

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES



In Numbers

14,111 mt of food assistance distributed*

US\$ 3.8m cash-based transfers made

US\$ 63.4m six months (January 2020 – June 2020) net funding requirements

1.5m people assisted* in December 2019





Operational Context

Despite its agricultural potential and significant agricultural exports, Uganda's food insecurity levels remain classified as 'serious' by the 2018 Global Hunger Index. Ugandans consume 400 kcal less than they need each day. While stunting, underweight and wasting have declined in the past five years, undernutrition rates remain high. Uganda is the third largest refugee hosting country in the world with over 1.36 million refugees living in settlements.

WFP's operations in Uganda are guided by the Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2018-2022) which is aligned to Uganda's National Development Plan II and Vision 2040 towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17. Through the CSP, WFP addresses the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, supports the refugee response and strengthens social protection systems. WFP assistance is provided through direct implementation, evidence generation, knowledge sharing and capacity strengthening, while building strategic partnerships including through South-South Cooperation.



Population: 40.3 million

2019 Human Development Index: **159** out of **189**

Income Level: Lower middle

Chronic malnutrition: 32 percent of children between 6-59 months

Operational Updates

- Throughout December, WFP reached 1.2 million refugees with emergency relief assistance, including 450,000 refugees with cash transfers and another 99,000 with specialized nutritious foods for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition. WFP continued to work under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) which promotes Uganda's progressive policy through a multi-stakeholder approach, boosting self-reliance and expanding opportunities for both refugees and host communities.
- With the objective to broaden the impact of its operations, WFP went through a robust cooperating partners selection process for the implementation of General Food Assistance (GFA) and nutrition activities in the refugee settlements. WFP Uganda will establish 3-year partnerships, with a vision of delivering quality assistance in the remaining period of its Country Strategic Plan (2020-2022). During the initial programme co-design phase, WFP and the selected partners will integrate cross-cutting elements in the activities, ranging from accountability to affected populations, protection, gender, environment and market systems.
- In a high-level conference, WFP engaged in consultations with the African Development Bank to explore potential areas of programme collaboration. Activities in the post-harvest management area emerged as promising opportunities.
- Trainings around gender, leadership, disability and inclusion were carried out in the Rhino Refugee
 Settlement, in these, Food and Cash Management
 Committees and in the West Nile region, 25
 participants from WFP and cooperating partners' staff
 were trained. These trainings will enhance leadership
 capacity of committee's members by improving their
 understanding of the concept of gender and ensuring
 they apply it to specific gender action plans.
- Within the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence (GBV), WFP's field offices engaged in community dialogues around the relationship between gender, food security and nutrition.

Photo Caption: A woman shows WFP food used to prepare school meals in the Kapuat Primary School in Napak district. Credits: WFP/Davinah Nabirye

^{*} Beneficiaries figures are based on estimated figures

WFP Country Strategy



Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
1.2b	506.9m	63.4m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda access adequate and nutritious food in times of crisis.

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

- Provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees
- Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households

Strategic Outcome 2: Food insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year.

Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

- Provide cash and food transfers for community-level asset creation and technical assistance to the Government of Uganda
- Provide nutritious hot meals to school children and technical assistance to the Government of Uganda

Strategic Result 2: End malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 3: Children aged 6-59 months in food-insecure areas have acute malnutrition rates in line with national targets by 2030.

Focus area: Root causes

Activities:

Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to at risk populations

Strategic Result 3: Smallholder productivity and income

Strategic Outcome 4: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have enhanced and resilient livelihoods by 2030.

Focus area: Root causes

Activities:

- Provide training, post-harvest equipment and aggregation facilities to farmer organizations and technical assistance to the Government of Uganda
- Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and training

Strategic Result 5: Capacity strengthening

Strategic Outcome 5: Institutions have increased capacity to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and respond to shocks by 2030. **Focus area:** Root causes

Activities:

- Provide a single registry to enable government and development partners to coordinate and target programmes
- Provide technical assistance to enable the government and first responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies

Strategic Result 8: Global partnerships

Strategic Outcome 6: Humanitarian actors have access to cost-efficient supply chain services when needed.

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities

 Provide supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance

Monitoring and Learning

Between June and November 2019, WFP piloted Agent Banking as a new delivery mechanism for monthly GFA cash transfers to refugees in the Isingiro district. WFP conducted a case study of the model using baseline and endline data, comparing Agent Banking with the cash-in-transit model and in-kind food assistance. The case study found a range of positive results. At the household level, the introduction of the system improved access to assistance by shortening the distance to points of service, reducing waiting times, minimizing security risks, and enhancing convenience for beneficiaries. Only 6 percent of refugees using Agent Banking incurred transport costs to reach their point of service, compared to 55 percent of beneficiaries receiving in-kind food assistance. No Agent Banking beneficiary reported spending over one hour at the point of service, compared to 40 and 60 percent for beneficiaries receiving in-kind and cash-intransit programmes, respectively. At the settlement level, the introduction of Agent Banking was found to be associated with increased market activity and market performance through positive spill-over effects, including increasing the volume of sales substantially for participating bank agents.

Impact of Limited Funding

- Due to limited funding, WFP suspended the Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme in the Karamoja region, one of Uganda's poorest areas. The programme's target population, including children and pregnant and lactating women, are those most at risk of malnutrition. WFP needs US\$ 1.99 million to resume and maintain the programme for the next six months (January 2020 June 2020).
- Overall, WFP requires US\$ 63.1 million over the next six months to continue its operations in Uganda without interruption.

Donors

The work of WFP in Uganda is funded by: Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, UN CERF, UK, USA, multilateral and private donors.