

SAVING
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Uganda Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2018, WFP launched a new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) to guide its engagement in Uganda in support of the Government's work to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. Through the CSP, WFP aimed to maintain a robust emergency response capacity and support the Government in hosting a growing number of refugees, addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition and improving the social protection system.

Throughout the year, WFP supported 1.3 million refugees to meet their food and nutrition needs and promote self-reliance. WFP distributed high-energy biscuits for those arriving at borders; hot meals in transit and reception centres; cash or food transfers in settlements; and specialized nutritious foods to young children and pregnant and nursing mothers.

Transparency and accountability remained high on the agenda. WFP rolled out new food assistance collection procedures in partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) on the back of a countrywide biometric re-verification exercise of all asylum-seekers and refugees. With the new procedures, refugees are verified with iris and fingerprint scans, and can collect their entitlements in a safe and dignified environment. To ensure assistance is distributed in a fair manner, WFP also shifted from group to household distribution. WFP publicized its toll-free helpline across all areas of operations to provide a comprehensive feedback mechanism. WFP also invested in evidence generation and learning, including in mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) and in robust food security and nutrition surveys, allowing the tracking of food security and nutrition outcomes and continuous programme improvement.

WFP maintained its efforts in Karamoja region, which continues to have some of the highest rates of undernutrition in Uganda. To decrease acute malnutrition and stunting rates, WFP implemented treatment and prevention activities for 75,000 pregnant and nursing mothers and children. Programme performance indicators for treatment remained above SPHERE standards with average cure rates at 75 percent. WFP also distributed daily hot meals to 125,000 pupils in Karamoja, ensuring that children have nutritious meals in school, while supporting their cognitive development. Finally, for the first time, WFP was able to purchase commodities from Karamoja farmers' organizations. This resulted from long-term efforts to support smallholder farmers in improving agricultural practices and productivity.

WFP continued to expand its robust capacity-strengthening engagement with the Government and other partners. WFP focused on modelling a social registry in Karamoja in line with the National Social Protection Policy. By the end of the year, the registration modelling exercise was completed with more than 900,000 people recorded. WFP also provided technical assistance through

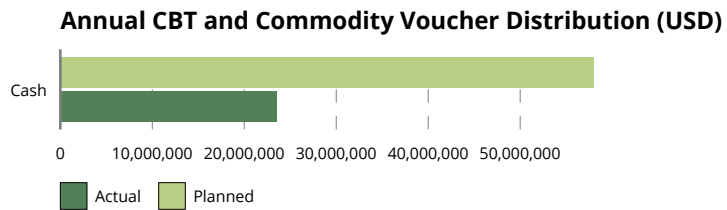
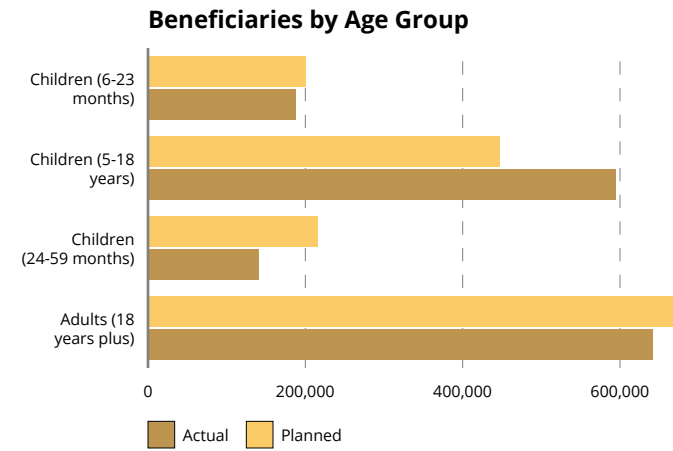
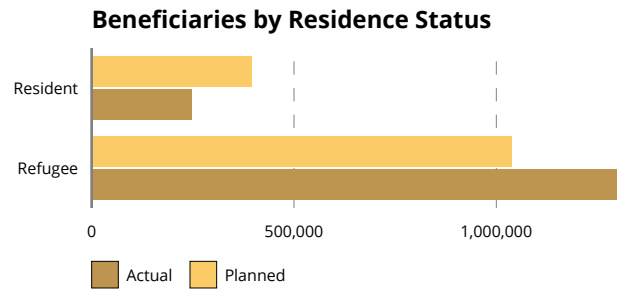
South-South cooperation by facilitating engagement with WFP's Centre of Excellence in China to inform future investment in post-harvest management and strategic grain reserve systems. WFP worked with the Government and first responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies. Following the outbreak of Ebola in neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), WFP collaborated with the Government to put in place robust preparedness measures to mitigate the risk of Ebola spreading to Uganda.



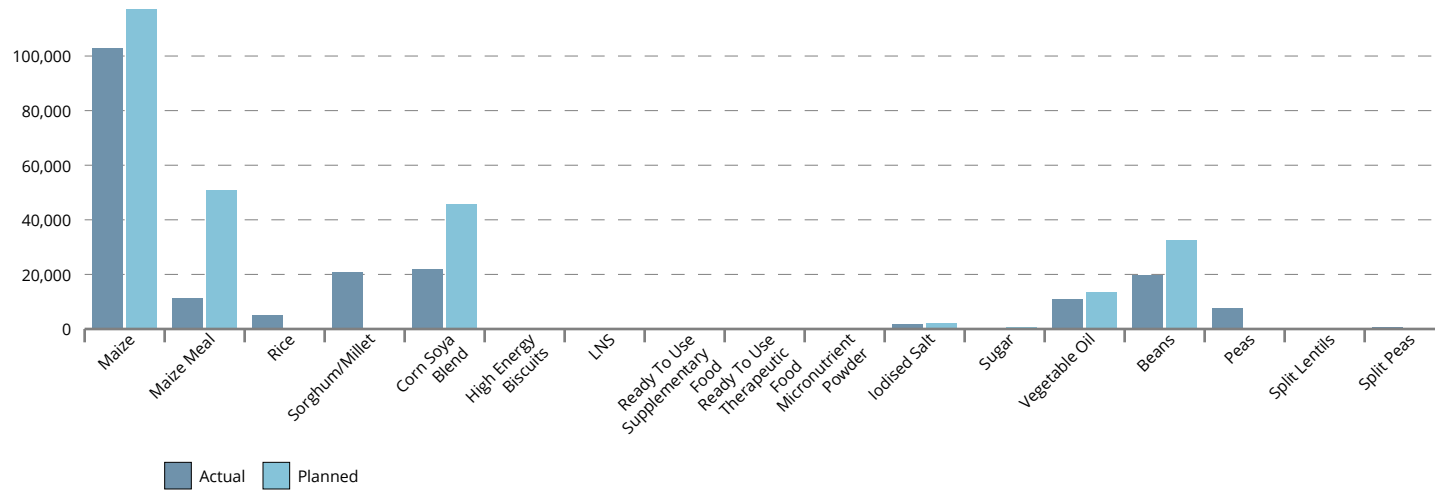
1,565,066
total beneficiaries
in 2018

58%
female

42%
male



Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Context and Operations



Uganda is a low-income country ranking 162 out of 189 on the Human Development Index. The fast-growing population is currently estimated at 39 million and is expected to reach 100 million by 2050.[1] Although Uganda achieved Millennium Development Goal 1 and significantly reduced hunger, the food security and nutrition situation is still considered as “serious”. [2] Ugandans consume 400 kcal less than they need each day. Stunting, underweight and wasting have declined in the past five years, but undernutrition rates remain high. [3] Persistent poverty continues to limit household access to adequate and nutritious foods, especially in Northern and Eastern regions. The adult HIV prevalence among individuals aged 15 to 49 years is 6.5 percent.

Agriculture accounts for 25 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs 77 percent of the adult population. Production continues to play a critical role in enhancing food security in Uganda and other countries in the region. However, some areas suffer from insufficient food availability and seasonal price fluctuations. Smallholder productivity is low because of limited access to agricultural services, credit and reliance on traditional production methods. Additionally, more than 75 percent of women are employed in subsistence farming, but they own less than 30 percent of all registered land.

While school enrolment increased from 2.5 million in 1997 to 8.7 million in 2014 [4], the quality of education services is marred by inadequate learning infrastructure, teacher absenteeism and lower dietary intake. Two in three school children in Uganda have no food to eat during the school day. [5]

The unpredictable climate, low rainfall, poor infrastructure and inadequate access to social services in Karamoja continue to affect food security in the region. Although Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates reduced from 14 percent in 2017 to 10 percent in 2018, the region continues to record the highest rates of undernutrition, maternal mortality and morbidity in the country. Only 57 percent of households in Karamoja had acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) in 2018. [6]

Uganda is the third largest refugee hosting country in the world with 1.1 million refugees living in settlements. Uganda’s integrated refugee response has been named as a model for the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). The model aims to empower refugees and host populations by promoting self-reliance, social cohesion and allows refugees the freedom of movement and work within the country. People fleeing civil war in South Sudan continued to seek refuge in Uganda, though the number of arrivals declined compared to 2017 and a small number of refugees returned spontaneously to South Sudan following the peace agreement. In neighbouring DRC, heightened inter-ethnic clashes and violence led to a surge in refugees arriving in Uganda in late 2017 and early 2018.

