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Contact Info

Cheryl Harrison
Cheryl.Harrison@wfp.org

Country Director
El Khidir Daloum

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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme Uganda (2016 - 2020)

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Uganda, Republic of (UG)

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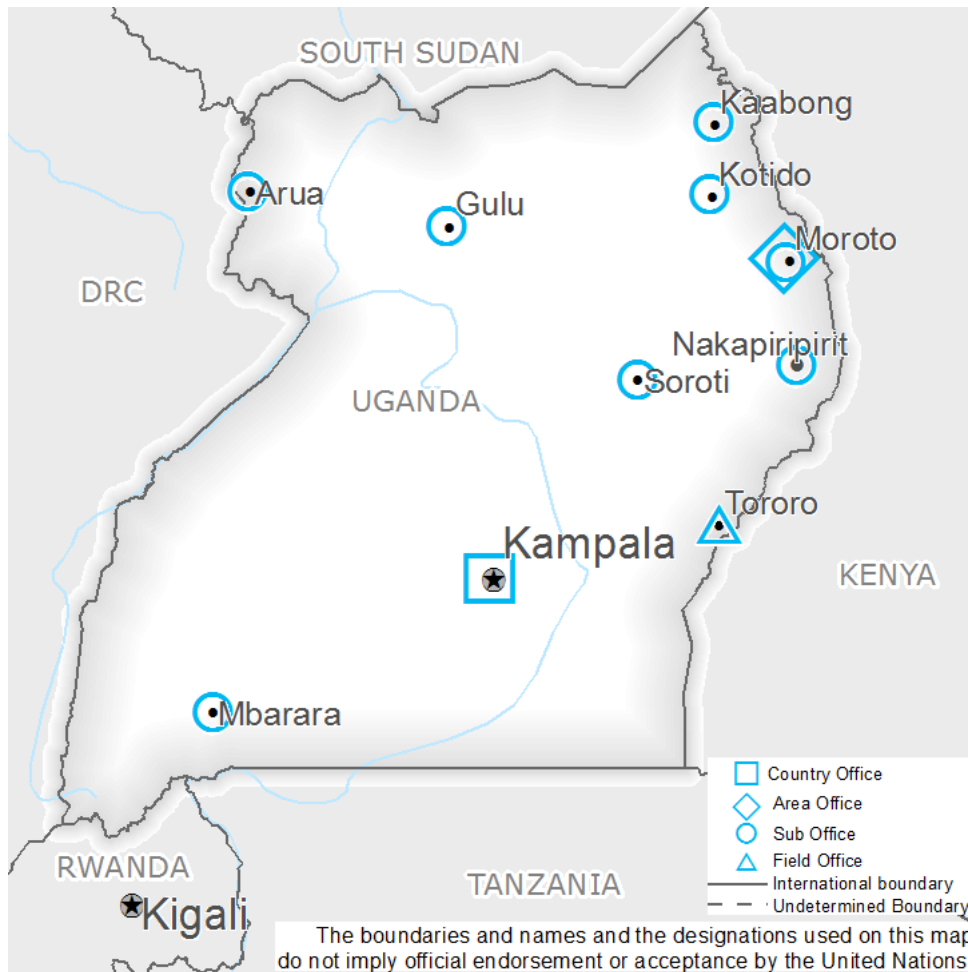
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



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.

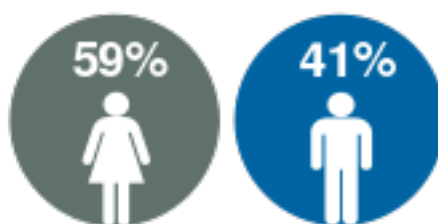
Equity: In September 2017, WFP began the rollout of a helpline in Karamoja, with plans to reach all regions in early 2018. WFP trained staff in the field and area offices on the use of the help line, which accompanied a refresher training on protection, gender and accountability to affected populations. 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

The Country Programme (CP) 200894 was launched in Uganda in 2016. The CP initiatives aim at strengthening the Government's health, nutrition and education systems. The project addressed Strategic Objectives 3 and 4 through the provision of agriculture and market support for smallholder farmers, nutrition support to vulnerable groups including pregnant women and children, and school meals to primary school children in the Karamoja region of Uganda.

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

Outcome: 3.1 Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels

Activities: Agriculture and Market Support

The Agriculture and Market Support (AMS) unit partnered with four non-governmental organizations - Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Action for Relief and Development (ARD), Self Help Africa (SHA) and Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV) - in 11 districts throughout Uganda to improve smallholder farmers production and productivity. This was achieved through training of district local government staff and cascading training to farmers on post-harvest management, as well as the acquisition of hermetic storage equipment through WFP subsidy vouchers. Trainings included farming as a business, access to finance, post-harvest handling and market access and incorporated hands-on exercises conducted at the farm and community-store level.

