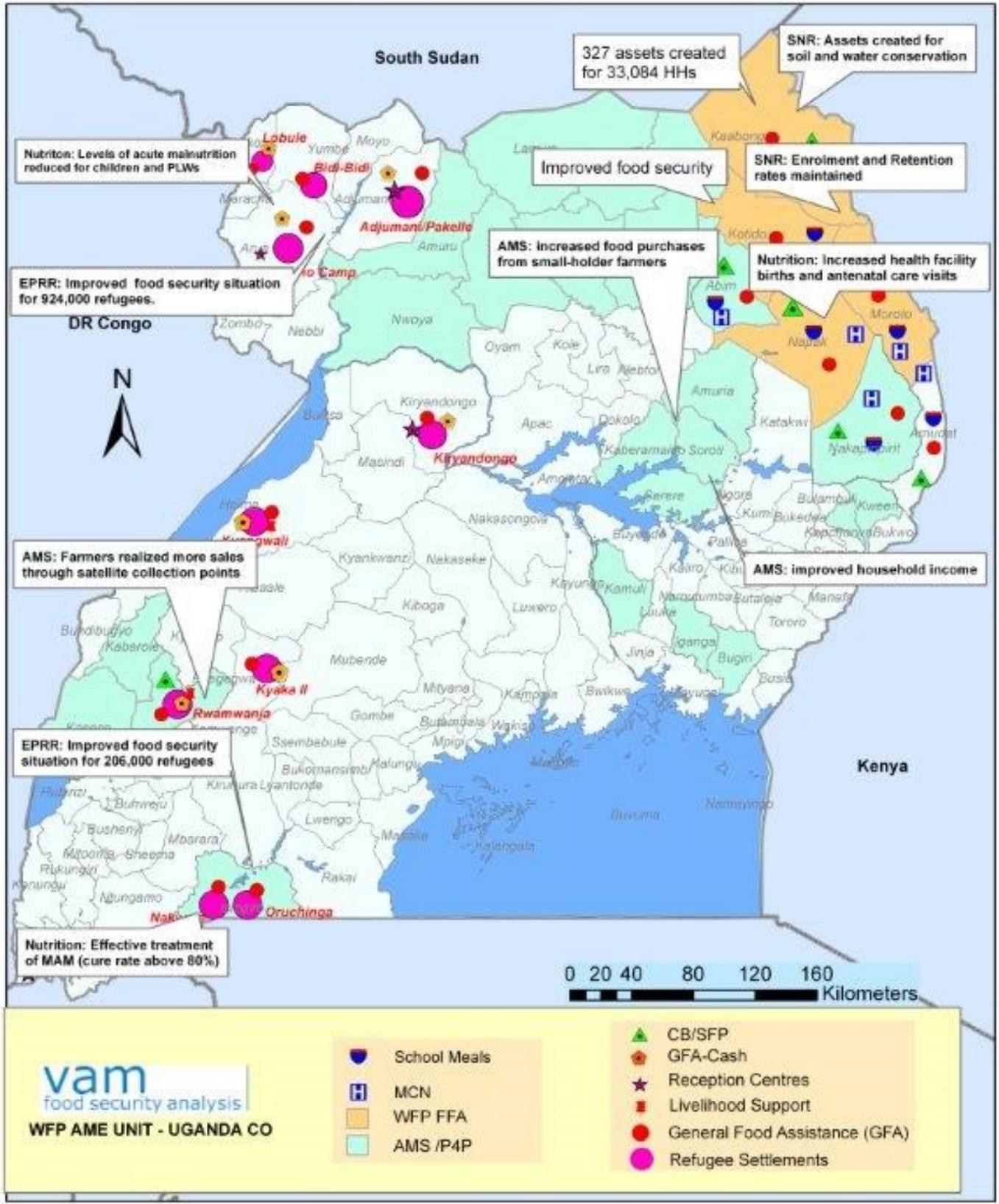




WFP UGANDA RESULTS REPORT — 2017



Introduction:

- Programme activities in WFP Uganda are implemented through a five year Country Programme (CP 200984) and a three-year Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200852).
- The CP is implemented in collaboration with the Government’s health, nutrition and education systems to: i) prevent further stunting and micronutrient deficiencies among children—Mother and Child and Health Nutrition (MCHN); ii) provide treatment for individuals with moderate acute malnutrition—Community Based Supplementary Feeding Programme (CBSFP); and iii) provide school meals to increasing enrolment and attendance (School Meals Programme).
- Through the agriculture and market support (AMS) component, WFP supports small-scale farmers in all regions of Uganda to reduce post-harvest losses and improve incomes, leveraging infrastructure and skills previously developed to enhance productivity, quality and market access.
- PRRO 200852 covers three programming components; the protracted refugee crisis in Uganda, resilience-focused programming for food-insecure households in non-refugee areas, and strengthening of the government’s own emergency response capacity
- The report following summarizes results of WFP Uganda’s interventions (both CP and PRRO) for the period January to December 2017 under three broad categories: Refugees in West Nile and South West regions; Safety Nets and Resilience in Karamoja region; Agriculture and Market Support in Eastern, Western and Northern Uganda.

