

SAVING  
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LIVES



# Uganda Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2022



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

2019 has been a year of significant operational achievements for WFP in Uganda, marked by growth and strong partnership in support of vulnerable Ugandans and refugees present in the country.

Throughout the year, WFP assisted 1.3 million refugees with life-saving assistance, including some 450,000 people with cash transfers and 312,000 with specialised nutritious foods for the prevention of stunting and the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. WFP continued to contribute to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, which promotes Uganda's progressive policy through a multi-stakeholder approach, boosting self-reliance and expanding opportunities for both refugees and host communities. Recognising the potential of cash-based transfers (CBT) to improve people's food security, boost local markets and enhance cost-efficiencies, WFP gradually scaled up CBT within the refugee response. By introducing Agent Banking as a supplementary delivery mechanism to support refugees' path to financial inclusion, WFP promoted self-reliance and stimulated local economies by opening up channels for cash flows.

Solid collaboration among the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and WFP resulted in the completion of the country-wide biometric verification exercise of all asylum-seekers and refugees in Uganda and the roll-out of new food assistance collection procedures. Under the new system, each beneficiary is confirmed against biometric data at the distribution point, allowing a high degree of accountability in the food assistance operation by ensuring that only the right beneficiaries receive the right assistance.

The prolonged dry spell in the north-eastern region of Karamoja, followed by heavy rains and flooding, exacerbated high levels of poverty and food insecurity in the already vulnerable population. WFP took the lead in producing an inter-agency food security and nutrition analysis and, upon request from the government, provided life-saving assistance to more than 250,000 affected vulnerable people.

WFP shifted from Ebola preparedness to response following Uganda's June outbreak in Kasese. WFP's role as UN humanitarian logistics lead was crucial in facilitating the humanitarian community's response, as it constructed and handed over border screening units and five ambulances to the local governments, while providing warehousing, transport and light engineering services to partners. Thanks to its global capacity and expertise in supply chain, WFP was the first UN agency in the world to receive the Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) accreditation, a quality mark that allowed WFP to be prioritized at regional custom border points, contributing to transport efficiencies by halving its cargo transit time and delivering faster. In 2019, WFP procured 53,200 mt of commodities, totalling USD 19.6 million.

Besides providing emergency relief assistance, WFP continued to expand its robust capacity-strengthening engagement with the government and other partners. This was centred on the roll-out of the innovative three-pronged approach (3PA) for evidence-based asset creation activities and community-driven resilience planning; South-South and triangular cooperation exchanges to facilitate learning with a focus on smallholder farmers, rural livelihoods and school feeding; health system strengthening for nutrition; and the roll out of an integrated beneficiary management system for social protection. In particular, WFP played a key role in supporting the government to shift towards a nationally-owned home-grown school feeding programme, linking smallholder farmers with schools for the provision of nutritious food to children. 2019 saw also the embarkment on a multi-year strategic partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to strengthen social protection systems in refugee-hosting districts of the West Nile region.

Strategic partnership and the adoption of a participatory approach with national actors continued to be at the heart of WFP's work in Uganda. At the national level, WFP positioned itself as a strategic supporter to the government within the refugee response operation and key enabler for social protection programming. Over the year, WFP worked with a broad portfolio of UN agencies including FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNAIDS, and WHO, and expanded its collaborations with other local stakeholders, including NGOs (World Vision, Save the Children), civil society (the Uganda Red Cross Society), and academia.

Looking ahead to 2020, WFP is optimistic that by building on its expertise, lessons learned, and strong partnerships, the organization will be able to continue to effectively support the Government of Uganda in making measurable progress towards its national SDG targets.

# 1,780,308

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

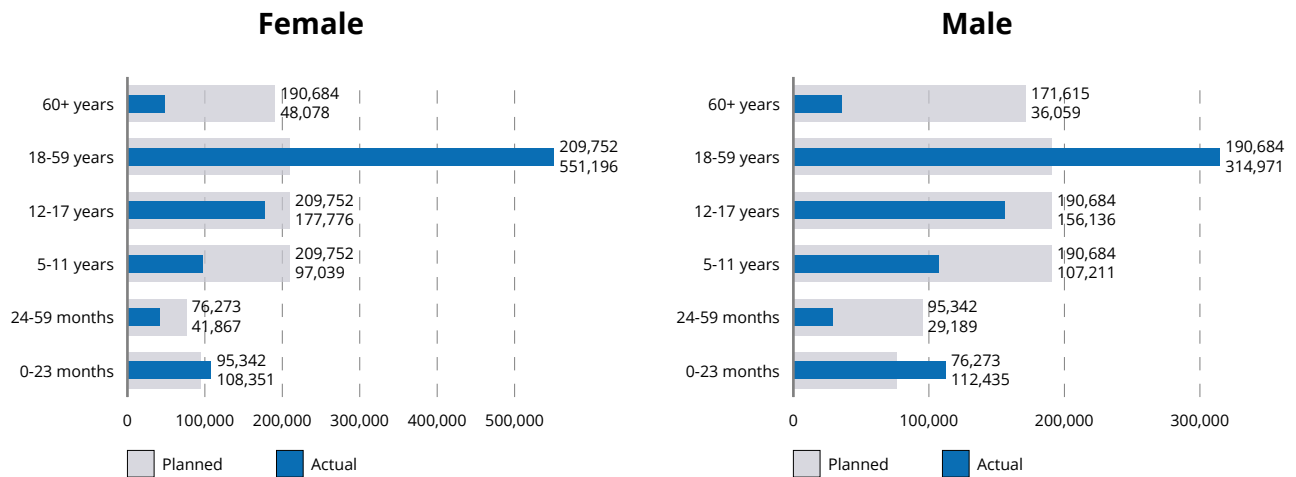


58% female

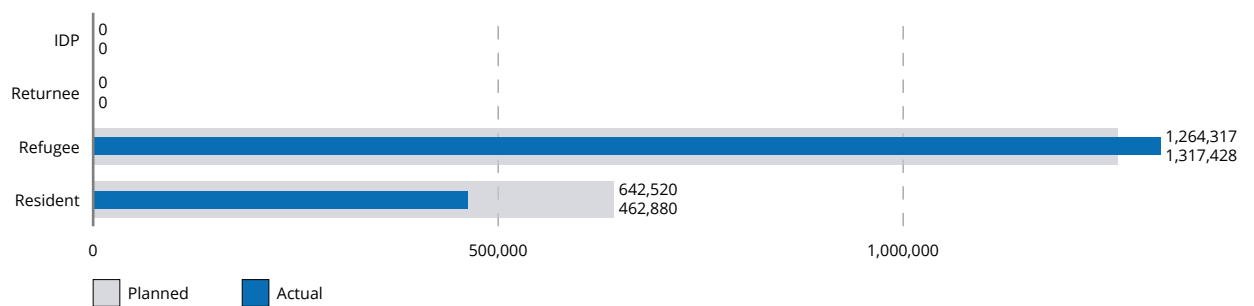


42% male

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



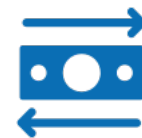
## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Total Food and CBT

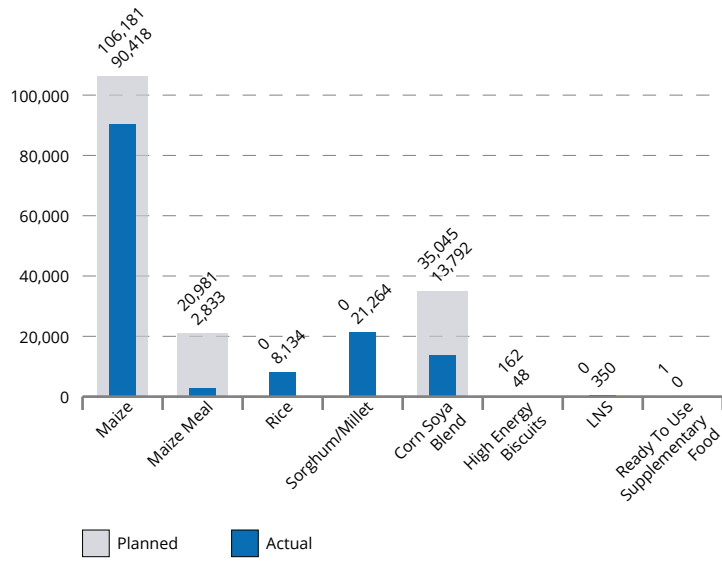


**172,409 mt**  
total actual food transferred in 2019  
of 200,462 mt total planned

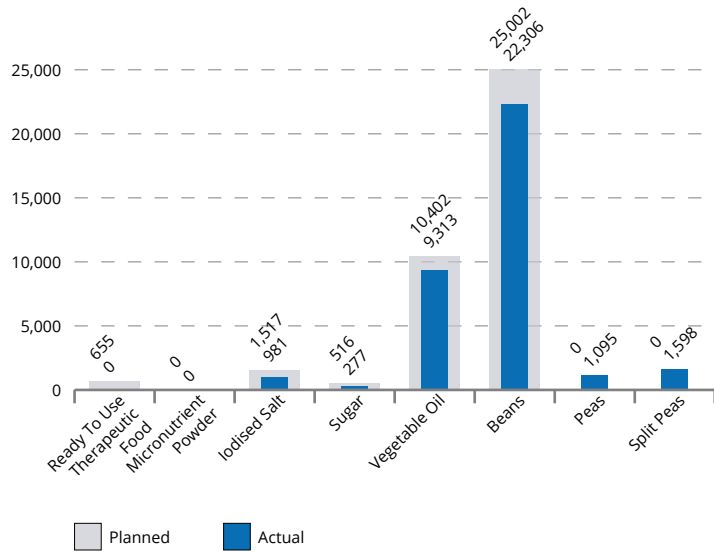


**US\$ 35,719,482**  
total actual cash transferred in 2019  
of \$US 73,187,635 total planned

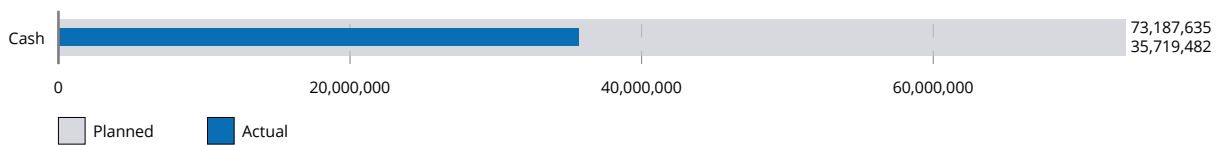
### Annual Food Transfer



### Annual Food Transfer



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher





# Context and Operations



Uganda has a longstanding history of hosting refugees, with more than 1.38 million refugees and asylum seekers mainly from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Burundi. Its unique refugee policy keeps borders open for people fleeing conflict and hunger, providing land to grow food and accommodating them in settlements rather than camps.