WFP's CSP is fully aligned with national policy objectives, including Uganda's Vision 2040 and National Development Plan II (NDP II). Through Vision 2040, the Government aims to achieve lower-middle-income status by 2032 and upper-middle-income status in 20 years. The NDP II envisages a competitive economy, gender equality, high employment and inclusive growth. WFP is working with the Government towards these objectives, including with OPM, the ministries of agriculture, health, education, gender, labour and social development, lands, housing and urban development, the National Planning Authority and district and city authorities.

To support the Settlement Transformation Agenda (STA) under NDP II, WFP responded to emergency food needs of refugees, while supporting the development of livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities. WFP provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to 1.3 million refugees while conducting preparatory work to inform the introduction of livelihood projects into refugee hosting districts. These included the roll out of the Three-pronged Approach (3PA), the commencement of Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) activities, and the commissioning of key assessments, such as the Environmental Impact of Settling Refugees in Refugee Hosting Areas.

In alignment with NDP II, WFP redesigned its Agriculture and Market Support (AMS) programme to support smallholder farmers, in particular women. WFP created new partnerships, enhanced linkage with WFP's local food purchases, and worked with local and national institutions.

To contribute to the National Social Protection Policy, WFP supported the modelling of a social registry in Karamoja. The registration responded to a request from the Government and was designed to establish a system that can facilitate the rapid scale up of assistance during crises.

A key pillar of the CSP is an emphasis on partnerships, supporting SDG 17. In 2018, WFP worked alongside UN agencies including FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO and UNAIDS.[7] WFP also expanded its collaborations with other partners, including with the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) with whom WFP signed an agreement to enhance their capacities as first responders during emergencies.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

In the first year of WFP's CSP 2018-2022, 86 percent of needs-based funding requirements were resourced. The majority of funding consisted of directed contributions to supplement multi-year contributions, multilateral funds and resources carried over from 2017 projects.

Approximately 96 percent of required funding was received to support refugee operations (SO1) which enabled WFP and its partners to maintain the provision of food assistance, reaching over 1.3 million refugees at full ration. In early 2018, allegations of fraud and corruption in the refugee response resulted in temporary suspension and significant earmarking of contributions. This impacted WFP's ability to provide food assistance in an effective and efficient manner. After investigations, WFP terminated a contractual agreement with a cooperating partner (CP) and started direct implementation of activities in seven settlements. With available resources, a surge of staff was deployed to strengthen field operations. In addition, WFP was able to support the completion of biometric verification, paving the way for improved transparency, accountability and the optimal use of resources. WFP also rolled out new food assistance collection procedures linked to the biometrics system [1] and deployed the Logistics Execution Support Services (LESS) last mile [2] to improve commodity tracking to extended distribution points through use of GPS receipt.

Resource mobilization challenges [3] encountered for food assistance for assets (FFA) activities (SO2) resulted in the suspension of asset creation activities until August 2018. With 37 percent of the required funding secured, WFP piloted the implementation of SAFE in 20 schools and 2,000 households to reduce deforestation within Karamoja and settlements. Delays in implementation negatively impacted the realization of inter-agency efforts to increase access to social services through the rehabilitation of road networks [4] and capacity strengthening.

Towards the end of the year, WFP received multi-year contributions to support school feeding programmes (SO2). With 77 percent of required funding, WFP was able to provide meals to over 125,000 children and establish silos to support food storage in 20 schools in Karamoja. While attendance and enrolment target rates were not achieved, dietary intake was maintained.[5]

WFP mobilized 66 percent of the resources required to implement nutrition treatment activities (SO3) in Karamoja. With the multi-year funding, WFP was able to invest in evidence generation and learning initiatives to improve service delivery, including WFP's mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping.

WFP received 70 percent of required resources to support smallholder farmers to have improved and resilient livelihoods by 2030 (SO4). With the funding, WFP was able to support 22,500 farmers to gain skills in post-harvest loss management. As a result, WFP procured more than 2,000 mt of commodities

from smallholder farmers.

With an estimated 20 percent of funding received for SO5 [6], WFP provided technical support to the Government of Uganda to develop the Karamoja social registry and over 900,000 households were registered through WFP's SCOPE and SCOPE-CODA. SCOPE provides a platform that improves social protection planning, implementation and monitoring.

WFP was able to leverage its partnership with donors to mobilize resources to mitigate the risk of Ebola transmission from DRC into Uganda as part of the provision of technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Uganda and humanitarian agencies through SO6. With the funding, WFP deployed a surge of staff to coordinate logistics and engineering services through the Ministry of Health and World Health Organization (WHO). In addition, WFP supported the establishment of screening units at the border and delivered infection prevention control items to over 236 health centres.[7]



Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Refugees and other crisis affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis

Throughout the year, WFP supported 1.3 million refugees with unconditional food assistance to meet their food and nutrition needs and promote self-reliance.

WFP provided high-energy biscuits at the border crossing points and served hot meals in transit/reception centres where refugees wait to be settled to their residential plot. A 30-day settling-in ration was provided when refugees moved to their new plots, and monthly support was provided in the form of food or cash transfers thereafter. An additional 68,000 refugees benefited from the cash modality compared to 2017, bringing the total to more than 265,000. Nonetheless, this number was lower than planned due to a Government restriction on refugees enrolled in cash distributions, which was lifted in September 2018. Overall WFP provided less food and cash to the refugees than planned, respectively 77 and 41 percent, due to the decrease of the refugee numbers using biometrics as verification means. WFP didn't provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households (activity 2) in 2018, as there were no noteworthy natural disasters during that period in Uganda.

In addition, WFP provided Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNF) to children 6-59 months and pregnant and nursing mothers who were diagnosed with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). This nutritional treatment was implemented through health centres in all 13 settlements. WFP also provided SNF to prevent acute malnutrition through a Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) in the newest settlement areas. BSFP was provided to children aged 6-59 months as well as pregnant and nursing mothers for three months in three zones of Kyangwali settlement in 2018. In addition to the blanket programme, WFP supported a Mother-and-Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme focusing on a child's first 1,000 days. The MCHN initiative supports pregnant and nursing mothers and children aged 6-23 months, with information and specialized nutritious foods, and access to maternal and child health services required for improved health and for the prevention of chronic malnutrition.

Programme monitoring indicated that due to good harvests, households were able to maintain acceptable food consumption scores, dietary diversity scores and adequate food stocks for consumption. The stable food security and nutrition conditions were for a large part attributed to the stable provision of food assistance by WFP resulting from the steady flow of funding. The MAM treatment recovery rate increased due to improved follow-up by WFP and CPs. WFP's monitoring also indicated that cash recipients had better household food consumption compared to households that received in-kind food assistance. Due

to the change to direct implementation in the Southwest and the subsequent increased field presence in all settlements, WFP managed to monitor all distributions. Nevertheless, due to the time spent on verification and the roll-out of the new food collection procedures, the Joint Assessment Mission planned for 2018 was postponed.

Allegations of fraud and corruption concerning the inflation of refugee numbers in Uganda arose in January 2018. Following thorough investigations by WFP, the agreement of one of WFP's cooperating partners was terminated and WFP managed the distributions directly in seven settlements from February to June 2018. OPM, UNHCR and WFP, in coordination with the donor community, developed a Joint Plan for Action (JPA) to address financial and protection-related risks in the refugee response. The JPA detailed a number of actions related to the registration of refugees and the administration of assistance to improve transparency, accountability and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance. OPM and UNHCR conducted a biometric verification exercise of all refugees from March to October 2018. The exercise verified 1.15 million refugees, representing 75 percent of the 1.4 million refugees registered in the previous refugee information management system. The decrease was as a result of removing duplicates and registration of Ugandans, the movements of some refugees within and outside the country, and individuals who did not participate in the verification exercise.

To ensure those registered for food assistance receive their food entitlements, OPM, UNHCR and WFP conducted a comprehensive assessment of the general food assistance system which resulted in the introduction of new food assistance collection procedures. The procedures use UNHCR's Global Distribution Tool (GDT) to verify and validate the identity and eligibility of refugees by means of iris and fingerprints scan. WFP constructed food assistance collection centres which served as verification points, and strengthened significantly its on-the-ground presence to support distribution, increase monitoring and sensitise refugees on the changes in food assistance. UNHCR and OPM were in charge of the litigation desks where changes were made in GDT concerning household structure, location from which the family prefer to collect the food, addition of alternates to collect the food, etc. The new procedures also involved the replacement of group distribution by household distribution. WFP trained refugees hired by CPs to scoop each food commodity which was weighed at the end of the distribution process to ensure each household received the correct amount of food. The average waiting time for beneficiaries to receive assistance reduced by 34 percent between March and October with the introduction of the new distribution procedures. Beneficiaries showed increased satisfaction with the quality of WFP assistance from 75 percent in March to 82 percent in October. The Gender with Age Marker (GAM) indicated that the activity addressed gender and

age differences in key programme actions (code 4).

