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SPR Reading Guidance



Food assistance to vulnerable households in Uganda

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Uganda, Republic of (UG)



World Food Programme

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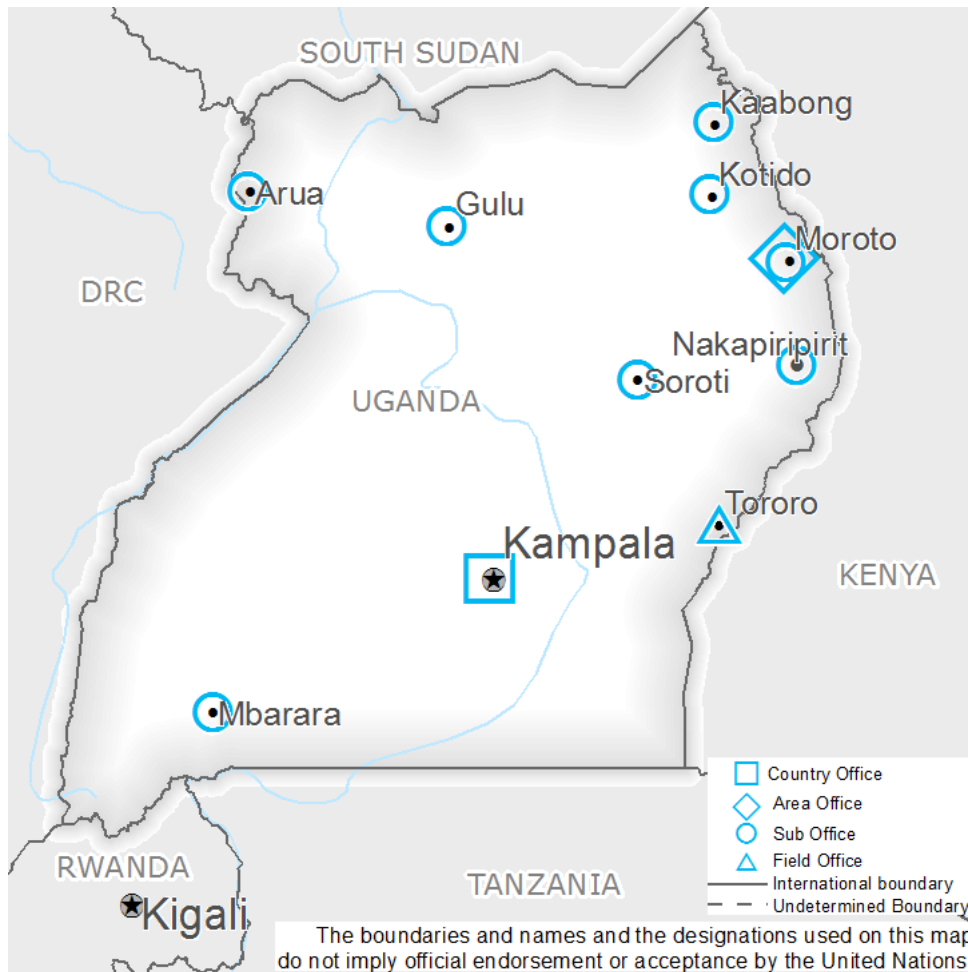
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2017, WFP responded to an unprecedented number of refugees fleeing from conflict and crises in the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan. To adapt to the evolving influx of refugees at different border points, WFP rapidly mobilised resources to establish offices and mobile storage units in northeast Uganda to provide lifesaving food and nutrition assistance to newly arrived refugees.

WFP's use of cash-based transfers more than doubled to respond to the influx of refugees from South Sudan, which began in July 2016. WFP continued a gradual scale-up of transfers from USD 5 million in 2016 to USD 13 million in 2017. A Local Economy-Wide Impact Evaluation (LEWIE) found that every dollar of WFP food assistance given in the form of cash multiplies by an additional USD 2.01 to USD 2.47, creating significant benefits for the refugee and host community. In addition to expanding the number of refugees receiving cash transfers to meet their food needs, WFP also piloted a mixed modalities approach – a combination of in-kind food and cash transfers – in Adjumani settlement in the West Nile to enable flexible and rapid support. In September 2017, WFP responded to a pipeline break in cereals by delivering an emergency cash transfer substitution to nearly 600,000 refugees in West Nile. This demonstrated WFP's operational capacity to rapidly scale up and manage cash transfers.

WFP successfully connected development and humanitarian activities by piloting an activity in the West Nile region where refugees receiving cash transfers were linked to farmer groups supported by WFP's Agriculture and Market Support portfolio. These farmer groups established markets near WFP's cash distribution points, thus increasing demand for their commodities and improving market access amongst refugees living in nearby settlements. This initiative stimulated the local economy, benefitting both refugees and host community in a sustainable manner. WFP

also supported economic development by purchasing over 100,000 metric tons of food valued at USD 42 million from Uganda, providing support to operations in-country and regionally.

To promote gender equality and women's empowerment, WFP's agriculture and market support program made a concerted effort to increase smallholder farmer women in trainings and promote women's decision-making and leadership in farmer organizations. Ensuring inclusivity, WFP engaged women and men in discussions on the opportunities that can be created by recognizing women as opinion leaders and decision makers and appointing them to executive positions.

School meals has proven itself globally to be an effective safety net. WFP Uganda's school meals program supports school children's access to food and education. In 2017, WFP reached 129,000 children in 269 schools with nutritious meals. WFP is also committed to supporting the Government to progressively transform school meals to a nationally-run program and linking smallholder farmers to support home-grown school meals.

Country Context and Response of the Government

The Republic of Uganda is a landlocked, low-income country in East Africa with a population of 41 million[1] – expected to increase to 100 million by 2050. This is due in part to the recent influx of refugees from South Sudan. Due to regional instability, Uganda hosts 1.4 million[2] refugees mostly coming from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan. In 2017, Uganda became the third largest refugee hosting country globally and the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa. Uganda now has a total of eight refugee settlements in the north and five in the southwest of the country.

The Government of Uganda adheres to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) through a progressive policy which allows refugees free movement and work within the country. Furthermore, the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) Strategic Framework sets the foundation for key stakeholders to support the resilience and self-reliance of refugees in Uganda, as well as the communities that host the refugee settlements.

Uganda was one of the few countries to not only meet but exceed Millennium Development Goal 1 to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 50 percent, achieving a reduction of two-thirds. Despite significant socio-economic gains in recent years, Uganda remains at the bottom of the Human Development Index, ranking 163 out of 188 countries and the absolute number of people in poverty has not decreased. The 2015 national Social Protection Policy recognizes the importance of the provision of and access to social safety nets for vulnerable populations to reach national targets for poverty reduction.

Although the prevalence of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is one of the highest globally at approximately 1.4 million people, Uganda recorded a decline in new HIV infections by almost 50 percent from 2010 to 2016[3]. However, Uganda is still classified by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) as one of the 30 countries which account for close to 90 percent of the global HIV burden.

Nationally, stunting prevalence has stagnated at 32 percent but reaches rates upwards of 40 percent in some refugee settlements while the global acute malnutrition (GAM) in almost half of the refugee settlements is classified above UNHCR's critical threshold level of 10 percent[4][5]. The Government joined the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in 2011 and has since made significant strides to develop a multi-sectoral nutrition security policy.

The enactment of primary universal education in 2006 saw enrolment rates increase, however advancement to and completion of secondary school remains a challenge, with seven percent of all repetitions in school associated with stunting[6]. Over 12 percent of children are out of school, with rates as high as 61 percent in refugee and host communities[7]. There remains a disparity in girls' and boys' enrolment and retention in school, with primary school dropout rates higher amongst boys and gross enrolment in secondary education lower amongst girls[8]. Key protection concerns include a high rate of child marriage (40 percent) and sexual and gender based violence. However, women hold over one-third of local government seats, demonstrating improved participation and representation of women in politics and leadership positions[9].

Agriculture is the backbone of Uganda's economy, contributing to one-quarter of the gross domestic product and employing over 70 percent of the working population[10]. In recent years, agricultural growth hovered around 2 percent per year, far below the target rate of 5 percent set out in Uganda Vision 2040. However, this may be attributed to the effects of the drought in 2016. Although the country maintains self-sufficiency in food and exports a number of cash crops, productivity amongst smallholder farmers remains low due to slow adaptation of improved technologies, poor rural infrastructure, high post-harvest losses and limited access to agricultural services. Moreover, women constitute over 80 percent of the agricultural workforce but are less likely to be productive than men because of lower use of improved inputs, child care responsibility and smaller land size and ownership (5 percent).

The food security situation amongst refugees remains precarious, with 'acceptable' food consumption scores declining to an average of 40 percent in 2017 from 80 percent in 2016 across all refugee settlements[11]. Nearly half (46 percent) of households in Karamoja were food insecure, of which 9 percent were severely food insecure[12].