The country is experiencing slow economic growth and a rapid deterioration of the environment, poor access to energy, weak service delivery and very expensive access to credit and financial services. In northern and eastern regions – particularly Karamoja – rain scarcity and increased temperatures are reducing water availability and agricultural and livestock production[1], exacerbating food insecurity and forcing families to adopt negative coping strategies.



Uganda has serious levels of hunger, with a global hunger index of 30.6 and ranks 104 out of 117 countries. It is the 15th most vulnerable country to climate change and the 38th least ready country[2]; it is highly vulnerable, yet unready, to address climate change effects[3]. Annually, flooding affects some 50,000 people and over USD 62 million in GDP; while droughts affected close to 2.4 million people between 2004-2013, and drought conditions in 2010-2011 caused an estimated loss and damage value of USD 1.2 billion[4]. Agriculture is the most commonly reported source of livelihoods for refugee (38 percent) and host community (84 percent) households. However, it is characterised by low production and productivity, high vulnerability to climate change, and high post-harvest losses.

Malnutrition is widespread across Uganda: 29 percent of children under the age of 5 years are stunted and 53 percent are anaemic and at risk of not reaching their full mental and physical potential. Challenges vary by region and progress has been hampered by several factors including poverty; agriculture policies focused on staple foods; poor supply chain and market infrastructure for nutritious and fresh foods; low educational attainment; high youth unemployment; poor feeding practices and maternal care; and unaffordability of nutritious food[5].

Uganda has made significant progress in fighting HIV and AIDS (2010-2018). Nonetheless, as of 2018, an estimated 1.4 million people were living with HIV. The estimated HIV prevalence among adults (aged 15 to 49) stands at 5.7 percent. Women were disproportionately affected, with 8.8 percent of adult women living with HIV compared to 4.3 percent of men.

Education attainment varies across the country. Although a progressive policy is in place, 1-in-5 children drop out of school between the ages of 13-18, and around 10 percent of children between the ages of 6-12 do not attend school. This is a substantial number given that 38 percent of the country's population is school aged (6-19 years). Early marriage, teenage pregnancy, abuse at schools, and school fees keep many teens, especially girls, out of secondary schools. The Ministry of Education and Sports has developed a school feeding guideline where parents are responsible for providing money or food to schools for school meals. With this policy in place, only 30 percent of children were given access to school meals.

Uganda has had a successful record of poverty reduction since 1986[6]. However, access to social services remains a challenge in the country. The current social protection programme focuses on developing a national system and a policy framework for social protection, and implementing a direct income support component, which is supported by WFP.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022 has six strategic outcomes and is fully aligned with national policy objectives, including Uganda's Vision 2040 and the National Development Plan II (NDPII). In contribution towards SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on meeting the basic food and nutrition requirements of those affected by crises through unconditional resource transfers and entitlements and nutrition services. Strategic Outcome 2 aims to reduce dependence on relief food assistance in refugee-hosting areas and enhance self-reliance of people affected by climate shocks, while additionally providing fresh and nutritious food to children in schools to help families support their children's education while protecting their food security. Through Strategic Outcome 3, under which WFP aimed to address the nutritional needs of children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, WFP continued activities focusing on both the treatment and prevention of malnutrition. Strategic Outcome 4 focuses on providing capacity strengthening and productive assets to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in targeted and crisis-prone areas to boost resilience.

Working towards SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals), Strategic Outcomes 5 and 6 focus on strengthening the capacity of national institutions involved in the design and implementation of social protection systems and building the capacity of the humanitarian community to respond to crises and shocks through the provision of cost-efficient and responsive supply chain services. Through all activities, WFP worked closely with cooperating partners, local and international non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, and government bodies across the country to ensure an effective and collaborative response.

# CSP financial overview

In 2019, WFP Uganda was 104 percent funded against the annual needs-based plan, compared to 86 percent in 2018. Consistent contributions from donors allowed WFP to facilitate successful programming to provide unconditional resource transfers and entitlements to refugees and people affected by floods and drought; resilience building activities; nutrition support to children and women; school meals, supply chain and capacity strengthening programmes. Directed contributions received accounted for 69 percent of the total resourced. In comparison, flexible funds (non-restrictive use) accounted for 1 percent of total contributions. A resource transfer from 2018 accounted for 26 percent of available resources; locally generated and other funds amounted to 4 percent.

WFP Uganda's funding strategy primarily included strengthening relationships with donors that traditionally support WFP in the country and diversifying the donor base to pursue complementary sources of funding. WFP engaged with government stakeholders and donors through regular bilateral and consultative meetings, providing updates on operational achievements and challenges, and facilitating field visits.

Strategic Outcome 1, in support of refugee operations and crisis-affected local populations was resourced at 108 percent with a 25 percent carry over from 2018 and 83 percent of new contributions against the annual needs-based plan. Funds received were mainly directed multilateral with limited flexibility. Strategic Outcome 2, funded at 70 percent against the needs-based plan, was critical to support food insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks through resilience building asset creations activities and the school feeding programme. Strategic Outcome 3 received the 67 percent of the total needs and enabled WFP to provide nutritional support to children and pregnant and lactating women in Karamoja, where malnutrition remains high. However, donor restrictions in favour of treatment activities resulted in WFP's suspension of Maternal Child Health and Nutrition programme (focused on prevention) in the Karamoja region from September 2019.

The funding level of Strategic Outcome 4, which supports smallholder farmers for improved and resilient livelihoods, was at 104 percent[1]. Strategic Outcome 5 was funded at 77 percent, following a contribution from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, a non-traditional donor. This allowed WFP to design and implement programmes to support national institutions in responding to shocks. Activity 9, aimed at providing technical assistance to enable the government and first-responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies, did not receive any funding and could not be implemented. Strategic Outcome 6 was funded at 240 percent and enabled WFP to provide the humanitarian community in Uganda and neighbouring countries with access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services in preparation for and response to the Ebola disease that broke out at the end of 2018.

Both donor earmarking at activity level and contributions with short validity dates reduced programme flexibility and posed challenges in the utilisation of funds. WFP was able to partially mitigate them by using the corporate advance financing, providing access to internal funds ahead of receipt of contributions, and the use Global Commodity Management Facility which helped reduce delivery times and contributed to cost-efficiency and effectiveness. If donors were to provide flexible funding to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP could allocate it between strategic outcomes based on the most pressing funding needs, ensuring an effective implementation of the whole CSP.

Following allegations of fraud and corruption in the Uganda refugee response, WFP supported UNHCR and the government to undertake a biometric verification exercise and subsequently revised the planned number of refugee beneficiaries through a budget revision. The introduction of biometrics came as a key outcome of the 2018 Office of the Inspector General's Inspection Report, as did the increase in staffing capacity at the field level.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$212,437,280	\$161,559,118	\$229,104,717	\$156,727,135

### *Food and nutrition assistance for refugees*

Throughout 2019, refugees continued to arrive to Uganda from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan. WFP continued to work under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, which guided all aspects of the refugee response, and improved the sustainability of the operation while strengthening government leadership. WFP assisted 1.3 million refugees (52 percent of whom were women and girls) with 161,000 mt and USD 36 million of unconditional food and cash transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. WFP provided high-energy biscuits at the border crossing points, hot meals in reception centres, and monthly food or cash support for those relocated to settlements.

Over the year, WFP made progress in the transition from in-kind to cash assistance, reaching a total of 450,000 refugees with cash-based transfers (CBT), representing nearly a 50 percent increase in cash beneficiaries from 2018. In the West Nile region, the cash expansion saw a slow uptake through monthly voluntary enrolments by refugees. This was due to a significant increase in retail food prices in the first half of 2019, largely attributed to below-average crop production after the prolonged dry spell that affected northern Uganda. In June, WFP introduced Agent Banking as a supplementary delivery mechanism of monthly unrestricted cash transfers to refugees in the Isingiro district. Agent Banking is an extension of banking services where a licensed and supervised financial institution contracts a third-party operator to provide limited financial services on its behalf. Together with the United Nations Capital Development Fund, WFP developed a tailored financial literacy toolkit, and piloted training modules in Rwamwanja, Nakivale and Kiryandongo refugee settlements.

In addition, through its Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP), WFP provided 432 mt of specialised nutritious foods to 21,117 children aged 6-59 months and 8,270 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in refugee settlements for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Evidence showed that the overall performance of the MAM treatment programme improved compared to 2018, with an average recovery rate across all settlements of 91 percent. Due to funding constraints however, WFP was unable to roll-out its planned CBT assistance under the prevention of stunting activity, inclusive of children and PLW. Moreover, for the prevention of malnutrition, adherence to the Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme amongst PLW reduced from 80 to 74 percent[1], largely owing to the suspension of Super Cereal (a specialised nutritious food for preventing malnutrition) after food poisoning cases in Karamoja and Palabek. The Super Cereal, vegetable oil and sugar were replaced with 100 g of Super Cereal Plus, which was perceived as a reduction in assistance, despite adhering to global standards. Community engagement specialists were deployed to affected areas to keep communities informed, promote transparency and build trust. Messages were disseminated through radio, public media announcements, road shows, community dialogues, focus group discussions and door-to-door sensitisation.

Programme monitoring indicated a deterioration in food access for the refugee population due to limited opportunities for agricultural wage labour and low income resulting from poor harvests. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption reduced to 45 percent from 59 percent, while the proportion of the refugee population with poor food consumption increased from 9 percent in the last quarter of 2018 to 17 percent in the third quarter of 2019[2].

Throughout the year, the refugee response operation faced intermittent pipeline shortfalls in cereals, salt, and pulses due to inadequate stocks, poor food quality, suspension of distribution of Super Cereal, and a delayed production of salt. This affected timely distributions and forced WFP to distribute a partial food basket in August and November. In response to a shortfall in cereals arising from delays in the supply of maize, and to avoid a commodity cut, WFP provided an emergency cash top-up of over USD 700,000 to nearly 190,000 beneficiaries in five settlements in the South-West region. Following the suspension of Super Cereal, WFP added 20 g of cereals and pulses in the dry food basket, while topping up the hot meals served in reception centers with 50 g of maize meal and 5 g of sugar.

After the re-verification of all refugees in the country, WFP rolled out new food assistance collection procedures, which introduced a biometric verification using iris and fingerprint scans at distribution points, providing a high degree of accountability by ensuring that only eligible people receive assistance. The introduction of biometrics came with additional costs to WFP in terms of human capacity, equipment and infrastructure, increasing monthly beneficiary costs from USD 13 to USD 15. While this represents a significant increase, the new procedures introduced unprecedented improvements in accountability to donors and affected populations, as well as a safe and dignified distribution environment, while allowing WFP to save up to USD 16 million in a year due to the reduction of the refugee

numbers using biometric verification. Post-distribution monitoring reported an increase in satisfaction of refugees using the new food assistance procedures to 92 percent in the third quarter of the year from 83 percent in the first quarter of 2019.

