UGANDA: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition Snapshot | July 2026 - June 2027

IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

This IPC Snapshot presents the combined results of the refugee, host communities, selected districts and Karamoja analyses.

Published on 15 September 2026

Overview

Across much of Uganda, El Niño-induced dry spells led to extreme crop and pasture losses, which, alongside rising food prices, has greatly reduced food affordability and access. This is driving high levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition in the Karamoja region and among vulnerable populations, including refugees and host communities, in other parts of the country. Low crop and livestock production, limited income, and high prices are reducing purchasing power and increasing households' reliance on markets and external food assistance. Limited income opportunities and localised conflicts, particularly in Karamoja, also restrict food access. At the same time, reduced humanitarian assistance levels are diminishing vulnerable households' capacity to cope with these conditions.

Two recent IPC analyses from August 2026 covered 60 areas across Uganda, including nine Karamoja districts,12 refugee-hosting districts, 13 refugee settlements, urban refugees in Kampala, and 25 additional districts.

In total, between July 2026–January 2027,[1] around 3.6 million people (17 percent of the analysed population) are experiencing IPC Acute Food Insecurity (AFI) Phase 3 or above, a 6 percent increase from 2025. All Karamoja districts and 12 refugee settlements are classified in IPC AFI Phase 3 (Crisis). In Karamoja from August–October 2026, about 673,000 people face IPC AFI Phase 3 or above—the highest number recorded since 2018 and an increase of 200,000 people compared to the March 2026 analysis. In refugee settlements, over 642,000 people are in IPC AFI Phase 3 or above, an 11 percent reduction from the previous analysis.

Approximately 234,600 people are in IPC AFI Phase 4 (Emergency), namely in Karamoja, refugee settlements, and refugee-hosting districts. The most vulnerable groups remain refugees, poor agropastoral households in northern Karamoja, and farming households and those with few or no livestock.

Humanitarian assistance reached a substantial share of refugees during the assessment period and contributed to the improvement for refugees in the current period. However, no assistance is currently confirmed for most of the current and projection periods, creating a significant risk of deterioration. The loss of assistance is expected to reduce purchasing power and food access, especially among refugees who rely heavily on markets amid severe economic constraints. This could accelerate the use of crisis and emergency coping strategies, reverse gains in food consumption, and worsen nutrition outcomes. Impacts are likely to be greatest in refugee settlements already facing high food insecurity, resulting in a marked deterioration of conditions over the projection period.

Conditions are anticipated to deteriorate during the February–June 2027 projection period, corresponding with the lean season. An estimated 4.4 million people (21 percent of the analysed population) are likely to face IPC AFI Phase 3 or above, including 289,000 people in IPC AFI Phase 4. This is nearly twice the projection for the same time period in 2025, reflecting the expanded geographical coverage of the analysis, the anticipated impacts of El Niño, depleted household food stocks, seasonal price increases, and declining Humanitarian Food Security Assistance (HFSA).

Acute food insecurity and high morbidity to diseases are driving acute malnutrition among vulnerable populations, with a notable deterioration in Karamoja. From April 2026–March 2027, approximately 465,900 children aged 6–59 months and 246,300 pregnant and breastfeeding women are suffering or expected to suffer from acute malnutrition and need treatment. This includes 58,200 children in refugee settlements, 97,100 in host communities and 156,300 in other vulnerable areas, as well as 154,200 children in Karamoja, which accounts for 33 percent of the overall malnourished children in the analysed population, with an increase of 32,000 children compared to the April 2026 analysis.

During the current period from April to September 2026,[2] Kotido and Kaabong (Karamoja) are classified in IPC AMN Phase 4 while Amudat, Moroto, Nabilatuk and Nakapiripirit (Karamoja) and Adjumani refugee settlement are classified in IPC AMN Phase 3. In the projection period from October 2026 to March 2027, acute malnutrition is expected to deteriorate in the refugee settlements and Karamoja, as food insecurity worsens due to total crop failure in Karamoja and failed second season harvests in refugee-hosting districts. Flash floods and El Niño-induced above-average rains will heighten the risk of disease outbreaks.

HFSA has helped mitigate further deterioration in the current period but remains largely insufficient to meet the scale of needs, especially as assistance is expected to fall sharply during the projection period. Sustained humanitarian assistance and livelihood support are urgently required to prevent further deterioration into the highest phases of AFI and AMN, especially in refugee settlements, refugee-hosting areas, and Karamoja.

[1] For Karamoja, the AFI current period is August–October 2026 and the projection period is November 2026–February 2027.

[2] For Karamoja, the AMN current period is August–October 2026 and the projection period is November 2026 to February 2027.

Uganda: Current Acute Food Insecurity | July 2026 - January 2027*

3.6M in IPC Phase 3 or above

IPC Phase 3 Crisis: **3.3M**

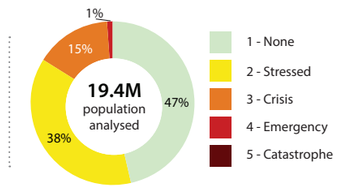
IPC Phase 4 Emergency: **234,600**

Refugees, Host Communities and Selected Regional Districts: Current Acute Food Insecurity | July 2026 - January 2027

2.9 M

About 2.9 million people are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above, Crisis or worse) between July 2026 and January 2027, including 642,000 refugees, 756,100 people in host communities, and 1.5 million people in other districts.