WFP ensured segregated duties in the transit, storage and distribution processes so that the same organisation will only be responsible for one aspect of the delivery chain. In addition, WFP rolled out the LESS, a new food commodity tracking system which records the real-time movement of food commodities up to the point of distribution and improves the accountability and accuracy of commodity tracking.

Strategic Outcome 02

Food insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year

WFP supports food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks to prevent acute food insecurity and reduce vulnerability to shocks and seasonal food shortages through community asset-creation projects and school feeding.

Food assistance for assets

Due to funding challenges, the implementation of the asset creation activities was delayed until August 2018 [1]. However, key preparatory works were implemented to inform the rationale for and feasibility of introducing asset creation and rehabilitation initiatives.

In 2018, WFP Uganda was requested to provide support by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Africa Resilience Coordination Hub (ARCH) and the Partners Enhancing Resilience to People Exposed to Risks (Periperi U) to Makerere University Kampala (MUK) to use innovative 3PA planning and design tools for resilience building and livelihood programming. WFP and MUK signed a letter of intent for technical assistance in August 2018 to identify and operationalize joint programming, using top-down and bottom-up consultative processes. Graduates, lecturers and researchers from MUK and representatives of key ministries were trained in 3PA methodology. The anchoring of the 3PA in MUK ensures sustainability of the national capacity strengthening efforts. In a pilot, two components of the 3PA, Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP), were rolled out in one district and 10 sub counties [2]. In 2019, WFP envisages to establish a multiyear agreement with MUK to integrate 3PA into university curricula and roll out the methodology in Karamoja and refugee hosting districts. In addition, WFP anticipates strengthening the capacity of the Government of Uganda to utilize the SLP/CBPP tools as policy and planning tools to harness the district and subcounty development plans.

In collaboration with OPM, the Center for Research in Energy and Energy Conservation (CREEC), and MUK, WFP commissioned a study on the "Environmental Impact of Settling Refugees in Refugee Hosting Areas in Uganda". The findings of the CREEC report support the Government, WFP and other stakeholders to promote and inform activities to enhance environmental conservation, reforestation and energy efficient cooking practices.

In 2018, WFP in partnership with District Local Government (DLG) launched a SAFE project in three refugee hosting districts (Lobule, Kyangwali and Nakivale) and two districts in Karamoja (Napak and Nakapiripirit). The aim of this project is to mitigate deforestation and environmental degradation, ensure protection of the stove users, and offer alternative livelihoods [3]. The project also aims to strengthen the capacity of the Government at national and district level to ensure the sustainability of the project. In 2018, 500 households (350 refugee and 150 host community) received energy efficient stoves and were trained on its use.

In collaboration with UNOPS, a Rural Access Index (RAI) study was undertaken in the Northern Uganda region, Karamoja and Western Uganda. The RAI is a tool developed by the World Bank to measure population's access to social services in relation to the local road network. Preliminary findings showed that 49 percent of the population in West Nile and Acholi region, 62 percent in Karamoja and 64 percent Southern-Western Uganda had no access to all-season roads. WFP anticipates using the RAI findings as part of the evidence to improve infrastructure development and labour and capital-intensive work through the Ministry of Works and Transport, UNHCR, and other key stakeholders. No labour activities were implemented in 2018. In Karamoja, the proportion of households adopting consumption-based coping strategies slightly increased. Monitoring indicated that the percentage of population reporting acceptable food consumption remained stable due to the good harvest.

School feeding programme

While school enrolment increased from 2.5 million in 1997 to 8.7 million in 2014 [4], the quality of education continued to be marred by inadequate infrastructure, teacher absenteeism and low dietary intake [5]. In 2018, WFP and the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) continued to support school feeding in Karamoja. WFP delivered 3,844 mt of maize, beans and vegetable oil to support close to 125,000 pupils in 308 primary and secondary schools. The meal was designed to provide 738 kcal to each child through a daily ration of 150 grams of beans, 30 grams of maize and 10 grams of vegetable oil [6].

WFP provided technical assistance and capacity strengthening to enable the Government to contribute 286 mt of locally produced maize to the schools, through the Karamoja Feeds the Karamoja initiative. To improve commodity

management in WFP-assisted schools, WFP piloted hermetic storage technology in 20 schools [7]. An additional 55 schools were supported with improved storage facilities in Gulu district where community-supported school feeding is implemented.

Programme monitoring indicated that the attendance rates of children improved in 2018. However, retention rate in the WFP-supported schools was reported lower than the target, although girls performed better than boys. Enrolment rate was equally low compared to last year and to the target. In both cases the poor road network and food transport challenges often resulted in delayed deliveries and contributed to the poor performance. To mitigate the negative effects, WFP sensitized schools to supplement the programme through school vegetable gardens. In addition, WFP in partnership with MoES hosted four engagements to promote nutrition in schools.

In collaboration with the MoES, WFP commenced the planning phase for the transition to a Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) approach. This included internal preparatory work for surveys, community sensitization, capacity strengthening and targeted training activities. The HGSF approach will be complemented by the AMS activities carried out under SO4 which aim to support local farmers in the region to produce marketable surpluses [8]. In addition, a Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) of the school feeding programme undertaken by Mastercard concluded that for every USD 1 invested in school meals, an economic return of up to USD 8.18 is generated over the lifetime of a beneficiary, demonstrating a strong return on investment useful for advocacy purposes.

Strategic Outcome 03

Children aged 6 - 59 months in food insecure areas have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rates in line with national targets by 2030

WFP continued to support children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and nursing mothers in Karamoja where malnutrition remains high. WFP's objective was to work with partners in a holistic approach, including prevention, to promote healthy diets based on local nutritious foods. WFP worked together with the Ministry of Health (MoH) in the implementation of the eHealth policy and strategy to strengthen an enabling environment for better health service delivery. WFP supported the strengthening of nutrition governance through the provision of technical support at national and sub-national level to ensure proper nutrition planning and quality of service delivery.

In 2018, the treatment of MAM was implemented through a community-based supplementary feeding programme (CBSFP) in all districts of Karamoja. More than 20,000 pregnant and nursing mothers and children aged 6-59 months with MAM received specialised nutritious foods through the CBSFP [1]. To enhance

programme quality, the capacity of health workers to offer quality nutrition services was strengthened and the provision of health services was integrated at nutrition outposts.

WFP also implemented the MCHN programme which aimed to prevent chronic malnutrition during the first 1000 days development window. The MCHN programme was implemented in Karamoja, through more than 70 government health facilities that provide maternal and child health care services. More than 55,000 pregnant and nursing mothers and children aged 6-23 months were reached by the programme [2].

In addition, WFP and UNICEF jointly developed the Karamoja Nutrition Programme (KNP) which is centered on health systems strengthening with a focus on treatment of Acute Malnutrition. The KNP includes several learning activities and a mid-term review to enable an adaptive approach. Through this partnership, WFP's expertise in food assistance and supplementation and treatment of MAM was complemented by UNICEF's expertise in infant and young child feeding, treatment of severe acute malnutrition, and micronutrient supplementation and fortification. The synergistic effect of implementing the two programmes is critical for ensuring long term nutrition outcomes by tackling wasting alongside stunting.

WFP also conducted training to enhance the referral linkages of people living with HIV with Moderate Acute Malnutrition from the HIV clinics to the existing nutritional programmes in the region. WFP is working under the Joint United Nations Support programme for HIV/AIDS (JUPSA) in Uganda to ensure strong collaboration between UN agencies, the Government and other stakeholders. WFP also supported training all health workers in the Karamoja region to improve data quality and enhance reporting; promote enrolment, and trained Expert HIV Clients on the extension of nutrition services to health facilities and communities.

Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) was strengthened as an integral part of nutrition programmes through which key messages on optimal infant and young child feeding practices, water, sanitation and hygiene and use of locally available diets were shared.

The results for most programme performance indicators for MAM treatment (default, mortality and recovery) remained within acceptable SPHERE standards. This may be attributed to factors including stability in the pipeline for specialized nutritious foods, continued use of the integrated CBSFP and partners' emphasis on health outreach efforts. CBSFP partners have also improved monitoring of Village Health Team (VHT) activities, such as setting monthly screening targets for each VHT which formed a basis for monitoring performance and providing feedback to respective VHTs to improve case detection at community level. The

high programme quality was also a result of the training of health workers on the new Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines, which provided the opportunity to improve the application of both middle-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and weight-for-height z-score (WHZ) admission criteria.

In 2018, the utilization of antenatal care (ANC) and post-natal care (PNC) services, immunization, health facility deliveries and contraception use increased. According to Karamoja MCHN programme data from 2013 to 2018, deliveries at health facilities increased by 63 percent, deliveries from traditional birth attendants decreased by 72 percent and ANC attendance has improved by 35 percent. The proportion of children with low birth weight decreased from over 20 percent in 2008 to less than 8 percent in 2014 and has stagnated at 8 percent until 2018. These improvements in health indicators in the region are partly associated with the holistic implementation of MCHN programmes since obtaining the food transfers is conditional on regular and routine utilization of health services by mothers and children.