1. Refugees - PRRO 200852

1.1 Refugees in West Nile (Food Assistance)

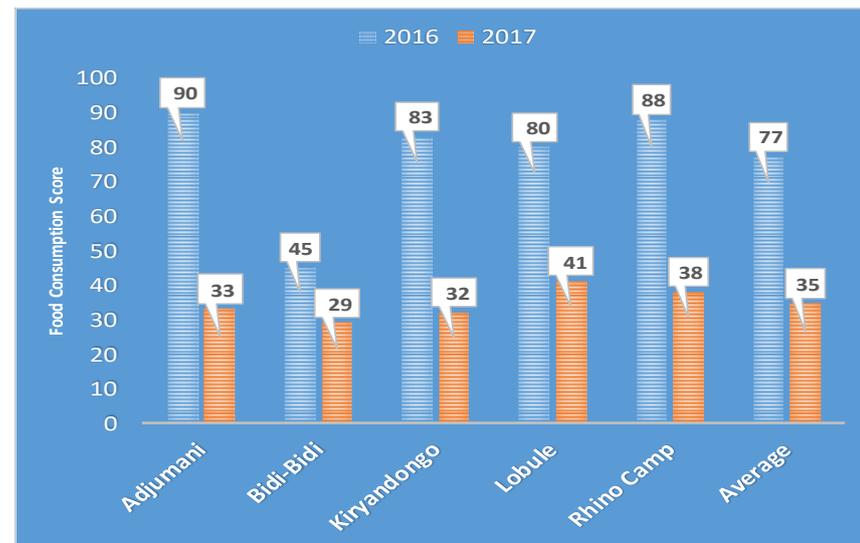


Figure 1: Food Consumption Scores for Refugees in West Nile (Dec 2017 FSNA)

WFP provided food and/or cash assistance to refugees in West Nile with an aim to improve their food and nutrition security. The annual inter-agency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) conducted among refugees in December 2017 reported declining food security and nutrition indicators in West Nile comparable to assessment findings from the past year, 2016.

- Using Food Consumption Score (FCS) as an indicator of food security, the percentage of refugees with acceptable FCS was reported at 35 percent, compared to 77 percent reported last year; and dietary diversity score was reported at 3.8 as compared to 3.7 reported last year.

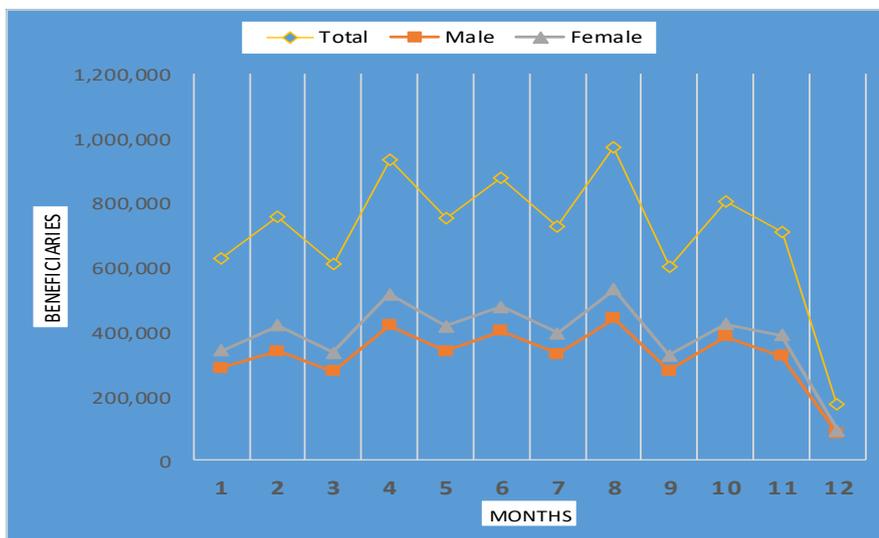


Figure 2: Beneficiary Population in West Nile Refugee Settlements (Dec 2017)

- The decline in performance was attributed to drought and ration cuts in response to increased needs given the refugee influx from South Sudan.

- Beneficiaries who received food assistance increased from 546,788 reported in December 2016, to 970,766 reported by December 2017, a 77 percent increase over the year.

