



KARAMOJA FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

Problem Statement



Karamoja, is a region in Uganda. The region is famous for being the most food insecure region of Uganda, because of low productivity level of crops due to intense droughts as well as pests and diseases outbreaks.

Several NGO's like UNDP provide support though it has been very difficult due to lack of visibility and have to rely on local sources. DDI have developed a methodology to remotely measure the yield of Sorghum and Maize. for the 2017 crop season. In lieu of this, i have been tasked by the DDI agri-tech team to create visualizations of the results of the first crop season

Objectives



01

To map out the Karamoja Subcounties with their respective population.

02

To compare the crop area (Ha) per crop in relation to the total crop area(Ha) and determine the different variations in crop areaof both Sorghum and Maize.

03

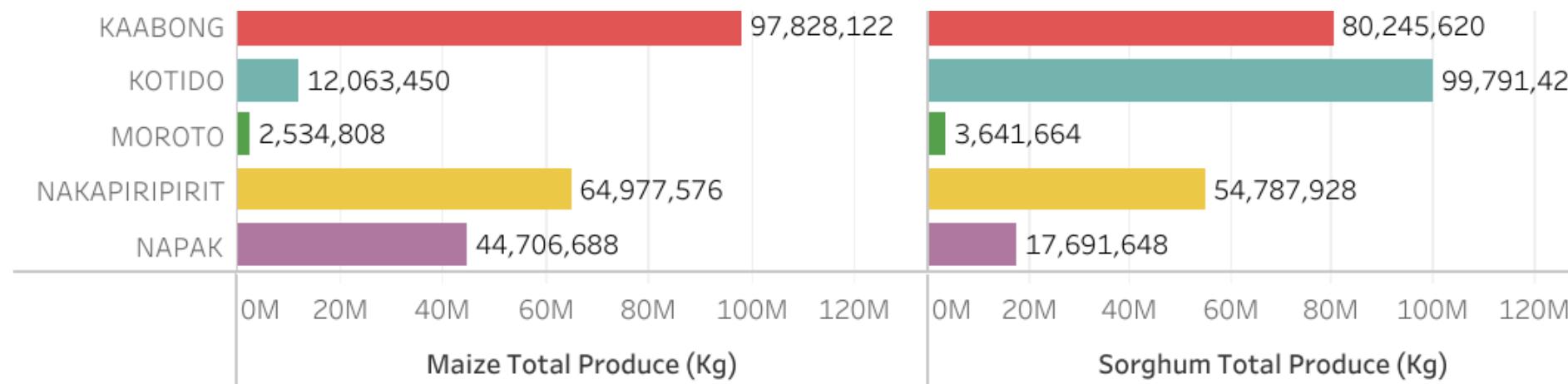
To determine the crop productivity (Sorghum & Maize) in every District