The proportion of the population participating in an adequate number of distributions was 70 percent, above the target, while the proportion of children aged 6-23 months with a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) increased and met the target at the end of 2018. The year-on-year increment is partly associated with intensified continuous screening, referral, sensitization of communities by nutrition partners and strengthening of community structures through the use of VHTs. The gender and disability study conducted in 2018 indicated that the heavy household workload of mothers can restrict their utilization of health services. To increase the awareness and engagement of men in maternal and child health programmes, a male engagement component was included as a core component of the Karamoja Nutrition Programme.

An improvement was also observed in nutrition data quality and reporting for nutrition, HIV and TB at health facility and district level. Nutritional Assessment Counselling and Support (NACS) trainings are associated with increased ability of health workers to assess, counsel and refer malnourished HIV/TB clients to appropriate nutrition services. The recruitment and training of HIV expert clients is a great milestone in Karamoja towards encouraging people to test freely for HIV and utilize the HIV and nutrition services without fearing stigma. WFP piloted SCOPE-CODA in one district to digitize nutrition data at health service points. The digital platform, seeks to strengthen IMAM and nutrition data reporting, timeliness, quality and eventual integration with the national Health Management Information System (HMIS). In line with supporting the multisectoral approach to addressing malnutrition, WFP supported the Government to carry out a Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis. Results from this FNG indicated that 84 percent of people in Karamoja could not afford a nutritious diet.

Strategic Outcome 04

Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have improved and resilient livelihoods by 2030

Through this SO, WFP supports smallholder farmers, especially women, to have improved and resilient livelihoods. In 2018, WFP worked through 30 farmer organizations (FO) to support 11,000 smallholder farmers in improving agricultural practices to access markets and increase their incomes. Women were particularly encouraged to join farmer groups where they received training and benefited from community storage facilities provided by WFP.

In partnership with Non-Government- organizations (NGOs), WFP organized exposure visits and farmer-led training on organization management, produce bulking, food security and nutrition, warehousing, quality control, market linkage and market development. To minimize recurrent post-harvest losses that most smallholder farmers encounter, WFP supported satellite collection points (SCPs) that were jointly constructed by the Government of Uganda and WFP. The SCPs are small warehouses which facilitate the aggregation of commodities and collective sales to both WFP and other markets. In addition, WFP created linkages between farmers and WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) which allows food procurement from local farmers at competitive market prices.

As a result of these efforts, WFP was able to double its local purchases from smallholder farmers compared to 2017. By end of 2018, 2,138 mt of maize had been contracted out of which 1,465 mt had been delivered successfully by 16 FOs. For the first-time, WFP was able to purchase commodities from FOs in the Karamoja sub-region. At regional level, an estimated 198,000 mt of mixed commodities were bought in Uganda in 2018 compared to 101,000 mt procured in 2017.

New partnerships signed with NGOs provided an opportunity for WFP to progressively transition from direct interventions to a more facilitative and capacity strengthening approach. WFP actively sought partnership with agricultural development stakeholders to avoid duplication, create programme synergy, promote cross learning and share lessons-learnt. WFP intensified participation in coordination platforms and meetings, bilateral discussions and joint organization of public events. WFP also introduced a digital information management system to improve the management of farmer profiles, planning and monitoring. The establishment of the database provided a basis to pilot the use of electronic vouchers in the distribution of household grain storage equipment to smallholder farmers.

WFP also provided technical assistance aimed at institutional capacity strengthening, including through South-South cooperation. WFP provided technical inputs on the steering committee for the development of new

agricultural produce marketing legislation. WFP advocated with the Government to have a provision for smallholder farmer friendly procurement of grain by national institutions such as schools, prisons, the army and hospitals. In addition, WFP also facilitated representatives from the National Planning Authority (NPA) and Ministry of Trade, Investment and Cooperatives (MoTIC) in their visit to WFP's Center of Excellence in Beijing, China, where they were able to exchange experience and best practices on post-harvest management and national strategic grain reserve systems to inform future investment. WFP also trained more than fifty district local government staff and extension workers from the private sector on the AMS post harvest training model.

Finally, WFP embarked on an intensive design thinking process to review its AMS approach. Particularly, WFP began developing a roadmap to enhance synergies with other WFP activities and to increase food purchases from smallholder households directly and indirectly. The updated AMS approach is expected to be rolled-out from 2019 onwards.

Strategic Outcome 05

Institutions have increased capacities by 2030 to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and respond to shocks.

Through Uganda's CSP, WFP reaffirmed its commitment to strengthening the capacity of national and local institutions to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and respond to shocks. This SO focused on supporting social protection systems which address risks and vulnerabilities that cause food insecurity and on providing technical assistance to enable the Government and first responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies.

National social protection registry

In 2018, WFP provided technical support to the Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) to contribute to the achievement of the National Social Protection Policy objectives through the development and modelling of a social registry. The policy highlights the need to establish functional coordination mechanisms, an effective monitoring and evaluation system, robust management information systems and to strengthen functionality of civil registration systems.

To facilitate the registration, WFP deployed its beneficiary identity and benefits management system also referred to as SCOPE. SCOPE supports the registration, identification and management of entitlements for each beneficiary in a coordinated and effective manner. The registration was conducted in close partnership with the DLG. The DLG officials participated directly in all aspects of registration, including data update, data quality assurance and community

sensitization. The registration in Karamoja responds to the Government's social protection policy objectives, including the need to establish mechanisms that can facilitate scale up of social protection programmes during crises.

By December 2018, the registration modelling exercise was completed. An estimated 900,000 people were registered with photo and 10-print biometrics to eliminate duplicate identities and assure that the assistance is provided to the right person.

WFP successfully started to use the data collected to support the implementation of its nutrition programme in 2018. The IMAM processes were digitized using SCOPE-CODA which supported the targeting, authentication and linking the beneficiaries to various stages of the assistance. It replaced a manual paper-based system in the health centres which was prone to errors and delays.

A comprehensive strategy on how the data captured in the Karamoja social registry will be accessed and utilized by the Government and other stakeholders was developed in 2018. The strategy defined the next steps regarding data update, data access, utilization and government ownership. The strategy is in its last stages of being rolled out and piloted by Mercy Corps and Catholic Relief Services for their programme implementation. This pilot will generate important lessons that will inform the roll out for utilization by Government and other stakeholders in implementing their programmes through a multi-wallet delivery mechanism.

Emergency preparedness and response

In response to the CSP commitment to provide technical assistance to enable the Government of Uganda and first responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies, WFP established a partnership with the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS). A Memorandum of Understanding was signed to guide WFP's efforts in strengthening URCS capacity as a first responder. Through the partnership, preliminary consultations were carried out and broad areas of cooperation identified, i.e., strengthening supply chain, finance and audit management systems; early warning and disaster preparedness; and effective preparedness and response to disaster risks. WFP's partnership with URCS is aligned with the joint IFRC/WFP civil society capacity strengthening initiative agreed at global levels. URCS was supported to develop a concept and budget requirements for engagement going forward. Preparatory work to conduct an in-depth capacity strengthening needs assessments and develop a 4-year implementation plan (aligned with the CSP lifecycle) took place.



Strategic Outcome 06

The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient supply chain services

Through this Strategic Outcome, WFP provides cost-efficient supply chain services to the humanitarian community in Uganda and neighbouring countries to deliver life-saving assistance to affected populations. Related activities were implemented to make the delivery of humanitarian assistance as efficient and effective as possible.

In 2018, WFP provided supply chain services to five organizations, namely WHO, FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF and World Vision International. Services provided included storage, transport, handling and distribution of various equipment, including medical equipment. In addition, to strengthen the Government's capacity in managing relief items, WFP conducted trainings for 16 senior staff from the Office of the Prime Minister on warehouse, inventory and food quality management.

In 2018, activities also focused on providing support and services to the Government and the humanitarian community to mitigate the spread of Ebola to Uganda. On 1 August 2018, the Ministry of Health of the Democratic Republic of the Congo notified WHO of a new outbreak of Ebola virus disease in North Kivu Province, which shares a border with western Uganda. The risk of transmission to Uganda was high due to the large volume of cross-border movements of refugees and traders. WFP Uganda coordinated with the Uganda Ministry of Health, WHO and the Uganda National Task Force on Ebola to put in place robust preparedness measures to mitigate the spread of Ebola to Uganda. WFP deployed surge staff to border entry points in high-risk locations and coordinated logistics on behalf of the National Task Force. WFP procured thermo scanners for the international airport and border entry points, ambulances, protective personal equipment for WFP and partner staff at heightened risk of exposure during food assistance distributions. WFP also began the rehabilitation of Mulago hospital in Kampala to serve as an Ebola treatment unit. A concept of operations was established to prepare for and respond to various scenarios, including the augmentation of the provision of common logistics services to partners. WFP also developed and circulated guidelines for safe food assistance distributions in high-risk settlements in the southwest and West Nile. In addition, WFP instituted 2-month food assistance cycles in two high risk settlement areas of Kyaka II and Kyangwali to minimize the risk of spread.