In 2017, WFP worked to deepen engagement with key line ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), district local governments and Operation Wealth Creation. WFP organised a study tour to China for MAAIF and the Ministry of Trade to learn about China's success in improving post-harvest management and apply these techniques in Uganda. In addition to training government agricultural extension workers, WFP also helped MAAIF develop a concept note on post-harvest grain storage management. Although WFP did not work directly with the Uganda Grain Council in 2017 as planned, WFP adhered to the grain quality standards when procuring grain from large scale traders and smallholder farmer organisations.

In eastern Uganda, 110 district local government staff (40 in Busoga and 70 in Teso and Lango) were trained on WFP's model in household post-harvest loss reduction, who subsequently conducted training for 3,500 smallholder farmers in their districts. WFP encouraged participation of women smallholder farmers and women-led farmer organizations in training. WFP aimed to include at least 60 percent of women in the agriculture and market support activities. The gender mainstreaming objective was included in all WFP's cooperating partner agreements. Additionally, to increase access and accessibility for men and women smallholder farmers, WFP provided light-weight grain silos with locks to securely store food and reduce theft.

In order to reach the AMS participants, the district authorities, community leaders and executive members of farmers' organizations were mobilized, sensitized and consulted. WFP used the radio (talk shows and announcements) to reach wider communities on its activities, particularly on post-harvest losses.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Outcome 4.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and school-aged children

Activities: Strengthened Nutrition Services

WFP worked closely with the Government of Uganda to strengthen nutrition service delivery at both national and local government level.

Karamoja has the highest malnutrition rates in Uganda, with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates reaching 13.8 percent, above the 'emergency' threshold of 10 percent[1]. Through the Maternal-and-Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) program, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months in all seven districts of Karamoja. Through this nutrition support, WFP aimed to prevent chronic

malnutrition during the critical 1,000-day window between conception and a child's second birthday.

Through the community supplementary feeding program, WFP targeted pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months with specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in all seven districts of Karamoja. The food basket for children 6-59 months was 200 grams of Super Cereal Plus, while pregnant and nursing women received 229 grams of Super Cereal, 25 grams of vegetable oil and 15 grams of sugar. Nutrition support was conditional upon monthly visits for antenatal and postnatal care, cold immunization and growth monitoring and education in health, nutrition and gender sensitive child feeding. The community-based approach helped to reduce the distance families traveled to obtain services.

WFP provided training to Village Health Teams (VHTs), consisting of which 3,706 members (29 percent women), to improve community-based nutrition screening of and referral for cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). VHTs are also responsible for the provision of nutrition education at the household level.

To provide comprehensive nutrition support, WFP and partners promoted infant and young child feeding practices, water, sanitation and hygiene and worked to improve access to antenatal and postnatal services. WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supported the Ministry of Health to develop region-specific communication materials, which were disseminated to health workers in facilities, VHTs and nutrition partners implementing community-based supplementary feeding programs. WFP also helped partners to develop scripts and drama shows, which were presented to households – including men, women and children – to deliver nutrition messages in a straightforward and interactive manner.

WFP supported clients living with HIV to provide peer-to-peer nutrition services to persons living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and tuberculosis clients on directly observed treatment, short-course (DOTS). These clients were trained in health facilities to provide specific nutrition services to HIV clients with MAM and encourage them to attend and adhere to antiretroviral and nutrition programs.

In 2015, the country office piloted a Micro Nutrient Powder (MNP) activity in two districts of the Teso region in eastern Uganda. The activity was financed through a trust fund in 2016, however financing did not continue in 2017. Makerere University and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention conducted an impact evaluation on the activity, and in 2018 WFP plans to disseminate the findings which will inform partners on possible next steps.

Outcome 4.2: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Activities: School Meals Program

To promote enrolment, attendance and retention rates in the Karamoja region and augment the safety net system, WFP provided a mid-morning snack and midday meal to over 124,000 school going children (55 percent boys and 45 percent girls) in primary and secondary schools. Constricted funding forced WFP to reduce school meals from two meals to one midday meal per day at the start of the third school trimester in September 2017. However, the full rations were restored in December 2017 when new pledges were received from donors.

During the third school trimester in 2017, WFP conducted a refresher training across all participating schools for teachers and school feeding committees to review the standard operating procedures, methodology and guidelines of the school feeding program. Following the refresher training, WFP found inaccuracies in the enrolment and attendance records maintained by a significant proportion of the participating schools. To address these issues, WFP will explore introducing SCOPE, a beneficiary information management platform, to manage and monitor school feeding data and reduce inaccuracies.

In October 2017, WFP participated in a high-level round-table meeting in the capital Kampala to advocate for a review of the current school feeding model in Uganda and expansion of the school meals program across the country. The forum was chaired by the First Lady and Minister for Education and attended by UN agencies, development partners and donors including the World Bank. This forum provided WFP with a platform to promote strengthened social protection to address nutrition and education outcomes for children.