The effects of climate change have further impacted the production levels of staple food commodities, especially in highly food insecure regions such as Karamoja in the northeast. The Government of Uganda demonstrated its capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters when the 2016 El Niño drought crippled agricultural production across east and southern Africa. The Government developed an early warning system that triggered the scale-up of the World Bank-funded Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF III) safety net project, which helped to protect 25,000 vulnerable households[13].

[1] World Bank, 2016 estimate

[2] Estimates from the Office of the Prime Minister

[3] UNAIDS data 2017 http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20170720_Data_book_2017_en.pdf

[4] According to the 2017 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment of Refugee Settlements, West Nile settlements: Arua, Adjumani, Bidibidi, Palorinya and Palabek

[5] UNHCR Acute Malnutrition Threshold <https://emergency.unhcr.org/entry/86022/acute-malnutrition-threshold>

[6] The Cost of Hunger in Uganda

[7] The Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda

[8] Uganda National Education Profile 2014 Update

[9] Africa Human Development Report 2016, UNDP

[10] MAAIF. 2016. Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) 2015/2016 - 2020/2021

[11] Preliminary findings of 2016 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Refugee Settlements

[12] 2017 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment for Karamoja

[13] Maher, Barry Patrick and Poulter, Richard Andrew. *Better Data, Better Resilience: Lessons in Disaster Risk Finance from Uganda*. The World Bank Group. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/121776-BRI-UgandaLessonsLearned-PUBLIC.pdf>

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP supports the Government of Uganda to achieve zero hunger by addressing the causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, providing support to enhance the social protection system and to strengthen the Government's emergency preparedness and response capacity. This is done through Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200852, which supports vulnerable households in Karamoja and refugees, and Country Programme 200894, which provides agriculture and nutrition support to improve livelihoods. WFP aims to improve gender equality and women's empowerment through nutrition support to pregnant and lactating women, as well as targeted trainings to improve women's participation, leadership and decision-making in agricultural business practices.

The United Nations in Uganda operates under the Delivering as One approach to more effectively design and deliver assistance to the Government. This is realized through implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which is aligned with the long-term National Development Plan and Vision 2040 to accelerate development and inclusive growth through national capacity development. WFP co-chairs the Peace, Security and Resilience pillar of the UNDAF to strengthen households and communities ability to manage and mitigate the effects of shocks to their livelihoods.

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200852 (2016-2018), approved budget of USD 410 million provides food and nutrition assistance to refugees and food insecure households in Karamoja to improve self-reliance and resilience to shocks.

Under the inter-agency Uganda Comprehensive Refugee Response, WFP coordinates with the Government and humanitarian partners to provide assistance to meet the food and nutrition needs of newly arrived refugees and create livelihood opportunities to increase refugees' self-reliance.

WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) developed a Joint Resilience Strategy for Karamoja, which focuses on diversifying livelihood strategies and intensifying

production to increase household income and improve food security, enhancing basic social services to strengthen vulnerable households' human capital, establishing predictable safety nets and strengthening disaster risk management support. The resilience strategy aligns with the Government's Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) III to generate sustainable income and improve livelihoods in Karamoja.

Country Programme 200894 (2016-2020), approved budget of USD 103.5 million focuses on strengthening the Government of Uganda's health, education and social protection system.

WFP collaborates with the National Planning Authority and the Ministry of Karamoja Affairs to implement a school meals program across Karamoja's seven districts to increase enrolment and retention in primary school, as well as promote multi-sectoral linkages including health and nutrition to improve education outcomes. The country programme aims to support the establishment and phased introduction of a home-grown school meals program to strengthen safety nets in one of the country's most vulnerable regions and build capacity of district education officials to engage with school meals committees.

In coordination with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and undernutrition (REACH), WFP supports an integrated and comprehensive approach to nutrition sensitive interventions. WFP's nutrition programs aim to reduce the prevalence of chronic malnutrition and improve maternal and child health and nutrition through the provision of specialised nutritious food to pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months. WFP also serves as the convener on food and nutrition for the Joint Team on HIV/AIDS operational response.

WFP's Agriculture and Market Support team works closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) to improve access to and usage of hermetic storage to reduce post-harvest losses.

Immediate Response Preparedness Operation 201048 supported the rapid response to the influx of refugees from South Sudan through the procurement and pre-positioning of operational equipment.

To respond to the shift of refugees arriving into Uganda from the northwest border to the northeast, WFP worked with partners including the Office of the Prime Minister and UNHCR to scale up assistance.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2017, WFP received USD 131 million for operations in Uganda, totalling 55 percent of needs for the year. Funding levels varied significantly between the two largest operations: Country Programme (CP) 200984 and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200852. Due to the South Sudan refugee crisis, which began in July 2016 and continued through 2017, WFP received USD 127 million against the PRRO. This resulted in a substantial reduction to USD 4 million received to the CP as donors prioritised their resources to the refugee response. Given this reallocation of funding, WFP relied heavily on multilateral contributions to sustain livelihood and nutrition activities under the CP, but was forced to suspend asset creation activities in mid-2017.

Despite new contributions and generous pledges from donors towards WFP's refugee operation in Uganda, funding did not keep pace with the needs of the rapidly growing refugee population. The country office initiated a budget revision of almost US\$30 million to PRRO 200852 to accommodate for the influx of refugees arriving in Uganda and address the deteriorating nutrition situation in Karamoja that was a result of a severe and prolonged drought in early 2017. WFP increased the number of planned refugee support to 1.4 million from 1.2 million by the end of December 2017.

WFP continued to advocate to donors and partners on the criticality of sustained food assistance to refugees and vulnerable households in Uganda. WFP held regular meetings to update partners on operational performance and communicate the needs, planned assistance and gaps. Furthermore, WFP implemented a number of measures to improve value for money to utilise existing resources.

Effectiveness: WFP procured a significant portion of food locally for use in its operations, given the cost-effectiveness of shorter lead times and reduced transport costs, as well as the return on investment of supporting the local economy. However, the growing demand in the region for these commodities coupled with seasonally constrained local supply necessitated regional and international procurement. To avoid pipeline breaks typically associated with long lead times for internationally procured food, WFP implemented a rapid cash transfer 'top-up' system in the face of pipeline breaks. In September 2017, a delayed shipment of cereals resulted in WFP providing almost 600,000 refugees with a cash transfer valued at half the cost of the cereal in the food basket to ensure they were able to meet their food needs. In 2018, the country office will develop a tailored Retail Engagement Strategy to enable better food availability, affordability and accessibility for the people WFP serves. The strategy aims to partner with retailers and wholesalers to gain the best value through reduced retail prices, develop the retail sector and build scale, improve market linkages and aggregation, and develop consumer profiles to tailor programs based on actual demand.

Efficiency: The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) implemented the Uganda Business Operation Strategy (2016-2020) to improve operational coherence and reduce transaction costs through common service harmonization. WFP shared common premises in Arua, Karamoja and Kampala with other UN agencies, which reduced the transaction costs of procurement of equipment, fuel, water and medical supplies. WFP realized actual savings of over USD 3.6 million in 2017 based on the long-term agreement (LTA) subscription and transaction volume, accounting for 42 percent of savings across the UNCT[1].

Economy: Through the Global Vehicle Leasing Programme (GVLP) WFP leased 32 vehicles to replace those that had reached their usage life. This supported the increasing scale of operations in Arua, Gulu and Moroto. The new vehicles reduced maintenance costs and increased fuel efficiency by 20 percent (compared to usage of older vehicles which consumed more fuel). In 2017, WFP also introduced a 'driver-swap' program which provides transport for passengers up to mid-point of their destination, wherein a driver from the destination office picks up the passenger. The program completed 79 missions in 2017, deriving USD 10,000 in savings through decreased daily subsistence allowance (DSA) travel costs.

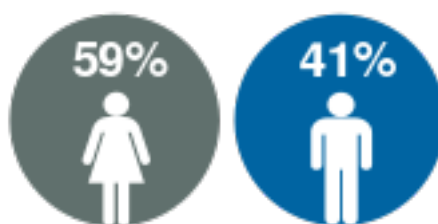
Equity: In September 2017, WFP began the rollout of a helpline in Karamoja, with plans to reach all regions in early 2018. WFP trained staff in the field and area offices on the use of the help line, which accompanied a refresher training on protection, gender and accountability to affected populations. The trainings emphasize WFP's responsibility to facilitate complain and feedback mechanisms to support inclusive participation amongst targeted communities. Besides responding to all inquiries received through the helpline, WFP also collects sex and age-disaggregated data of calls received, to ensure the help line is accessible to all groups.

