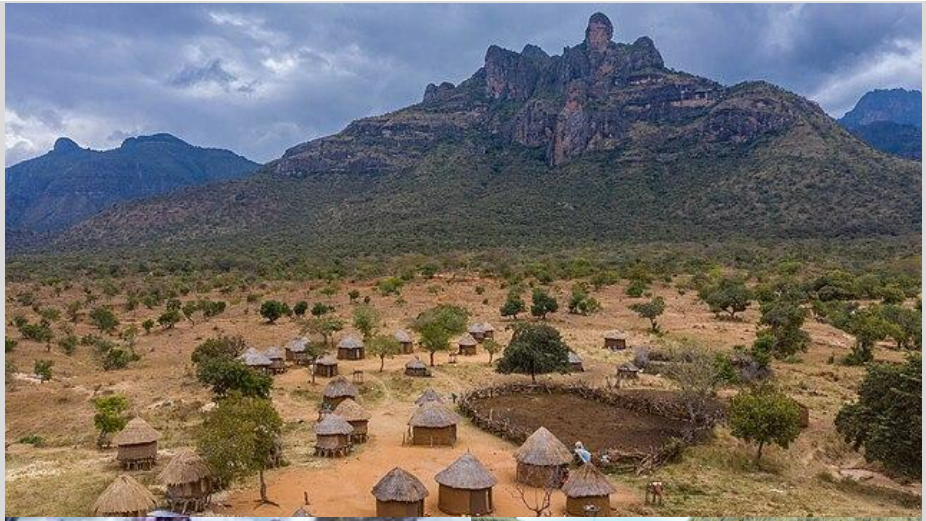
KARAMOJA REGION CROP YIELD AND FOOD SECURITY



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The Problem Statement

Karamoja, Uganda, suffers from severe food insecurity due to low crop productivity caused by droughts, pests, and diseases. Despite the efforts of NGOs to support farmers, the lack of comprehensive data limits their ability to make informed decisions and effectively prioritize interventions across the region.

Key Objective

The objective of this project is to develop an interactive visualization tool that enables stakeholders to monitor and analyze crop yields and population data by district and sub-county, thereby improving the ability to prioritize and target food security interventions in Karamoja.