- WFP provided 70 percent of the planned food commodities to beneficiaries. More women (54 percent) than men received the food.

Cash Based Transfer in West Nile Region

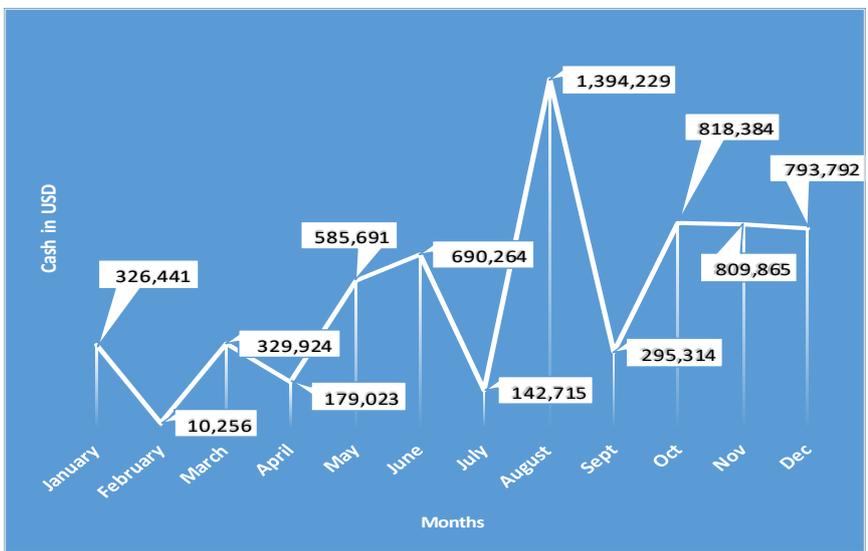


Figure 3: Refugee Cash Beneficiaries in West Nile (Dec 2017)

Cash was distributed to 103,237 refugees who preferred the modality. Only 47 percent of the planned beneficiaries received the cash (figure 3).

- The relatively low performance for the cash beneficiaries was partly due to the slow uptake of the cash in the region and the revision of cash beneficiaries in Budget Revision 2 .
- A post distribution monitoring undertaken in West Nile late 2017 established that households receiving cash only were 72 percent less likely to be food insecure compared to food only households.

Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition—West Nile

West Nile aimed to reduce acute malnutrition among refugee children under five and pregnant and nursing mothers.

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in

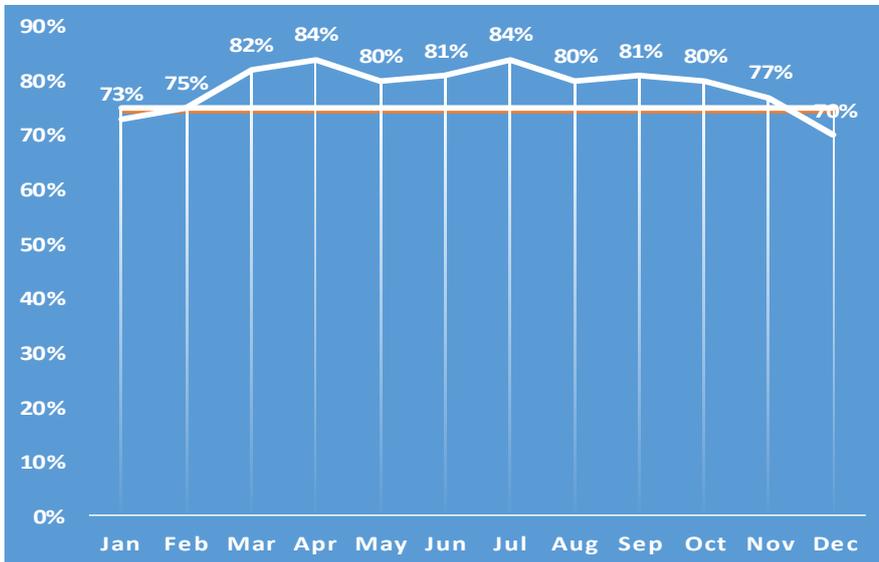


Figure 4: Performance of the MAM Treatment for Refugees in West Nile (Dec 2017)

- The programme performed well for all nutrition indicators (recovery, mortality, default and non-response) except for the month of January and December —see figure 4.
- The number of TSFP beneficiaries reached were 105 percent of the planned beneficiaries. Only 65 percent of the planned food assistance was delivered and distributed to the beneficiaries. This was an under achievement attributed to intermittent food deliveries.