[1] Operations Management Team (OMT) Uganda Business Operation Strategy (BoS) Annual Report 2017.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	152,431	194,941	347,372
Children (5-18 years)	334,439	431,319	765,758
Adults (18 years plus)	396,651	619,858	1,016,509
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	883,521	1,246,118	2,129,639




Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	2,639	365	568	4,096	109	7,776
Single Country PRRO	112,981	9,048	23,415	21,547	766	167,757
Total Food Distributed in 2017	115,620	9,413	23,983	25,643	875	175,534



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	13,477,625	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	13,477,625	-	-

Supply Chain

To reduce lead times and ensure rapid response to emergencies, WFP Uganda purchased and prepositioned food stocks through the corporate Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). The GCMF enabled WFP to procure food at the right time, when market prices were competitive, and shortened delivery time through strategic prepositioning of food commodities in Tororo and Kampala. The effects of the regional drought in 2016 decreased the Uganda's contribution to the GCMF in 2017 and required WFP to import maize from Mexico, South Africa and Zambia to meet the needs of its operations. However, these international purchases resulted in an estimated cost savings of USD 1.9 million compared to regional imports.

In 2017, WFP procured over 100,000 mt of food locally – valued at almost USD 42 million – for in-country and external operations. The country's favourable market conditions, combined with the low cost of transport, has enabled the country office to take the lead in sourcing food commodities to WFP operations in Burundi, Rwanda and South Sudan.

Part of WFP's resilience building strategy is to improve smallholder farmers' access to markets, including WFP. In 2016, WFP purchased 5,466 mt valued at USD 1.7 million from smallholder farmers, however, this number declined to 865 mt in 2017. This is the result of an effort to purchase from smallholder farmers cultivating 1-5 acres, while large aggregators previously used for local procurement, such as Joseph Initiative and Amatheon, were removed from the vendor roster.

In 2017, WFP worked on increasing its transport capacity in Uganda. This was done to reduce lead time of cargo uplifts, accelerate loading and offloading times and improve the transparency of shortlisting and contracting transports. WFP was able to shortlist 70 companies, which resulted in a reduction of 6-7 percent of transportation costs both within Uganda and on routes to South Sudan. These shortlisted transporters have a combined capacity of 39,000 mt to deliver cargo within Uganda and 1.1 million mt capacity to deliver overland to the Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya and South Sudan.

WFP opened a logistics hub in Gulu, northwest of the country, with initial capacity of 6,000mt and plans of expansion to 10,000mt in 2018. WFP also intends to open a facility in Jinja with up to 6,000mt capacity. These two hubs will enhance WFP's handling capacity in Uganda and throughout the region. Moreover, WFP augmented the storage capacity at extended distribution points (EDPs), which decreased the offloading delays and reduced transporters' fixed costs, effectively reducing WFP's transport rates.

The WFP South Sudan airdrop operation involves a total of eight aircrafts, two of which are based at Entebbe International Airport in Uganda. An assessment conducted in mid-2017 concluded that Gulu Airport is also a viable alternative to Entebbe International Airport, as it could reduce daily flying time by as much as four hours and reduce the environmental impact of CO2 emissions, resulting in over USD 12 million savings per year. WFP expects to operationalize this plan in the first quarter of 2018.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	-	679	679
Maize Meal	11,947	1,200	13,147
Total	11,947	1,879	13,826
Percentage	86.4%	13.6%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	22,986
Corn Soya Blend	14,851

Commodity	Total
Maize	82,086
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	3
Sorghum/Millet	34,675
Split Peas	17
Sugar	223
Vegetable Oil	5,351
Total	160,191

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Local Economy-Wide Impact Evaluation (LEWIE)

The LEWIE study conducted by researchers from WFP, the University of California, Davis, and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) found that humanitarian assistance for refugees creates significant economic benefits for the local economy, and these benefits are greater when the assistance is in the form of cash transfers and land for agricultural production. Every dollar of WFP food assistance given in the form of cash multiplies by an additional USD 1 to USD 1.5 in and around refugee settlements. The multiplier per dollar from in-kind food is USD 1 to USD 1.3. Cash based transfers drove demand for food that were made available by mostly local producers and traders, which stimulated both local agriculture and retail activities in and around settlements and created spill over effects. Recognizing these benefits, WFP gradually expanded cash distributions to refugees in 2017. In line with the findings from the LEWIE study, WFP introduced a mixed-modality approach, providing refugee households with a combination of in-kind food and cash transfers to meet their food requirements.

2016 Evaluation of the Department For International Development Funded “Enhancing Resilience in Karamoja Programme (ERKP)”

The evaluation provided recommendations for WFP to work more efficiently with cooperating partners and enhance their capacity to implement activities, and identified areas to improve program effectiveness.

In terms of collaboration with cooperating partners, in 2017 WFP held monthly coordination and learning meetings within the country office and field offices. WFP also conducted mid-term and end-of-contract reviews on cooperating partners' performance.

WFP conducted the Community Based Participatory Planning and Seasonal Livelihood Programme under the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) from late 2016 to early 2017. These activities ensured communities were not only fully involved but had ownership in asset identification and creation. Furthermore, WFP linked the Public Works Programme and Household Income Support Programme to improve project outcomes.

WFP participated in consultations with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, the Department for International Development, IrishAid and the World Bank to develop guidelines for the Labour Intensive Public Works, a priority social protection intervention outlined in the National Social Protection Policy. WFP's contribution to the development of the guidelines was informed by extensive experience gained in the implementation of the Karamoja resilience program.

Decentralized Evaluation WFP's Nutrition Programs in the Karamoja region: Community Based Supplementary Feeding Programme (PRRO 200249) and Maternal Child Health Nutrition (CP 108070) in Uganda from 2013 to 2015

The evaluation of WFP's nutrition programs in Karamoja assessed the performance and results of the community-based supplementary feeding program and the Maternal-and-Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) program to better understand why results were achieved or not.

The Government of Uganda expanded antenatal and postnatal care to 10 more health facilities in Karamoja, subsequently allowing WFP to expand the MCHN program from 47 sites in 2016 to 57 sites in 2017. WFP continued to advocate for the upgrade of health facilities to provide services under the MCHN program, and simultaneously worked with the United Nation Children's Agency (UNICEF) to strengthen the capacity of Village Health Teams (VHTs) to conduct case management within the community.

In 2018, WFP will begin to pilot SCOPE, a beneficiary information management platform, to conduct case management in Karamoja. The pilot will be launched in Moroto district, and will provide a system to improve data quality and the linkage between components of treatment for moderate and severe acute malnutrition activities, which will allow for enhanced evaluation of integrated management of malnutrition interventions.

Analysis of Refugee Vulnerability in Uganda and Recommendations for Improved Targeting of Food Assistance

WFP, the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) partnered with Development Pathways, a social policy consultancy firm, to develop a comprehensive study to determine the levels and types of vulnerability of refugees in Uganda. The goal of the study was to provide information to assess and revise the current targeting strategy to reach those most in need and improve the effectiveness of assistance.

WFP used eligibility criteria following a time-based approach, wherein the level of food assistance was based on the number of years that a refugee remained in Uganda, with assistance decreasing over time and stopping after five years in country. The study found that the assumption that refugees adapt to a new environment after a given number of years has an inherent risk of both inclusion and exclusion errors. According to preliminary findings of the report, the time refugees have spent resettled in Uganda is not closely correlated with levels of vulnerability, regardless of the geographic location or country of origin.

WFP implemented the Extremely Vulnerable Individuals/Households (EVI/EVH) framework for all in-kind food and cash transfer assistance activities in 2017. Upon classification as an EVI/EVH, recipients were entitled to a 100 percent ration and were protected from ration cuts. Although it proved useful to target vulnerable households to ensure their food security does not deteriorate further, WFP identified the need to review and redesign the framework to ensure clarity and consistency in its application. The country office's Gender and Protection Advisor undertook various assessments and participated in joint missions to refugee settlements that revealed inclusion and exclusion errors related to the breadth and vagueness of classification eligibility of EVI/EVHs. These findings resulted in the recruitment of a senior protection expert to help redefine the criteria for EVI to ensure people most in need receive the right food and nutrition assistance in a timely manner, with a specific focus on ensuring protection and gender equality. This will be done through a desk-based review and key informant interviews to develop recommendations to revise the framework.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome 1.1: National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies

Activities: Enhancing the Government's emergency preparedness

WFP provided technical assistance and policy and planning advice in support of the Office of the Prime Minister's (OPM) activities to augment its disaster risk preparedness and response capacity.

Nineteen junior, middle and senior managers from the OPM were trained on food quality, warehouse and inventory management. WFP also worked with OPM to undertake a warehouse assessment in Kampala to identify areas for improvement. These exercises were conducted to build the foundation for the eventual transition to Government management of the warehouses.