To support the development of a sustainable and nationally-led home-grown school meals program, WFP worked to strengthen the capacities of local institutions, as well as continuing collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and Ministry of Karamoja Affairs. WFP actively participated as a member of the Multi-Sectoral Task Force on School Feeding led by the Ministry of Education and Sports. The task force is responsible for developing coherent and coordinated school feeding approaches, as well as developing a roadmap detailing short, medium and long-term interventions. WFP also contributed to the Education Response Plan to highlight the benefits of school meals programs in refugee settlements.

To strengthen the linkages between nutrition, sanitation and hygiene practices across all schools in Karamoja participating in the school meals program, in 2018 WFP and the UNICEF will launch a digital nutrition pilot program.

[1] Humanitarian Action for Children, 2018. UNICEF

Results

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

Outcome 3.1: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels

Activities: Agriculture and Market Support

WFP's Agriculture and Market Support (AMS) activities remained severely underfunded in 2017. As a result, WFP was only able to reach 13,545 households (61 percent were households headed by women) against the planned target of 50,000 households, which was reduced from 125,000 through a budget revision in 2017. In line with the decrease in funding, WFP also reduced partnerships to six non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in 2017 from 13 partnerships in 2016. WFP maintained strategic partnerships with cooperating partners that have extensive experience in agriculture and familiar with the operational context, and thus were able to reach a broad and diverse group of smallholder farmers to deliver capacity development activities. Collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), district local governments and Operation Wealth Creation enabled WFP to position itself as an integral stakeholder in market infrastructural development and post-harvest management for smallholder farmers and farmer organizations.

A poor harvest due to recurrent drought, pest and diseases such as the fall army worms resulted in a lower than average payment and collection of household grain storage equipment by the AMS smallholder farmer participants. To capitalize on existing resources, WFP implemented storage activities in sub-counties that had stores funded by the Government of Uganda. Additionally, to stimulate smallholder local food procurement, WFP focused on purchasing from the satellite collection points (SCPs) that were constructed with WFP support. Seven SCPs sold maize and beans to WFP in 2017.

To address funding challenges, WFP prioritized activities in regions where the SCPs were new and their organizational structures were weak. Where WFP was not able to generate additional resources (i.e. no comprehensive AMS training activities), WFP staff provided coaching and mentoring to farmers and farmer organizations, connected them to government and private-sector services providers and made linkages with market off-takers including WFP's local food purchase footprint. Contingent on funding, WFP will implement activities in 2018 that were suspended in 2017.

WFP collaborated with the School of Public Health, Makerere University, to measure the effectiveness of hermetic household grain storage equipment. This study covered the areas where the AMS program was operational, including the refugee hosting districts of Hoima and Kamwenge. The sample size was 831 households (71 percent households headed by women): 620 farmers (69 percent women) representing the AMS participants and 211 farmers (166 female farmers and 45 male farmers) as the control group.

The participants used one type of improved grain storage equipment (bags or a silo) whereas the control group had their grain stored in traditional granaries (or alternative local methods). The study looked at what percentage of harvested grain (maize, beans and sorghum) was lost. Both groups (the participants and the control) had a high percentage loss – nearly 10 percent – before produce was brought to the storage location. During cleaning and drying (two weeks after harvest), an additional food loss amongst the participants (4.5 percent) was nearly half of that of the control group (10.9 percent), which can be attributed to grain handling techniques learned during the WFP AMS training. From the time of storage to the end of the study, the participants incurred an additional 0.9 percent rate of post-harvest loss (4.5 to 5.4 percent) whereas the control group saw an extra 36.7 percent. When adding the initial loss, the post-harvest loss rate of the participants came to 15 percent as opposed to 57.3 percent amongst the control group. The post-harvest loss inside hermetic storage equipment was less than 1 percent. Similar patterns were observed for beans and sorghum.

Through the Rural Producer Organisation (RPO) structure – a mechanism aimed to improve smallholder market access and reduce transactional costs – WFP promoted collective orders for grain storage equipment. Smallholder farmers participating in RPOs were eligible to receive a subsidy to acquire household grain storage equipment. From past experience, WFP has found it more efficient and cost-effective to extend subsidies to members of organized groups rather than individual farmers. Additionally, supporting the RPO led to stronger cohesion between farmers, thus enabling group marketing and increasing access to other value-added services.

In 2018, WFP plans to link RPOs that have advanced in the saving activities 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.