16 percent of the analysed population are experiencing IPC Phase 3 or above

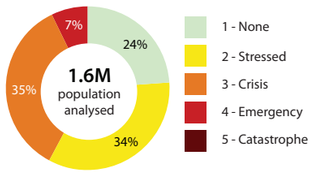


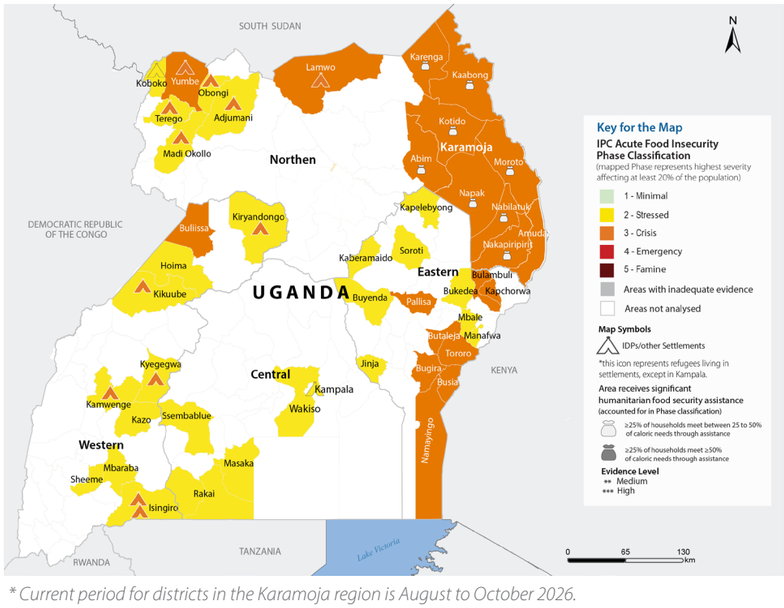
Karamoja: Current Acute Food Insecurity | August - October 2026

673,000

About 673,000 people are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above, Crisis or worse) between August and October 2026.

42 percent of the analysed population are experiencing IPC Phase 3 or above



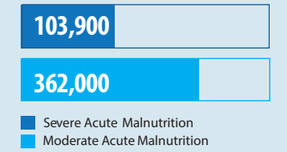


** Current period for districts in the Karamoja region is August to October 2026.*

Uganda: Acute Malnutrition | April 2026 - March 2027*

465,900

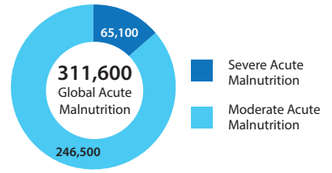
An estimated 465,900 cases of children aged 6 to 59 months are suffering or expected to suffer acute malnutrition from April 2026 - March 2027, including 103,900 severe cases. An additional 246,300 pregnant and breastfeeding women will require urgent nutrition support.



Refugees, Host Communities and Selected Regional Districts: Acute Malnutrition

311,600

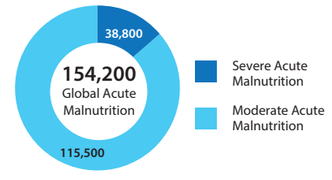
About 311,600 children aged 6-59 months are suffering or expected to suffer acute malnutrition between April 2026 - March 2027, including 58,200 refugee children, 97,100 children in host communities, and 156,300 children in other districts. About 232,400 pregnant or breastfeeding women will likely suffer acute malnutrition in the same period.



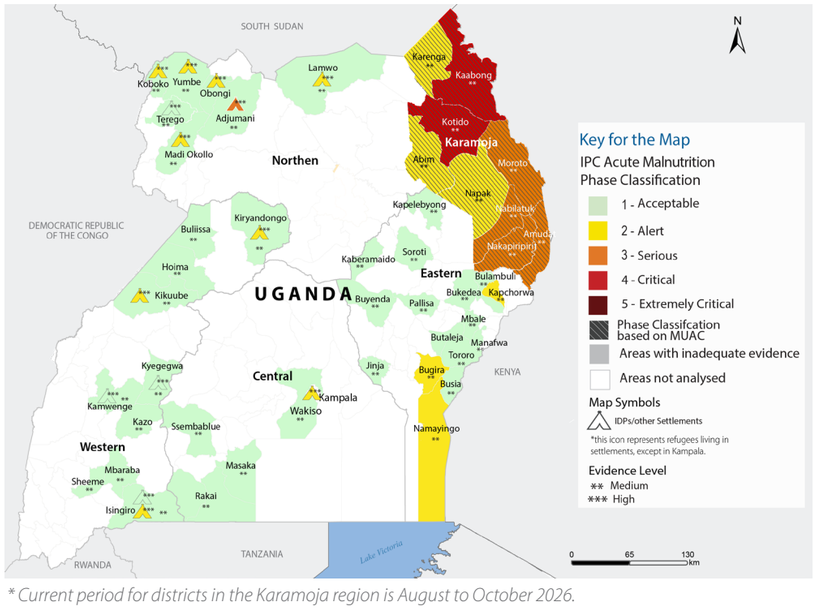
Karamoja: Acute Malnutrition

154,200

About 154,200 children aged 6-59 months are suffering or expected to suffer acute malnutrition between August 2026 and February 2027. About 13,900 pregnant or breastfeeding women will likely suffer acute malnutrition in the same period.



Uganda Map: Current Acute Malnutrition | April - September 2026*



** Current period for districts in the Karamoja region is August to October 2026.*

UGANDA: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition Snapshot | July 2026 - June 2027

IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Uganda: Projection Acute Food Insecurity | February - June 2027*

4.4M in IPC Phase 3 or above

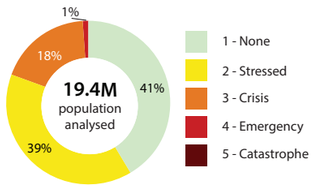
IPC Phase 3 Crisis	4.1M
IPC Phase 4 Emergency	289,000

Refugees, Host Communities and Selected Regional Districts: Projection Acute Food Insecurity | February - June 2027

3.7 M

About 3.7 million people are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above, Crisis or worse) between February and June 2027, including 731,300 refugees, 1 million people in host communities, and 2 million people in other districts