In 2019, WFP invested in a renewed approach to partnerships, with the objective to broaden the impact of its operations. With a focus on increased synergies and longer-term strategic engagement with cooperating partners, WFP launched a new selection process to identify partners for the implementation of General Food Assistance and Nutrition activities in refugee settlements. In accordance with the Grand Bargain commitment to increase multi-year planning and funding, WFP Uganda will establish 3-year partnerships to keep delivering quality assistance in the remaining period of the Country Strategic Plan (2020-2022). This revised approach to partnerships also envisions the inclusion of an extended co-design phase, during which WFP and cooperating partners will together explore complementary programming.

#### *Assistance to crisis-affected households*

Based on Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis conducted in May 2019, approximately 402,000 people in Karamoja, one of Uganda's poorest areas, were estimated to be in Phases 3 or 4 and therefore required urgent attention to reduce the widening food consumption gaps. In collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, WFP led the production of an inter-agency analysis of the impact of the poor rainfall on water availability, agricultural production, food security and nutrition, and developed a drought response plan together with the Government of Uganda to support its efforts in mitigating the impact of the food security shock. WFP's response included the provision of general food assistance to families with moderately and severely malnourished young children in all districts of Karamoja, with the objective to mitigate against intra-household sharing of specialised nutritious food products, provided through health services and intended specifically for young children and PLW. In addition to the protective food assistance, WFP selected the Kaabong district to receive targeted general food assistance, as it was the most affected by the prolonged dry spell and had the highest number of people in IPC Phase 4.

WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to a total of 255,000 drought-affected persons (51 percent female) in the Karamoja region through unconditional resource transfers (in-kind food) and targeted food assistance. Although planned, cash assistance was not implemented as the government requested in-kind assistance as a result of market price volatility in the region. Programme monitoring indicated that food security improved as a result of declining food prices, the harvest, and WFP's short-term food assistance intervention. Households with acceptable food consumption scores increased from 63 percent to 71 percent and the average dietary diversity scores improved to 5.2 by the end of 2019.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the activities that contributed to Strategic Outcome 1, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker code 4.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	4
Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees.	4

### **Strategic outcome 02**

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

<b>Needs-based plan</b>	<b>Implementation plan</b>	<b>Available resources</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>
\$13,486,788	\$10,127,705	\$9,468,144	\$5,069,927

#### *Building Resilience and Strengthening Livelihoods through the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA), Labour-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) and Asset Creation*

Resilience building and disaster risk reduction are prerequisites for sustainable development and food security. With the objective of strengthening the design, planning, and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster preparedness, and risk reduction, WFP partnered with: the Africa Resilience Coordination Hub (NEPAD ARCH); Partners Enhancing Resilience for People Exposed to Risk (PERIPERI U); the Office of the Prime Minister, and the



Makerere University. This multilateral partnership contributed to the launch of the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) in the districts of Moroto, Isingiro, Kyegegwa, Yumbe and Madi-Okollo, identified as most prone to floods, drought, and environmental degradation.

The 3PA is a programming approach that strengthens the design, planning, and implementation of longer-term resilience building programmes by putting communities in the lead of decision-making processes, joining partners in complementary programming and placing government leadership at the forefront of change. As part of the 3PA, WFP carried out Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) in four districts, targeting 739 people: 305 women and 434 men, inclusive of the elderly and the youth, ensuring community prioritisation and ownership. CBPP was used to place communities at the centre of their own needs identification, setting their specific priorities, and allowed for the development of Community Action Plans (CAPs), which were incorporated into district development plans. As a result, this bridged the gap between community and national level planning, utilising a bottom-up approach, and taking into account risks and constraints encountered by communities in the local environment.

In order to provide direct income support to poor and vulnerable households and improve their livelihoods, the Government of Uganda designed the Labour-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) programme within the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF3). WFP supported the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development to develop and disseminate LIPW guidelines which will provide stakeholders with a framework for the design and implementation of this activity, streamlining the process at the national level. Guidelines were disseminated to 13 districts of Karamoja, West Nile, and South-West regions of Uganda, reaching 18 women and 94 men. Additionally, within the South-South and triangular cooperation framework, and together with line ministries, the National Planning Authority, and the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund, WFP organised a multi-stakeholder knowledge mapping visit to Ethiopia. The objective was to learn about productive safety nets in the country and strengthen national capacities for the implementation of LIPW in Uganda.

Within the shift from direct food relief to self-reliance, and in line with the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHOPE) and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, WFP initiated asset creation activities in the refugee-hosting districts of Adjumani and Lamwo, targeting 51,690 people (51 percent of whom were women) among refugee and host communities. By creating 31 institutional fuel-efficient cook stoves, clearing 96 hectares of land for reforestation activities and establishing school gardens for vegetable growing, WFP enabled participants to meet their food consumption gaps in return for their engagement in activities, while at the same time building resilience.

In order to strengthen efforts towards climate resilience of vulnerable communities, WFP will continue to work with the Government of Uganda and partners, including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), to climate-proof technical standards of LIPW and enhance linkages to livelihood interventions, ensuring asset creation activities address both immediate and long-term impacts of environmental degradation and climate change. Moreover, WFP will explore options to support schools to become energy hubs for communities to access sustainable energy products, tailored to different needs such as cooking, production, storage, processing, preserving, while minimising possible protection risks for school children that may arise out of this approach. This will not only bring substantial benefits to cleaner cooking practices, reduce health risks arising from pollution, and fuel collection chores for women, but also result in more resilient livelihoods as a consequence of increased access to efficient productive technologies.

#### *Shifting towards a Home Grown School Feeding Programme*

In 2019, WFP continued to support the Government of Uganda to implement the school feeding programme in all nine districts of the Karamoja region[1], an important component of the food security and basic social service delivery objectives of the Karamoja Integrated Development Plan 2015/2016 to 2019/2020. Through the programme, WFP reached 315 community and government-aided schools and provided more than 155,000 children (46 percent girls, 54 percent boys), with a daily hot meal (kcal 738) consisting of maize cereal, beans, and vegetable oil[2]. The provision of a daily meal at school contributes to an increase in academic attentiveness and encourages children to stay in school during crises. These nourishing meals also enable vulnerable households to keep their children, particularly girls, in school, by easing the burden of in-home food costs. In 2019, the proportion of girls attending school in Karamoja increased by 7 percent. School attendance remains a successful approach to preventing early marriage, child pregnancies, and trafficking. Over the year, the overall attendance improved from 63 to 71 percent, whereas enrolment increased from 7 to 15 percent.

WFP provided 4,096 mt of maize, beans and fortified oil, totalling USD 2.9 million, and trained 1,548 district education staff and school authority on programme and warehouse management and record keeping requirements. To improve the accountability of the Karamoja school feeding programme, WFP engaged in discussions with the district local governments, the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), and the Ministry for Karamoja Affairs (MoKA) around resource management and risk mitigation issues.

Throughout the year, WFP focused on supporting Uganda establish and maintain a nationally-owned school feeding programme linked to local agricultural production. Together with MoES and MoKA, WFP laid the foundations to gradually shift from a WFP-led programme to Home Grown School Feeding (HGFSF), which will provide safe, diverse,



locally-sourced nutritious food to children. HGSF establishes an effective safety net for children, farmers, and communities, with the potential to foster development, local economy and ownership, and sustainability in the long term. To this end, WFP engaged in advocacy meetings and inter-ministerial visits to Karamoja, where ministers were briefed on the importance of purchasing food locally to stimulate agricultural production and promote diet diversification and healthy eating habits. Additionally, WFP provided technical support to MoKA to conceptualise the second phase of the “Karamoja Feeds Karamoja”, drafting a road map to guide the Government of Uganda in procuring food from smallholder farmers. The project implementation is scheduled for 2020.

Strategic partnership continued to be a core element of WFP’s work in the country around school feeding. The collaborative framework with FAO aims at linking its Farmer Field School (FFS) approach to WFP’s HGSF model, increasing agricultural production and improving post-harvest management.

To enhance the government’s technical capacity, WFP supported MoES to engage in multi-sector school feeding policy dialogues. This included the government’s participation in the African Union’s celebration of the fourth Africa Day of School Feeding in Ivory Coast. WFP also facilitated a South-South and triangular cooperation policy visit of ministers from the Government of Uganda and stakeholders from FAO to WFP’s Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brazil, establishing dialogues on the national school feeding programme, social assistance programmes for poverty reduction, food security, nutrition, and capacity building, to be utilised in Uganda.

Despite WFP’s efforts to strengthen the government’s ownership and sustainability of the programme, there is still room for improvement. The government’s policy of assigning the responsibility of feeding the children while in school to parents could delay the long-term desired outcome, as poor policy dissemination and food insecurity at household level exacerbate the economic inability of poor households to provide children with school meals. WFP will maintain engagement with the government to ensure an enabling and collaborative environment contributing toward efforts to the feeding of vulnerable children.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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.	3
Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South–South cooperation and other initiatives.	3

### 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

<b>Needs-based plan</b>	<b>Implementation plan</b>	<b>Available resources</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>
\$16,063,972	\$14,299,266	\$10,838,185	\$7,114,522

The National Development Plan (NDP II) for Uganda set a target of reducing the stunting prevalence from 31 percent in 2012 to 25 percent by 2020[1]. Despite some progress made in reducing infant and young child malnutrition, the national prevalence of stunting among children below 5 years, stands at 29 percent[2] and still presents a serious public health challenge. With the annual rate of reduction in child stunting of 0.45 percent from 1995 to 2016, Uganda is unlikely to achieve the 2020 targets[3]. Geographically, child malnutrition rates vary across the country; the southern region of Tooro has the highest rates of stunting, while the northern regions of West Nile and Karamoja experience high levels of wasting[4].

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP focused on health system strengthening, treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through the Community-Based Supplementary Feeding Programme (CBSFP), and prevention of stunting through the Maternal Child Health and Nutrition Programme (MCHN), implemented in all nine districts of the Karamoja region. WFP worked with the district local governments to implement the MCHN programme in over 70 health facilities, reaching a total of 51,475 children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with 2,768 mt of specialised nutritious foods[5]. Beneficiaries received the food conditioned on attendance to the maternal-child health and nutrition services. While the aim of the MCHN programme was the prevention of stunting through the supply of essential micronutrients and calories required for proper cognitive and physical development,

WFP observed other key results from the programme. Throughout the year, there was a notable improvement in antenatal and post-natal care attendance and increased deliveries at health facilities linked with better survival outcomes.