Mother Child and Health Nutrition (MCHN)

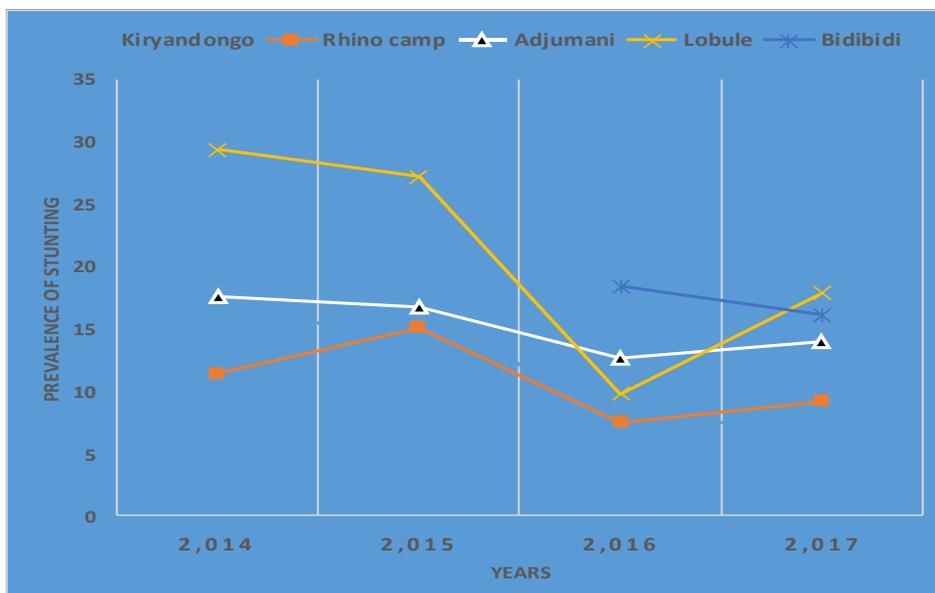


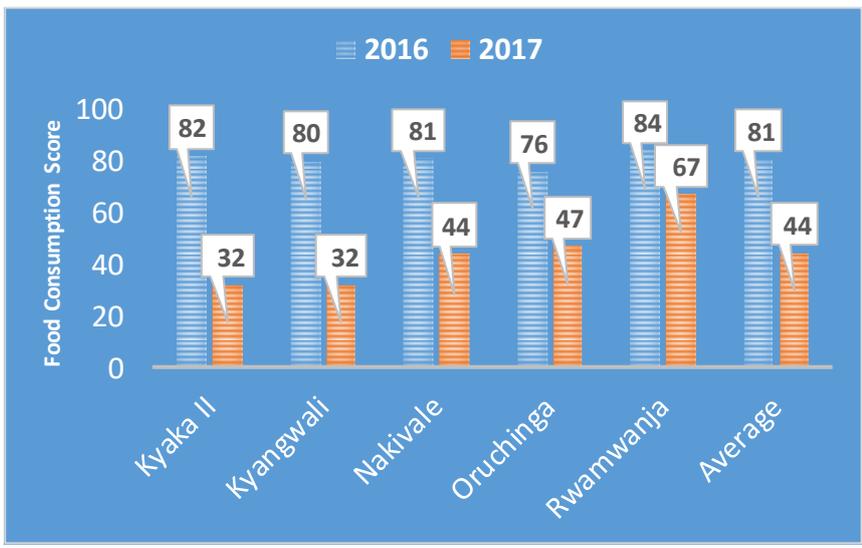
Figure 5: Stunting Levels for Refugees in West Nile (Dec 2017)

WFP introduced MCHN as a prevention intervention of acute malnutrition targeting children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women.

- 2017 FSNA reported prevalence of stunting at 13 percent from 11 percent in 2016. The decline in performance is attributed to the influx of refugees from South Sudan.
- MCHN beneficiaries provided food assistance were 50,982 against a target of 99,880 beneficiaries, a 51 percent achievement over the year, 2017—see figure 5. The low achievement was attributed to limited resource constraints against increased food needs .

1.2 Refugees in South Western Uganda (Food Assistance)

Refugees in South Western Uganda were provided food and cash assistance with an aim to improve their food and nutrition security. The annual inter-agency FSNA conducted among the refugees in the region in December 2017 reported a decline in food and nutrition security situation compared to last year, 2016.



However, levels of global acute malnutrition were reported at less than 5 percent in all the refugee settlements. Using FCS, the FSNA reported a decline in refugees with acceptable food consumption scores from an average of 81 percent reported in Dec 2016 to 44 percent reported in Dec 2017 in the five settlements—see Fig

Dietary Diversity score across the settlements averaged 4 with males performing better than females.

For the period January to December 2017, 93 percent (177,996 refugees) of the planned beneficiaries received food assistance.

Refugees received 57 percent of the planned food commodities. The difference in plan and actuals of tonnage distributed was a result of ration cuts during implementation.