19 percent of the analysed population are experiencing IPC Phase 3 or above

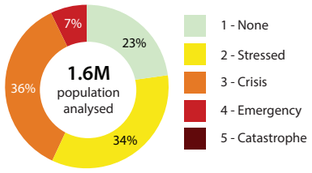


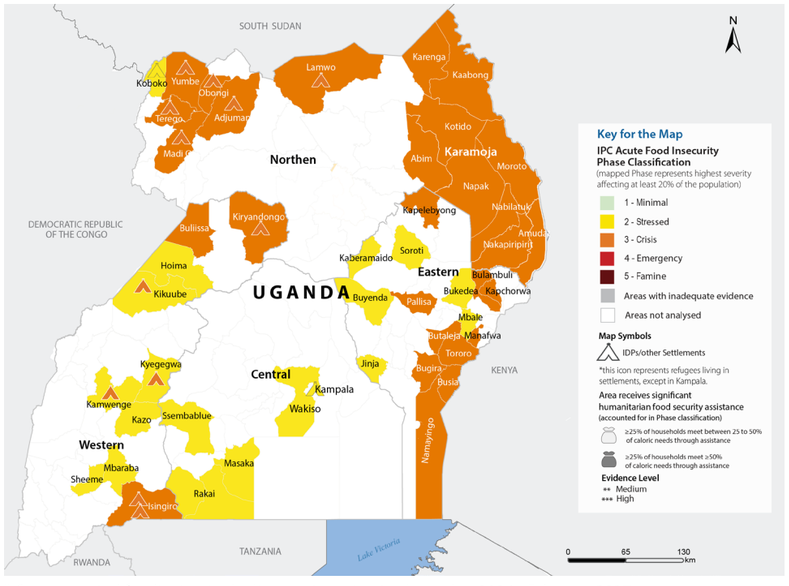
Karamoja: Projection Acute Food Insecurity | November 2026 - February 2027

679,000

About 679,000 people are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above, Crisis or worse) between November 2026 and February 2027.

43 percent of the analysed population are experiencing IPC Phase 3 or above





** Current period for districts in the Karamoja region is November 2026 - February 2027.*

Uganda: Acute Malnutrition | April 2026 - March 2027*

465,900

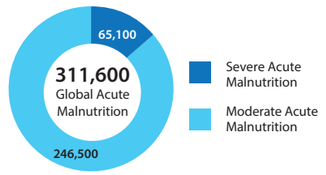
An estimated 465,900 cases of children aged 6 to 59 months are suffering or expected to suffer acute malnutrition from April 2026 - March 2027, including 103,900 severe cases. An additional 246,300 pregnant and breastfeeding women will require urgent nutrition support.

Severe Acute Malnutrition	103,900
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	362,000

Refugees, Host Communities and Selected Regional Districts: Acute Malnutrition

311,600

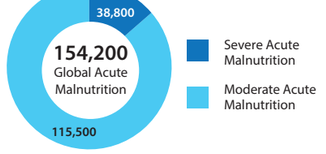
About 311,600 children aged 6-59 months are suffering or expected to suffer acute malnutrition between April 2026 - March 2027, including 58,200 refugee children, 97,100 children in host communities, and 156,300 children in other districts. About 232,400 pregnant or breastfeeding women will likely suffer acute malnutrition in the same period.



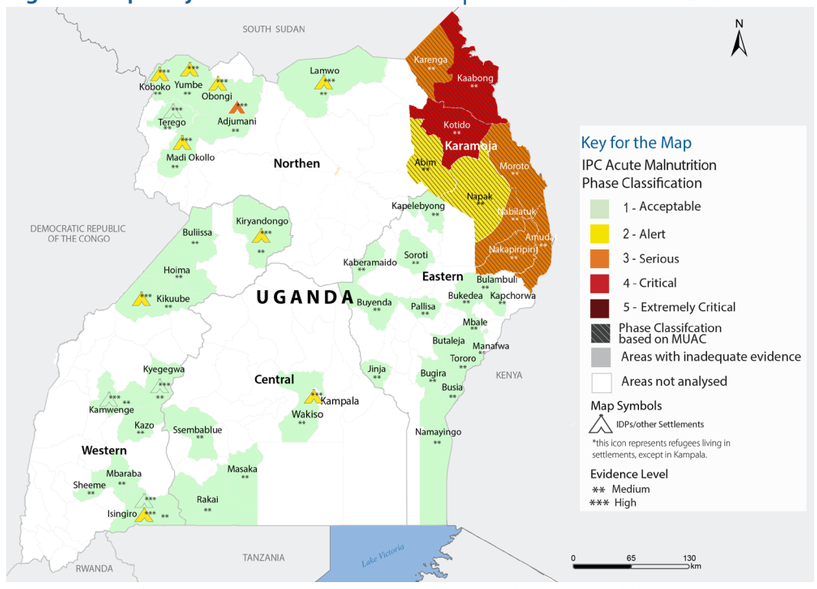
Karamoja: Acute Malnutrition

154,200

About 154,200 children aged 6-59 months are suffering or expected to suffer acute malnutrition between August 2026 and February 2027. About 13,900 pregnant or breastfeeding women will likely suffer acute malnutrition in the same period.



Uganda Map: Projection Acute Malnutrition | October 2026 - March 2027*



** Current period for districts in the Karamoja region is November 2026 - February 2027.*

Key Drivers | Acute Food Insecurity

Climatic shocks and production losses: Prolonged dry spells, erratic rainfall, and El Niño-related weather shocks have caused widespread crop failures, reduced pasture availability, and livestock losses. Agricultural production has been further affected by flooding, undermining household food availability, income, and resilience.

Crop pests, diseases, and livestock constraints: Crop pests and diseases continue to significantly reduce agricultural productivity, particularly among farming households. Livestock production is constrained by poor pasture conditions, animal diseases, and reduced veterinary services, limiting household food production, income generation, and recovery from successive climatic shocks.

High food prices and low purchasing power: Elevated prices for food, fuel, and agricultural inputs continue to reduce household purchasing power. Limited employment and income-generating opportunities—coupled with unfavourable livestock-to-cereal terms of trade—restrict access to food, particularly for poor households dependent on markets for their food consumption needs.

Depleted food stocks and limited food access: Poor harvests and repeated production shocks have depleted household food stocks, forcing greater reliance on markets and external assistance. Many households have insufficient food reserves to bridge lean periods.

Displacement, reduced assistance, and poor living conditions: Population displacement and inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions increase vulnerability to food insecurity, with refugees, and host communities most vulnerable. At the same time, declining humanitarian food assistance, especially for displaced populations, limits its protective effect on household food consumption and increases the risk of food consumption gaps.

