?	1	Yes	0	No → Go to Section 7.7
7.6 -	If yes, what type of assistance? Circle all that apply	1	Food products		
		2	Money allowances		
		3	For education (fee, books, uniforms)		
		4	For medical services		
		5	Construction material, building		
		6	Seeds and tools		
		7	Oxen/Ox-ploughs		
		8	Household items (Blankets, pans etc)		
		9	Other, specify _____		
7.7 -	How do you compare the overall situation of the household NOW with 1 year ago?				_
	1. Much worse				
	2. Slightly worse				
	3. Same				
	4. Slightly better				
	5. Much better				
7.8 -	How often in the last year did you have problems satisfying the food needs of the household?				_
	0. Never				
	1. Rarely (1 to 3 times)				
	2. Sometimes (3 to 6 times)				
	3. Often (a few times every month)				
	4. Mostly (this happens a lot)				
7.9 -	In which months of the year do you most have problems in satisfying the food needs of your household? (Tick ✓ for the most difficult months)				J F M A M J J A S O N D