In parallel, WFP Uganda continued Supply Optimization through Logistics Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE), an initiative that aims to increase the availability of family planning products in 16 countries through supply chain system strengthening and capacity strengthening. WFP is leveraging its extensive supply

chain and last-mile delivery expertise to assess the maturity of the family planning supply chain and identify opportunities for investment and partners for future intervention. In December 2018, SOLVE held its first workshop, bringing together key stakeholders operating within the public and private family planning supply chains to introduce the maturity model tool, discuss major bottlenecks, and prioritise areas for improvement based on their self-assessments. Beginning in late December 2018 and continuing through January 2019, the SOLVE project will accompany the National Medical Stores on their annual procurement planning meetings with District Health Offices in various regions of the country to better understand the public procurement processes at all facility levels.



Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

The Government policy commitment to gender equality is evidenced through its endorsement of international and regional instruments such as the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the African Charter on the Rights of Women in Africa. The 2007 National Gender Policy provides a framework to mainstream gender into all sectors with a focus on livelihoods, rights, and governance, including macro-economic management. Despite these efforts, Uganda ranked 122 out of 189 countries on the 2017 Gender Inequality Index.

The implementation of Universal Primary Education in 1997 resulted in increased enrolment from 2.5 million to 8.7 million children by 2014, nearing parity in enrolment rates between girls and boys. However, disparities persist at secondary and tertiary level with boys having higher rates of enrolment. The school feeding programme in Karamoja contributed to enhancing gender parity in education through increased enrolment, attendance and retention for boys and girls. This is especially so for girls from poor and food insecure households who may have been denied a chance of accessing education and preference given to boys as girls remain behind to support household food production.

The MCHN programme ensured that pregnant and nursing mothers and children 6-59 months in refugee hosting districts have access to supplementary feeding to meet their nutrition needs. Both boys and girls were targeted to ensure there are no disparities in access to nutritious food that may arise out of social and cultural gender dynamics. Pregnant and nursing mothers were also targeted for nutrition support to meet the nutrition needs during the 1,000 days between conception and a child's second birthday to promote cognitive development and prevent malnutrition.

Agriculture employs 77 percent of the Ugandan workforce and 75 percent of women are employed in subsistence farming. Despite being heavily over-represented in the agricultural sector, women own less than 30 percent of registered land in Uganda and mostly have user rights to land with limited control over the proceeds of their production. The uncertain land tenure system coupled with over reliance on subsistence farming hampers women's production and has a bearing on food security. Under the AMS programme which is strengthening the capacity of small holder farmers, women were particularly encouraged to join farmer groups where they received training in post-harvest handling and benefitted from community storage facilities provided by WFP.

WFP is systematically using sex and age disaggregated data for programme assessments, design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning. This

is key to avoid making assumptions about the lives of women, men, girls and boys and informs strategic decisions like the selection and resourcing of interventions and targeting to promote participation and ensuring equality of outcomes. This systematic approach aims to significantly contribute transforming unequal gender relations and promoting shared power, control of resources, equal participation in decision-making and access to opportunities between women and men, girls and boys. In 2018, programme monitoring indicated that decisions on entitlement use was mostly made by men, although the percentage of female making the decisions increased.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Uganda has a diverse operating context ranging from the refugee response in the northwest and southwest to resilience building operations in the Karamoja region. Certain groups such as unaccompanied children, households headed by children, women, chronically ill, people living with disabilities and/or the elderly, households with high dependency rates and limited income generating opportunities are particularly at risk of being exposed to protection risks related to food and nutrition insecurity.

Some of the approaches taken by WFP to assist the vulnerable refugees include unconditional food assistance which has mitigated negative coping strategies such as transactional sex and child marriage. Preventative measures such as ensuring that distributions do not extend after nightfall and are conducted with security present have also been taken to ensure beneficiaries are not exposed to gender-based violence. In 2018, 96 percent of the beneficiaries reported accessing assistance without protection challenges with no significant distinction between men and women. Further, WFP has conducted trainings for 780 staff and cooperating partners on the 'WFP's Zero Tolerance Policy' on sexual exploitation and abuse.

WFP took into account the protection gaps in its programmes and how they contribute to food insecurity. In 2018, WFP conducted a study '*Cash and Protection and Gender in Ugandan Refugee Settlements*', to determine the impact of cash transfers on gender equality and issues related to protection. Refugees found the process to collect cash transfers to be more efficient than the food distribution process, and no security concerns were expressed regarding receipt of cash. Those interviewed during the study acknowledged that, although WFP's in-kind food assistance did not create household tensions, it could trigger pre-existing inter-partner violence or inter-generational tension. On the other hand, some reported that family cohesion improved upon receipt of cash-based assistance which allowed them to plan better. The findings of the study helped



WFP to decide when and where cash transfers could be expanded.

An agreement was signed with Humanity and Inclusion to assess the food distribution processes to determine how inclusive and convenient they are to people with special needs, including the elderly and people living with disabilities. The findings enabled WFP to improve food distribution processes, for example by ensuring availability of shelter at food collection centres and having ushers and porters to help persons with specific needs.

Lastly, the introduction of the new food assistance collection procedures was successful at reducing crowds and waiting times at food assistance centres. To improve efficiency, WFP consolidated the centres from 189 to 72. However, in December 2018, violence broke out in some zones of Bidibidi settlement where some 100 rioters contested the new food assistance collection procedures. WFP worked with refugee communities and its partners to accommodate refugee needs while maintaining cost-efficiency. The changes from group distributions to individual households addressed tensions relating to unequal food distributions among group members and mitigated conflicts and promoted social cohesion. WFP staff working on the helpline remained available to answer inquiries and respond to complaints.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP Uganda is dedicated to fulfilling its commitment to accountability to affected populations. Mechanisms were put in place to ensure affected populations are informed of their entitlements and are involved in the decisions affecting their lives. WFP monitored the operations, displayed ration entitlements and had staff available at help desks during distributions. To ensure those registered for food assistance receive their food entitlements, WFP introduced new food assistance collection procedures. The procedures use UNHCR's Global Distribution Tool (GDT) to verify and validate the identity and eligibility of food assistance collectors by means of iris and fingerprints scan. To ensure assistance is distributed in a fair manner, WFP also shifted from group distribution to household distribution. The single household distributions introduced the scooping method where beneficiaries are able to see their actual entitlements measured and confirm or raise complaint in case of discrepancies. Monitoring indicated that 96 percent of the beneficiaries were aware of their entitlements and 83 percent of the beneficiaries receiving food using the new procedures were satisfied with the distribution process.

Joint community level meetings were held to solicit feedback from beneficiaries as part of post distribution monitoring. Furthermore, to prioritize feedback from beneficiaries, WFP worked closely with the food and cash management committees. According to post-distribution monitoring, over 68 percent of beneficiaries were informed of where complaints could be addressed.

To further strengthen accountability measures, WFP extended its toll-free Helpline in all areas of operation. The Helpline provides affected populations and stakeholders with a direct communication channel to contact WFP. The user of the Helpline can seek support, find information, provide feedback and report issues such as serious misconduct relating to fraud, corruption and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). To popularize the usage of the helpline, the team conducted awareness sessions in all 13 refugee settlements in Uganda and areas where WFP is implementing programs. Ultimately, the main goal of the helpline is to provide a centralized system for receiving and managing feedback and complaints in a safe and confidential way for all WFP programme activities in the field. From January to December 2018, 10,212 calls were placed through the WFP helpline, of which 97 percent of all reported cases were closed. 76 percent of the calls received were from males, while 24 percent from women. Under the stated reporting period, 77 percent were related to general food assistance.

To ensure data protection of beneficiaries who used the helpline, the helpline data has restricted access and can only be accessed by the helpline team and by staff to whom cases have been assigned for follow up. To limit the risk of data breaches, the database is only accessible on line and on a WFP server. Beneficiaries are informed of their right to remain anonymous in which case WFP does not record details such as names and phone contacts in the database. During data analysis, the helpline team ensure that there are no identifying details linking beneficiaries to complaints received.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

In line with the Government's STA and the CRRF which embraces environmental protection as a priority, WFP conducted a research and piloted a SAFE project with the aim of addressing environmental degradation while enhancing resilience and self-reliance amongst refugees and Ugandans.

In collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister and Makerere University's CREEC, a study entitled '*The Environmental Impact of Settling Refugees and Their Energy use in Refugee Hosting Areas in Uganda*' was commissioned to assess the extent to which the settlement of refugees and their energy consumption have affected the environment in Uganda and retrospectively examine possible



mitigation measures. The study reveals that over the past twelve years, serious changes in vegetation has been observed in all refugee hosting districts, due to the high demand of wood and fuel for settlements. The coverage of grass land and wood land reduced by 23 percent and 10 percent respectively. WFP's SAFE pilot project was guided by the study findings which identified issues such as changes in vegetation, low adoption of fuel-efficient stoves by less than one-third of respondents, and a high risk of sexual threats to women and girls during firewood collection. The SAFE initiative provided institutional and household fuel efficient stoves to mitigate deforestation and environmental degradation and offered alternative livelihoods. WFP provided fuel-efficient stoves to 500 households, installed institutional energy efficient stoves in 20 schools in Napak and Nakapiririt districts in the Karamoja region and in three reception centres in refugee hosting districts of Koboko in West Nile, Kikuube in the western region and Isingiro in the southwest. Coupled with the provision of inputs, WFP transferred knowledge on the utilisation, maintenance, production and marketing of fuel-efficient stoves, with special consideration for women and vulnerable households.

To maximise the impact of the intervention, WFP linked participants in the SAFE pilot with other WFP programmes, in areas of nutrition, agriculture and school feeding. WFP has already engaged with 20 schools in Karamoja and provided hermetic silos to improve the food storage for WFP school feeding programme. WFP will also work closely with the District Local Government Desk Officers specifically the Third Northern Uganda Social Fund (NUSAF III) and the Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP) to strengthen their capacity to support the project and to ensure ownership and sustainability.

WFP Uganda is also committed to reducing supply chain and operations environmental impacts. In 2018, WFP started to recycle empty jerry cans and other empty containers accumulating at Final Delivery Points (FDPs) after food distributions. Jerry cans are used by WFP to transport vegetable oil and are made of high density polyethylene(HDPE), which is a highly recyclable material. The first trial collection and recycling of 28,000 jerry cans was conducted successfully in cooperation with a local WFP partner.

Enhanced accountability

Inside a food assistance collection centre in northern Uganda, the World Food Programme (WFP) and partner staff help refugees scan their fingerprints on a portable device connected to a laptop computer. Young children, who are watching on the sidelines, chuckle at the green glow on the refugees' fingers. Inside the roofed structure, the refugees queue past a food measurement stage where humanitarian workers weigh salt, white maize and other commodities.

"I like the new food collection system," says 19-year-old Swati Monica, a refugee from Maridi in South Sudan's Western Equatoria State, "No refugee can cheat another." Twenty-three-year-old Victor Ade, from Yei in Central Equatoria State, agrees with her. "The new system is faster," he adds.

Swati and Victor came to Uganda after fleeing conflict in South Sudan. Both are responsible for collecting monthly food rations from WFP for their households. In recent months, they have been picking up their monthly staples through an improved system in which WFP uses biometric data – fingerprints and iris scans – to ensure that the right assistance is provided to the right people.

On 1 March 2018, the Government Office of the Prime Minister and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees launched a countrywide biometric verification exercise of all asylum-seekers and refugees, as part of their response to allegations of fraud and corruption. WFP provided wide-ranging support to the exercise, which aligned with the joint Government, UN and development partners' plan for action to enhance transparency, efficiency and accountability in the refugee response.

WFP established 72 verification centres which were later reconfigured to food assistance collections centres after the verification exercise was completed in October 2018. Their design ensured refugees receive assistance in a safer and more dignified environment than before.

Some 1.1 million refugees were verified, against a previous estimate of 1.4 million. The 24 percent decrease was partly attributed to people whose whereabouts were unknown according to family members, those reported to have returned to their countries of origin, people found to have registered more than once, and refugees reported dead or found to be Ugandan.

As an additional commitment to the joint plan for action, WFP rolled out the new food assistance collection procedures, alongside – and integrated with – the verification process. As refugees were verified, their biometric data was linked to new food assistance collection cards and identity documents tied back to a secure and regularly updated database. Each time they visit food assistance (in-kind food or cash) collection point, biometrically verified data was used to ensure that assistance given only to those eligible to receive it.

The collection process has been streamlined: commodities are quickly and efficiently distributed, using improved scooping and weighing methods and everybody gets their correct entitlements. Furthermore, to ensure that the process is transparent and accountable, WFP positioned staff at every distribution point to assist beneficiaries and maintained a toll-free helpline through which refugees can easily access information, submit feedback or raise complaints.

WFP also improved commodity tracking, strengthened partner selection processes, and enhanced segregation of duties of these partners to further strengthen accountability and efficiency.

WFP invested heavily in sensitization for the refugees around the biometric verification and the new food assistance collection processes. Swati and Victor are seeing the benefits – especially because they and their families were previously impacted by some refugees taking more than their food entitlement. "There is no cheating now," says Victor. "You get what you deserve."

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page © WFP/Hugh Rutherford. Mothers and their children gather at Lopeii health center in the Karamoja region for WFP mother-and-Child and Nutrition (MCHN) programme.

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution: The amount of CBT distributed was lower than planned due to a Government restriction on refugees enrolled in cash distributions. The restriction was lifted in September 2018.

Context and operations

[1] World Bank.

[2] Global Hunger Index (2018).

[3] In the refugee settlements, the average Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is 10.4% (FSNA, 2017) with settlements in West Nile having a higher GAM than those in western Uganda. In Karamoja, the average GAM in Karamoja is 10.5% (FSNA, 2018).

[4] Ministry of Education and Sports, Education Sector Performance Report.

[5] Uganda Bureau of Statistics and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

[6] Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Karamoja Sub-Region, (Office of the Prime Minister, World Food Programme and UNICEF, 2018).

[7] the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

Programme performance

[1] The infrastructure requirements of new food assistance collection procedures also led to the upgrade of the food assistance collection centres to create a safe and secure environment for vulnerable groups.

[2] The introduction of the LESS last mile partially contributed to improvements in the processing of invoices for transport vendors reducing the turn-around time from between 30 and 90 days to less than 5 days.

[3] In order to address funding challenges, WFP made effort to diversify funding streams and financial contributions including lobbying for resources from non-traditional donors. WFP received funding from the Chinese Government, the Korea, Japan and private sector funding from Master Card for school feeding programme and asset creation.

[4] In addition, the timely implementation of the SAFE initiatives could have contributed in part to reducing pressure on natural resources through safe access to fuel and energy efficient cooking facilities.

[5] As a result of the consistent dietary intake through the provision of two meals per day consisting of cereals (150g), pulses (30g) and fortified vegetable oil (10g), WFP was able to support children meet 730kilocalories of the required daily 1,200kilocalories for each student.

[6] To improve funding for strategic outcome 5, WFP in collaboration with UNICEF embarked on the conceptualization of a nutrition-sensitive programming that will utilize a systemic social protection approach to tap into available donor resources.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] There was no implementation of asset creation activities thus the GAM code is not indicated.
- [2] An estimated 140 Government officials gained skills through the 3PA activities to understand and reduce vulnerability to climate shocks and protect access to food.
- [3] The implementation strategy of the SAFE was executed through trainings on the production and marketing of fuel-efficient stoves at both household and institutional level.
- [4] Boys registered higher school enrolment rates (95.9 percent) than girls (92.7 percent) according to the Ministry of Education and Sports, Education Sector Performance Report.
- [5] According to Uganda Bureau of Statistics and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, two in three school children in Uganda have no food to eat during the school day.
- [6] This covers on average 35 percent of the daily nutritional requirements of school children.
- [7] The SAFE project was also implemented in the 20 schools where the silos were established.
- [8] In 2018, WFP was able to procure commodities (98 mt of maize) for the first time from Karamoja smallholder farmers.
- [9] Some output indicators data were not collected in the first year of the CSP (2018), data collection will begin in 2019.
- [10] While initial discussions were started, no staff in the ministries of education and agriculture received technical assistance through the south-to-south cooperation
- [11] WFP and others stakeholders kick-started discussions with Government to develop the HGSPF guidelines however no concrete strategy was established to guide the development of a home-grown school feeding policy at national level.
- [12] WFP anticipated to distribute fuel or energy-efficient stoves in 20 WFP assisted schools however the implementation was delayed until 2019 to allow proper assessment and profiling of beneficiary households.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] Under CBSFP, children aged 6-23 months received Super Cereal Plus while PLW received a premix of Super Cereal, vegetable oil and sugar.
- [2] Under MCHN, children aged 6-23 months received Super Cereal Plus, while PLW receive a premix of Super Cereal, vegetable oil and sugar. PLW also received food assistance conditional to monthly visits for antenatal, postnatal care, health & nutrition, child feeding, child immunization and growth monitoring.
- [3] ART/TB Default and recovery rates indicator is not available as the activity was not implemented in 2018.
- [4] Coverage indicator is not available as SQUEAC survey was not conducted in 2018.
- [5] WFP worked with 2 CBSFP partners and 74 Health Centres through community members benefitted from enhanced knowledge of and evidence relating to nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions at a national and sub-national government level in order to improve nutrition status

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] The AMS baseline survey (at household and group levels) did not take off in 2018, thus indicators are not captured.
- [2] WFP trained 50 Officials from the Ministry of Agriculture under the department of the Operations Wealth Creation/NAADs on trainers of trainees module for Food systems. In addition, WFP supported a staff to participate in learning experience on national grain reserves at the centre of excellence through the south-to-south cooperation in China.