04

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05

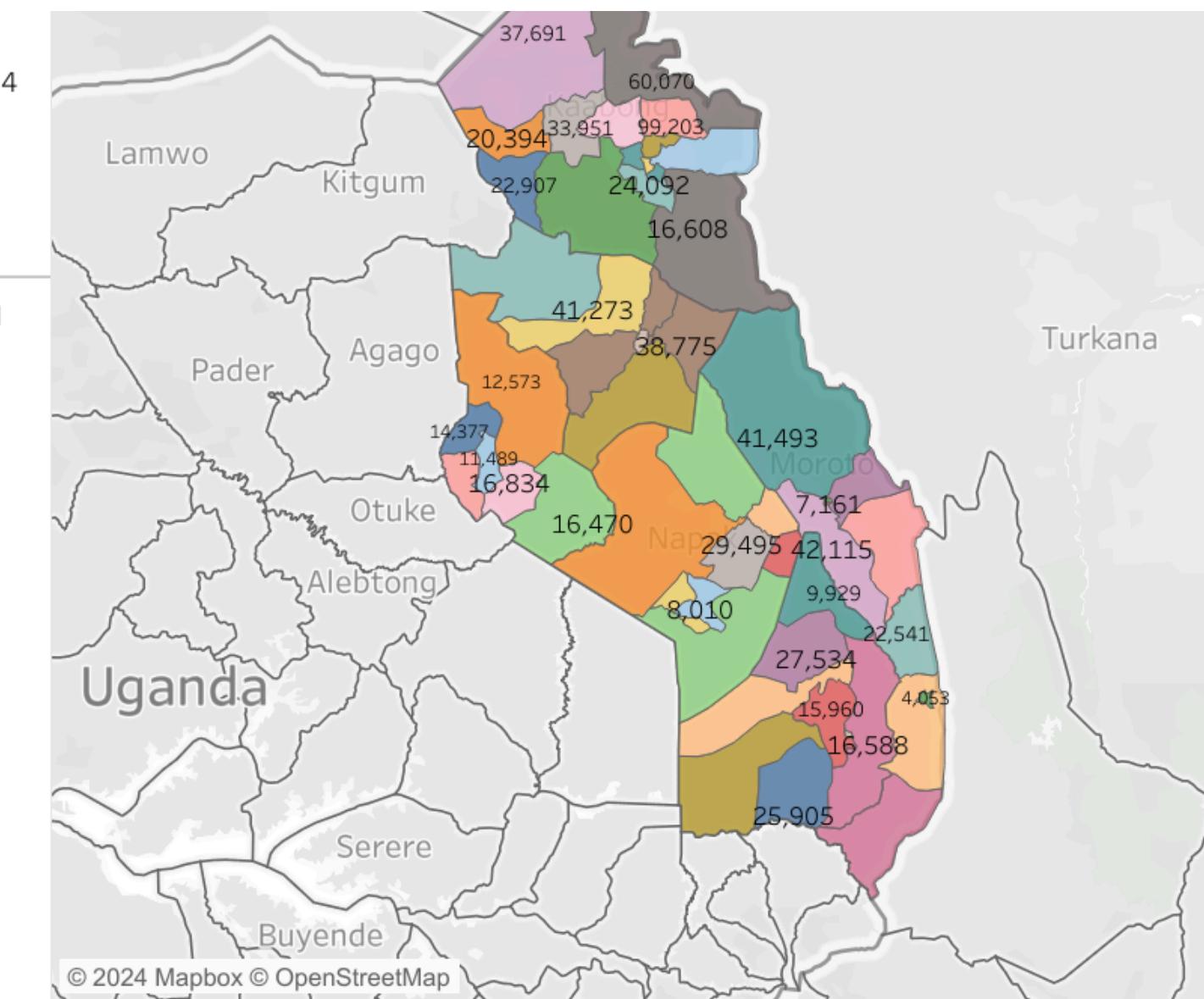
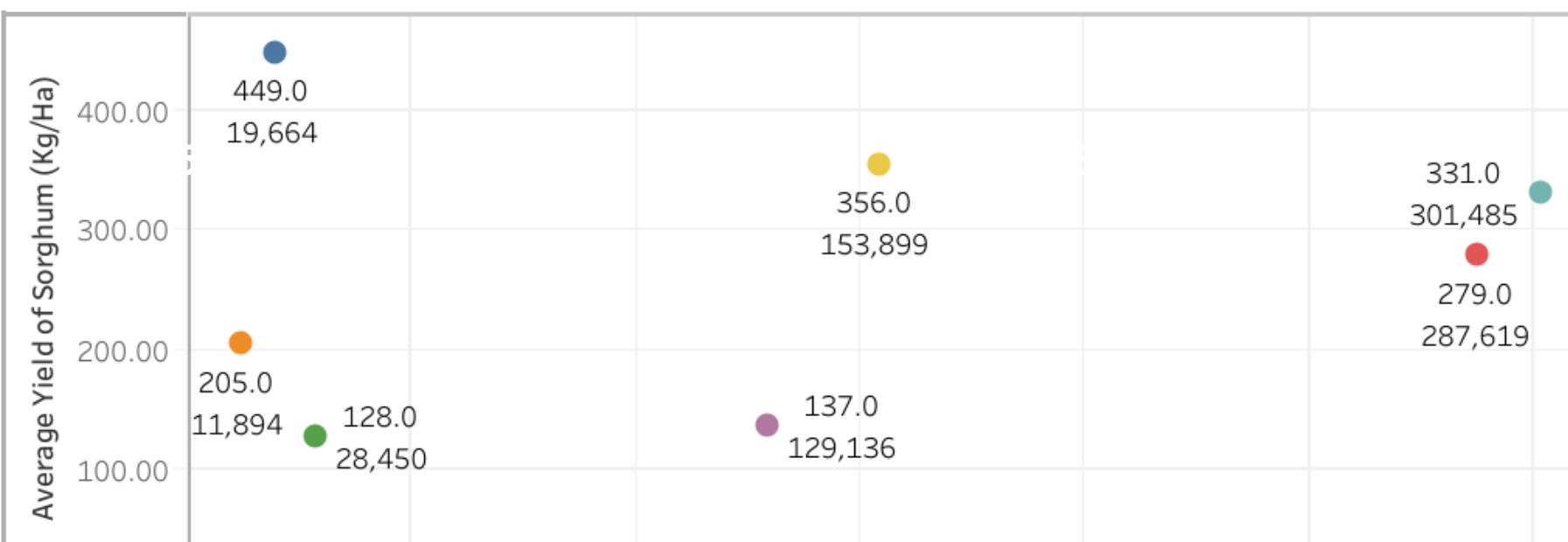
To determine the Average crop yield(Kg/Ha) per every crop growing area



Total Crop Area (Ha) Per District

District Name	
ABIM	Total Crop Area
	32,820
	Sorghum
	11,092
	Maize
	19,664
AMUDAT	Total Crop Area
	23,060
	Sorghum
	10,935
	Maize
	11,894
KAABONG	Total Crop Area
	393,694
	Sorghum
	103,522
	Maize
	287,619

Average Yield of Sorghum By Crop Area Per District



Average Crop Yields By District

District Name	
ABIM	Sorghum
	449
	Maize
	1,040
AMUDAT	Sorghum
	205
	Maize
	1,297
KAABONG	Sorghum
	279
	Maize
	945
KOTIDO	Sorghum
	331
	Maize
	1,148
MOROTO	Sorghum
	128
	Maize
	355
NAKAPIRIPIRIT	Sorghum
	356
	Maize
	1,264
NAPAK	Sorghum
	137

Conclusion and Recommendations



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The visualization of results provided in this study will provide more reliable and reusable information by DDI and NGOs like UNDP in making decisions on resource utilization and give an understanding of the overall state of Karamoja region on maize and sorghum productivity

- The DDI team should figure out why the sorghum crop area is high and yet the produce and yield is low which is inproportionate to the crop area. So as to advice the NGOs on the way forward.
- Because the crop yield of both Sorghum and Maize is generally lower than the productivity, DDi team should focus on discovering the factors that influence the yields like temperature, sunlight exposure, climate and soil fertility
- The DDI agri-tech team should discover factors influencing the lower yields in sorghum than in maize. This is important so that the NGOs know where to focus their resources.



Thank You

DATA ANALYST