Contributing Factors | Acute Malnutrition

Inadequate food access and poor dietary quality: Poor agricultural production, high food prices, reduced purchasing power, and limited availability of productive resources constrain household access to adequate and nutritious foods. As a result, children and pregnant and breastfeeding women, in particular, face increased malnutrition risks.

Suboptimal infant feeding and childcare practices: Seasonal livelihood demands and competing household responsibilities reduce caregiver time available for feeding, care, and nutrition-related practices. This may lead to poor dietary diversity, inadequate meal frequency, and suboptimal infant and young child feeding practices.

Disease burden and poor health conditions: Malaria, diarrhoeal diseases, respiratory infections, and other illnesses remain significant contributors to acute malnutrition. High disease prevalence increases nutrient losses, reduces food utilisation, and negatively affects nutritional status, particularly among young children and other vulnerable population groups.

Inadequate WASH conditions: Limited access to safe WASH services increases exposure to waterborne diseases and infections. Flooding, water contamination, inadequate sanitation facilities, and poor hygiene practices continue to undermine health and nutrition outcomes across Karamoja refugee and host communities.

Climatic shocks, service disruptions, and reduced assistance: Climate-related shocks—including drought, flooding, and waterlogging—disrupt food production, livelihoods, markets, and essential services.

Scale-down of humanitarian assistance: Funding constraints and declining humanitarian assistance may reduce access to health, nutrition, and social protection programmes, and coupled with limited assistance targeting food security, increase vulnerability to acute malnutrition.

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Recommended Actions

Scale up targeted humanitarian assistance and social protection: Expand food, cash, and nutrition assistance for households facing AFI and AMN Phase 3 and Phase 4 outcomes, prioritising Karamoja, refugees, returnees, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under five, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities to prevent widening food consumption gaps and worsening malnutrition.

Strengthen acute malnutrition prevention and treatment services: Scale-up community screening, referral, and treatment of acute malnutrition, while ensuring adequate therapeutic and supplementary nutrition supplies. Restore and expand targeted nutrition programmes and promote optimal infant and young child feeding practices through counselling and behaviour change support.

Enhance health services and disease surveillance: Improve access to primary healthcare, immunisation, disease prevention, and case management services. Strengthen surveillance and response systems for malaria, diarrhea, measles, and other childhood illnesses, particularly in high-risk areas vulnerable to flooding and disease outbreaks.

Improve WASH services: Rehabilitate and expand water infrastructure, including boreholes, dams, valley tanks, and irrigation systems, while improving sanitation facilities and hygiene practices. Strengthened WASH services will reduce disease risks, improve nutrition outcomes, and support household and livestock water needs.

Support climate-resilient agricultural recovery: Provide farmers with drought- and flood-tolerant seeds, planting materials, tools, extension services, and weather advisories. Strengthen pest and disease monitoring and control to support agricultural recovery, improve food production, and enhance resilience to future climatic shocks.

Protect and strengthen livestock livelihoods: Expand veterinary services, livestock vaccination campaigns, disease surveillance, treatment programmes, fodder support, and water access for livestock. Promoting resilient livestock production systems will protect household assets, strengthen incomes, and support food security among pastoral and agropastoral communities.

Strengthen preparedness, resilience, and livelihood diversification: Invest in flood preparedness, early warning systems, contingency planning, irrigation, rangeland restoration, storage facilities, and diversified livelihood opportunities. These measures will reduce vulnerability to climatic shocks while improving household resilience, income generation, and long-term food security.

Enhance coordination, funding, and service delivery: Strengthen multisectoral coordination among government and partners, improve beneficiary targeting and data systems, and advocate for increased donor funding. Sustained investment in food security, nutrition, health, and social protection programmes is essential to address underlying vulnerabilities.

Acute Food Insecurity phase name and description

Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.	Households either: • have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; **or** • are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.	Households either: • have large food consumption gaps that are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; **or** • are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation	Households have an extreme lack of food and/ or are unable to meet other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. (For Famine classification, an area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.)

Acute Malnutrition phase name and description

Phase 1 Acceptable	Phase 2 Alert	Phase 3 Serious	Phase 4 Critical	Phase 5 Extremely Critical
Less than 5% of children are acutely malnourished.	**5–9.9%** of children are acutely malnourished.	**10–14.9%** of children are acutely malnourished.	**15–29.9%** of children are acutely malnourished. The mortality and morbidity levels are elevated or increasing. Individual food consumption is likely to be compromised.	**30% or more** children are acutely malnourished. Widespread morbidity and/ or very large individual food consumption gaps are likely evident.

IPC Analysis Partners:

Publication date: 15 September 2026, *IPC population data is based on population estimates by the Uganda National Bureau of Statistics. Disclaimer: The information shown on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical and political boundaries.

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IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
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ANNEX 1: Karamoja Acute Food Insecurity Population Tables: August 2026 - February 2027

Current Acute Food Insecurity | August - October 2026

District/ Settlement	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Abim	154,360	38,590	25	54,026	35	54,026	35	7,718	5	0	0	3	61,744	40
Amudat	221,150	77,403	35	88,460	40	55,288	25	0	0	0	0	3	55,288	25
Kaabong	269,510	40,427	15	80,853	30	121,280	45	26,951	10	0	0	3	148,231	55
Karenga	105,130	21,026	20	36,796	35	31,539	30	15,770	15	0	0	3	47,308	45
Kotido	239,570	35,936	15	71,871	30	95,828	40	35,936	15	0	0	3	131,764	55
Moroto	111,750	27,938	25	39,113	35	39,113	35	5,588	5	0	0	3	44,700	40
Nabilatuk	146,500	36,625	25	43,950	30	51,275	35	14,650	10	0	0	3	65,925	45
Nakapiripirit	120,680	48,272	40	42,238	35	30,170	25	0	0	0	0	3	30,170	25
Napak	220,270	55,068	25	77,095	35	77,095	35	11,014	5	0	0	3	88,108	40
Grand Total	1,588,920	381,285	24	534,402	34	555,614	35	117,627	7	0	0		673,241	42