Strategic outcome 05

- [1] The Zero Hunger Capacity Index and the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index outcome indicators were not collected since no activities were implemented.
- [2] Output indicators data were not collected in the first year of the CSP (2018), data collection will begin in 2019.

Strategic outcome 06

[1] The baseline of the User Satisfaction Rate was not conducted in 2018, therefore the indicator is not available.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	693,348	657,328	94.8%
	female	847,425	907,738	107.1%
	total	1,540,773	1,565,066	101.6%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	261,932	234,760	89.6%
	female	416,009	406,917	97.8%
	total	677,941	641,677	94.7%
Children (24-59 months)	male	107,854	62,603	58.0%
	female	107,854	78,253	72.6%
	total	215,708	140,856	65.3%
Children (5-18 years)	male	231,116	266,061	115.1%
	female	215,708	328,664	152.4%
	total	446,824	594,725	133.1%
Children (6-23 months)	male	92,446	93,904	101.6%
	female	107,854	93,904	87.1%
	total	200,300	187,808	93.8%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	1,038,130	1,317,968	127.0%
Resident	394,790	247,099	62.6%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Refugees and other crisis affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis			
Maize	113,279	99,303	87.7%
Maize Meal	50,855	11,234	22.1%
Rice	0	4,914	-
Sorghum/Millet	0	20,664	-
Corn Soya Blend	40,273	17,566	43.6%
High Energy Biscuits	135	84	61.9%
LNS	0	0	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	2	-
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	8	2	19.6%
Iodised Salt	2,080	1,492	71.7%
Sugar	439	182	41.4%
Vegetable Oil	13,013	10,461	80.4%
Beans	31,784	19,046	59.9%
Peas	0	7,349	-
Split Peas	0	470	-
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year			
Maize	3,952	3,436	86.9%
Maize Meal	0	1	-
Rice	0	2	-
Micronutrient Powder	9	0	-
Vegetable Oil	263	208	79.0%
Beans	790	711	89.9%
Split Lentils	0	0	-
Split Peas	0	0	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Children aged 6 - 59 months in food insecure areas have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rates in line with national targets by 2030			
Corn Soya Blend	5,450	4,312	79.1%
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	0	0	-
Sugar	129	101	78.0%
Vegetable Oil	216	185	85.6%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Refugees and other crisis affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis			
Cash	53,202,186	23,562,748	44.3%
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year			
Cash	2,489,709	0	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Children aged 6 - 59 months in food insecure areas have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rates in line with national targets by 2030			
Cash	2,298,259	0	-

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and other crisis affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis				
Output E: 1.1: Refugees receive cash and food transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 01. Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees				
Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	163752.0	125368.0	76.6
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	170432.0	130484.0	76.6
Output E: 1.3: Refugee children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women benefit from improved nutrition knowledge to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition				
Act 01. Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees				
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	107373.0	44665.0	41.6
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	103163.0	42915.0	41.6
Output E: 1.5: Moderately acutely malnourished refugee children aged 6 - 59 months benefit from improved nutrition knowledge among caregivers and pregnant and lactating women to improve nutrition status				
Act 01. Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees				
Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	48960.0	4380.0	8.9
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	50960.0	4560.0	8.9
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year				
Output A: 3.1: Food insecure people including refugees and host community members benefit from CBTs, improved skills and community assets to reduce vulnerability to climate shocks and protect access to food				
Act 03. Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives				
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	20.0	-	0.0
Number of refugee/IDP sites assisted	site	1.0	1.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output C: 3.2: Food insecure people in the northern region including refugees and host community members benefit from a sustainable public works programme to sustain access to food				
Act 03. Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives				
Number of men trained	individual	12.0	-	0.0
Number of women trained	individual	13.0	-	0.0
Output D: 3.1: Food insecure people including refugees and host community members benefit from CBTs, improved skills and community assets to reduce vulnerability to climate shocks and protect access to food				
Act 03. Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives				
Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed	Number	500.0	500.0	100.0
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: Children aged 6 - 59 months in food insecure areas have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rates in line with national targets by 2030				
Output C: 5.6: Children aged 6 - 59 months and pregnant and lactating women benefit from improved skills among health professionals in nutrition programming to improve nutrition status				
Act 05. Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk				
Number of men trained	individual	120.0	152.0	126.7
Number of women trained	individual	180.0	228.0	126.7
Output E: 5.3: Caregivers of children aged 6-23 months, children aged 24-59 months in early childhood development centers and pregnant and lactating women benefit from social and behaviour change communication to prevent chronic malnutrition				
Act 05. Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	16800.0	22819.0	135.8
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	31200.0	42379.0	135.8
Output E: 5.4: Caregivers of moderate acutely malnourished children aged 6 - 59 months and pregnant and lactating women receive nutrition education to support nutritional recovery				
Act 05. Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk				
Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	47530.0	37683.0	79.3
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	49470.0	39213.0	79.3
Output I: 5.7: Community members benefit from enhanced knowledge of and evidence relating to nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions at a national and sub-national government level in order to improve nutrition status (SR 2)				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Act 05. Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk				
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	2.0	1.0	50.0
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have improved and resilient livelihoods by 2030				
Output F: 7.1 Smallholder farmers, including refugee and host community farmers, benefit from improved skills, equipment, and facilities to access markets and increase their incomes				
Act 07. Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.				
Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	individual	9000.0	7238.0	80.4
Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)	individual	1024.0	582.0	56.8
Number of farmer organizations' members and community groups trained in grain milling and baking	individual	2475.0	91.0	3.7
Number of farmer organizations / SCPs reporting linkages to profitable markets for the first time	farmer organization	291.0	237.0	81.4
Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	individual	11000.0	7706.0	70.1
Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 06: The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient supply chain services				
Output C: 10.2: Populations affected by crises benefit from enhanced capacities among humanitarian actors for delivery of timely assistance.				
Act 10. Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable partners to deliver humanitarian assistance				
Number of people trained on food handling and warehouse management	Number	18.0	18.0	100.0
Number of mobile storage tents/units made available	unit	3.0	3.0	100.0
Number of technical support activities provided on food safety and quality	Number	1.0	1.0	100.0
Output H: 10.1: Populations affected by crisis benefit from WFP's services in support of delivery by humanitarian agencies of life-saving food, non-food items and medical supplies				
Act 10. Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable partners to deliver humanitarian assistance				
Number of agencies and organizations using storage and transport facilities	agency/organization	9.0	6.0	66.7
Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities	agency/organization	11.0	4.0	36.4
Number of agencies and organizations using transport services	agency/organization	11.0	7.0	63.6
Number of WFP-led clusters operational	unit	1.0	1.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Metric tons of cargo transported	metric ton	350.0	285.6	81.6
Output K: 10.1: Populations affected by crisis benefit from WFP's services in support of delivery by humanitarian agencies of life-saving food, non-food items and medical supplies				
Act 10. Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable partners to deliver humanitarian assistance				
Number of partners supported	partner	9.0	6.0	66.7