With only 67 percent of the total needs required, WFP suspended the MCHN programme in Karamoja in September 2019. The resumption of the MCHN programme is essential for keeping gains obtained so far, particularly around health-seeking behaviour. Without the programme, children and PLW in drought-prone Karamoja may not be able to meet their nutrition needs, which will result in irreversible impairments in physical growth and cognitive development for children in their first 1,000 days of life. In the first half of 2019, the implementation of the MCHN and CBSFP programmes in Karamoja was affected by food quality issues in relation to the Super Cereal – a specialised nutrition food produced by one of WFP's suppliers – following the fatalities of five people and 300 cases of illness after its consumption. WFP suspended the distribution of the product and worked with the Ministry of Health (MoH), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention to investigate and test samples since the first outbreak of sickness to determine the causal factor. To ensure programme continuity, WFP replaced the impacted product with the Super Cereal Plus. Additionally, WFP increased the scope of safety parameters for pre-loading inspection and testing of processed food communities and reinforced suppliers' food safety and quality assurance by providing capacity strengthening support.

Results from the Karamoja Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA 2018) indicated that the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate in the region was 11 percent, which was considered to be high. Based on this, and within the government's framework for Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM), WFP continued to support the implementation of treatment of MAM through the Karamoja Nutrition Programme (KNP) in all nine districts of the region. In doing so, WFP provided more than 74,500 children aged 6-59 months and PLW with 557 mt of specialised nutritious foods (ready-to-use supplementary food and Super Cereal Plus).

WFP also carried out a gender and disability assessment to ensure the inclusion of people previously left out in nutrition programming. After this exercise, WFP partners will identify MAM people living with disabilities and link them to Village Health Teams responsible for community-based nutrition interventions.

The programme quality indicators for MAM treatment in 2019 remained above the sphere standards, with recovery rates at 74 percent, default rate at 10 percent, and death rates at 0 percent; a similar pattern was observed in 2018, with indicators remaining above sphere standards. Non-response rate remained above 15 percent, primarily due to high food insecurity and high incidence of malaria in the region.

WFP integrated nutrition screening, counselling, and support into HIV service provision to anti-retroviral treatment (ART) service sites and HIV-positive people by building the capacity of health workers and community resource persons (expert clients) in Karamoja. A total of 105 health workers and 193 expert clients were trained to provide support around nutrition to HIV-positive people attending ART service sites, while children and PLW enrolled in the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission programme and identified with moderate acute malnutrition received specialised nutritious food (Super Cereal Plus).

In order to promote effective leadership, coordination, and accountability of nutrition services, WFP supported the Government of Uganda to review and develop policies and guidelines. WFP provided support to the Ministry of Health's nutrition division in reviewing and updating the new IMAM guidelines to streamline and improve the provision of services for acute malnutrition management. Additionally, WFP supported the drafting of the Maternal, Infant, Young Child, and Adolescent Nutrition (MIYCAN) guidelines and provided training packages jointly with UNICEF. With the objective of strengthening the capacity of the Karamoja districts to plan, coordinate, and respond to nutrition needs, WFP engaged in regular meetings with local governments and conducted health sector performance reviews.

In 2016, the Ministries of Health and Information Technology embarked on a multi-year plan to strengthen the Ugandan electronic health system and further develop a platform to support a range of inter-operable health management systems. WFP assisted the Government of Uganda's implementation of its eHealth policy and strategy, strengthening an enabling environment for better health service delivery. WFP continued to pursue innovative approaches in nutrition programmes contributing to efficiencies and accountability. WFP introduced the SCOPE Conditional On-Demand Assistance (SCOPE CODA) platform in six health facilities and 27 outposts in the Moroto district. This cloud-based innovation enabled digital beneficiary registration and identity to beneficiaries and tracked healthcare services, replacing paper-and-pen records with a personalised smart card linked to an electronic database. Through the SCOPE CODA solution, WFP enrolled more than 5,000 people for digital MAM and Severe Acute Malnutrition management, whose output is currently being used to support decision making, contribute to policy discussion around malnutrition and improve the platform. By rolling out SCOPE CODA, WFP improved the quality, management, and use of data for moderate acute malnutrition treatments, as front line workers had immediate information on patients' enrolment and nutritional status and could easily track and monitor beneficiaries. The digital system minimised the need for error-prone and time-consuming manual data entry, analysis and reporting, and reduced the risk of double registration or unnecessary admission, ensuring that the right people received the right



treatment. The implementation of the project faced some challenges, including weak governance structures for digital health data within the MoH. To address them, WFP supported the MoH to conduct data quality assessments and training for 180 health workers in Karamoja.

WFP continued to strengthen capacities of the MoH and district local governments in the Karamoja region. Training more than 2,522 Village Health Teams on IMAM processes and nutrition, resulted in improvements in active case finding, community referral of MAM cases, follow-up and interpersonal nutrition education at the community level.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the activities that contributed to Strategic Outcome 3, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker code 4.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers for populations at risk.	4

### Strategic outcome 04

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$4,078,966	\$1,059,113	\$4,228,848	\$2,817,465

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP works to support smallholder farmers in Uganda to improve production, productivity and post-harvest management, and increasing integration into markets, contributing to strengthened resilience. By leveraging its expertise in commodity handling and market assessments, WFP continued to support the government in designing and implementing agricultural and livelihood programmes while developing policy instruments aimed at revitalising agricultural production and productivity in the country. WFP's work is aligned with the National Development Plan II (2015/16 – 2019/20), with particular focus placed on agricultural sector priorities – aimed at contributing to the government's efforts to reach Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger.

At the national level, WFP worked with five NGOs (both national and international) to provide training on agribusiness, financing agriculture and household post-harvest management to almost 26,000 smallholder farmers (63 percent of whom were women), members of 988 rural producer organisations, and 43 farmer organisations in 16 districts[1] including five that host refugees. WFP worked closely with district local governments to ensure leadership in community prioritisation, group identification, and technical oversight. Maize and beans were the main commodities promoted as food and cash crops, and farmers were encouraged to diversify production for improved income generation, nutrition, and risk-reduction.

Additionally, WFP's NGO partners trained more than 1,200 leaders (52 percent of them women) of rural producer organisations and farmer organisations on business development, warehouse management, quality control and marketing, all followed by monitoring, mentoring, and market facilitation activities. WFP linked the organisations to agro-dealers, financial institutions, government extension services and markets. Farmer organisations were able to sell 1,690 mt to some 27 commercial buyers, totalling approximately USD 315,350[2]. More than 200 rural producer organisations (24 percent of the total supported) opened group bank accounts for their village's savings and loan activities[3]. Sustainability, as part of the trainings, was ensured by targeting different stakeholders among district officials and producer organisations to ensure that knowledge was successfully transferred and then maintained.

In the refugee-hosting district of Isingiro, WFP worked with the district local government to integrate post-harvest activities with WFP's ongoing cash and livelihood support. WFP's agriculture and market support (AMS) modules allowed more than 4,000 people among refugee and host populations to be trained in post-harvest handling and storage techniques and to receive hermetic grain storage equipment. In the West Nile and South-West regions, WFP engaged with district local governments to identify priority areas for collaboration from 2020, especially around market systems development through cash injection. In partnership with the National Agriculture Advisory Services, WFP supported the construction of a community aggregation facility in two refugee-hosting districts (Kyegegwa and Kiryandongo).

Within the Rome-based agencies collaboration framework, WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries in drafting the National Post-Harvest Management Strategy and signed a Letter of Understanding to support the training of small-to-medium size traders and agents in post-harvest management and marketing.



As a trusted partner in the agricultural sector, WFP developed a five-year technical collaboration framework with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to harmonise targeting and maximize the impact on the resilience of smallholder households by leveraging each agency's strengths and mainstreaming gender, nutrition-sensitive and climate-smart actions in the Karamoja region. Through this collaboration, the two agencies will align smallholder capacity strengthening activities in Karamoja and provide technical support in crop and livestock production, watershed management, and community resilience against shocks. More specifically, WFP will prioritise agricultural and market support activities in districts where FAO is operational.

In the same region, in an effort to transition from a WFP-led school feeding programme to government and community-driven Home Grown School Feeding, WFP continued to link farmer organizations participating in AMS programmes to the WFP's local food procurement platform, holding awareness sessions on multiple benefits of linking school feeding to agricultural development initiatives. The transition also included South-South and triangular cooperation visits to Ivory Coast and Brazil to learn about the government ownership and management of the programme and advocacy actions for the design of the National Development Programme III, where the lack of school feeding is recognised as one of the challenges in the education sector.

In 2019, WFP entered into a multi-year academic partnership with Makerere University to carry out the AMS household baseline and follow-up surveys to document progressive change in food security and livelihoods of targeted smallholder households, serving as basis for information sharing. The AMS data collection system allowed users to disaggregate information per age, gender and nationality, which helped both WFP and NGO partners track performance in progress towards gender equality. Programme performance monitoring data was tracked and reported by NGO partners using the Mobile Data Collection Analytics digital platform (MDCA).

Given smallholders' vulnerability to climate change, moving forward, WFP will work with partners to explore options for introducing risk management solutions, including advice on how to manage weather and climate variability, and risk transfer mechanisms (such as access to micro-insurance to avoid selling of productive assets in bad years and to use as collateral for accessing credit for inputs in typical years).

Gender was partially integrated into the implementation of the activities that contributed to Strategic Outcome 4, as evidenced in the Gender Age Marker code 3. WFP requested cooperating partners to mainly target women to improve their access to information and knowledge. Women's participation was facilitated by scheduling training in the afternoon and ensuring spaces for children while they were attending the sessions. To increase the involvement and support the skills development of women, often faced with limited fora for inputs, lack of capital such as credit, limited access to productive resources such as land and limited labour availability among others, WFP will work towards sensitising intervention programmes, ensuring gender needs, dynamics, and differences are taken into consideration.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.	N/A
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

### Strategic outcome 05

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$4,734,068	\$503,686	\$3,641,652	\$1,642,999

*Enabling the government and partners to coordinate and target social protection programmes*

Thanks to its long tradition of implementing and supporting social protection programmes, WFP is a strategic partner of the Ugandan Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) for social protection policy development. WFP continued to contribute to the government's efforts to implement and advance the National Social Protection Policy (2015) and programmes, under the leadership of the MGLSD and in partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister and district local governments. WFP's work focuses primarily on the social security component of social

protection, and its direct income support component, consisting of social transfers to vulnerable households and the provision of temporary employment opportunities.

Together with Development Pathways, WFP assisted the social protection sector under the Expanding Social Protection programme through the enhancement of the Management of Information Systems, a diagnostic of programmes for persons living with disabilities, and training of government officials on inclusive social protection. WFP also contributed to the development of the National Single Registry (NSR), a web-based reporting platform that gives the MGLSD an overview of the transactions being recorded in information systems of nationwide social protection programmes.