Projection Acute Food Insecurity | November 2026 - February 2027

District/ Settlement	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Abim	154,360	38,590	25	61,744	40	54,026	35	0	0	0	0	3	54,026	35
Amudat	221,150	66,345	30	88,460	40	55,288	25	11,058	5	0	0	3	66,345	30
Kaabong	269,510	40,427	15	80,853	30	121,280	45	26,951	10	0	0	3	148,231	55
Karenga	105,130	26,283	25	36,796	35	31,539	30	10,513	10	0	0	3	42,052	40
Kotido	239,570	35,936	15	59,893	25	107,807	45	35,936	15	0	0	3	143,742	60
Moroto	111,750	27,938	25	33,525	30	39,113	35	11,175	10	0	0	3	50,287	45
Nabilatuk	146,500	29,300	20	43,950	30	58,600	40	14,650	10	0	0	3	73,250	50
Nakapiripirit	120,680	42,238	35	54,306	45	24,136	20	0	0	0	0	3	24,136	20
Napak	220,270	66,081	30	77,095	35	77,095	35	0	0	0	0	3	77,095	35
Grand Total	1,588,920	373,138	23	536,622	34	568,884	36	110,283	7	0	0		679,167	43

ANNEX 2: Refugees, Host Communities and Selected Regional Districts - Acute Food Insecurity Population Tables: July 2026 - June 2027

Current Acute Food Insecurity | July 2026 - January 2027

Analysis Group	Unit of analysis	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Ugandan Districts	Bugiri	532,530	186,386	35	213,012	40	133,133	25	-	-	0	0	3	133,133	25
	Bukedea	298,180	119,272	40	149,090	50	29,818	10	-	-	0	0	2	29,818	10
	Bulambuli	256,330	102,532	40	89,716	35	64,083	25	-	-	0	0	3	64,083	25
	Buliisa	182,370	54,711	30	91,185	50	36,474	20	-	-	0	0	3	36,474	20
	Busia	449,980	157,493	35	179,992	40	89,996	20	22,499	5	0	0	3	112,495	25
	Butaleja	332,880	99,864	30	149,796	45	83,220	25	-	-	0	0	3	83,220	25
	Buyende	438,610	153,514	35	219,305	50	65,792	15	-	-	0	0	2	65,792	15
	Hoima & Hoima City	433,140	194,913	45	173,256	40	64,971	15	-	-	0	0	2	64,971	15
	Jinja & Jinja City	613,670	245,468	40	276,152	45	92,051	15	-	-	0	0	2	92,051	15
	Kaberamaido	150,440	60,176	40	75,220	50	15,044	10	-	-	0	0	2	15,044	10
	Kapchorwa	141,890	70,945	50	42,567	30	28,378	20	-	-	0	0	3	28,378	20
	Kapelebyong	159,480	63,792	40	71,766	45	23,922	15	-	-	0	0	2	23,922	15
	Kazo	220,540	110,270	50	99,243	45	11,027	5	-	-	0	0	2	11,027	5
	Manafwa	199,120	79,648	40	89,604	45	29,868	15	-	-	0	0	2	29,868	15
	Masaka & Masaka City	448,370	269,022	60	156,930	35	22,419	5	-	-	0	0	2	22,419	5
	Mbale & Mbale City	633,510	316,755	50	221,729	35	95,027	15	-	-	0	0	2	95,027	15
	Mbarara & Mbarara City	480,330	264,182	55	192,132	40	24,017	5	-	-	0	0	2	24,017	5
	Namayingo	298,900	89,670	30	149,450	50	59,780	20	-	-	0	0	3	59,780	20
	Pallisa	357,470	107,241	30	178,735	50	71,494	20	-	-	0	0	3	71,494	20
	Rakai	358,620	197,241	55	125,517	35	35,862	10	-	-	0	0	2	35,862	10
	Sheema	263,660	158,196	60	92,281	35	13,183	5	-	-	0	0	2	13,183	5
	Soroti & Soroti City	432,720	173,088	40	216,360	50	43,272	10	-	-	0	0	2	43,272	10
	Ssembabule	329,940	197,964	60	98,982	30	32,994	10	-	-	0	0	2	32,994	10
	Tororo	656,780	197,034	30	295,551	45	131,356	20	32,839	5	0	0	3	164,195	25
	Wakiso	3,789,600	2,652,720	70	947,400	25	189,480	5	-	-	0	0	2	189,480	5
	Ugandan Districts Total	12,459,060	6,322,097	51	4,594,971	37	1,486,661	12	55,338	0	0	0		1,541,999	12
Host Communities	Adjumani	322,360	128,944	40	145,062	45	48,354	15	-	-	0	0	2	48,354	15
	Isingiro	685,310	342,655	50	239,858	35	102,797	15	-	-	0	0	2	102,797	15
	Kamwenge	369,570	221,742	60	110,871	30	36,957	10	-	-	0	0	2	36,957	10
	Kikuube	425,190	255,114	60	127,557	30	42,519	10	-	-	0	0	2	42,519	10
	Kiryandongo	406,800	183,060	45	162,720	40	61,020	15	-	-	0	0	2	61,020	15
	Koboko	294,210	161,816	55	102,974	35	29,421	10	-	-	0	0	2	29,421	10
	Kyegegwa	542,140	216,856	40	271,070	50	54,214	10	-	-	0	0	2	54,214	10
	Lamwo	233,130	58,283	25	93,252	40	81,596	35	-	-	0	0	3	81,596	35
	Madi-Okollo	188,130	65,846	35	94,065	50	28,220	15	-	-	0	0	2	28,220	15
	Obongi	149,750	67,388	45	59,900	40	22,463	15	-	-	0	0	2	22,463	15
	Terego	337,910	118,268	35	168,955	50	50,687	15	-	-	0	0	2	50,687	15
	Yumbe	989,330	346,266	35	445,199	45	197,866	20	-	-	0	0	3	197,866	20
	Host Communities Total	4,943,830	2,166,238	44	2,021,483	41	756,114	15	-	-	0	0		756,114	15
Refugees	Adjumani settlement	236,797	59,199	25	94,719	40	71,039	30	11,840	5	0	0	3	82,879	35
	Bidibidi settlement	210,524	52,631	25	73,683	35	73,683	35	10,526	5	0	0	3	84,209	40
	Imvepi settlement	83,935	16,787	20	33,574	40	29,377	35	4,197	5	0	0	3	33,574	40
	Kampala settlement	174,570	96,014	55	52,371	30	26,186	15	-	-	0	0	2	26,186	15
	Kiryandongo settlement	168,774	42,194	25	67,510	40	50,632	30	8,439	5	0	0	3	59,071	35
	Kyaka II settlement	139,196	41,759	30	69,598	50	27,839	20	-	-	0	0	3	27,839	20
	Kyangwali settlement	158,722	47,617	30	63,489	40	47,617	30	-	-	0	0	3	47,617	30
	Lobule settlement	6,557	3,279	50	2,295	35	984	15	-	-	0	0	2	984	15
	Nakivale settlement	286,645	42,997	15	128,990	45	100,326	35	14,332	5	0	0	3	114,658	40
	Oruchinga settlement	8,278	2,897	35	2,897	35	2,483	30	-	-	0	0	3	2,483	30
	Palabek settlement	101,163	15,174	15	40,465	40	40,465	40	5,058	5	0	0	3	45,523	45
	Palorinya settlement	144,966	43,490	30	57,986	40	36,242	25	7,248	5			3	43,490	30
	Rhino Camp settlement	206,388	72,236	35	82,555	40	51,597	25	-	-			3	51,597	25
	Rwamwanja settlement	109,506	32,852	30	54,753	50	21,901	20	-	-	0	0	3	21,901	20
	Refugees Total	2,036,021	569,126	28	824,885	41	580,371	29	61,640	3	0	0		642,011	32
	Grand Total	19,438,911	9,057,461	47	7,441,339	38	2,823,146	15	116,978	1	0	0		2,940,124	16