Cash Based Transfer gained popularity in South West Uganda with 89 percent (94,471 beneficiaries) of the planned receiving the cash during the reporting period. At least USD 5.2 million was distributed.

Households that received cash as the assistance modality were 90 percent less likely to have poor food consumption score compared to households that received food. They were more likely to have a more diversified diet compared to the food only households.

Figure 6: Food Consumption Scores for Refugees in South West (Dec 2017 FSNA)



Figure 7: Cash Distributed to Refugees in South West (Dec 2017)

Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition—South West



Figure 8: MAM Treatment for Refugees in South West (Dec 2017)

TSFP aimed to reduce acute malnutrition among under fives and pregnant and nursing mothers. The treatment programme performed well in South West for all the indicators.

The cure rates averaged above the threshold (above 75 percent) - See figure 8. The default, death and the non-response rates were well within the sphere standards with the performance in the months of July and August relatively lower than the other months but above the target.



Figure 9: MAM Beneficiaries in South West (Dec 2017)

- The number of TSFP beneficiaries reached were 136 percent of the planned beneficiaries. The numbers were in excess over the planned since January 2017, partly attributed to improved sensitization and mass screening by the health and nutrition partners—see figure 9.
- However, only 40 percent of the planned food assistance was delivered and distributed to the beneficiaries. This was regarded an under achievement attributed to pipeline breaks in some of the months.

Mother Child and Health Nutrition (MCHN)

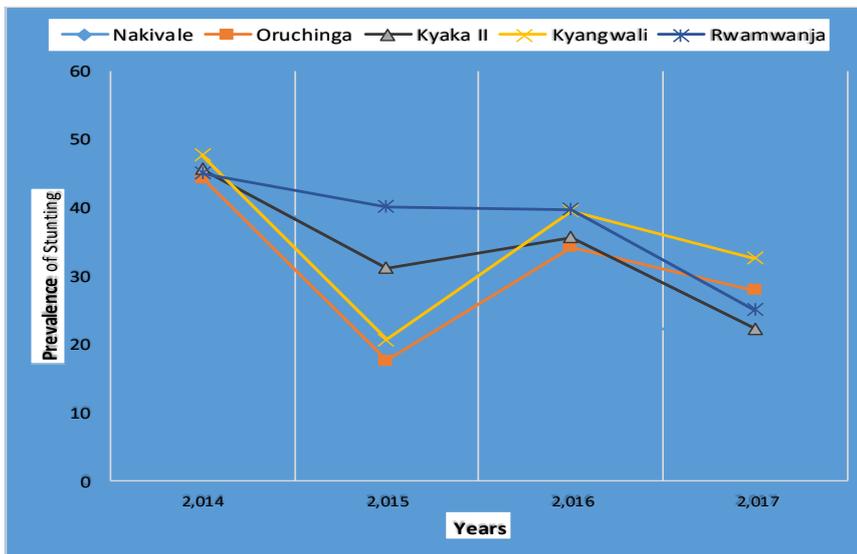


Figure 10: Stunting in South West (Dec 2017)

- WFP’s support to the MCHN programme in 2017 continued to provide food assistance targeting children aged 6–23 months old and pregnant and nursing mothers.
- Stunting prevalence in the South West refugee settlements has steadily decreased over a four year period (2014–2017) from an average of 45 percent in 2014 to 26 percent in 2017.
- However concerted efforts are still needed to bring the prevalence lower especially in settlements like Kyangwali (32.6%) with highest prevalence of stunting across the refugee settlements.

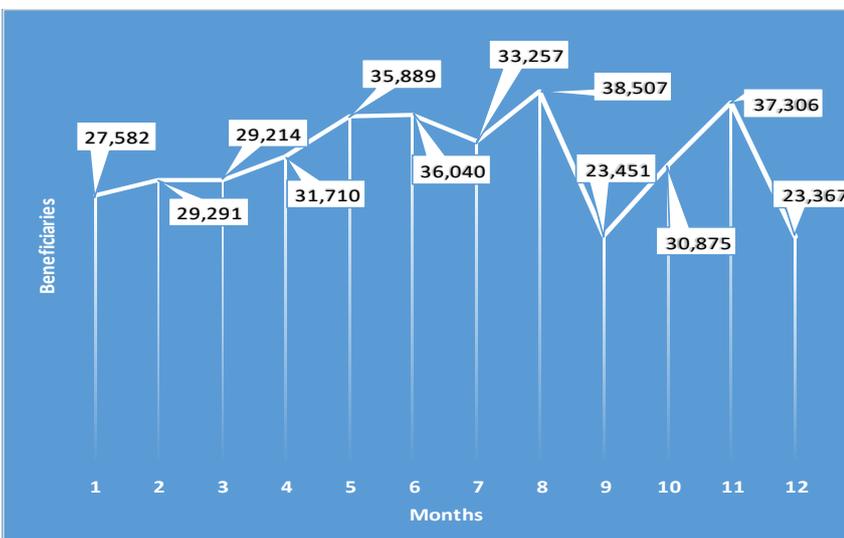


Figure 10: MCHN Beneficiaries in South West (Dec 2017)