At the programme level, WFP worked alongside the government with the roll out of the Senior Citizen Grant, a direct income support grant within the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) scheme, designed to reduce old age poverty by providing a minimum level of income security to older people. WFP provided technical assistance towards for the improvement of its information systems for programme delivery, as well as financial support for its registration activities.

Leveraging its experience in beneficiary information management, WFP developed the Karamoja Social Registry (KSR) in collaboration with MGLSD and district local governments. Hosted on WFP's corporate beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE, the KSR aims to support the government's digital identity management agenda in Karamoja, bridging the information gap by referring to unique identifiers, and collecting information on both beneficiaries and potential beneficiaries that will feed into the NSR. The registration process started in the Moroto district in November 2016 and was concluded in November 2019, entering data of 1,011,898 individuals (54 percent women, 46 percent men) into the system. The database was completed in 2019 through a registration exercise in the district of Amudat, with the backing of the local government in sensitisation and community mobilisation. During the registration in Amudat, WFP piloted the establishment of community registries through capacity strengthening and technical support for the local government and utilised them to improve the quality of planning and implementation of the registration exercise. The KSR was used to improve accountability and accuracy of the targeting of unconditional resource transfers (in-kind food) in Kaabong, in addition to contributing to activities run by international NGOs. In 2019, Mercy Corps and Catholic Relief Services trialled the use of KSR data for targeting, verification, and evidence generation. The two organizations started the process of identifying and linking their beneficiaries to KSR unique identifiers, and plan to continue the work in 2020 until reaching approximately 300,000 and 200,000 programme participants respectively. The KSR database was also shared with the SAGE programme to assist with verifying the list of eligible persons in the Karamoja region. In 2020, WFP is planning to improve the internal and external use of KSR for targeting and assistance management, and further develop the platform with the MGLSD to maximise its contribution to national social protection objectives.

In 2019, WFP entered in a multi-year partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to strengthen social protection systems in refugee-hosting districts of the West Nile region. The partnership will continue to strengthen the resilience and food and nutrition security of refugees and host communities, optimising programme design and delivery. Additionally, it links interventions in the health system, led by UNICEF, with interventions in the social protection system, led by WFP, to identify areas that are mutually reinforcing and can make social protection programmes more nutrition-sensitive. WFP will leverage the programme to seek opportunities for greater coherence between social protection and humanitarian response.

#### *Strengthening emergency preparedness and response*

Climate change is expected to increase the frequency of extreme weather events in Uganda, in particular, floods and droughts. In 2019, WFP worked with local governments and first responders such as the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) to improve the country capacity to respond to shocks. Collaborative efforts with local governments focused on improving their leadership in emergency preparedness and response, and in fostering coordination and lesson sharing. Activities included engaging different partners (including the Office of the Prime Minister, Oxfam, and UNICEF) to participate in a fact-finding mission to determine institutional strengths and gaps in the Mt. Elgon region, an area prone to landslides and floods. Support of three rub halls was extended to the Office of the Prime Minister to store food and non-food items for the resettlement of landslide victims in Bulambuli district.

Furthermore, WFP conducted capacity needs assessments of national and sub-national institutions to run emergency preparedness and response (EPR) activities. Specifically, WFP conducted EPR and supply chain needs assessments in Karamoja's districts of Moroto, Napak, Nabilatuk, Amudat, Nakapiripirit, Kotido, Abim, Kaabong and Karenga, involving 151 participants among local leaders. In Moroto, WFP coordinated the training of 13 facilitators who conducted capacity needs mapping in the region.

Learning from a WFP Pakistan and Pakistan Red Cross Society pilot, WFP provided technical support to URCS through the provision of a digital software that will improve organisational development initiatives, introducing a centralised management system, real time updates at the field level, an online volunteer registration platform, profile management, and historical data management among other functions.

Going forward, WFP plans to expand interventions to strengthen shock-response capacity of national and sub-national systems, with a focus on Karamoja. This will include strengthening the existing early warning systems and ensuring robust linkages to early action for a more timely and effective response to natural shocks. WFP will adopt a system-strengthening approach, building on existing programmes, platforms and delivery mechanisms, and leveraging the investment done to build the KSR.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical assistance to enable the Government and first responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies.	N/A
Provide a single registry to enable government and development partners to coordinate and target programmes.	N/A

### Strategic outcome 06

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,167,581	\$190,280	\$2,806,853	\$1,300,824

#### *From Ebola Preparedness to Response*

Following the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in August 2018, Uganda was classified as a high-risk country due to its proximity to the affected provinces (North Kivu and Ituri), its porous borders, and its open-door refugee policy. The Ministry of Health (MoH) activated the National Disaster Management Task Force and appointed WFP Uganda as the co-chair of the logistics sub-committee due to its global mandate as logistics, information technology, and engineering lead.

WFP received USD 1.5 million to support MoH and other sector players in EVD preparedness activities by providing technical supply chain expertise, including but not limited to common logistics services, procurement, warehousing, transport and light engineering support. Specifically, WFP constructed and handed over to local governments 23 border screening units and a thermal scanner shade in Mpondwe, procured various Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), built an Ebola Treatment Unit in Kihhihi, six isolation centres in the high-risk districts of Kasese, Kabarole, Bundibugyo, Bunyangabo and Ntoroko, and four small warehouses in the districts of Hoima, Mbarara, Kabarole and Kasese. Additionally, WFP provided warehouse management training to district staff for improved accountability. As part of other preparedness measures, WFP procured and donated five ambulances to the MoH – managed by the Ugandan Red Cross Society (URCS) - and continued to fuel, service and insure them, while ensuring door-to-door sensitisation campaigns through URCS volunteers to inform, protect and engage communities.

Additionally, WFP facilitated the provision of transport and storage services to other partners, coordinating 1,556 sqm of storage space for EVD infection, prevention and control materials and relief items, and transportation from the regional warehouse in Kampala to the storage facilities in the high-risk districts. WFP also provided engineering support in the setup of the Regional Humanitarian Staging Centre at the MONUSCO base in Entebbe, consisting of two mobile storage units equivalent to 700 sqm and an office space. A range of PPEs and relief items were prepositioned in Tororo and Kampala regional warehouses to support their timely deployment within the country and the region. A contract for passenger and ground handling service is in place to support the rapid deployment of personnel, preparedness items and medical evacuation of staff if required.

The EVD preparedness and response in Uganda dominated WFP's general service provision to partners, as WFP moved swiftly to support the government to avoid any spread of the virus in the country. The supply chain services and the setup of infrastructure helped raise awareness, increased staff safety and enhanced screening and contact tracking. The quick and effective response in Uganda demonstrated the value of investing in preparedness: approximately 6,000 to 9,000 people were screened daily at Mpondwe border and up to about 12,000 people on a market day, substantially contributing to early detection and isolation of 3 EVD cases.

#### *Delivering faster*



In recognition of its global capacity and expertise in humanitarian supply chain, WFP was the first UN agency to receive the Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) certification, an initiative of the World Customs Organization (WCO) whose aim is to reduce non-trade barriers to improve efficiency at border crossings, enhance trade facilitation, and supply chain security. The AEO status is an internationally recognised quality mark demonstrating that WFP’s role in the international supply chain is secure and in line with WCO global standards. The AEO certification allowed WFP to benefit from preferential treatment from custom authorities in Uganda, including expedited clearance times, fewer examinations, leading to almost a 50 percent reduction in cargo transit time.

WFP plans to add AEO approval to its tender documentation, giving preference to operators with the AEO status. Once granted, transporters will only need to stop for immigration purposes at borders and checkpoints and will avoid rigorous customs clearance procedures. WFP Uganda has already started the process of extending AEO approval to other country offices in the region.

#### *Uganda as an Advanced Preposition Centre*

Uganda’s robust infrastructure, flexible customs regulation, and strategic location make it the preferred location to support rapid mobilisation of relief items to shock-affected areas in an agile and cost-efficient manner. WFP manages three Central Delivery Points (CPDs), which ensure safe storage, quality maintenance and transport of food items to beneficiaries in Uganda and in other countries such as South Sudan, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Two of the CPDs are directly connected by road and rail to the ports of Mombasa (Kenya) and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania). The three hubs, located in Nalukolongo (Kampala), Tororo and Gulu, have a storage capacity of 18,000 mt, 85,150 mt and 28,000 mt respectively. In 2019, a total of 261,010 mt of food commodities transited through the warehouses against a target of 290,617 mt. Of this, 200,312 mt were used for in-country programmes, while 57,472 mt were transported to South Sudan, 20 mt to Rwanda, 427 mt to Kenya, 631 mt to Central African Republic, and 2,148 mt to Burundi.

Furthermore, the hubs supported the timely deployment of EVD PPEs, IPC materials and equipment to the neighbouring countries of South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and DRC, and served as an Advanced Preposition Centre for the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD), other WFP Country Offices and partners.

WFP’s approach to supply chain was based on the principles of continuous improvement and collaboration, both within the organisation and beyond. The partnership with TradeMark East Africa (TMEA) - a multi-purpose organisation established to support the growth of trade in East Africa - improved sustainable efficiency and capacity of transport infrastructure by reducing barriers to trade.

WFP took the lead in the sourcing of food commodities for the country and other relief operations in the region that are prepositioned within Uganda under the Global Commodity Management Facility. The infrastructure, dedicated custom staff, newly-acquired AEO certification and the proximity of the CDPs to food aggregation facilities and customs border points make WFP Uganda the preferred location to efficiently and effectively support emergency response through rapid and low-cost mobilisation.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable partners to deliver humanitarian assistance.	N/A

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Uganda ranks 126 out of 160 in the Gender Inequality Index[1]. Despite the government's significant progress in developing legal frameworks, policies and programmes to protect women's rights and advance gender equality, gender disparities in almost all areas of development continue to persist in the country. The practice of early marriage affects more than 60 percent of the young girls in Uganda. Consequently, this contributes to approximately 35 percent of girls dropping out of school due to early marriage and 23 percent due to early pregnancy[2].

WFP continued efforts to tackle inequalities that oppress and discriminate against women and girls by mainstreaming gender aspects in its programmatic activities and improving its ability to monitor and track gender indicators. WFP is an active member of the Gender Development Partners Group, which is responsible for reviewing government gender-related policies and programmes while providing technical guidance on gender transformative approaches. At the corporate level, WFP introduced to its assessments qualitative methodologies to ensure that qualitative programming issues like protection and gender are captured and addressed through training. In addition, WFP operationalised the Gender and Protection Results Network to strengthen capacity for gender programming, streamlined throughout all aspects of WFP work.