UGANDA: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition Snapshot | July 2026 - June 2027

IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Projection Acute Food Insecurity | February - June 2027

Analysis Group	Unit of analysis	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Ugandan Districts	Bugiri	532,530	159,759	30	213,012	40	159,759	30	-	-	0	0	3	159,759	30
	Bukedea	298,180	89,454	30	163,999	55	44,727	15	-	-	0	0	2	44,727	15
	Bulambuli	256,330	89,716	35	76,899	30	76,899	30	12,817	5	0	0	3	89,716	35
	Buliisa	182,370	54,711	30	82,067	45	45,593	25	-	-	0	0	3	45,593	25
	Busia	449,980	89,996	20	224,990	50	112,495	25	22,499	5	0	0	3	134,994	30
	Butaleja	332,880	83,220	25	149,796	45	83,220	25	16,644	5	0	0	3	99,864	30
	Buyende	438,610	131,583	30	241,236	55	65,792	15	-	-	0	0	2	65,792	15
	Hoima & Hoima City	433,140	173,256	40	194,913	45	64,971	15	-	-	0	0	2	64,971	15
	Jinja & Jinja City	613,670	214,785	35	306,835	50	92,051	15	-	-	0	0	2	92,051	15
	Kaberamaido	150,440	60,176	40	67,698	45	22,566	15	-	-	0	0	2	22,566	15
	Kapchorwa	141,890	63,851	45	42,567	30	35,473	25	-	-	0	0	3	35,473	25
	Kapelebyong	159,480	63,792	40	63,792	40	31,896	20	-	-	0	0	3	31,896	20
	Kazo	220,540	110,270	50	99,243	45	11,027	5	-	-	0	0	2	11,027	5
	Manafwa	199,120	69,692	35	89,604	45	39,824	20	-	-	0	0	3	39,824	20
	Masaka & Masaka City	448,370	246,604	55	156,930	35	44,837	10	-	-	0	0	2	44,837	10
	Mbale & Mbale City	633,510	285,080	45	253,404	40	95,027	15	-	-	0	0	2	95,027	15
	Mbarara & Mbarara City	480,330	264,182	55	192,132	40	24,017	5	-	-	0	0	2	24,017	5
	Namayingo	298,900	74,725	25	149,450	50	74,725	25	-	-	0	0	3	74,725	25
	Pallisa	357,470	89,368	25	178,735	50	89,368	25	-	-	0	0	3	89,368	25
	Rakai	358,620	179,310	50	125,517	35	53,793	15	-	-	0	0	2	53,793	15
	Sheema	263,660	158,196	60	92,281	35	13,183	5	-	-	0	0	2	13,183	5
	Soroti & Soroti City	432,720	151,452	35	216,360	50	64,908	15	-	-	0	0	2	64,908	15
	Ssembabule	329,940	181,467	55	98,982	30	49,491	15	-	-	0	0	2	49,491	15
	Tororo	656,780	164,195	25	295,551	45	164,195	25	32,839	5	0	0	3	197,034	30
	Wakiso	3,789,600	2,463,240	65	947,400	25	378,960	10	-	-	0	0	2	378,960	10
	Ugandan Districts Total	**12,459,060**	**5,712,080**	**46**	**4,723,393**	**38**	**1,938,797**	**16**	**84,799**	**1**	**0**	**0**		**2,023,596**	**16**
Host Communities	Adjumani	322,360	112,826	35	145,062	45	64,472	20	-	-	0	0	3	64,472	20
	Isingiro	685,310	274,124	40	274,124	40	137,062	20	-	-	0	0	3	137,062	20
	Kamwenge	369,570	184,785	50	129,349	35	55,436	15	-	-	0	0	2	55,436	15
	Kikuube	425,190	212,595	50	148,817	35	63,779	15	-	-	0	0	2	63,779	15
	Kiryandongo	406,800	162,720	40	162,720	40	81,360	20	-	-	0	0	3	81,360	20
	Koboko	294,210	147,105	50	102,974	35	44,132	15	-	-	0	0	2	44,132	15
	Kyegegwa	542,140	189,749	35	271,070	50	81,321	15	-	-	0	0	2	81,321	15
	Lamwo	233,130	46,626	20	93,252	40	93,252	40	-	-	0	0	3	93,252	40
	Madi-Okollo	188,130	56,439	30	94,065	50	37,626	20	-	-	0	0	3	37,626	20
	Obongi	149,750	59,900	40	59,900	40	29,950	20	-	-	0	0	3	29,950	20
	Terego	337,910	101,373	30	168,955	50	67,582	20	-	-	0	0	3	67,582	20
	Yumbe	989,330	296,799	30	445,199	45	247,333	25	-	-	0	0	3	247,333	25
	Host Communities Total	**4,943,830**	**1,845,041**	**37**	**2,095,487**	**42**	**1,003,305**	**20**	**-**	**-**	**0**	**0**		**1,003,305**	**20**
Refugees	Adjumani settlement	236,797	35,520	15	106,559	45	82,879	35	11,840	5	0	0	3	94,719	40
	Bidibidi settlement	210,524	42,105	20	73,683	35	84,210	40	10,526	5	0	0	3	94,736	45
	Imvepi settlement	83,935	16,787	20	33,574	40	25,181	30	8,394	10	0	0	3	33,575	40
	Kampala settlement	174,570	87,285	50	61,099	35	26,186	15	-	-	0	0	2	26,186	15
	Kiryandongo settlement	168,774	33,755	20	67,510	40	59,071	35	8,439	5	0	0	3	67,510	40
	Kyaka II settlement	139,196	34,799	25	69,598	50	34,799	25	-	-	0	0	3	34,799	25
	Kyangwali settlement	158,722	39,681	25	63,489	40	47,617	30	7,936	5	0	0	3	55,553	35
	Lobule settlement	6,557	2,951	45	2,295	35	1,311	20	-	-	0	0	3	1,311	20
	Nakivale settlement	286,645	42,997	15	114,658	40	100,326	35	28,665	10	0	0	3	128,991	45
	Oruchinga settlement	8,278	2,070	25	2,897	35	2,897	35	414	5	0	0	3	3,311	40
	Palabek settlement	101,163	10,116	10	40,465	40	40,465	40	10,116	10	0	0	3	50,581	50
	Palorinya settlement	144,966	36,242	25	57,986	40	43,490	30	7,248	5			3	50,738	35
	Rhino Camp settlement	206,388	61,916	30	82,555	40	61,916	30	-	-			3	61,916	30
	Rwamwanja settlement	109,506	27,377	25	54,753	50	27,377	25	-	-	0	0	3	27,377	25
	Refugees Total	**2,036,021**	**473,601**	**23**	**831,121**	**41**	**637,725**	**31**	**93,578**	**5**	**0**	**0**		**731,303**	**36**
	Grand Total	**19,438,911**	**9,057,461**	**47**	**7,441,339**	**38**	**2,823,146**	**15**	**116,978**	**1**	**0**	**0**		**2,940,124**	**16**