Tonnage purchased from smallholder farmers dropped from 5,447 metric tons (mt) in 2016 to 865mt in 2017 as WFP strategy shifted to buying food commodities from farmers cultivating only 1-5 acres. Farmers with bigger acreages were not considered. The volume of food purchased from smallholder farmers as a percentage of the total tonnage distributed for use in the country decreased from 18 percent to 3 percent. In addition, there was a reduction in tonnage contracted from 124,989mt in 2016 to 101,082mt in 2017 due a drought which affected the crop yield in the first season (July – September) in most of the maize growing regions. Although the country experienced a bumper harvest in the second season, purchases not yet impacted by December 2017.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Outcome 4.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activities: Strengthened Nutrition Services

Due to a pipeline break of nutrition commodities, WFP only reached 66 percent of planned women and children in 2017. However, WFP complemented the provision of specialized nutritious food with sensitization and mass screenings to reduce the number of people with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

The default rate, which is the proportion of children discharged from the program who were absent for two consecutive weighings, decreased to 6 percent in 2017 from 9 percent in 2016 and the mortality rate was consistent at zero. The improved participation and graduation in the MAM treatment program was likely attributed to increased coverage and integration of Nutritional Assessment Counselling and Support (NACS) at all points of service provision. Access to these services was facilitated through the creation of more mobile sites, which brought the participants closer to treatment facilities by 5 kilometers or less. Additionally, more VHTs were recruited and trained to conduct case management, which ensured timely and accurate referrals into the program.

The recovery rate of patients who were successfully treated for MAM declined slightly from 78 percent to 77 percent may be linked to sharing of specialized nutritious food amongst family members of MAM patients. This has the potential to not only negatively affect recovery rates, but can also increase the non-response rate. To mitigate this practice, WFP implemented a 'protective ration' to families of MAM patients to discourage sharing of the specialized nutritious foods. This activity was conducted under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200852.

WFP worked to build the capacity of district local governments, with a focus on reporting using health information management systems and the District Health Information System (DHIS-2) for nutrition and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

To broaden outreach, WFP utilized diversified communication strategies, including radio spots, drama, food demonstrations and nutrition campaigns for individual behavior change for the community-based supplementary feeding program. This helped to ensure that information was inclusively shared and reached a more diverse population, where different groups received information different based on, but not limited to, gender, age and ability.

Outcome 4.2: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Activities: School Meals Program

In 2017, WFP reached almost 129,000 school children (44 percent girls and 56 percent boys) across 269 primary and 35 secondary schools in all seven districts of Karamoja. This represented an increase of five percent of school children reached from 2016 to 2017.

Given the large number of schools participating in WFP's school meals programme, monitoring was conducted once every quarter. Retention rate in the WFP-supported primary schools was reported slightly lower than the target. Girls at 87 percent performed better than boys at 72 percent. The enrolment rate almost doubled against the target, attributed mainly to an increased number of WFP-supported schools. April 2017 reported the highest number of pupils fed with 56 percent boys and 44 percent girls, with a same gender breakdown maintained throughout the year.

To mitigate the negative effects of the temporary reduction to one meal per day, WFP sensitized schools to help them adapt to the change, such as supplementing the school meals program through school vegetable gardens. WFP supported the opening of school vegetable gardens in 15 schools in Nakapiripirit and Amudat. The school vegetable gardens in these districts were initiated by local government and/or the school committees. Staff in WFP sub-offices were trained on gender-sensitive programming to engage with and encourage more women to participate in the community initiative. The vegetables from the garden were used to supplement the school meals

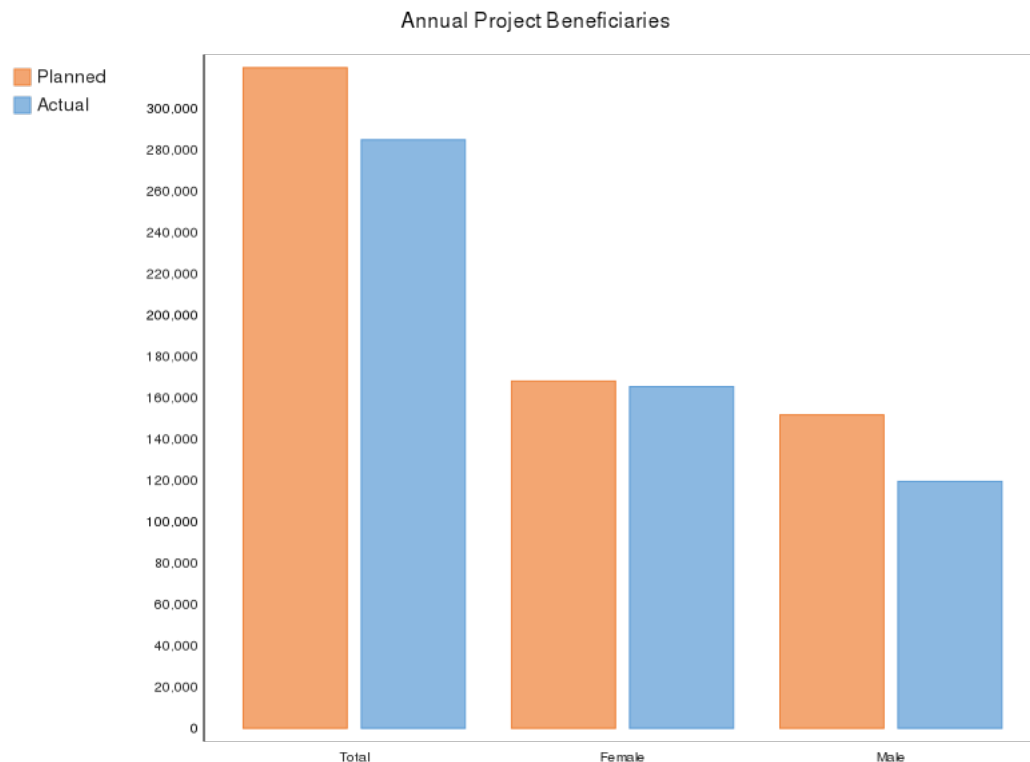
program and increase the dietary diversity for the school children. Based on the success of the school vegetable gardens in these two districts, WFP will continue to promote the benefits in the other five participating districts.