WFP ensured that newly selected cooperating partners take key gender and protection tenets and integrate them into project implementation. To achieve this, WFP provided cooperating partners with guidelines for identifying, budgeting and then implementing gender, protection and accountability to affected populations activities. WFP fostered women's participation in community leadership and decision-making structures by establishing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the election of Food and Cash Management Committees in all refugee settlements. The SOPs stipulate an equal male and female representation, contributing to providing a fair and equitable platform for the continued empowerment and participation of women.

WFP signed a field-level agreement with Forum for Women in Democracy to provide training to the Food and Cash Management Committee members to enhance their leadership capacity by improving their understanding of the concept of gender and ensuring they apply it to specific gender action plans. By facilitating community discussions around gender, members will contribute to transformed gender relations. In 2019, trainings have been completed in Kiryandongo, Bidibidi, Rhino, and Mvempi refugee settlements.

The Mother and Child Health and Nutrition programme integrated gender through messages and community dialogues on the correlation between gender-based violence, food security and nutrition and the importance of joint decision-making at the household level. Information was provided during community outreaches and at health centres during waiting times, while dialogues took place in public areas on quarterly basis. The programme also involved men in nutrition programming through the formation of Model Fathers Groups, established to be advocates of change in their communities and combat gender social norms that negatively impact nutrition practices and outcomes.

## Protection

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

WFP continued to mainstream protection into all aspects of its programmes to ensure beneficiaries could access assistance safely, with dignity and without discrimination.

WFP is an active member of the protection working groups both at national and local levels, which provide a space to raise protection concerns related to food assistance with partner agencies and refer for appropriate solutions. As part of the Child Protection Working Group, WFP helped develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for children during cash-based operations to ensure their needs were met and protection risks were minimised.

To reduce risks related to protection, as well as sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), WFP took several measures, including the appointment and training of SEA focal persons who are responsible for receiving, documenting and addressing SEA cases, while ensuring that beneficiaries are aware of reporting channels. WFP trained staff members, partner organizations' staff and other contractors (security service providers and transporters) to help ensure consistency in the conduct of all staff and promote accountability towards vulnerable people. Within the refugee response, bank agents were oriented on humanitarian principles and WFP's Zero Tolerance policy on SEA.

Together with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office of the Prime Minister, WFP conducted a review of the new food collection procedures. Challenges included the lack of waiting shelters outside the distribution points and long distances to reach them. To minimise risks associated with travelling distances and improve access to assistance, WFP and partners designated six permanent food distribution points that were previously mobile. In addition, to promote safety and dignity, WFP started the construction of 11 waiting areas.



Following WFP's roll-out of new SOPs, Food and Cash Management Committees now have a focal person for Persons with Specific Needs (PWSNs), responsible for raising concerns of PWSNs around WFP programmes. During distributions, WFP organised separate lines for PWSNs, and employed volunteers for mobilisation and to alleviate the burden of carrying heavy food parcels over long distances. Furthermore, WFP signed a field-level agreement with National Union of People with Disabilities in Uganda, in charge of providing training around disability inclusion to the members of the Food and Cash Management Committees in Kiryandongo, Imvepi and Bidibidi refugee settlements. WFP's MCHN programme integrated messaging on disability during community sensitisation sessions to dispel common negative myths around it.

The toll-free Helpline provides affected populations and stakeholders with a direct communications channel to contact WFP for real-time information and feedback regarding programme implementation. To ensure confidentiality and data protection of callers, information can be accessed only 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 through protected WFP networks. 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 ensures that there are no identifying details linking beneficiaries to complaints received.

### **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 has several mechanisms of receiving and responding to complaints and feedback from affected populations: complaints desks at distribution centres, post-distribution monitoring and a centralised toll-free Helpline, now extended in all areas of operations.

The Helpline constitutes an important tool for improving programme efficiency, as users can seek support, information, provide feedback and report issues such as serious misconduct relating to fraud, corruption, and sexual exploitation and abuse. Sensitisation in all the 13 refugee settlements and areas of operations reduced misinformation and associated risks while ensuring people awareness of their rights, including access to the complaint and feedback mechanisms. During 2019, the Helpline operators – who speak five languages – responded to 18,904 calls (19 percent from women and 81 percent from men), whose case resolution stands at 99 percent. Calls received through the Helpline were related to refugee response programming and global food assistance (62 percent), cash-based transfers (22 percent), nutrition programmes (1 percent) and the school feeding programme (2 percent).

WFP beneficiaries were also consulted through on-site and post-distribution monitoring and focus group discussions to gain insight into the process, quality and outcomes of the assistance provided, as well as to identify any concerns. Beneficiaries participated in the joint review process of the new food collection procedures and identified challenges that WFP has subsequently addressed to improve programme delivery. Community participation was also crucial in identifying vulnerable households to benefit from the drought response protective rations in Karamoja's Kaabong district.

In refugee settlements, WFP ensured accountability by providing the people it serves with accurate, timely and accessible information about available assistance. People were informed on distribution dates through their community leadership structures (like the Refugee Welfare Councils and Food or Cash Management Committees), schedules displayed in public areas and recorded messages relayed over loudspeakers attached to motorbikes for a wider and faster coverage. Programme specifics on entitlements (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) along with weighing scales were also displayed or made available to beneficiaries receiving general food assistance. Feedback and complaints were also submitted through help desks at distributions points attended by partners' staff, namely the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office of the Prime Minister.

Beneficiaries participated in programme review through post-distribution monitoring. According to the post-distribution monitoring report across all the 13 settlements, 89 percent of the beneficiaries were satisfied with the quality of food received from WFP. In addition, in both West Nile and South-West regions, 89 percent of the beneficiaries were aware of their ration entitlements and overall, 70 percent of the beneficiaries know where complaints should be addressed.

### **Environment**

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

The livelihoods and food security of people in Uganda are dependent on natural resources. More than 90 percent of household energy is derived from bio-mass (firewood and charcoal), most of it used for cooking[1]. In refugee-hosting districts, population growth coupled with dependence on firewood for cooking led to serious deforestation, fuel shortages, more time spent collecting firewood and higher protection challenges for women and girls, with serious impacts on nutrition outcomes. According to a study on the environmental impacts of refugees in Uganda conducted



by the Makerere University in 2018, 51 percent of respondents reported resorting to skipping a meal due to fuel scarcity. Likewise, environmental degradation arising from energy needs and unsustainable agricultural and pastoral practices in Karamoja is aggravating water scarcity issues and worsening the impacts of climate change on food security. Charcoal burning and firewood selling have emerged as main livelihood alternatives to traditional pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods which further increase deforestation and environmental degradation[2].

In order to address these challenges, WFP launched a Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) intervention in three refugee settlements (Lobule, Kyangwali and Nakivale) and two districts in Karamoja (Napak and Nakapiripirit/Nabilatuk). Fuel-efficient cook-stoves were distributed to 2,000 households (1,081 refugee, 419 host community) and constructed in 21 schools in Karamoja and three refugee reception centres, representing a 100 percent achievement against 2018-19 targets. 97 percent of surveyed beneficiaries reported 30 percent of fuel savings as a result of using the fuel-efficient cook stoves. The project had multiplier benefits as it helped create demand for fuel-efficient products and alternative income opportunities: WFP and partners supported the establishment of three kiosks in refugee settlements which have placed orders totalling 350 stoves. An additional kiosk was established completely independent of WFP and partner engagement. Households reported “spending less time cooking and collecting fuel and greater resource security in terms of a lower frequency of skipping meals due to fuel scarcity, a lower incidence of bartering food rations for fuel resources and preparing more meals each day”[3].

Moving forward, WFP will intensify its support to the government on natural resource management (building on existing Labour-Intensive Public Works) and enhanced access to sustainable energy solutions that simultaneously reduce pressure on the environment and reduce the risks deriving from climate shocks. Given the timing of asset creation activities, no environmental and social risk screening was conducted in 2019. From 2020, the design of new activities in Uganda will be screened for environmental and social risks, before they are implemented in line with both national and WFP standards. Finally, building on a plastic waste recycling initiative started in 2019, WFP Uganda will explore options for reducing or re-using waste generated from food distributions and other operations to minimise WFP’s environmental footprint and increase efficiencies.

# Farmers fighting food loss

Often called “the breadbasket of Africa”, Uganda has enough fertile farmland to feed its population of 41 million and the 1.38 million refugees who live within its borders. Yet hunger and malnutrition remain serious challenges, as poor harvests or late rains can be devastating for an agricultural sector based mostly on subsistence farming.

Sales of surplus staples such as maize and cassava to neighbouring countries, along with cash crops like coffee, could usher refugee and Ugandan smallholder farmers from subsistence farming into agribusiness; refugees are allocated land under the Government of Uganda’s progressive refugee policy.

But there’s a major barrier. Up to 40 percent of the crops harvested in the country are lost to disease, pests and rot — all caused by poor post-harvest handling and storage. That means hunger, malnutrition and lost income for rural farmers, many of whom are already very vulnerable.

“We had challenges in post-harvest handling, especially with maize,” says Patrick Achikali, chair of Akumuklire Outgrowers’ Society in Pakanyi, Masindi District. “We never knew how to handle the grains. We didn’t even mind if it was raining or not when we harvested.”

“Even if your crops can make you a profit, if you don’t handle them properly when you harvest, you find yourself losing a good percentage. We didn’t even sit down and calculate the losses after harvesting.”

Today, however, the Akumuklire Outgrowers’ Society plays a central role in fighting post-harvest losses. It manages a satellite collection point: a community storage warehouse, built in 2018 by WFP and Uganda’s National Agricultural Advisory Services organization (NAADS). The facility is currently used by 57 local farmers’ groups with a combined membership of 230 people.

Walking around the warehouse, Achikali points out the silos, tarpaulins and grain bags that ensure local farmers can collectively store or ‘bulk’ their produce in clean, dry conditions, ready to sell at scale when the market price is right. The facility also serves as a hub for training from WFP and its partners in post-harvest handling methods. Combined with subsidized storage equipment, this can dramatically reduce food losses and increase profits.

“We were trained how to handle the grain... it needs to be handled carefully. And we were trained to measure the moisture content in our maize,” says Achikali.

His voice echoes across the warehouse, large enough to store 300 metric tons of food. He gestures at the silos behind him, a row of plastic and stainless steel cylinders. “When we’ve measured the moisture and dried the maize, we store it in these silos,” he says. “It doesn’t go bad, even the insects don’t get in. The training has really helped us.”

With funding from international donors, working together with partners like NAADS and Self-Help Africa, WFP has helped to build dozens of these satellite collection points in Uganda under its agriculture and market support programme.

As well as storage and post-harvest training, the facilities provide links to local, national and even regional markets. By the second harvest of 2018, the farmers in Pakanyi had collectively sold almost 100 metric tons of maize through the warehouse, making millions of Ugandan shillings.