WFP's Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation (AME) unit conducted a series of training sessions and field missions on food security methodology and analysis for the Ministry of Water and Environment's Climate Change Department and OPM's Disaster Preparedness, Management and Refugees. The Ministry of Health staff received training on food security, nutrition and vulnerability analysis, while district staff from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal industry and Fisheries and OPM were trained on food security and nutrition analysis. Training workshops on monitoring and evaluation were also conducted for the Kampala Capital City Authority.

WFP initially planned to conduct an internal simulation and an external exercise involving the Government of Uganda to put in place a cross-functional team to increase local capacity in rapid cash-based transfer (CBT) response, however the Government postponed the simulation. Nonetheless, in May 2017, WFP conducted a successful internal simulation on CBT distributions in emergency settings.

Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women

Activities: Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

The MCHN program aimed to prevent chronic malnutrition and treat moderate acute malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months. Newly arriving refugees were screened for malnutrition at transit centers, and those identified to be malnourished received specialized nutritious food. Pregnant and lactating women received specialized nutritious food (SuperCereal), vegetable oil and sugar, while children aged 6-59 months received specialized nutritious food (SuperCereal Plus).

To reduce the prevalence of stunting amongst the refugee population, WFP implemented a blanket supplementary feeding program by providing specialized nutritious food pregnant and lactating women and children 6-23 months, which represents the critical 1,000 day window between a child's conception and their second birthday. The MCHN program also aimed to increase the uptake of antenatal and postnatal services, improve infant and young child feeding and promote good water, sanitation and hygiene practices. WFP delivered social behavior change communication messages to achieve these targets.

WFP worked closely with the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to strengthen collaborative efforts towards integrated health and nutrition interventions in refugee settlements. WFP also coordinated with the district local government structures to build the capacity of Village Health Teams (VHTs) to extend health and nutrition services to households and expand integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM). In order to implement an inclusive MCHN program, WFP encouraged both men and women to bring children to MCHN sites to receive nutrition and health services, with a view to balancing the workload of household responsibilities. These efforts also aimed to empower and educate men and boys as agents for food and nutrition security within the household, a role typically held by women in Uganda. WFP's nutrition assessment counselling and trainings were also tailored to inform health workers on the advantage of observing gender in the provision of health and nutrition services.

Outcome 1.3: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activities: Food assistance to refugees

WFP continued to provide life-saving support to refugees arriving in Uganda from countries including the Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and other countries in the region. WFP, in coordination with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) provided cooked meals at transit centres whilst refugees waited to be settled on plots of land. Additionally, WFP screened and provided nutritional support to children and pregnant and lactating women to prevent chronic malnutrition and treated those diagnosed with moderate acute malnutrition.

Once refugees relocated to one of the thirteen settlements in the West Nile region and south west of the country, WFP provided a monthly ration of either in-kind food or cash transfers to meet their food needs. In Koboko, Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Rhino Camp and Rwamwanja refugees could choose to receive in-kind food assistance or cash transfers to meet their food needs of 2,100 kilocalories per day. In December 2017, WFP piloted a mixed modality approach in Adjumani by providing a combination of in-kind food and cash transfers to enable flexible and rapid support to refugees. Across all settlements, WFP helped to establish Food and Cash Management Committees. The members of these committees actively participated in the design, implementation and monitoring of food assistance activities to improve community engagement and support an inclusive and gender-transformative approach to the refugee response. The committees provided a two-way feedback mechanism that enabled WFP to address the needs of the community while ensuring those who received assistance were aware of their entitlements.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Outcome 2.1: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activities: Enhancing Refugee Livelihoods to Promote Self-Resilience

WFP's Agriculture and Market Support (AMS) activities provided support to both refugee and host communities to accelerate the transition from relief to development. In 2017, WFP partnered with Kabarole Research and Resource Centre, Samaritan's Purse and SNV Netherlands Development Organisation to construct three satellite collection points (SCPs) across settlements in three districts in the south west and provide training to farmers on the use and utility of the newly established SCPs. The SCPs act as collective grain reserves, enabling smallholder farmers to reduce their post-harvest losses through the use of hermetic storage. WFP also continued to work with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) to construct 10 SCPs, in collaboration with the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) and Operation Wealth Creation. To address the country's high rate of post-harvest loss, WFP provided technical support to the development of a national post-harvest loss reduction programme and provided subsidy vouchers to refugee and host communities to acquire hermetic storage equipment.

WFP aimed to include at least 60 percent of women participants in the AMS activities. This target was also included in field level agreements with cooperating partners. Additionally, cooperating partners were encouraged to set up day care facilities to support parents, in particular women who are typically in charge of child care, to attend WFP-led trainings.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Outcome 3.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhance resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activities: Building Resilience in Karamoja

WFP's asset creation and livelihood activities, part of the Public Works Programme (PWP) in Karamoja provided seasonal employment opportunities for moderately food insecure households during the 'lean season' when access to food is limited. Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs) were assisted through the Government of Uganda's Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) scheme. The PWP focused on natural resource management, which accounted for 35 percent of the portfolio, afforestation (33 percent), water projects including sand dams, water ponds and rainwater harvesting (21 percent), agricultural production (9 percent) and community training (2 percent). Under the Enhancing Resilience in the Karamoja Programme (ERKP) programme, food assistance was provided to 33,084 households participating in PWP. WFP also supported 12,000 households through the Household Income Support Projects (HISP), which aimed to increase productive assets and income generating activities. The PWP and HISP activities also developed productive and marketable skills in targeted communities, with an emphasis on inclusion of youth. In addition, WFP supported Government of Uganda's Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social development in the development of the National Labour-Intensive Public Works Guidelines to

improve and standardise National Safety Net programs.

As part of WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) intervention, WFP provided energy-saving stoves and supported the creation of community water ponds to reduce travel time for women to collect firewood and water, which also addressed associated protection concerns. WFP incorporated gender and nutrition-sensitive components, including cultivation of nutritious crops and training on infant and young child feeding practices for FFA participants.

WFP successfully piloted SCOPE, the digital beneficiary management platform, in Karamoja and Moroto, which supported the distribution of cash-based transfers to 2,869 people. Geographical coverage was limited to 17 sub-counties in the four most food insecure districts of Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, and Napak.

In 2017, WFP supported a South-South Cooperation initiative between MAAIF and the Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives and the Government of China. The mission provided insight into China's national grain reserve system, public-private partnerships and agricultural research. WFP supports smallholder farmers and farmer organizations through training on agriculture and business practices, targeting women-led groups to improve gender equality and women's empowerment.

Despite the joint fundraising efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP, WFP had to suspend its asset creation activities in Karamoja due to lack of funding since July 2017. However, WFP was able to complete activities per the schedule in the first half of the year, thus achieving planned outputs.

Results

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome 1.1: National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies

Activities: Enhancing the Government's emergency preparedness

Following a series of WFP trainings on food security methodology, the Government of Uganda and development partners, including WFP, conducted a study on climate trends in Karamoja. *The Impacts of Climate Change on Food Security and Livelihoods in Karamoja* found that agricultural production has been restricted due to unpredictable rainfall and rising temperatures, making the population highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change as it is heavily reliant on subsistence agriculture. These findings informed WFP's design and implementation of resilience projects to include climate change adaptive approaches.

One of the key documents WFP uses to monitor changes in food security is the annual Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA). In 2017, WFP worked alongside the Government of Uganda, the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to utilise tools and methodologies from WFP trainings on food security, nutrition and vulnerability analysis to conduct the FSNA in 12 refugee settlements in Uganda (Adjumani, Arua, Bidibidi, Kiryandongo, Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Lobule, Nakivale, Oruchinga, Palabek, Palorinya and Rwamwanja) and a separate FSNA for the host communities. This information allowed WFP, the Government and humanitarian partners to monitor changes in the food and nutrition security situation by location, effectively helping to target food and nutrition assistance to areas most in need, which was crucial as the refugee influx required a rapid response.

WFP assessments were enhanced through the use of mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) for data collection. Data collected from mVAM reports also feeds into a monthly market monitor which provides valuable insight into retail prices of staple food commodities across the country. The introduction of mVAM has reduced the cost of conducting assessments by almost half from approximately USD 15 to USD 7.50 per survey and has improved the turnaround time from almost two months to two-three weeks. The data and analysis collected from mVAM surveys provides the Government and partners with detailed information to inform decision making and project planning.

The May 2017 cash-based transfer emergency distribution simulation exercise helped the country office to rapidly mobilise resources and work with the Government to design and deliver an actual emergency cash transfer to 600,000 households across five refugee settlements in West Nile in September 2017. WFP successfully delivered USD 1.2 million cash transfers as a substitute for 50 percent of the cereals for the food basket.

Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women

Activities: Mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

According to the 2017 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), the prevalence of weighted stunting has reduced to 16.4% in 2017 from 19.1% in 2016 amongst refugees. Despite this positive trend, stunting rates varied amongst the settlements, reaching 32.6 percent in Kyangwali settlement. Across all settlements poor feeding practices, including lack of adequate proteins and vitamin A, iron, zinc and iodine deficiencies were a significant contributing factor to poor nutrition among children.