As a result of strengthening linkages with institutional feeding programs under the Government's Karamoja Feeds Karamoja initiative, an additional 163mt of maize cereals was provided for implementation of the school meals program, which constituted five percent of the overall program requirements. This enhanced the sustainability of the program and supported WFP's position on creating community linkages to develop a national home-grown school meal program.

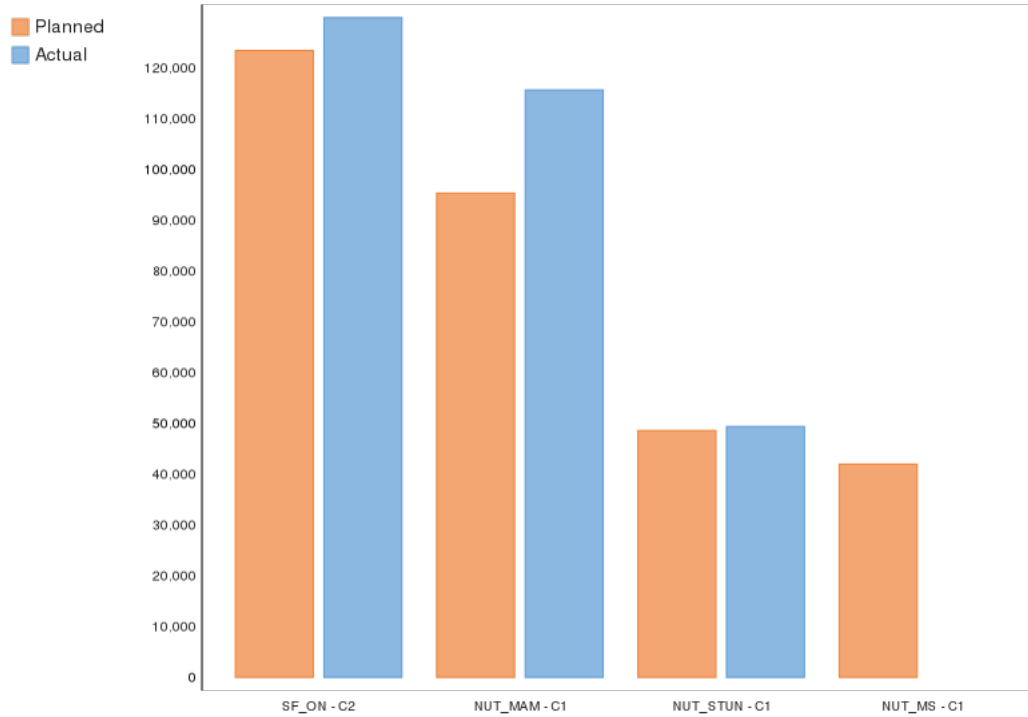
WFP collaborated with the district education department to conduct a joint physical headcount in all participating schools. This exercise helped WFP to confirm the actual numbers of attendance and enrolment, allowing for more accurate planning and monitoring.

Across Karamoja, but particularly in Kotido district, there is a tendency among parents to withdraw children from school to support the household farm during a harvest period. This could have contributed to the fluctuation of attendance during the third school trimester. In addition, UNICEF reports reveal that Karamoja faces a high drop-out rate, with some districts reporting upwards of 14 percent (11 percent for girls and 17 percent for boys). WFP proposed to conduct an assessment to understand the reasons for the high drop-out rates and work with key stakeholders to advocate for comprehensive interventions to address the root problems of non-attendance in schools across Karamoja. Nationally, child labour is one of the key reasons that children either never enrol or drop-out of school[1].