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and other crisis affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	11.62	5.90	<10.00	<10.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	14.09	7.60	<10.00	<10.00	
			overall	12.40	6.90	<10.00	<10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	3	4.59	>5	>5	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	3	4.59	>5	>5	
			overall	3	4.59	>5	>5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	1.40	0.60	>2	>2	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	1.30	0.80	>2	>2	
			overall	1.40	0.70	>2	>2	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	32.10	41.10	>33.00	>33.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	28.30	36.10	>29.00	>29.00	
			overall	30.10	38.10	>31.00	>31.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	20.40	23.00	>21.00	>21.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	14.00	21.30	>15.00	>15.00	
			overall	17.00	22.00	>18.00	>18.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	31.60	39.00	<30.00	<30.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	34.60	40.20	<32.00	<32.00	
			overall	33.20	39.70	<31.00	<31.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	13.10	8.40	<12.00	<12.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	12.70	8.40	<11.00	<11.00	
			overall	12.90	8.40	<11.50	<11.50	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	9.60	8.70	<9	<9	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	11.50	6.80	<11.00	<11.00	
			overall	10.60	7.60	<10.00	<10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	67.00	60.50	>68.00	>68.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	64.10	59.10	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	65.40	59.60	>67.00	>67.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	54.80	50.60	>60.00	>60.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	59.00	55.50	>60.00	>60.00	
			overall	57.10	53.50	>60.00	>60.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	70.10	68.30	>72.00	>72.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	74.50	71.90	>74.00	>74.00	
			overall	72.50	70.40	>73.00	>73.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	53.00	58.00	>60.00	>65.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	54.00	60.00	>60.00	>65.00	
			overall	53.00	59.00	>60.00	>65.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	35.00	33.00	<33.00	<28.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	35.00	31.00	<33.00	<28.00	
			overall	35.00	32.00	<33.00	<28.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	12.00	9	<9	<7	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	11.00	9	<9	<7	
			overall	12.00	9	<9	<7	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Food	male	52.97	-	<50.00	<50.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	64.99	-	<50.00	<50.00	
			overall	56.67	-	<50.00	<50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	31.00	29.00	>34.00	>35.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	37.00	29.00	>34.00	>35.00	
			overall	34.00	29.00	>34.00	>35.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	22.00	19.00	<20.00	<18.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	19.00	22.00	<20.00	<18.00	
			overall	20.00	21.00	<20.00	<18.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	29.00	26.00	<26.00	<24.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	29.00	27.00	<26.00	<24.00	
			overall	29.00	26.00	<26.00	<24.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	17.00	26.00	<16.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	15.00	22.00	<16.00	<15.00	
			overall	16.00	24.00	<16.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Food	male	19.50	10.00	<17.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	19.50	10.00	<17.00	<15.00	
			overall	19.50	10.00	<17.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Food	male	0	0	<0	<3	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	0	0	<0	<3	
			overall	0	0	<0	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Food	male	3.50	2	<2	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	3.50	2	<2	<15.00	
			overall	3.50	2	<2	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Food	male	76.00	88.00	>80.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	76.00	88.00	>80.00	>75.00	
			overall	76.00	88.00	>80.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Cash, Food	male	5.20	-	>6	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.06, Joint survey, CHS Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	5.20	-	>6	>70.00	
			overall	5.20	-	>6	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Food	male	83.00	-	>85.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2018.01, Joint survey, CHS Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	83.00	-	>85.00	>90.00	
			overall	83.00	-	>85.00	>90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
SW & WN	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Food	male	66.00	73.10	>66.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2018.01, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	66.00	75.90	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	66.00	75.03	>66.00	>66.00	
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year								
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Karamoja	SMP: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	56.00	64.00	>65.00	>65.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	61.00	63.00	>65.00	>65.00	
			overall	58.00	63.60	>65.00	>65.00	
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	15.58	-	<13.00	<12.00	Base Value: 2018.07, joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	18.02	-	<14.00	<13.00	
			overall	15.98	-	<13.50	<12.50	
Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	4.62	-	>5	>5	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	4.64	-	>5	>5	
			overall	4.62	-	>5	>5	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
Karamoja	SMP: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	15.00	8	>9	>9	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	8	5	>6	>6	
			overall	12.00	7	>7.50	>7.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	3.20	-	>2	>2	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	4.30	-	>1	>1	
			overall	3.40	-	>1.50	>1.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	41.70	-	>44.00	>44.00	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	41.00	-	>42.00	>42.00	
			overall	41.60	-	>43.00	>43.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	45.60	-	>33.00	>33.00	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	41.40	-	>40.00	>40.00	
			overall	44.90	-	>36.50	>36.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	46.10	-	<52.00	<52.00	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	43.10	-	<44.00	<44.00	
			overall	45.60	-	<48.00	<48.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	7.40	-	<7	<7	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	6.80	-	<8	<8	
			overall	7.30	-	<7.50	<7.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	8.90	-	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	13.80	-	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	9.70	-	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	50.70	-	>46.00	>46.00	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	52.60	-	>53.00	>53.00	
			overall	51.00	-	>49.50	>49.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	50.90	-	>44.00	>44.00	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	52.20	-	>42.00	>42.00	
			overall	51.10	-	>43.00	>43.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	45.50	-	>53.00	>53.00	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	44.90	-	>46.00	>46.00	
			overall	45.60	-	>49.50	>49.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	14.00	-	>70.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	14.00	-	>70.00	>75.00	
			overall	14.00	-	>70.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	80.00	-	<21.00	<20.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	80.00	-	<21.00	<20.00	
			overall	80.00	-	<21.00	<20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	6	-	<5	<3	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	6	-	<5	<3	
			overall	6	-	<5	<3	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	43.60	-	<51.00	<51.00	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	40.24	-	<53.00	<53.00	
			overall	43.09	-	<52.00	<52.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies								
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	21.00	-	>15.00	>15.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	21.00	-	>15.00	>15.00	
			overall	21.00	-	>15.00	>15.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies								
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	16.00	-	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	16.00	-	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	16.00	-	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	45.00	-	<50.00	<50.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	45.00	-	<50.00	<50.00	
			overall	45.00	-	<50.00	<50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies								
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	17.00	-	<8	<8	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	17.00	-	<8	<8	
			overall	7	-	<8	<8	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Karamoja	ACL: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	22.80	-	>23.00	>25.00	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
Karamoja	SMP: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Food	male	72.00	63.00	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	87.00	75.00	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	78.00	68.00	>80.00	>80.00	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 03: Children aged 6 - 59 months in food insecure areas have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rates in line with national targets by 2030								
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Karamoja	NTA: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk	Food	male	8	9	<6	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	8	9	<6	<15.00	
			overall	8	9	<6	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
Karamoja	NTA: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk	Food	male	0	0	=0	<3	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	0	0	=0	<3	
			overall	0	0	=0	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
Karamoja	NTA: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk	Food	male	13.00	16.00	<10.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	13.00	16.00	<10.00	<15.00	
			overall	13.00	16.00	<10.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
Karamoja	NTA: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk	Food	male	79.00	75.00	>80.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	79.00	75.00	>80.00	>75.00	
			overall	79.00	75.00	>80.00	>75.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Karamoja	NTA: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, Joint survey, CHS Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, Joint survey, CHS Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	14.70	22.80	>23.00	>25.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Karamoja	NTA: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk	Food	male	5.20	10.00	>10.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	5.20	10.00	>10.00	>70.00	
			overall	5.20	10.00	>10.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
Karamoja	NTA: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk	Food	male	71.00	70.00	>66.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	71.00	70.00	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	71.00	70.00	>66.00	>66.00	
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have improved and resilient livelihoods by 2030								
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Farmer Organisations/ Northern, Eastern & Western	SMS: Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities for farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	1	-	>1	>1	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
SW & WN	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	26.00	23.00	>50.00	>50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
SW & WN	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	62.00	56.00	<50.00	<50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
SW & WN	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	12.00	21.00	<50.00	<50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity								
SW & WN	Cash, Food	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	male	35.00	28.00	>35.00	>35.00	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	34.00	30.00	>30.00	>35.00	
			overall	34.00	29.00	>35.00	>35.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
SW & WN	-	-	male	98.00	96.00	>96.00	>96.00	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	98.00	97.00	>96.00	>96.00	
			overall	98.00	96.00	>96.00	>96.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
SW & WN	Cash, Food	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	male	96.00	97.00	>97.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	96.00	95.00	>97.00	=100.00	
			overall	96.00	96.00	>97.00	=100.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
SW & WN	Cash, Food	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	99.00	=100.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

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Visit page of the WFP High Impact health center in the Karamoja region for WFP mother-and-Child and Nutrition (MCHN) programme.

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/uganda>

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Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Refugees and other crisis affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis	Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	229,577,889	221,126,964	0	221,126,964	166,559,422	54,567,543
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	3,661,078	0	0	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	28	0	28	0	28
	Food insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	7,231,120	2,559,469	0	2,559,469	1,521,450	1,038,019
		Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	4,517,084	5,865,658	0	5,865,658	3,831,968	2,033,691
		Non Activity Specific	0	11,540	0	11,540	0	11,540

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Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			244,987,171	229,563,660	0	229,563,660	171,912,839	57,650,821
2	Children aged 6 - 59 months in food insecure areas have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rates in line with national targets by 2030	Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk	14,536,804	21,362,707	0	21,362,707	10,578,106	10,784,601
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			14,536,804	21,362,707	0	21,362,707	10,578,106	10,784,601
3	Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have improved and resilient livelihoods by 2030	Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities for farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	3,073,950	2,199,324	0	2,199,324	1,112,306	1,087,018
		Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.	1,453,093	1,053,990	0	1,053,990	588,573	465,417
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			4,527,044	3,253,314	0	3,253,314	1,700,879	1,552,435

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Institutions have increased capacities by 2030 to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and respond to shocks.	Provide a single registry to enable government and development partners to coordinate and target programmes.	1,765,384	370,388	0	370,388	347,217	23,171
		Provide technical assistance to enable the Government and first responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies.	329,503	31,164	0	31,164	31,163	1
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,094,887	401,552	0	401,552	378,380	23,172
8	The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient supply chain services	Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable partners to deliver humanitarian assistance	1,112,969	1,781,525	0	1,781,525	684,051	1,097,474
		Non Activity Specific	0	8,451	0	8,451	0	8,451
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,112,969	1,789,976	0	1,789,976	684,051	1,105,925
		Non Activity Specific	0	173,648	0	173,648	0	173,648
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	173,648	0	173,648	0	173,648
Total Direct Operational Cost			267,258,874	256,544,856	0	256,544,856	185,254,254	71,290,602
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,505,955	10,695,695	0	10,695,695	6,007,185	4,688,510
Total Direct Costs			272,764,829	267,240,551	0	267,240,551	191,261,440	75,979,111
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			17,729,714	16,188,552		16,188,552	16,188,552	0

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Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			290,494,543	283,429,103	0	283,429,103	207,449,992	75,979,111

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

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Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Uganda	290,494,543	149,460,054	202,286,461
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			