ANNEX 3: Karamoja Acute Malnutrition Population Table: August 2026 - February 2027

District	Total population	Children aged 6-59 months							Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women		
		Total 6-59 months (18%) months	Combined MAM (%)	Combined SAM (%)	Combined GAM (%)	MAM Cases	SAM Cases	GAM Cases	Total PBW	GAM-PBW	Estimated number of AMN cases
Abim	154,360	27,785	7.90%	2.70%	10.60%	6,152	2,095	8,247	7,718	8.70%	674
Amudat	221,150	39,807	14.80%	2.90%	17.70%	16,493	3,235	19,728	11,058	17.60%	1,948
Kaabong	269,510	48,512	18.90%	6.60%	25.50%	25,736	8,902	34,637	13,476	20.60%	2,777
Karenga	105,130	18,923	12.10%	4.90%	17.00%	6,422	2,585	9,008	5,257	16.00%	842
Kotido	239,570	43,123	18.30%	4.90%	23.20%	22,074	5,939	28,012	11,979	23.00%	2,760
Moroto	111,750	20,115	14.10%	2.80%	16.90%	7,938	1,580	9,518	5,588	16.20%	907
Nabilatuk	146,500	26,370	15.40%	5.00%	20.40%	11,402	3,660	15,063	7,325	21.30%	1,562
Nakapiripirit	120,680	21,722	15.90%	1.90%	17.80%	9,646	1,180	10,826	6,034	13.70%	828
Napak	220,270	39,649	8.70%	8.70%	17.30%	9,603	9,603	19,206	11,014	14.70%	1,622
Karamoja	**1,588,920**	**286,006**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**115,467**	**38,779**	**154,245**	**79,446**	**n/a**	**13,920**

ANNEX 4: Refugees, Host Communities and other Ugandan Districts. Acute Malnutrition Population Table: April 2026 - March 2027