[1] Mpyangu, Christine M. , Ochen, Eric A., Onyango Eria O. Lubaale, Yovani A. M. (2014) "OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN STUDY IN UGANDA" Available at: https://www.unicef.org/uganda/OUT_OF_SCHOOL_CHILDREN_STUDY_REPORT_FINAL_REPORT_2014.pdf [Accessed 23 Jan. 2018]



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 NUT_MS: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation

Modality of Transfer by Activity



NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition			
Corn Soya Blend	5,459	4,096	75.0%
Micronutrient Powder	8	-	-
Sugar	136	109	79.9%
Vegetable Oil	227	177	77.8%
Subtotal	5,830	4,382	75.2%
Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding			
Beans	774	542	70.0%
Maize	3,872	2,017	52.1%
Maize Meal	-	15	-
Peas	-	1	-
Rice	-	606	-
Split Lentils	-	1	-
Split Peas	-	24	-
Vegetable Oil	258	188	72.9%
Subtotal	4,904	3,395	69.2%
Total	10,734	7,776	72.4%

Performance Monitoring

Strengthening performance monitoring was a key priority for WFP Uganda in 2017. Based on the corporate results framework, the country office developed a log frame and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan to assess performance and measure the results of Country Programme 200894 and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation. 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 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, targets, and defined monitoring frequency and sampling requirements. To ensure all components of the SOP could be carried out to their full extent, WFP and cooperating partner staff were trained and equipped with knowledge and skills for data collection and reporting.

The 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.

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 Country Office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively (COMET). ProMIS, an internal monitoring tool accessed by all staff, hosted WFP Uganda's monitoring database and was 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 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, as well as humanitarian and development partners.

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 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.

To improve staff capacity to design, implement and monitor activities under Country Programme (CP) 200894 with a gender and protection lens, the country office Gender and Protection advisor developed and facilitated a series of Protection, Gender and Accountability to Affected Populations (ProGenAA) workshops in the third quarter of 2017 and January 2018. The workshop materials were sourced from the European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) Protection Mainstreaming Manual and the Oxfam Gender Leadership Manual. 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.

Activities under the Agriculture and Market Support (AMS) program encouraged increased participation of women (60 percent target) in 2017. This was sought through farmer-level training; however, due to more men than women in leadership positions, WFP reached more men in farmer organization-level trainings. WFP will continue promoting women's participation in decision making and leadership in farmers' organizations through targeted trainings. This will also involve due attention to supporting women's participation in training activities by arranging child care and discussing with both men and women on potentials and opportunities that can be created by recognizing women as opinion leaders and decision makers and appointing them to executive positions.

WFP's sensitization and communication on improved nutrition practices were targeted towards households in Karamoja to reach men, women, boys and girls. In doing so, there was an increase in targeted women and children participating and adhering to treatment under the Maternal-Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) program.

Lastly, as a participant in the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Human Rights and Gender Advisory Group, WFP was 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) were included as target groups for gender and human rights programs implemented 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 prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). WFP conducted focus groups with a diverse range of beneficiaries, and their feedback was used to design the helpline, reiterating WFP's commitment to community engagement to ensure its assistance has a positive impact and supports sustainable solutions to food and nutrition security. 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 engage all levels of the community, down to the individual household. In 2018, a comprehensive roll-out of the helpline will be done at the household level, with a focus on raising awareness of beneficiary entitlements, rights and responsibilities.

All WFP staff were required to complete courses on PSEA, as well as cascade this information to all cooperating partners. WFP worked closely with cooperating partners to build their capacity to integrate protection and gender mainstreaming in programs, which was solidified through clauses in all field-level agreements outlining requirements to adhere to protection and 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 recruited a senior protection advisor to revise the Extremely Vulnerable Individual/Household (EVI/H) framework, with the new criteria and Standard Operating Procedure for implementing the framework to be rolled out to WFP staff and cooperating partners in early 2018. This will ensure that WFP's food assistance reaches those most in need, with a focus on protection and gender equality.

WFP tackles root causes of hunger in Uganda

How assistance to smallholder farmers is changing lives

Rebecca Mukyala, a 48-year old single mother of two, keeps the key to the community warehouse — built by WFP in Nambaale sub-county in eastern Uganda in 2015. She is the marketing manager of a group of over a thousand small-scale farmers who jointly manage the premises. Roughly half of them are female heads of households.

During the harvest season the warehouse opens every day, with group members bringing their dried crops, some from as far as 10 kilometres away. The farmers who live closest to the 300-metric-ton-capacity structure are responsible for keeping the warehouse and its surroundings clean. The sub-county provides policemen who guard it at night.

"Before we stored our grain in that youth centre," Rebecca says, pointing at a grey concrete building with lots of windows. "But we lost much of it to rodents and rain water. With this warehouse we don't encounter any such losses."

WFP has built or subsidized 70 similar warehouses in 40 districts in Uganda as part of a wider effort to assist the government address root causes of hunger using market-driven solutions. Small-scale farmers in the country are at particular risk of hunger due to their low crop production combined with high post-harvest losses.

WFP's development programme is addressing these challenges by improving farmers' skills, building infrastructure, subsidizing modern storage equipment and providing a market for quality grain. All contributing to farmers being able to grow enough surplus crops to sell and earn a decent living to provide for their families.