The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in pregnant and lactating mothers and children aged 6-59 months improved the default rate, which is the proportion of children discharged from the program who were absent for two consecutive weighings. WFP, in collaboration with health and nutrition partners, improved screening and sensitization amongst newly arrived refugees, likely contributing to the improved nutrition status of women and children refugees. The mortality rate and non-response rate remained consistent from 2016 to 2017.

WFP provided a 'protective ration' to households where a family member was receiving WFP support to treat MAM. The ration consisted of staple food commodities, including maize, beans and vegetable oil, to meet the daily 2,100 kilocalorie requirements of the family members, including men, women, boys and girls. The protective ration helped to ensure that the MAM patient consumed the specialized nutritious food, which decreased the length of time on treatment and non-response rates. Monitoring of nutrition support uptake through WFP's community-based supplementary feeding program indicated improved performance, likely a result of the provision of the protective ration that mitigated sharing the specialized nutritious food amongst family members. Moreover, sensitization activities led to increased antenatal clinic visits, health facility births, and young child clinics attendance and improved immunization rates.

Outcome 1.3: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activities: Food Assistance to Refugees

The FSNA reported a decline in food and nutrition indicators compared to the previous FSNA in 2016. Namely, the percentage of refugees with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) dropped from 80 percent in 2016 to 40 percent in 2017. The FCS is a valuable indicator that measures trends in food security over time and between populations, informing WFP and partners about who and where the most vulnerable may be. The deterioration in food security can be, in part, attributed to the effects of the drought on an already limited availability of food as well as the ration cuts implemented in 2017. Following the influx of refugees from South Sudan in July 2016 and the subsequent lack of funding to meet the food requirements of all refugees, in August 2016 WFP reduced food rations and cash-based transfers by 50 percent for 200,000 refugees (primarily living in the South West) who arrived before July 2015. Households classified as extremely vulnerable and women and children receiving nutrition support were excluded from the ration cuts.

A post-distribution monitoring exercise undertaken in West Nile in October 2017 indicated that households receiving cash transfers to meet their food needs were 72 percent less likely to be food insecure than household that received in-kind food assistance. The percentage was even higher for refugees in south western Uganda, where households receiving cash transfers were 90 percent less likely to have poor FCS. Additionally, households that received cash transfers reported a more diversified diet than those that received only in-kind food assistance. This evidence supported WFP's plan to gradually scale up cash transfers in refugee settlements.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Outcome 2.1: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activities: Enhancing Refugee Livelihoods to Promote Self-Resilience

In 2017, under the Agriculture Market Support (AMS) portfolio, there was an increase from 12,250 to 15,782 people supported (of which 8,804 were women and 11,200 were refugee households). This increase was possible due to efficient use of resources and additional funding for the refugee livelihood activities.

WFP encouraged smallholder farmers to enhance utilization of savings loan associations and promoted linkages with financial institutions. However, the latter remained weak due in part to a lack of financial institutions' capacity to reach a large number of farmers in rural areas and refugees being seen as risky clients due to their status as non-permanent residents. To strengthen this linkage, WFP will promote collective orders for grain storage equipment by using the Rural Producer Organisation structure - a mechanism aimed to improve smallholder market access and reduce transactional costs - to stimulate savings activities. Farmers that have advanced in the saving activities scheme will be linked to financial institutions and mobile payment services to increase efficiency in payment and safety in the handling of cash. The supplier-base for the distribution of equipment will be expanded to include vendors that operate at local level (sub-county or district), thereby closing the gap between the locations of

beneficiary farmers and equipment distributors.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Outcome 3.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activities: Building Resilience in Karamoja

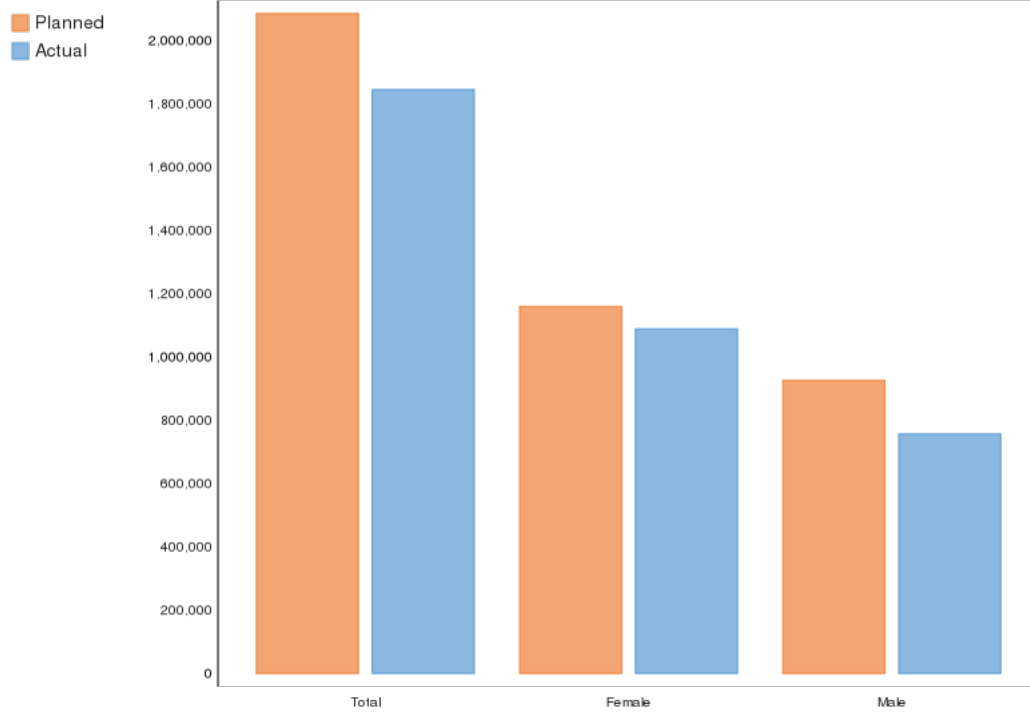
WFP provided support to fewer Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) participants than planned in the four most food insecure districts of Karamoja due to underfunding, resulting in the suspension of the program in mid-2017. However, in the first part of the year, WFP supported the initiation of activities including formation of woodlots, establishment and maintenance of live fences and gully control using a combination of micro-catchment, check dams and planting hedges across the eroded sections to serve as barriers of the soil and materials carried by the runoff. In addition, rock terraces were laid to minimise land degradation and provide a sustainable solution to land use and generating a positive environmental impact. Participatory approaches at community-level were introduced for the selection of assets. With support from WFP, participants of the public works program (PWP) completed 98 percent of the planned projects.

WFP trained one hundred communities on climate smart agriculture, gender, child protection and household savings. WFP also supported a nutrition-sensitive public works pilot as part of its FFA program, aimed at mainstreaming preventative nutrition approaches and the promotion of proper hygiene and sanitation practices. WFP observed a positive change in the consumption of nutritious food as a result of the integration of nutrition into FFA activities. In collaboration with Mercy Corps, WFP introduced the Market System Development approach in the Household Income Support Programme (HISP) in Kaabong and Kotido to improve skills and knowledge on agronomy, post-harvest loss, market dynamics and savings for better market linkages. Almost two-thirds (65 percent) of HISP participants were women. This activity resulted in increased buy-in and ownership from participants, enabling a continuation of asset creation and market access for the community.