- The 2017 food security and nutrition reported poor feeding practices including lack of adequate proteins, low nutrient density, including vitamin A, Iron, Zinc and Iodine as major causes of poor nutritious status among children.
- The lowest levels were reported in Nakivale at 23 percent and the highest in Rwamwanja at 39.8 percent, levels that are considered high (Fig 9)
- The number of beneficiaries on the programme increased from 27,677 reported in January to 38,507 reported in November 2017. However, this represented only 41 percent of the plan (Figure 10).

1. Safety Nets and Resilience in Karamoja (CP 200894 and PRRO 200852)

The safety nets and resilience activities in Karamoja were implemented in collaboration with the Government’s health, nutrition and production systems. It had three programme interventions: Community Based Supplementary Feeding Programme (CBSFP) ; Mother and Child and Health Nutrition (MCHN); and Public Works Programme (PWP).

A) Community Based Supplementary Feeding Programme (CBSFP)

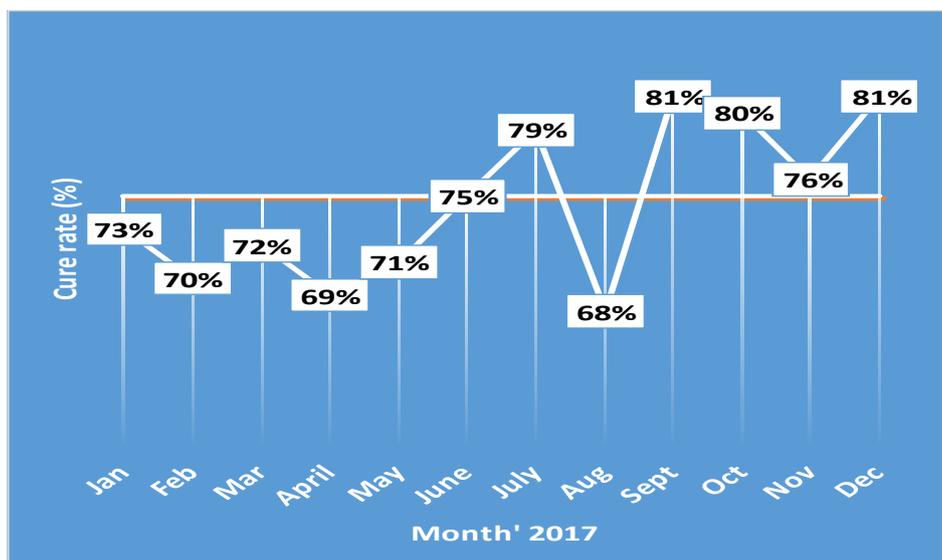


Figure 11: Cure Rates for the months of January to December 2017

- The key objective of CBSFP was to treat Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) among children, pregnant and lactating women. WFP’s role was to provide a food incentive to the patients (beneficiaries) to come to the health and outreach centres to receive treatment and carry out sensitization on the importance of good healthy and nutrition. WFP also provided a protective/ration to CBSFP households to help reduce sharing of food commodities meant for the patients .

There was improved performance (above threshold of >75% cure rate) of the CBSFP. The improved performance was closely associated with the introduction of the protective ration (family ration) in May 2017. Performance in August was affected by shortage of food commodities in some final distribution points.