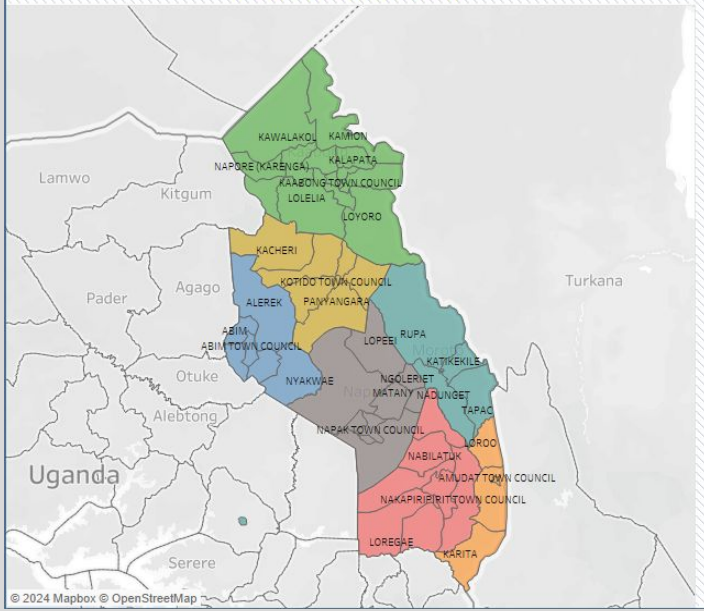
Findings and Insights

KARAMOJA REGION CROP YIELD AND FOOD SECURITY DASHBOARD

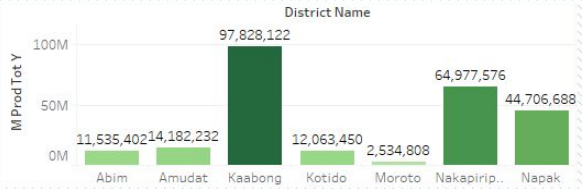
District Name

- (All)
- Abim
- Amudat
- Kaabong
- Kotido
- Moroto
- Nakapiripirit
- Napak

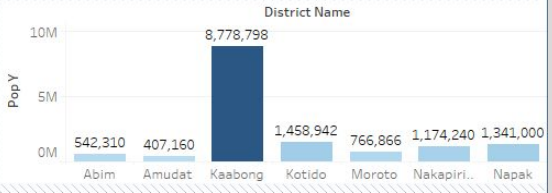
Karamoja Region Map



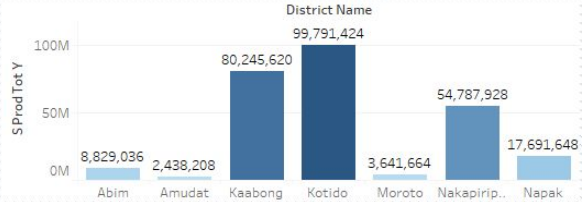
Maize Production Per District(Kg)



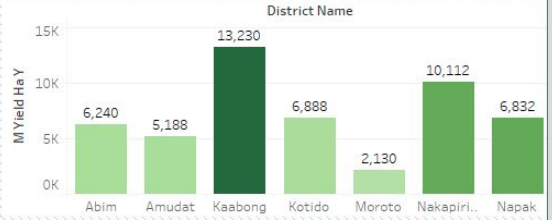
Population Per District



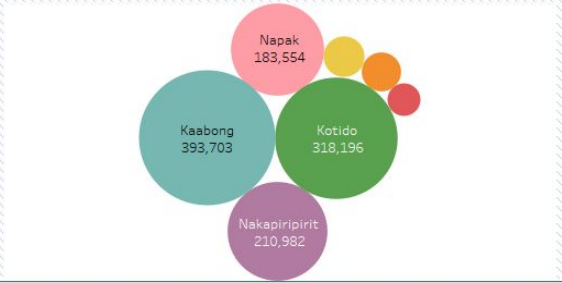
Sorghum Production Per District(Kg)



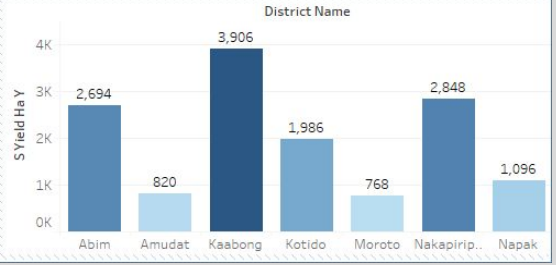
Maize Yield(tones) Per District



Crop Area in Ha



Sorghum Yield (tones)Per District



Findings and Insights

- **Yield Disparities Across Sub-counties and Districts:**

  There are significant variations in crop yields (sorghum and maize) across different sub-counties and districts in Karamoja. Some regions show consistently higher yields, while others struggle with low productivity.

- **Population Pressure on Agricultural Land:**

  High population in districts like in Kaabong may face pressure on agricultural land, leading to overuse and potential degradation of resources, which can negatively impact yields.

- **High Dependency on Maize and Sorghum:**

  The data indicates a high dependency on maize and sorghum as staple crops, making the region vulnerable to pests, diseases, or environmental challenges that affect these specific crops.

- **Untapped Potential in High-Yield Areas:**

  Some sub-counties or districts show high crop yields but might not be fully leveraging their potential due to limited market access or post-harvest losses.

Recommendations

- **Focus on High-Population Areas:**
  Prioritize food security programs in districts and sub counties with high population densities, as these areas are more vulnerable to food shortages and have a greater number of people at risk.

- **Adaptation to Climate and Environmental Challenges**
  Develop and promote climate-resilient agricultural practices, such as drought-resistant crop varieties, in areas that have consistently low yields due to environmental factor.

- **Targeted Distribution of Resources:**
  Allocate farm inputs, seeds, and technical support to districts or sub-counties with the lowest crop yields, especially for sorghum and maize, to help boost productivity.

- **Diversification of Crops:**
  Encourage crop diversification in regions heavily reliant on maize and sorghum to reduce the risk of total crop failure due to pests, diseases, or climate issues.

- **Long-Term Sustainability Planning:**
  Develop a long-term plan that incorporates sustainable farming practices, renewable energy, and water conservation techniques to ensure food security in the face of future challenges

Thank you!