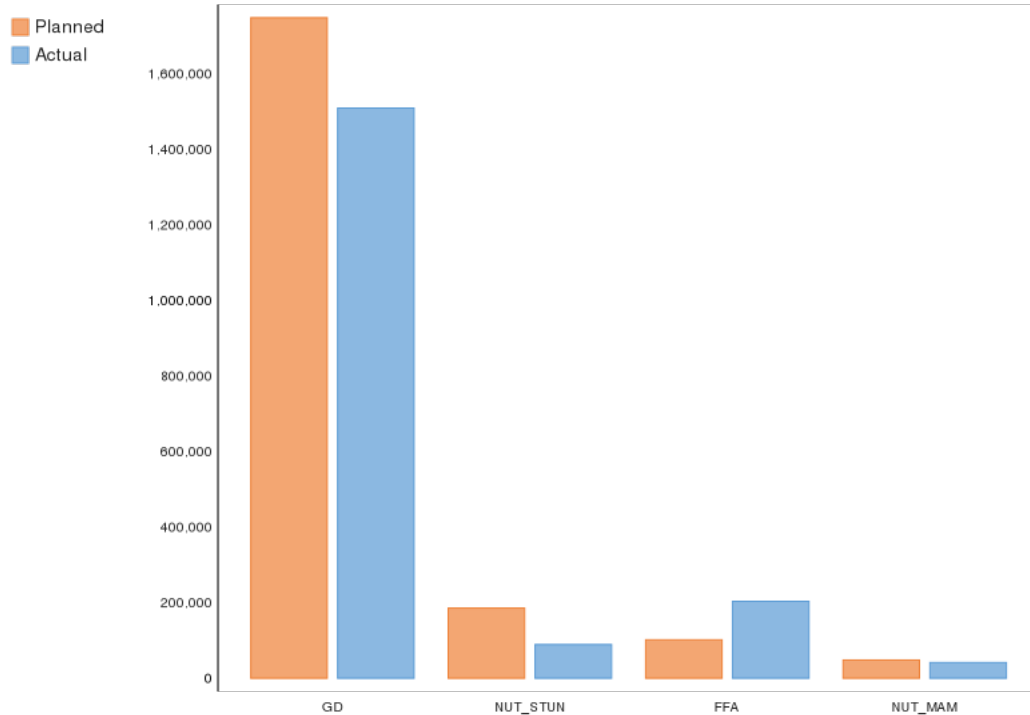
In July 2017, WFP conducted a verification report on the PWP and HISP in Karamoja. The verification examined 446 PWP assets and 493 HISP activities. Key assets verified included water ponds, live fences, woodlots and gully control sites. The findings demonstrate positive effects of the asset creation activities. For example, vegetable gardens established around ponds provided nutritious food for households in the community, and erected fences reduced livestock's movements in search of water in the dry season and offered protection for the villages. The gully control sites and woodlots planted on the once unproductive lands helped reclaim the land for cropping, pasture and settlements. The report recommended continued maintenance of the established assets and close communication between WFP technical counterparts located in the sub-offices and the district local government.

In October 2016, WFP began the transition from providing in-kind food assistance to cash transfers. By the end of the project in 2017, a total of 31,644 participants (5,274 households, 16 percent of which were PWP participants) received cash transfers, totaling Ugandan Schilling (UGX) 855,840,000 (approximately USD 240,000). The transition to cash transfers is a more sustainable model of assistance as it supports the local economy.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

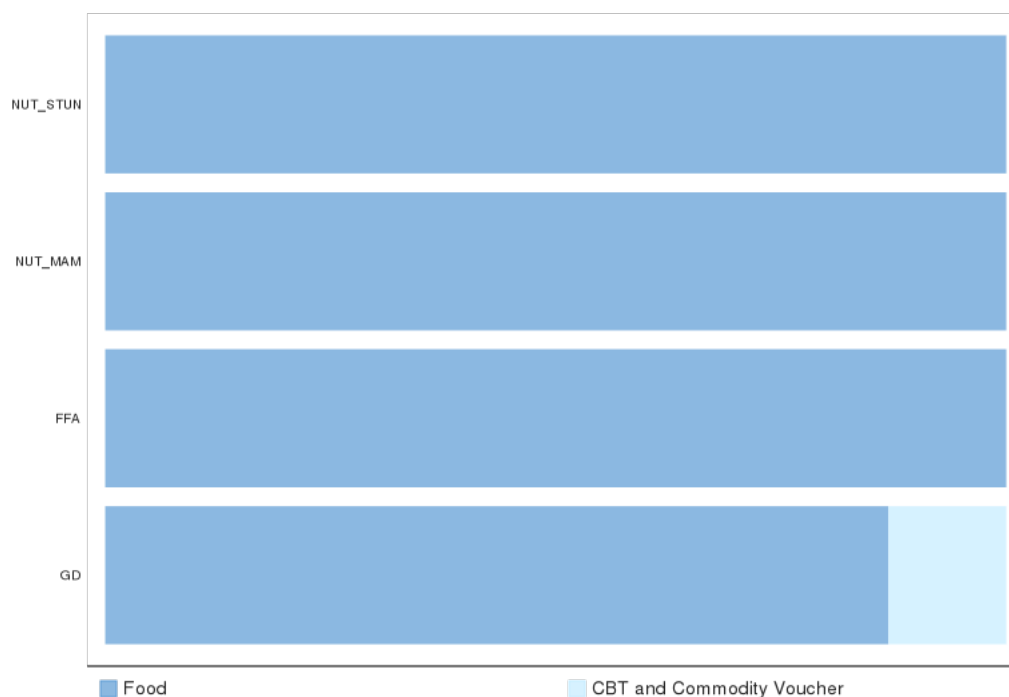


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	26,395	20,999	79.6%
Corn Soya Blend	33,410	21,446	64.2%
High Energy Biscuits	-	96	-
Iodised Salt	1,770	612	34.6%
LNS	-	1	-
Maize	86,617	63,017	72.8%
Maize Meal	48,202	17,219	35.7%
Olive Oil	-	3	-
Peas	-	2,369	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	4	-
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	-	0	-
Sorghum/Millet	1,690	32,744	1,937.4%
Split Lentils	-	32	-
Split Peas	-	16	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Sugar	371	154	41.6%
Vegetable Oil	10,879	9,045	83.1%
Total	209,333	167,757	80.1%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	32,057,093	13,477,625	42.0%
Total	32,057,093	13,477,625	42.0%

Performance Monitoring

Strengthening performance monitoring was a key priority for WFP Uganda in 2017. Based on WFP's Corporate Results Framework, the country office developed a log frame and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan to help assess performance and measure the results of Protracted Relief and Recover Operation 200852 and Country Programme 200894. The M&E plan summarized the results chain for the strategic goals, strategic outcomes, outputs and activities and detailed monitoring, evaluation and learning responsibilities for the country office.

Using the log frame, the M&E plan and the monitoring tools developed, the country office undertook performance monitoring to ensure that food assistance reached targeted people on time and that WFP managed resources in an accountable manner. Performance monitoring also aimed to facilitate evidence-based programming, timely decision making, learning and improved reporting.

The country office developed a standard operating procedure (SOP) for staff and partners to guide who, when and how to monitor and report or provide feedback on program performance. Since its implementation, the SOP helped establish common expectations as to what was required in relation to monitoring coverage, frequency and sampling. To ensure all components of the SOP could be carried out to their full extent, WFP and partner staff were trained and equipped with knowledge and skills for data collection and reporting.

WFP field offices continued to serve as a crucial stakeholder in performance monitoring by conducting distribution monitoring exercises for both in-kind food assistance and cash transfers, as well as activity implementation monitoring, food basket monitoring and post-distribution monitoring.

For each of the activities implemented under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200852, the country and field offices developed data collection tools to capture relevant project process, output and outcome related data and information. Data was collected, analyzed and disseminated amongst WFP staff and partners. The country office programmed most of the tools into open data kit (ODK) tablets and used ONA, an online platform for data visualization. The use of ODK and ONA helped improve country office turn-around time for timely reporting and decision making and reduced data errors typically associated with manual data collection. The key databases for sharing and aggregating project level output and process data and information, based on project monitoring and partner reporting, was ProMIS (Programme Management Information System) and the Country Office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively (COMET). ProMIS, an internal monitoring tool accessed by all staff, hosts WFP Uganda monitoring database and is linked to the monitoring and reporting tools used by the country office. The country office continued to use the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) tool to provide a real-time analysis of the performance of key food security indicators and to establish a food security and nutrition early warning system.

Data captured was analyzed and reported through monthly bulletins, bi-annual and annual monitoring and corporate reports. The monthly bulletins highlighted progress achieved and steps taken to address identified gaps. The regular circulation of information created a feedback mechanism that facilitated enhanced information sharing between the country and field offices.

While data on key output and some outcome indicators was reported through cooperating partner reports, mandatory food security and nutrition indicators were collected through Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) surveys. WFP, the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) conducted the FSNA twice a year for Karamoja region and once for the refugee operations. In addition, the country office carried out specific studies on market prices to provide a trends analysis for informed decision-making on the modality and volume of assistance required to generate the most impact.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Understanding the relationship between gender, food security and nutrition is integral towards achieving Zero Hunger. WFP Uganda is working to increasingly mainstream gender in the design, implementation and evaluation of its policy and programs. In this vein, the country office developed a Gender Action Plan (2017-2022).

In 2017, the country office joined the WFP regional technical working group on gender to strengthen gender analysis capacity in Uganda. This involved the commencement of two gender studies: one study focuses on a gender analysis of the Food Security and Nutrition Assessment data and one study analyzes market and livelihood data. The two studies are expected to be completed in early 2018 and the findings will inform decision-making and program design for the five-year Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022).

Additionally, the country office undertook a protection and gender risk analysis prior to the September 2017 emergency cash-transfer distribution, which was implemented under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200852, and reached almost 600,000 refugees with USD 1.2 million. Consistently, data and assessments show that cash-based transfers (CBT) are a preferred option for protection outcomes (especially freedom of choice and agency) and has no significant impact, either positive or negative, on household dynamics and gender-based violence. Based on these findings, WFP continued to explore innovative business models to gradually scale up CBTs.