Coverage	District	Total	Children aged 6-59 months							Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women		
			Total 6-59 months (18%) months	Combined GAM (95% CI)	Combined MAM (95% CI)	Combined SAM	MAM Cases	SAM Cases	GAM Cases	Total PBW	AMN (95% CI)	Estimated number of AMN PBW cases
National	Bullisa	182,370	32,827	2.40%	2.40%	0.00%	2,048	-	2,048	9,119	52.2%	4,760
	Hoima & Hoima city	433,140	77,965	3.50%	1.80%	1.70%	3,649	3,446	7,095	21,657	52.5%	11,370
	Kazo	220,540	39,697	0.60%	0.60%	0.00%	619	-	619	11,027	40.2%	4,433
	Sheema	263,660	47,459	2.50%	1.20%	1.30%	1,481	1,604	3,085	13,183	34.0%	4,482
	Mbarara & Mbarara city	480,330	86,459	2.60%	1.70%	0.90%	3,822	2,023	5,845	24,017	29.9%	7,181
	Bulambuli	256,330	46,139	3.90%	0.70%	3.20%	840	3,839	4,679	12,817	46.0%	5,896
	Kapchorwa	141,890	25,540	2.10%	0.70%	1.40%	465	930	1,394	7,095	54.6%	3,874
	Manafwa	310,850	55,953	2.50%	2.50%	0.00%	3,637	-	3,637	15,543	35.7%	5,549
	Mbale & Mbale city	643,510	115,832	3.70%	2.10%	1.60%	6,324	4,819	11,143	32,176	35.0%	11,261
	Rakai	358,620	64,552	1.20%	1.20%	0%	2,014	-	2,014	17,931	47.1%	8,446
	Ssembabule	329,940	59,389	3.30%	2.00%	1%	3,088	2,007	5,096	16,497	44.1%	7,275
	Wakiso	789,600	142,128	4.60%	4.60%	0%	16,999	-	16,999	39,480	55.7%	21,990
	Masaka & Masaka city	448,370	80,707	0.60%	0.60%	0%	1,259	-	1,259	22,419	50.0%	11,209
	Bugiri	532,530	95,855	6.00%	4.00%	2%	9,969	4,984	14,953	26,627	37.7%	10,038
	Buyende	438,610	78,950	6.30%	4.40%	2%	9,032	3,900	12,932	21,931	54.8%	12,018
	Namayingo	298,900	53,802	5.20%	3.90%	1%	5,456	1,819	7,274	14,945	38.8%	5,799
	Jinja and Jinja city	613,670	110,461	3.10%	2.30%	1%	6,606	2,298	8,903	30,684	45.6%	13,992
	Tororo	656,780	118,220	2.60%	1.30%	1%	3,996	3,996	7,992	32,839	48.4%	15,894
	Butalega	332,880	59,918	2.30%	1.50%	1%	2,337	1,246	3,583	16,644	58.4%	9,720
	Busia	449,980	80,996	4.10%	1.20%	3%	2,527	6,107	8,634	22,499	39.7%	8,932
	Palisa	357,470	64,345	2.70%	2.20%	1%	3,681	836	4,517	17,874	55.6%	9,938
	Kapelebyong	159,480	28,706	6.00%	5.00%	1%	3,732	746	4,478	7,974	56.4%	4,497
	Soroti + Soroti City	432,720	77,890	4.40%	2.50%	2%	5,063	3,848	8,911	21,636	56.3%	12,181
	Kaberamaido	150,440	27,079	2.4	2.40%	0%	1,690	-	1,690	7,522	38.5%	2,896
	Bukedea	298,180	53,672	5.40%	5.40%	0%	7,536	-	7,536	14,909	38.0%	5,665
Refugees Host Communities	Adjumani	322,360	58,025	4.20%	3.90%	0.3%	5,884	453	6,336	16,118	1.9%	306
	Isingiro	685,310	123,356	3.20%	2.80%	0.4%	8,980	1,283	10,263	34,266	5.4%	1,850
	Kamwenge	369,570	66,523	6.60%	4.90%	1.7%	8,475	2,940	11,415	18,479	2.4%	443
	Kikuube	425,190	76,534	3.30%	3.30%	0.0%	6,567	-	6,567	21,260	7.4%	1,573
	Kiryandongo	406,800	73,224	2.20%	1.80%	0.4%	3,427	762	4,188	20,340	3.4%	692
	Koboko	294,210	52,958	4.40%	4.40%	0.0%	6,058	-	6,058	14,711	4.5%	662
	Kyegegwa	542,140	97,585	4.40%	3.70%	0.7%	9,388	1,776	11,164	27,107	1.4%	379
	Lamwo	233,130	41,963	7.70%	7.00%	0.7%	7,637	764	8,401	11,657	6.4%	746
	Madi-Okollo	188,130	33,863	2.90%	2.90%	0.0%	2,553	-	2,553	9,407	1.3%	122
	Obongi	149,750	26,955	8.00%	8.00%	0.0%	5,607	-	5,607	7,488	6.8%	509
	Terego	337,910	60,824	3.80%	3.20%	0.6%	5,061	949	6,009	16,896	3.1%	524
	Yumbe	989,330	178,079	4.00%	3.70%	0.3%	17,131	1,389	18,520	49,467	0.9%	445
Refugees Settlements	Adjumani	236,797	30,188	12.00%	10.90%	1.10%	8,555	863	9,419	11,840	3.3%	391
	Bidibidi	210,524	23,269	8.80%	8.40%	0.40%	5,082	242	5,324	10,526	4.1%	432
	Imvepi	83,935	10,228	3.00%	2.70%	0.30%	718	80	798	4,197	0.7%	29
	Kampala	174,570	17,987	5.10%	3.90%	1.20%	1,824	561	2,385	8,729	4.8%	419
	Kiryandongo	168,774	21,303	9.60%	8.60%	1.00%	4,763	554	5,317	8,439	8.8%	743
	Kyaka II	139,196	21,802	5.30%	4.10%	1.20%	2,324	680	3,004	6,960	2.0%	139
	Kyangwali	158,722	25,290	4.30%	3.80%	0.50%	2,499	329	2,827	7,936	7.5%	595
	Lobule	6,557	820	6.00%	5.50%	0.50%	117	11	128	328	7.3%	24
	Nakivale	286,645	44,396	11.60%	11.10%	0.50%	12,813	577	13,390	14,332	5.4%	774
	Oruchinga	8,278	1,144	6.60%	6.20%	0.4%	184	12	196	414	3.8%	16
	Palabek	101,163	13,740	7.20%	5.80%	1%	2,072	500	2,572	5,058	7.7%	389
	Palorinya	144,966	17,047	10.10%	9.00%	1%	3,989	488	4,477	7,248	5.9%	428
	Rhino Camp	206,388	23,944	9.50%	8.70%	1%	5,416	498	5,914	10,319	2.7%	279
	Rwamwanja	109,506	15,685	6.10%	3.80%	2%	1,550	938	2,488	5,475	2.9%	159
	Combined PIN	**16,560,641**	**2,881,275**				**246,541**	**65,096**	**311,636**	**828,032**		**232,364**