The warehouses act as agricultural business hubs with WFP's NGO partners and the district local government training farmers in agronomic skills, governance, financing, value addition, warehouse management (including quality control) and business planning. The farmers can also access inputs and group loans and have the opportunity to bulk and market their grain together, getting a better price for their crops. Buyers wanting to buy grain in bulk also now know where to come.

"We worked hard to meet WFP's grain standards," Rebecca says. "It was a challenge getting farmers to not dry their crop on the bare ground, and not pile up wet maize, as this increases risks of aflatoxins. The most important thing

we have learnt through WFP is post-harvest management.”

Rebecca’s house is not far from the community warehouse and is made of naked bricks and bare concrete. Initially it was just one room, but thanks to her improved maize sales she has managed to build two other rooms.

“We are pleased that WFP is coming to buy our crop and we like working directly with them,” Rebecca says excitedly. “Traders supplying schools in the area only offered us UGS 850 (US\$0.25) per kilo this season. We agreed a better price direct with WFP of UGS 1,220 (US\$ 0.34) per kilo. Also because we won the WFP contract, an NGO gave us 10 tarpaulins and a spraying pump to boost our capacity.”

Rebecca and the group’s secretary Christine arrive early at the warehouse the day WFP’s truck comes to pick up 40 metric tons of maize, aggregated by 156 households. The women negotiate every detail of the sale with WFP, including who will pay the loaders.

“We want to manage every step because the farmers have entrusted us with their grain,” Rebecca says. “They have been relying on us to open a door to big buyers, especially WFP.”

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo @ WFP / Claire Nevill

Jennifer in Kaabong district, Karamoja, is now happy and healthy again thanks to the nutrition support she got from WFP's Community Based Supplementary Feeding programme

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	151,728	168,051	319,779	119,490	165,371	284,861	78.8%	98.4%	89.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition)	83,837	112,503	196,340	48,027	106,901	154,928	57.3%	95.0%	78.9%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding)	67,891	55,548	123,439	71,463	58,470	129,933	105.3%	105.3%	105.3%
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	58,509	60,866	119,375	24,788	26,338	51,126	42.4%	43.3%	42.8%
Children (24-59 months)	21,794	22,775	44,569	23,239	23,239	46,478	106.6%	102.0%	104.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	3,534	28,862	32,396	-	57,324	57,324	-	198.6%	176.9%
By Residence status:									
Residents	83,837	112,503	196,340	46,465	108,463	154,928	55.4%	96.4%	78.9%
Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	67,891	55,548	123,439	71,463	58,470	129,933	105.3%	105.3%	105.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	67,891	55,548	123,439	71,463	58,470	129,933	105.3%	105.3%	105.3%

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)
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	95,360	-	95,360	115,677	-	115,677	121.3%	-	121.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	48,620	-	48,620	49,408	-	49,408	101.6%	-	101.6%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	42,000	-	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	123,439	-	123,439	129,933	-	129,933	105.3%	-	105.3%

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)
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	95,360	-	95,360	115,677	-	115,677	121.3%	-	121.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	48,620	-	48,620	49,408	-	49,408	101.6%	-	101.6%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	42,000	-	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	123,439	-	123,439	129,933	-	129,933	105.3%	-	105.3%

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)
Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	-	-	-	256	209	465	-	-	-

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)
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	67,891	55,548	123,439	60,251	49,296	109,547	88.7%	88.7%	88.7%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	-	-	-	7,749	6,340	14,089	-	-	-
Activity supporters	-	-	-	3,208	2,624	5,832	-	-	-
Total participants	67,891	55,548	123,439	71,464	58,469	129,933	105.3%	105.3%	105.3%
Total beneficiaries	67,891	55,548	123,439	71,464	58,469	129,933	105.3%	105.3%	105.3%