In the third quarter of 2017 and January 2018, a series of Protection, Gender and AAP (ProGenAAP) workshops were developed and facilitated by the country office Gender and Protection Advisor. Workshop materials were sourced from the European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) Protection Mainstreaming Manual and the Oxfam Gender Leadership Manual. The training aimed to build WFP and cooperating partners' staff knowledge base in protection, gender and accountability to affected persons and enhance their capacity to integrate ProGenAAP into all programs and monitoring and evaluation processes. All participants completed a pre- and post-survey to gauge what and how much information was acquired from the workshops. The initial workshops served to expose participants to minimum standards in ProGenAAP, build familiarity to the interrelated nature of food security being caused by, and causing, gender inequality and protection concerns. Additionally, staff in the Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation conducted a training for country office staff on gender analysis, cross-cutting across different program units including nutrition, agriculture and market support, safety nets and resilience and refugee response.

As a participant in the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Human Rights and Gender Advisory Group, WFP is responsible for ensuring that the food and nutrition security sector of Government, including The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Forestry and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (Social Development Department) are included as target groups for gender and human rights programming by the UN.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In September 2017, the Uganda country office launched the WFP Toll-Free Helpline. The helpline directly and rapidly connects WFP management to the community and provides real-time, secure and confidential methods for the community to make inquiries or submit feedback and complaints, especially as it relates to fraud, corruption and sexual exploitation. The country office has a dedicated helpline unit, responsible for ensuring community awareness is effective and recipients of WFP food assistance know their rights and entitlements. The helpline unit diversifies the communication channels to ensure all levels of the community, down to the individual household, are engaged and informed. Moreover, WFP worked closely with the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) to channel protection-related concerns to the appropriate authorities. In 2018, a comprehensive roll-out of the helpline will be conducted at the household level, with a focus on raising awareness of beneficiary entitlements, rights and responsibilities.

The community elects the members of the Cash Management Committees (CMCs) in refugee settlements, with each cash distribution point averaging 9-15 members. The CMCs received training from WFP, UNHCR, OPM and

cooperating partners on their roles and responsibilities. CMCs support cash distribution at the settlement level through community mobilisation and sensitisation. This helps to maintain orderliness, security and management of the cash distributions. CMCs also form one of the critical links between the community and WFP's cooperating partners that manage the cash distributions. CMCs have contributed to community ownership and participation – effectively acting as a mechanism for accountability to affected populations.

In late 2017, WFP approached Handicap International to augment its abilities to support persons with disabilities at food and cash distribution points. Through this new partnership, Handicap International will conduct an assessment of WFP's food distribution points (FDPs) in terms of accessibility for persons with disabilities, provide recommendations for disability support at FDPs and develop an action plan for improved capacity and programming for persons with disability for WFP Uganda operations.

WFP's cash transfers –“win-win” for refugee and host community alike

Wuoi Reng's knees bend and flex like those of a supple teenager, as he pours steaming milky tea into eight cups. “I don't feel 71 anymore!” he says with a toothy, playful grin. “With the cash I get from WFP we eat well now. I feel healthy and some days I even leave my stick at home!”

This is not the first time Wuoi Reng, from Jonglei State, has been a refugee in Uganda. In 2004 after seeing his son shot before his eyes, Wuoi together with his wife Mary, six children and two grandchildren fled to Arua district. In 2008 they returned to South Sudan and began to rebuild their lives – acquiring three houses and a large herd of cattle. When fighting broke out again in 2013, rebels took Wuoi's cows and burnt his houses to the ground. The family escaped to Uganda, resettling in Nyamanzi, Adjumani district, where they've been for almost four years now.

In November 2015 Wuoi switched from receiving WFP food in-kind to cash. Every month, he or Mary take turns to collect 170,000 Ugandan Shillings (47 US dollars) to feed their family of ten.

This month it's Wuoi's turn to visit WFP's cash distribution site. “When I walk away with the money, I feel free. I like the choice I have now to buy the food we want to eat, instead of receiving it in-kind. I usually go straight to the market to buy tea and fresh milk.” When Wuoi returns home the whole family gathers round to drink tea, while they decide on how they will spend the money. This month they decide on fish, meat, green vegetables, cassava and maize to supplement the kale and sorghum which the family already grows in their garden.

Dollar for dollar

WFP currently injects 900,000 US Dollars into the local economy every month through its cash transfers to refugees. The benefits of these cash transfers reverberate throughout the host community. Research conducted by the University of California, Davis and WFP in 2016 found that an average refugee household like Wuoi and Mary's, receiving cash food assistance at Adjumani Settlement increases annual real income in the local economy by 3.7 million Ugandan Shillings (\$1,072). The income multipliers come about when the refugees buy goods from the markets in and around the settlements using cash given to them by WFP.

Local community farmers 'cash-in'

The day after collecting his family's cash assistance, Wuoi casts his walking stick aside and strolls up the road to a market at the cash distribution site. Farmers from Pakwinya, a neighbouring village in Adjumani are selling their fresh produce there. Wuoi bargains with Carmela Pamoyo for a bag of her finest cassava, she sells it to him for five thousand shillings. Carmela then goes on to make 200,000 shillings selling to refugees throughout the day. Carmela, a 54-year-old mother of eight has been farming for 30 years. She has recently received Agricultural Market Support training from WFP, which has helped around 3,000 farmers in Adjumani district to develop skills to run farming as a business and share techniques and equipment with other farmers to prevent post-harvest loss.

“Before I went through WFP's training I was just selling things without planning or marketing them properly,” Carmela says, “I know how to budget now - how much I can use for my family and how much I can put back into my farm.”

Each month, WFP supports Carmela and 22 more farmers from the host community in Adjumani district to travel to the cash distribution site and market their produce to the refugees.

Through linking farmer organisations with cash transfer beneficiaries, WFP creates a synergy between its humanitarian relief to refugees and activities to develop the livelihoods of the surrounding host communities. In

March, as a collective - farmers from the local Adjumani community were able to earn a total of 15 million Ugandan Shillings.

“The demand here is high,” Carmela says, “the refugees buy in large quantities and I can sell at a good price. I want to come back here next month after my maize has harvested and sell that as well as sesame and greens.”

In the past year, Uganda has become one of the largest refugee hosting countries in the world. In line with the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment programme (ReHoPe), WFP will continue to deliver urgently needed food assistance to refugees alongside building their livelihoods and the host population’s.

Carmela gives Wuoi his 3,000 shillings change, and watches him walk away – a bag bursting with vegetables in each hand. She smiles, “it’s win-win.”

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP / Henry Bongyereirwe.

WFP cash distribution to South Sudanese refugees in Adjumani Refugee Settlement

Explanatory notes:

Minimum Acceptable Diet indicator not collected in 2017 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	925,445	1,159,613	2,085,058	756,359	1,088,419	1,844,778	81.7%	93.9%	88.5%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	279,192	277,607	556,799	110,687	147,582	258,269	39.6%	53.2%	46.4%
Children (5-18 years)	256,257	256,257	512,514	258,269	368,956	627,225	100.8%	144.0%	122.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	389,996	625,749	1,015,745	387,403	571,881	959,284	99.3%	91.4%	94.4%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	826,339	1,035,431	1,861,770	676,283	821,467	1,497,750	81.8%	79.3%	80.4%
Residents	99,106	124,182	223,288	114,395	232,633	347,028	115.4%	187.3%	155.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	1,748,825	1,627,487	1,748,825	1,311,738	197,708	1,509,476	75.0%	12.1%	86.3%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	101,950	101,950	101,950	203,904	-	203,904	200.0%	-	200.0%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	48,435	-	48,435	41,909	-	41,909	86.5%	-	86.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	185,848	-	185,848	89,489	-	89,489	48.2%	-	48.2%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	1,647,710	1,627,487	1,647,710	1,175,733	197,708	1,373,471	71.4%	12.1%	83.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	20,390	20,390	20,390	33,984	-	33,984	166.7%	-	166.7%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	48,435	-	48,435	41,909	-	41,909	86.5%	-	86.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	185,848	-	185,848	89,489	-	89,489	48.2%	-	48.2%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	742,482	905,228	1,647,710	673,273	700,198	1,373,471	90.7%	77.4%	83.4%
Total participants	742,482	905,228	1,647,710	673,273	700,198	1,373,471	90.7%	77.4%	83.4%
Total beneficiaries	793,037	955,788	1,748,825	741,274	768,202	1,509,476	93.5%	80.4%	86.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	9,910	10,480	20,390	16,516	17,468	33,984	166.7%	166.7%	166.7%
Total participants	9,910	10,480	20,390	16,516	17,468	33,984	166.7%	166.7%	166.7%
Total beneficiaries	49,548	52,402	101,950	89,718	114,186	203,904	181.1%	217.9%	200.0%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	9,170	8,989	18,159	6,999	6,861	13,860	76.3%	76.3%	76.3%
Children (24-59 months)	9,170	8,989	18,159	6,999	6,861	13,860	76.3%	76.3%	76.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	6,367	6,367	-	7,580	7,580	-	119.1%	119.1%
Adults receiving food assistance	2,818	2,932	5,750	3,238	3,371	6,609	114.9%	115.0%	114.9%
Total beneficiaries	21,158	27,277	48,435	17,236	24,673	41,909	81.5%	90.5%	86.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	61,701	60,479	122,180	22,999	22,544	45,543	37.3%	37.3%	37.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	63,668	63,668	-	36,314	36,314	-	57.0%	57.0%
Total beneficiaries	61,701	124,147	185,848	22,999	58,858	81,857	37.3%	47.4%	44.0%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>REFUGEES/MN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	91.00	87.00	84.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	7.00	10.00	13.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	>50.00	0.00	-	83.00
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&SW - TREATMENT, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	>66.00	0.00	-	66.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.58	12.90	7.10	37.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.54	12.70	9.20	33.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.59	12.95	4.80	38.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.12	3.90	3.90
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.12	3.71	4.00
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.11	4.13	3.90
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<12.80	12.80	17.92	11.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.58	12.90	4.00	34.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.68	13.40	19.50	24.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.54	12.70	4.50	35.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.59	12.95	3.70	33.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.72	13.60	22.00	26.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.64	13.20	18.10	21.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.12	4.09	3.90
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.11	3.93	4.00
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.12	4.18	3.90
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	>66.00	-	-	66.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	>50.00	-	-	46.00
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&SW, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	>80.00	44.00	50.00	29.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.94	14.70	18.60	7.10
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<6.74	33.70	32.70	29.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<4.46	22.30	23.90	8.70
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<3.00	15.00	17.90	6.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<4.16	20.80	26.80	34.70
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<7.00	35.00	33.50	27.40
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.21	4.20	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.14	4.15	5.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.25	4.20	5.00
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<21.96	21.96	16.09	9.11
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<50.00	59.30	55.50	67.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<50.00	58.70	55.50	69.90
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<52.00	72.00	56.30	67.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
S02: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	60,000	21,316	35.5%
Number of storage equipment distributed	item	60,000	3,228	5.4%
S03: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Acres of land used for Ginger production	Acres	4	-	-
Acres of land used for terracing	Acres	10	10	100.0%
Acres of land used for terracing with DIDI and Nakwanga	Acres	2	2	100.0%
Acres of land used for vegetable growing under improved pit method	Acres	1	1	150.0%
Amount of pay out received	US\$	3,500	3,500	100.0%
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of wood-lots established in WFP-assisted schools	wood-lot	-	5	-
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	1	1	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	960	960	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	167	123	73.6%
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	9	58	668.6%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	91	66	72.7%
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	4	4	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	Ha	323	201	62.1%
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	1,007	1,562	155.1%
Hectares of old woodlots maintained	Ha	30	51	173.0%
Hectares of previous community orchards improved	Ha	5	5	100.0%
Hectares of small-scale irrigation system developed	Ha	9	12	134.9%
Hectares of zai pits dug	Ha	37	5	13.9%
Kilometers (km) of live fencing created	Km	5,713	10,611	185.7%
Kilometers of previous live fences maintained	Km	520	2,982	573.5%
Metres of land for Gully Control	meter	1,200	1,200	100.0%
Metres of live hedge used for manyatta fencing	meter	984	545	55.4%
Metres of live hedge used for school fencing	meter	429	1,217	283.6%
Number of Acres of individually managed fruit orchards	Acres	29	28	98.2%
Number of Acres used for Drought Resistant Pigeon Pea Production	Acres	85	85	100.0%
Number of Acres used for Household Bucket Irrigation	Acres	3	5	175.9%
Number of Goats & Sheep distributed to each household	Animal	300	300	100.0%
Number of Green Houses Constructed	unit	1	1	100.0%
Number of Gulley Treatment contour bands	unit	1	2	200.0%
Number of community gardens established	garden	3,530	3,083	87.3%
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	17	13	76.5%
Number of existing nurseries supported	nursery	100,000	100,000	100.0%
Number of family gardens established	garden	120	120	100.0%
Number of farmer groups practicing Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)	farmer group	1	1	100.0%
Number of hives distributed	item	538	278	51.7%
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	micro-pond	13	3	23.1%
Number of infiltration galleries & shallow wells created for Sub surface dams	unit	3	3	100.0%
Number of local chicken houses constructed	unit	7	5	71.4%
Number of mushroom kits produced per household	Kits	32	32	100.0%
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	1	1	100.0%
Number of people compensated	individual	3,500	3,500	100.0%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	7,000	39,759	568.0%
Number of plant nurseries constructed/rehabilitated	unit	30	29	96.7%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of ponds improved	Pond	7	7	100.0%
Number of sacks cultivated	item	385	495	128.6%
Number of storage equipment distributed	item	7,000	3,535	50.5%
Number of sub-surface dams built/repared	site	3	3	100.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	145,000	93,001	64.1%
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	3	-	-
Volume (m3) of sand dams constructed	Ha	6	5	83.3%
Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed	m3	4	3	75.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<50.00	12.00	-	22.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<50.00	20.00	-	22.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<30.00	86.00	-	74.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<30.00	60.00	-	56.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<20.00	2.00	-	4.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<20.00	20.00	-	22.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	36.00	-	40.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	16.00	-	47.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	67.00	-	70.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	100.00	-	100.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<80.00	70.00	-	88.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<80.00	95.00	-	85.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<90.00	98.00	-	96.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<90.00	98.00	-	94.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<2,500,000.00	1,861,015.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<5.00	9.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<80.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Belgium	BEL-C-00140-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,152
Belgium	BEL-C-00140-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	3
Belgium	BEL-C-00140-01	Sugar	-	45
Canada	CAN-C-00541-12	Corn Soya Blend	-	601
Canada	CAN-C-00546-06	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,064
Canada	CAN-C-00546-06	Vegetable Oil	-	800
Canada	CAN-C-00552-07	Corn Soya Blend	-	800
Canada	CAN-C-00552-07	Vegetable Oil	-	599
Denmark	DEN-C-00204-04	Maize	-	3,391
Ireland	IRE-C-00211-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	885
Ireland	IRE-C-00211-01	Sugar	-	50
Ireland	IRE-C-00217-02	Vegetable Oil	-	772
Japan	JPN-C-00539-01	Beans	-	340
Japan	JPN-C-00539-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	775
Japan	JPN-C-00539-01	Maize	-	1,755
Japan	JPN-C-00539-01	Vegetable Oil	-	305
Japan	JPN-C-00583-01	Iodised Salt	-	640
Japan	JPN-C-00583-01	Maize	-	3,920
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00152-03	Maize	-	371
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	1,558
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,061
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	8,413

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	-	3,653
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	573
Norway	NOR-C-00360-01	Vegetable Oil	-	16
UN CERF	001-C-01566-01	Beans	-	611
UN CERF	001-C-01566-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,617
UN CERF	001-C-01566-01	Iodised Salt	-	39
UN CERF	001-C-01566-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	3,105
UN CERF	001-C-01566-01	Sugar	-	5
UN CERF	001-C-01566-01	Vegetable Oil	-	626
United Kingdom	UK -C-00224-04	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,122
United Kingdom	UK -C-00346-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	22
United Kingdom	UK -C-00346-01	Maize	-	1,800
United Kingdom	UK -C-00346-02	Sorghum/Millet	-	16,927
United Kingdom	UK -C-00346-03	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,428
United Kingdom	UK -C-00346-03	Vegetable Oil	-	917
USA	USA-C-01170-08	Maize Meal	-	1,055
USA	USA-C-01278-01	Beans	-	94
USA	USA-C-01278-01	Maize	-	197
USA	USA-C-01278-01	Maize Meal	-	4,419
USA	USA-C-01278-02	Beans	-	4,000
USA	USA-C-01278-02	Maize	-	9,639
USA	USA-C-01278-03	Beans	-	6,770
USA	USA-C-01278-03	Maize	-	7,702
USA	USA-C-01278-03	Maize Meal	-	4,987
USA	USA-C-01278-03	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,260
USA	USA-C-01278-04	High Energy Biscuits	150	-
USA	USA-C-01278-05	Beans	-	2,952
USA	USA-C-01278-05	Maize	-	20,971
USA	USA-C-01278-05	Maize Meal	-	2,086
USA	USA-C-01278-05	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,544
USA	USA-C-01278-06	Beans	-	4,749
USA	USA-C-01278-06	Maize	-	15,290
USA	USA-C-01278-06	Maize Meal - White	-	600
USA	USA-C-01278-06	Sorghum/Millet	-	8,701

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
		Total	150	161,778