**KAPELEBYONG DISTRICT LOCLA GOVERNMENT**

**RAPID FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST (To be completed by DPOs/DAOs)**

***Date of filling the report: 24/06/2022***

***Reporting Period (Season): B 2020/21 and A 2021/22***

**Name of District:** KAPELEBYONG.

**N.B:** Kindly include in your report any other additional aspects / information that you have on the food security and nutrition situation that we may have left out in this guide.

1. **Food Security Situation**
2. Type of food insecurity shock (s) in the districts that have mainly contributed to the problem. Inadequate rains for season B 2021 and delayed return during season A 2021/22
3. Effect (give quantitative data as much as possible in form of % or proportions) on crops, animals and fisheries (specify the specific crops, livestock and fisheries affected)

Sorghum over 50% (right from planting)

Cassava over 50% (right from planting)

Potatoes 50% (right from planting)

Maize 50% (right from planting)

Groundnuts 50% (right from planting)

1. Sub counties and parishes in each sub county most affected by the type of food insecurity shock

Obalanga SC (Labira,Opot,Alupe,Alwenya and Amare)

Alito SC (Iyalakwe,Akileng and Angicha)

Okungur SC (Agonga,Aridai,Akodokodoi and Odiding )

Acowa SC (Amero, Akum and Angerepo)

Akoromit SC (Aminito,Olekat and Akore)

Kapelebyong SC (Amemia,Nyada,Okoboi and Amaseniko)

Kapelebyong TC (Acegerekuma,Olobai,Nyakali and Odukul)

Acinga (Adepar,Olet,Acinga and Nyaikuro)

1. The estimate of proportion of total population affected by the shock in the sub county and the parishes.

* The total district estimated population is **168,242** of which **60%** is estimated to be the affected population.

1. Ranking of the current Food Security Situation in the district: very severe, severe, fair, good very good? **Severe**
2. How was the ranking last season compared to the current one? Reason for your ranking?

* It was good because of the good harvest in season A 2021 due to abundant rains realised in the season.

1. Most common three copying strategies employed by the affected population.

* Skipping meals
* Remittances from relatives
* Offering casual labour

1. **Nutrition Status**
2. Common ways how malnutrition is manifested in the district (stunting etc.)

* Excessive Weight loss
* Silky brown hair
* Pale in colour
* Inelastic skin
* Oedema of the lower limbs and cheeks
* Swollen abdomen.

1. Sub counties with the highest rate of malnutrition (kindly include the type of malnutrition).

Okungur SC (under nutrition)

Acowa SC (under nutrition)

Acinga SC (under nutrition)

Alito SC (under nutrition)

Kapelebyong SC (under nutrition)

1. Food categories most consumed in the district generally and the affected sub counties:

< 5 categories, 3-5 Categories, 1-2 categories

Obalanga SC (Vegetables, starchy and grains)

Alito SC (Vegetables, starchy and grains)

Okungur SC (Vegetables, starchy and grains

Acowa SC (Vegetables, starchy and grains)

Akoromit SC (Vegetables, starchy and grains)

Kapelebyong SC (Vegetables, starchy and grains)

Kapelebyong TC (Vegetables, starchy and grains)

Acinga (Vegetables, starchy and grains)

1. Number of meals per day (give % age estimates for the whole district and in affected most food insecure / highly malnourished sub counties and parishes): 3 Meals, 2 Meal, 1 Meal.

* **1 Meal**

1. **District level ongoing interventions in the district to ameliorate the situation and recommendations**
2. Organization/institution, what it is doing and its target area and population.

* TERELEPA (food items Airabet parish in Okungur SC and Okoboi parish in Kapelebyong SC)
* Self Help Africa (supply of planting materials to Atiira and Amaseniko parishes in Kapelebyong SC)
* Red Cross (Amero parish in Acowa SC)
* OPM (Amaseniko and Okoboi parishes in Kapelebyong SC,Airabet and Amotoom parishes in Okungur SC).
* OWC (Planting materials to all SCs)

1. Recommendations regarding the ongoing interventions & to the central government (from the DLG)

* Need for more food.
* Need for more and early maturing planting materials
* Supply of small and heavy agricultural equipment like tractors.
* Train the communities on how to prepare food for children below 5 years.
* Promotion of kitchen gardens
* Provision of micro irrigation kits
* Provide ready to use foods to the health facilities (RUTF) for already malnourished children.
* Provision of proper storage facilities eg Pics bags and plastic silos