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)
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	20,722	21,568	42,290	18,522	24,303	42,825	89.4%	112.7%	101.3%
Children (24-59 months)	20,722	21,568	42,290	22,241	24,309	46,550	107.3%	112.7%	110.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	10,780	10,780	-	12,240	12,240	-	113.5%	113.5%
Adults receiving food assistance	-	-	-	6,890	7,172	14,062	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	41,444	53,916	95,360	47,653	68,024	115,677	115.0%	126.2%	121.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	14,058	14,632	28,690	12,424	12,892	25,316	88.4%	88.1%	88.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	19,930	19,930	-	24,092	24,092	-	120.9%	120.9%
Total beneficiaries	14,058	34,562	48,620	12,424	36,984	49,408	88.4%	107.0%	101.6%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation									
Children (6-23 months)	20,580	21,420	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	20,580	21,420	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	78.00	78.00	77.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, 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>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	9.00	9.00	6.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	13.00	13.00	17.00
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	-	-	73.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	-	53.00	66.00
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	-	-	4.10
Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=85.00	89.00	78.00	78.00
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=85.00	94.00	81.00	87.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=85.00	86.00	76.00	72.00
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	2.00	3.40	12.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	-7.00	9.00	8.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	9.00	0.95	15.00
Food Transfer-C3-Title				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>FARMER ORGANIZATIONS/NORTHERN, EASTERN AND WESTERN UGANDA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=70.00	50.00	122.00	10.00
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>FARMER ORGANIZATIONS/NORTHERN, EASTERN AND WESTERN UGANDA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=10.00	14.00	18.48	3.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition				
SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	26,500	25,308	95.5%
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	26,500	25,308	95.5%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	26,500	25,308	95.5%
Food Transfer-C3-Title				
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of farmer organizations' members and community groups trained in grain milling and baking	individual	2,868	76	2.6%
Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	12,696	5,542	43.7%
Number of Farmer Organizations/Farmer Group leaders trained on group dynamics	individual	2,332	663	28.4%
Number of Farmers trained in productivity improvement	farmer	12,658	5,050	39.9%
Number of Farmers trained on basic nutrition practices and gender mainstreaming	individual	28,906	941	3.3%
Number of Multi-stakeholder Platform (MSPs) meetings on grain markets and marketing	instance	1	-	-
Number of Store Management Committee (SCP) leaders trained on business records and record keeping	individual	173	81	46.8%
Number of community members (farmers) trained in financial literature	individual	14,000	8,601	61.4%
Number of exposure / learning exchange visits conducted	instance	100	-	-
Number of farmer group leaders subscribed to market/price and metrological information services	individual	192	-	-
Number of farmer leaders trained Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)	individual	27,710	154	0.6%
Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	individual	51,375	8,918	17.4%
Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in market information system	individual	988	-	-
Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices	individual	554	262	47.3%
Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)	individual	1,399	78	5.6%
Number of farmer organisations linked to agro input dealers	farmer organization	3,600	1,505	41.8%
Number of farmer organizations / SCPs reporting linkages to profitable markets for the first time	farmer organization	684	281	41.1%
Number of farmers attending Post Harvest Handling (PHH) and Refresher Training.	farmer	4,968	1,726	34.7%
Number of farmers linked to financial institutions	farmer	3,600	726	20.2%
Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment	farmer	14,400	2,296	15.9%
Number of farmers trained in business plan review	individual	878	-	-
Number of farmers trained in labor reduction technologies	individual	2,626	-	-
Number of farmers who had access to better markets through collective bulking	farmer	6,039	1,456	24.1%
Number of farmers/farmer leaders attending the World Food Day celebration	farmer	500	-	-
Number of finance fair facilitated for the benefits of Farmer Organizations and its members	unit	-	1	-
Number of finance fair facilitated for the benefits of Farmer Organizations and its members	instance	1	-	-
Number of group leaders trained on leadership and governance practices	individual	1,491	81	5.4%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	farmer	88,400	25,814	29.2%
Number of smallholder farmers mobilized, identified and profiled	farmer	4,000	938	23.4%
Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	individual	800	-	-
Quantity of food in metric ton bulked at the satellite collection points	Mt	2,400	42	1.8%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KARAMOJA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	36.00	-	40.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>KARAMOJA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	67.00	-	70.00
Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KARAMOJA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	67.00	-	70.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>KARAMOJA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	36.00	-	40.00
Food Transfer-C3-Title				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>UGANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	36.00	-	40.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>UGANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	67.00	-	70.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KARAMOJA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	70.00	-	88.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>KARAMOJA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	98.00	-	96.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition		
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>KARAMOJA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=700,000.00	10,644.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>KARAMOJA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=4.00	1.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>KARAMOJA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding		
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>KARAMOJA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=200,000.00	0.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>KARAMOJA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=2.00	0.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>KARAMOJA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	0.00
Food Transfer-C3-Title		
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, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=980,000.00	317,369.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>UGANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=8.00	6.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
UGANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>80.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00541-13	Corn Soya Blend	-	77
Ireland	IRE-C-00212-01	Beans	-	80
Ireland	IRE-C-00212-01	Maize	-	282
Ireland	IRE-C-00212-01	Vegetable Oil	-	35
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,156
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	31
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	69
Private Donors	WPD-C-03902-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	64
Private Donors	WPD-C-03944-01	Beans	-	164
Private Donors	WPD-C-03944-01	Maize	-	749
Private Donors	WPD-C-03944-01	Vegetable Oil	-	55
Private Donors	WPD-C-03992-01	Beans	-	50
Private Donors	WPD-C-03992-01	Maize	-	108
Private Donors	WPD-C-03992-01	Vegetable Oil	-	20
Private Donors	WPD-C-04095-01	Maize	-	163
Private Donors	WPD-C-04095-01	Split Peas	-	17
United Kingdom	UK -C-00224-05	Corn Soya Blend	-	130
United Kingdom	UK -C-00224-05	Sugar	-	8
United Kingdom	UK -C-00224-05	Vegetable Oil	-	14
		Total	-	3,270