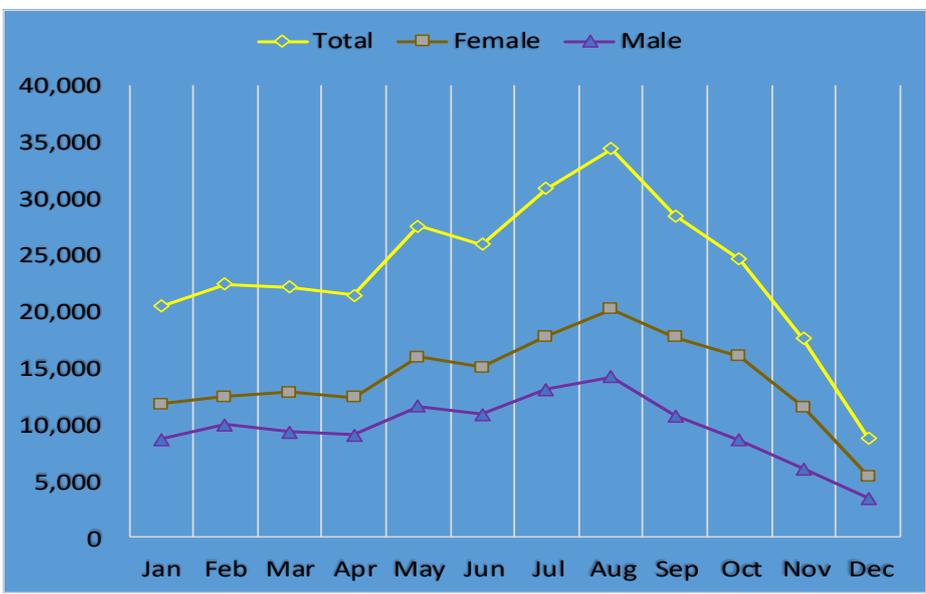


Figure 12: Beneficiary population for the months January to December 2017

- The number of TSFP beneficiaries reached were 109 percent of the planned beneficiaries. The numbers were in excess over the planned since January 2017, partly attributed to improved sensitization and mass screening by the health and nutrition partners—see figure 12.

- However, only 73 percent of the planned food assistance was delivered and distributed to the beneficiaries. This was regarded an under achievement given the corresponding over-achievement in the number of beneficiaries reached.

B) Mother and Child and Health Nutrition (MCHN) in Karamoja

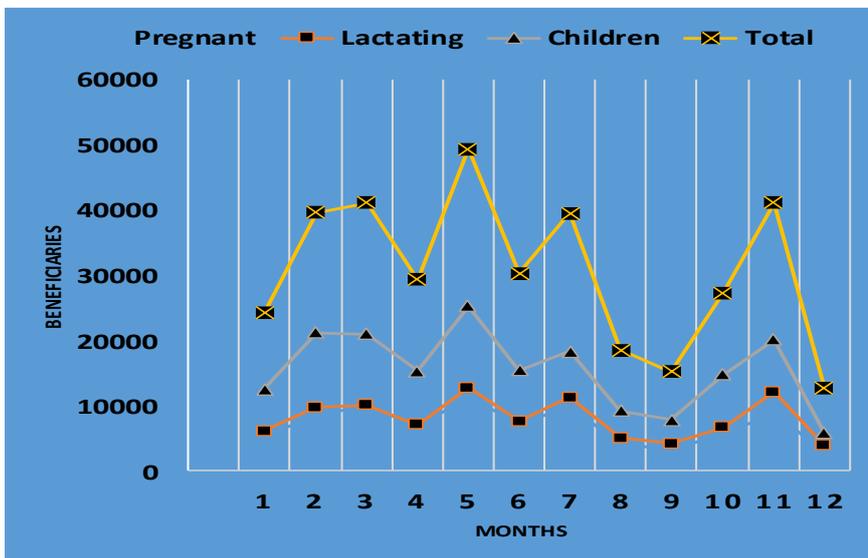


Figure 4: MCHN Beneficiaries by Months (January to December 2017)

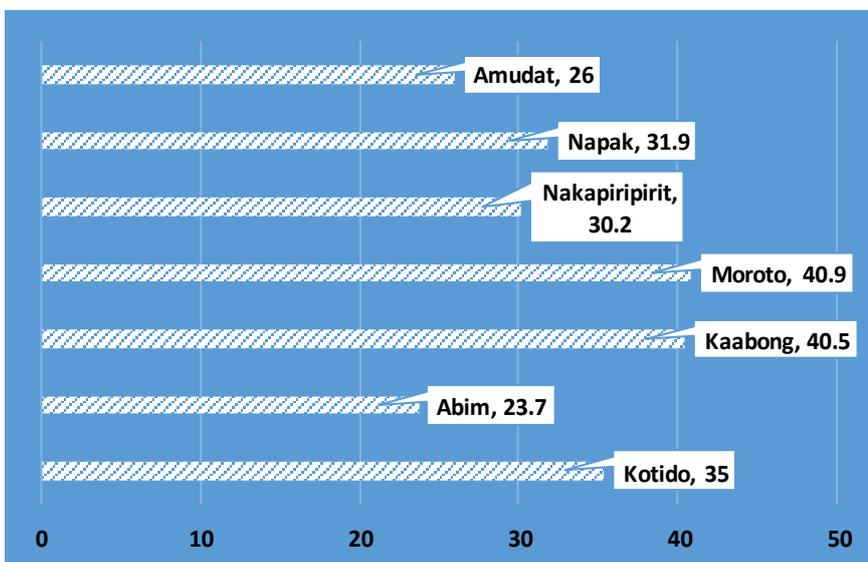


Figure 13: Stunting rates by District in Karamoja (June 2017 FSNA)

C) Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF):



Figure 14: No of pupils provided food assistance (February to December 2017)

- MCHN programme aimed to prevent under-nutrition and seasonal peaks of acute malnutrition. The programme encouraged women's health-seeking behaviour and promoted child growth through sensitization on complementary feeding practices.

- Reports from the field indicated increased antenatal clinic visits, health facility births, and young child clinics attendance and improved immunization rates.

- From January to December 2017, the programme achieved 89 percent of the planned beneficiaries and 54 percent of the planned food. Pipeline breaks partly explain the relatively poor performance in tonnage distributed.

- The June 2017 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) reported prevalence of stunting at 33 percent for Karamoja region with the highest prevalence found in Moroto and Kaabong at 41 percent each respectively. The lowest was found in Abim and Amudat at 24 percent and 26 percent respectively. The prevalence was found to be higher than the 28 percent reported in June 2016.

- The report revealed that only 4.1 percent of children 6–23 months of age received a minimum acceptable diet; and only 24 percent of the children to be enrolled on the programme were actually enrolled. This was a drastic drop from the enrolment figure reported in June 2016 of 47 percent.

- For the period January to December 2017, the home grown school feeding programme supported government efforts to increase access to education in Karamoja.

- Retention rate in WFP-supported schools was reported at 78 percent against a target of 85 percent. Girls at 87 percent performed better than boys at 72 percent.

- Enrolment rate was reported at 12 percent against a target of 6 percent with the improvement attributed mainly to an increased number of WFP-supported schools; from 289 schools to 304 schools in 2017. April 2017 reported the highest number of pupils fed with 56 percent boys and 44 percent girls.

- WFP strengthened the capacity of school administration and school management committees in food preparation, food handling, stores management, record keeping and reporting skills for the 304 schools. In addition, WFP supported Namulu Prisons to produce 163mt of maize grain in 2017. This was part of an on-going effort in support of a sustainable food supply for the Karamoja School Meals Programme.

D) Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)



- The FFA programme provided food resources to participating households in the public works programme (PWP) and household income support projects (HISP) in exchange for creating community assets, and improving nutrition and income for the participating households.

- WFP provided either cash or food to the beneficiaries as seasonal support for its asset creation programme (Photo 2).

- Eighty-four percent of the planned beneficiaries received 5,900mt of cereals while 16 percent received cash amounting to USD 238,000 in exchange for creating the community assets and household income support activities.

Photo 1: Kanakora sand dam in Kaabong district, Karamoja region - July 2017

- A WFP report on the PWP and HISP in Karamoja in July 2017, reported presence of 446 PWP assets and 493 HISP activities. Key assets verified included: water ponds, live fences, woodlots and gully control sites. Benefits of the assets created included: livestock's reduced movements in search of water in the dry season and vegetable gardens established around the ponds providing nutrition to households. The live fences were reported to offer adequate protection to the villages and saved the environment around them. The gully control sites and woodlots planted on the once unproductive lands helped reclaim the land for cropping, pasture and settlements. The two activities were suspended in July due to shortage of funds.

2) Agriculture and Market Support



- WFP supported smallholder farmer groups in surplus producing areas of South West, Northern and Eastern regions with training and investments in infrastructure to improve market access. Under the programme, WFP provided smallholder farmers with improved storage equipment to reduce postharvest losses.

- Farmers were trained in good agronomic practices, group dynamics, basic nutrition practices and gender mainstreaming, among other trainings and provided opportunity to purchase storage and handling equipment.

- Capacity transfer was achieved by training 110 district staff on the AMS household post-harvest training module, who in turn trained farmers in their respective areas.

Photo 2: Preparing Maize Grain for Marketing at Paicho Satellite Collection Point, Gulu Field Office

- Ten additional satellite collect points (community aggregation facilities) were constructed, for which the funding was provided by the Government of Uganda. In addition, the internal linkage between Supply Chain and Programme was strengthened, which led to 340 metric tons of maize supplied to WFP by eight AMS-assisted farmers' organizations under the direct negotiation modality.

- A study to evaluate the effectiveness of new improved hermetic storage equipment in reducing post-harvest food loss among smallholder farmers in Uganda conducted in June 2017 reported that farmers with modern hermetic storage were able to reduce post-harvest food loss by up to 3.8-, 2.8- and 2.5-fold for maize, beans and sorghum, respectively compared to those using traditional storage facilities. The income levels for farmers using modern storage facilities increased by 2.3-fold compared to those using traditional storage. Farmers using hermetic storage were more knowledgeable in storage and market dynamics.



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