“Farmers are able to have money for the future, especially through bulking and selling the grains after drying them,” says Achikali. “I can store food in these silos, and then sell when the prices are high.”

“Through this training we have been able to buy enough food for our families, and our children are going to school.”

## Summary

Disability data: WFP Uganda faced some challenges in collecting data on disability for 2019. The Country Office will undertake a data validation exercise in 2020, which will include household disability status. This will allow the CO to adequately account for the total number of beneficiaries with disabilities in the country.

Ready to Use Therapeutic Food has been mistakenly entered in the needs-based plan. The Needs Based Plan will be amended in the upcoming budget revision.

Micronutrient powders were erroneously entered in the 2019 Needs Based Plan. The Needs Based Plan will be amended in an upcoming budget revision.

## Context and operations

[1] WFP, UNHCR and OPM. 2017. Analysis of Refugee Vulnerability in Uganda, pg.14

[2] ND-GAIN index, 2017

[3] <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/uganc2.pdf>

[4] <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/uganda/vulnerability>

[5] WFP, 2019. Fill the Nutrient Gap Uganda.

[6] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/uganda/brief/uganda-poverty-assessment-2016-fact-sheet>

## CSP financial overview

[1] Under SO4, no activities were implemented under Activity 7 (Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers), which was deactivated following the 5th Budget Revision.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Still achieving corporate standard for adherence (>66%).

[2] Hem Iron rich foods were reported to be not easily accessible to refugee households at the time of the survey.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Napak, Amudat, Nabilatuk, Kotido, Abim, Kaabong, Karenga

[2] Karamoja is a vulnerable area with poor access to basic social services and high levels of food insecurity. Besides primary students, WFP reached out also to secondary school students as part of its commitment to support the government reach Zero Hunger in the country. Supporters (teachers and cooks) also received school meals, given their involvement in school activities and their contribution in keeping students in schools.

Due to start-up challenges such as work-norm agreements and registration of beneficiaries, activities linked to agriculture seasonality started late. CBT beneficiaries were not able to receive cash transfers in 2019, this will now begin in January 2020.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] National Development Plan (NDP II, 2015/16 – 2019/20)

[2] Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), 2016

[3] Buzigi, Edward (2018). Trends of Child Wasting and Stunting in Uganda from 1995 to 2016, and Progress Towards 65TH World Health Assembly Global Nutrition Targets. Journal of Food and Nutrition Sciences. 6. 90-95. 10.11648/j.jfns.20180604.11.

[4] Uganda and Karamoja Food Security and Nutrition Assessments (FSNA), 2018

[5] Super Cereal for PLW and Super Cereal Plus for children aged 6-23 months. Following the food poisoning incident, both categories under MCHN were switched to Super Cereal Plus.

MDD-W data was not reported in the last FSNA.

Though planned for 2019, WFP Uganda was unable to launch its nutrition-sensitive cash modality given funding constraints. Additionally, the Karamoja nutrition programme included some preventive programming through nutrition-sensitive activities, again, implementation was hindered due to a lack of funding.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] Abim, Adjumani, Kakumiro, Kamwenge, Kiboga, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, Masindi, Mubende, Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit, Nakaseke, Napak, and Omuru.

[2] The value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems constitutes the 33 percent of WFP's planned target for 2019. Most of data collected from WFP's Field Offices was related to maize crop and didn't include other crops sold like beans, sorghum, ground nuts, etc. Furthermore, most Field Offices keep record for volumes sold, while not tracking values of sales. The lean season caused poor crop production, leading therefore to a reduction of sales.

[3] Data tables show a low number of people trained in post-harvest management and business skills. This was because trainings were scheduled when farmers were harvesting, affecting the availability and resulting in lower than planned attendance.

Food Consumption Score, Nutrition: A follow-up survey from which 2019 follow-up data will be obtained will be done in 2020 and retroactively provided.

## **Strategic outcome 05**

Though planned for 2019, WFP Uganda was unable to fully implement Activity 9 programmes given funding constraints.

## **Progress towards gender equality**

[1] 2017 United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report.

[2] 2015 UNICEF Report on Ending Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy in Uganda.

## **Environment**


[1] Uganda's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) 2019-2020.

[2] UNMA, CGIAR, CCAFS, WFP 2015. The Impacts of Climate Change on Food Security and Livelihoods in Karamoja.

[3] International Lifeline Fund Reports, 2019.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall		Female		Male
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			41	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	661,965	563,899	1,225,864	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	979,170	801,138	1,780,308	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	979,170	801,138	1,780,308	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	18,267	11,678	29,945	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			3.5	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	18,142	8,537	26,679	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			28.9	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	39,636	11,839	51,475	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$			2,897	Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	21,074	11,136	32,210	

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	21,074	11,136	32,210	
					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			96	



### SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs			WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)		
SDG Indicator	National Results	SDG-related indicator	Direct	Indirect	
	<b>Overall</b>		<b>Overall</b>		
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number	Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number		3
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	2	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	1,536,979	385.43



## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	915,282	756,001	83%
	female	991,555	1,024,307	103%
	total	1,906,837	1,780,308	93%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	76,273	112,435	147%
	female	95,342	108,351	114%
	total	171,615	220,786	129%
24-59 months	male	95,342	29,189	31%
	female	76,273	41,867	55%
	total	171,615	71,056	41%
5-11 years	male	190,684	107,211	56%
	female	209,752	97,039	46%
	total	400,436	204,250	51%
12-17 years	male	190,684	156,136	82%
	female	209,752	177,776	85%
	total	400,436	333,912	83%
18-59 years	male	190,684	314,971	165%
	female	209,752	551,196	263%
	total	400,436	866,167	216%
60+ years	male	171,615	36,059	21%
	female	190,684	48,078	25%
	total	362,299	84,137	23%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	642,520	462,880	72%
Refugee	1,264,317	1,317,428	104%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	101,913	87,212	86%
Maize Meal	20,981	2,833	14%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Rice	0	8,134	-
Sorghum/Millet	0	21,264	-
Corn Soya Blend	30,580	11,462	37%
High Energy Biscuits	162	48	30%
LNS	0	8	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1	0	33%
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	2	0	0%
Iodised Salt	1,517	981	65%
Sugar	383	215	56%
Vegetable Oil	9,895	9,033	91%
Beans	24,148	21,622	90%
Peas	0	1,095	-
Split Peas	0	1,598	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	4,268	3,206	75%
Micronutrient Powder	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	285	206	73%
Beans	854	684	80%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	4,465	2,331	52%
LNS	0	342	-
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	653	0	0%
Sugar	133	62	46%
Vegetable Oil	222	74	33%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	65,336,350	35,719,482	55%
Cash	3,179,631	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	4,671,654	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Refugees and other crisis affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis	- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
		Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Activity 01	Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees							
Output A, B	1.2 Refugees children aged 6-23 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent chronic malnutrition. Where Global Acute Malnutrition rates exceed 15 percent the target group will include children aged 24-59 months to prevent acute malnutrition							
Output A, B	1.4: Moderately acutely malnourished children aged 6 - 59 months and pregnant and lactating refugee women receive specialized nutritious food in order to improve nutrition status							
Output A	1.6: Refugees benefit from capacity strengthening around gender and accountability to affected populations							
Output A, E, E*	1.1: Refugees receive cash and food transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs							
Output A, E, 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							
Output E, 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							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	396,987 366,447 763,434	419,133 357,040 776,173		
		Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	84,310 91,337 175,647	65,314 70,757 136,071		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	12,680 13,736 26,416	10,136 10,981 21,117		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	93,464 0 93,464	146,106 0 146,106		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,631 0 7,631	8,270 0 8,270		
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	260,267 240,245 500,512	242,832 206,859 449,691		
		Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	14,000 15,168 29,168			

		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	16,205 0 16,205			
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	186,678	160,881		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	63,891,081	35,719,483		
B.2	<b>Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>							
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		General Distribution	<b>Mt</b>	20,257	4,330		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Mt</b>	1,476	432		
B.3*	<b>Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified</b>							
	Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		General Distribution	<b>%</b>	22	29		
E*.4	<b>Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		General Distribution	<b>Number</b>	485,354	388,283		
			Prevention of stunting	<b>Number</b>	84,311	67,448		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Number</b>	12,680	10,144		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		General Distribution	<b>Number</b>	525,802	420,641		
			Prevention of stunting	<b>Number</b>	184,800	140,260		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Number</b>	21,367	17,093		
Activity 02	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	2.1 People affected by crisis and extremely vulnerable households targeted by WFP receive cash and/or food transfers to meet their food and nutrition needs							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	28,828 28,822 57,650	130,544 125,426 255,970		
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	28,750 28,750 57,500			
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	2,905	4,624		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	1,445,270			

Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees and Host; South West; Food								
<b>MAM Treatment Recovery rate</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	76	>75	>80	89	88
			<b>Male</b>	76	>75	>80	89	88
			<b>Overall</b>	76	>75	>80	89	88
<b>MAM Treatment Mortality rate</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0
			<b>Male</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0
			<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0
<b>MAM Treatment Non-response rate</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	3.50	<15	<2	3	2
			<b>Male</b>	3.50	<15	<2	3	2
			<b>Overall</b>	3.50	<15	<2	3	2
<b>MAM Treatment Default rate</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	19.50	<15	<10	7	10
			<b>Male</b>	19.50	<15	<10	7	10
			<b>Overall</b>	19.50	<15	<10	7	10
Refugees and Host; WestNile; Food								
<b>MAM Treatment Recovery rate</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	76	>88	>88	93	88
			<b>Male</b>	76	>88	>88	93	88
			<b>Overall</b>	76	>88	>88	93	88
<b>MAM Treatment Mortality rate</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0
			<b>Male</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0
			<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0
<b>MAM Treatment Non-response rate</b>								

	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	3.50	<15	<2	3	2
			<b>Male</b>	3.50	<15	<2	3	2
			<b>Overall</b>	3.50	<15	<2	3	2
<b>MAM Treatment Default rate</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	19.50	<15	<10	4	10
			<b>Male</b>	19.50	<15	<10	4	10
			<b>Overall</b>	19.50	<15	<10	4	10
Refugees; South West; Cash, Food								
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	54	≥65	≥60	29	60
			<b>Male</b>	53	≥65	≥60	33	58
			<b>Overall</b>	53	≥65	≥60	32	59
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	35	<28	<30	39	31
			<b>Male</b>	35	<28	<30	47	33
			<b>Overall</b>	35	<28	<30	44	32
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	11	<7	<12	32	9
			<b>Male</b>	12	<7	<12	20	9
			<b>Overall</b>	12	<7	<12	24	9
<b>Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	5.20	≥70	≥6	9	
			<b>Male</b>	5.20	≥70	≥6	8	
			<b>Overall</b>	5.20	≥70	≥6	8	
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	14.09		<10	17	7.60
			<b>Male</b>	11.62		<10	14	5.90
			<b>Overall</b>	12.40		<10	15.54	6.90
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)</b>								
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	22	>40	>40	26	
			<b>Male</b>	23	>40	>40	26	
			<b>Overall</b>	23	>40	>40	26	



Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	14	<14	<14	17
			<b>Male</b>	15	<15	<15	22
			<b>Overall</b>	15	<15	<15	20
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	41	<40	<40	51
			<b>Male</b>	31	<30	<30	45
			<b>Overall</b>	36	<35	<35	47
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	23	<23	<23	5
			<b>Male</b>	30	<25	<25	6
			<b>Overall</b>	26	<25	<25	6
<b>Food Expenditure Share</b>							
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	64.99	≤50	≤50	58
			<b>Male</b>	52.97	≤50	≤50	56
			<b>Overall</b>	56.67	≤50	≤50	57
<b>Food Consumption Score – Nutrition</b>							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	1.30	>2	>2	2 0.80
			<b>Male</b>	1.40	>2	>2	2 0.60
			<b>Overall</b>	1.40	>2	>2	2 0.70
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	28.30	>29	>29	31 38.10
			<b>Male</b>	32.10	>33	>33	41 41.10
			<b>Overall</b>	30.10	>31	>31	37 21.30
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	14	>15	>15	25 21.30
			<b>Male</b>	20.40	>21	>21	26 23
			<b>Overall</b>	17	>18	>18	25 22
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	34.60	<32	<32	57 21.30
			<b>Male</b>	31.60	<30	<30	49 23
			<b>Overall</b>	33.20	<31	<31	52 22

Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	12.70	<11	<11	14	8.40
			<b>Male</b>	13.10	<12	<12	7	8.40
			<b>Overall</b>	12.70	<11.50	<11.50	10	8.40
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	11.50	<11	<11	8	6.80
			<b>Male</b>	9.60	<9	<9	11	8.70
			<b>Overall</b>	10.60	<10	<10	10	7.60
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	64.10	>66	>66	42	59.10
			<b>Male</b>	67	>68	>68	49	60.50
			<b>Overall</b>	65.40	>67	>67	46	59.60
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	59	>60	>60	55	55.50
			<b>Male</b>	54.80	>60	>60	52	50.60
			<b>Overall</b>	57.10	>60	>60	53	53.50
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	74.50	>74	>74	67	71.90
			<b>Male</b>	70.10	>72	>72	64	68.30
			<b>Overall</b>	72.50	>73	>73	65	72.50
<b>Dietary Diversity Score</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	3	>5	>5	3.90	4.59
			<b>Male</b>	3	>5	>5	4.80	4.59
			<b>Overall</b>	3	>5	>5	4.02	4.59
Refugees; South West; Food								
<b>Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	75.90	>78	>78	85	
			<b>Male</b>	73.10	>78	>78	85	
			<b>Overall</b>	75.30	>78	>78	85	
Refugees; WestNile; Cash, Food								
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	54 53 53	≥65 ≥65 ≥65	≥60 ≥60 ≥60	55 62 58	60 58 59
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	35 35 35	<28 <28 <28	<25 <25 <25	34 31 33	31 33 32
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	11 12 12	≤7 ≤7 ≤7	<7 <7 <7	11 7 10	9 9 9
<b>Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	5.20 5.20 5.20	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥10 ≥10 ≥10	15 29 21	
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	14.09 11.62 12.40	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	19 17 18.27	7.60 5.90 6.90
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)</b>								
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	33 34 33	>50 >50 >50	>50 >50 >50	30 39 33	
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	27 22 26	<20 <20 <20	<20 <20 <20	26 23 25	
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	18 21 19	<17 <20 <18	<17 <20 <18	41 31 38	
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	22 22 22	<20 <20 <20	<20 <20 <20	3 6 4	

Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	64.99	≤50	≤50	48
			<b>Male</b>	52.97	≤50	≤50	47
			<b>Overall</b>	56.67	≤50	≤50	48
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	1.30	>2	>2	1 0.80
			<b>Male</b>	1.40	>2	>2	0 0.60
			<b>Overall</b>	1.40	>2	>2	0 0.70
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	32.10	>29	>29	42 36.10
			<b>Male</b>	28.30	>33	>33	49 41.10
			<b>Overall</b>	30.10	>31	>31	44 38.10
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	14	>15	>15	26 21.30
			<b>Male</b>	20.40	>21	>21	27 23
			<b>Overall</b>	17	>18	>18	27 22
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	34.60	<32	<32	39 21.30
			<b>Male</b>	31.60	<30	<30	36 23
			<b>Overall</b>	33.20	<31	<31	38 22
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	12.70	<11	<11	6 8.40
			<b>Male</b>	13.10	<12	<12	4 8.40
			<b>Overall</b>	12.70	<11.50	<11.50	6 8.40
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	11.50	<11	<11	6 6.80
			<b>Male</b>	9.60	<9	<9	9 8.70
			<b>Overall</b>	10.60	<10	<10	7 7.60

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	64.10 67 65.40	>66 >68 >67	>66 >68 >67	60 65 62	59.10 60.50 59.60
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	59 54.80 57.10	>60 >60 >60	>60 >60 >60	52 47 50	55.50 50.60 53.50
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	74.50 70.10 72.50	>74 >72 >73	>74 >72 >73	68 64 67	71.90 68.30 72.50

#### Dietary Diversity Score

	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	3 3 3		>5 >5 >5	4.57 4.69 4.61	4.59 4.59 4.59
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Refugees; WestNile; Food

#### Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	90 87 87	>90 >90 >90	>90 >90 >90	66 66 66	
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Strategic Outcome 02	Food insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 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	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, 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							
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							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	136,739 131,376 268,115			

A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	3,179,630			
A.1	<b>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>							
	Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	100,000	51,690		
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>							
	Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>stove</b>	38	31		
	Number of institutional sites assisted		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>site</b>	18	21		
	Number of refugee/IDP sites assisted		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>site</b>	3	3		
C.1	<b>Number of people trained</b>							
	Number of men trained		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	5	55		
	Number of women trained		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	15	118		
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	405	373		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	45	27		
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							

	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	700	700		
D.1	<b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>							
	Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>Number</b>	1,500	1,750		
	Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	42	96		
	Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	42	96		
Activity 04	Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	4.1: School children receive receive a nutritious meal everyday they attend school to meet basic food and nutrition needs, and increase enrollment and attendance							
Output A	4.1: School children receive receive a nutritious meal everyday they attend school to meet basic food and nutrition needs, and increase enrollment and attendance							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	60,852 74,374 135,226	65,276 76,628 141,904		
		Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>		6,608 8,076 14,684		
		Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>		3,069 2,511 5,580		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	5,407	4,096		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Refugees; Northern Uganda; Cash								
<b>Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)</b>								
	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	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	<b>Overall</b>		0	=2	1	
Residents; Karamoja; Food								
<b>Retention rate</b>								



	Act 04: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	87 72 78	>80 >80 >80	>80 >80 >80		
<b>Enrolment rate</b>								
	Act 04: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	8 15 12	>8 >15 >12	>8 >15 >12	17 14 15	5 8 7
<b>Attendance rate (new)</b>								
	Act 04: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	School Feeding (on-site)	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	61 56 58	>65 >65 >65	>65 >65 >65	70 71 71	63 64 63
Residents; Northern Uganda; Cash								
<b>Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)</b>								
	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	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	<b>Overall</b>	0		=2	1	

<b>Strategic Outcome 03</b>		<b>Children aged 6 - 59 months in food insecure areas have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rates in line with national targets by 2030</b>							<b>- Root Causes</b>	
Activity 05	Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual				
Output A	5.2: Children aged 36 - 59 months receive cash transfer to prevent malnutrition and increase enrolment in early childhood development centres									
Output A, B	5.5: Moderately acutely malnourished children aged 6 - 59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and anti-retroviral therapy and tuberculosis patients on directly observed treatment short courses receive specialized nutritious food to improve their nutritional status									
Output A, B	5.1: Children aged 6 - 23 months and pregnant and lactating women receive specialized nutritious food and/or cash transfers in order to improve nutrition status during the first 1,000 days (from conception to their second birthday)									
Output C	5.7: Community members benefit from enhanced knowledge of nutrition specific and nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions to improve nutrition status									
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									
Output E, 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									
Output E, 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									

Output K		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)						
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	12,980 0 12,980	21,199 0 21,199		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	24,180 0 24,180	15,756 0 15,756		
		Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	15,735 15,885 31,620	15,441 14,835 30,276		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	36,985 35,535 72,520	35,228 33,847 69,075		
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	10,550 10,650 21,200			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	9,000 0 9,000			
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	5,472	2,809		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	4,671,654			
A.1	<b>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>							
	Number of project participants (male)		Prevention of stunting	<b>individual</b>	15,363	14,417		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>individual</b>	34,452	28,427		
	Number of project participants (female)		Prevention of stunting	<b>individual</b>	39,637	36,917		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>individual</b>	62,241	51,377		
B.2	<b>Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>							

	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of stunting	<b>Mt</b>	3,698	1,967		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Mt</b>	1,087	680		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>unit</b>	3	4		
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>unit</b>	3	3		
E*.4	<b>Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	<b>Number</b>	15,363	14,417		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Number</b>	34,452	28,427		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	<b>Number</b>	39,637	36,917		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Number</b>	62,241	51,377		
K.1	<b>Number of partners supported</b>							
	Number of partners supported		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>partner</b>	2	2		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Residents; Karamoja; Food								
<b>Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)</b>								
	Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk	Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	<b>Female</b>	71	>71	>71	70	70
			<b>Male</b>	71	>71	>71	70	70
			<b>Overall</b>	71	>71	>71	70	70
<b>Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet</b>								

	Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b>	5.20	>50	>20	10	10
			<b>Male</b>	5.20	>50	>20	10	10
			<b>Overall</b>	5.20	>50	>20	10	10
<b>MAM Treatment Recovery rate</b>								
	Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	79	>75	>80	74	75
			<b>Male</b>	79	>75	>80	74	75
			<b>Overall</b>	79	>75	>80	74	75
<b>MAM Treatment Mortality rate</b>								
	Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	0	≤3	=0	0	0
			<b>Male</b>	0	≤3	=0	0	0
			<b>Overall</b>	0	≤3	=0	0	0
<b>MAM Treatment Non-response rate</b>								
	Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	13	<15	<10	16	16
			<b>Male</b>	13	<15	<10	16	16
			<b>Overall</b>	13	<15	<10	16	16
<b>MAM Treatment Default rate</b>								
	Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b>	8	<15	<11	10	9
			<b>Male</b>	8	<15	<11	10	9
			<b>Overall</b>	8	<15	<11	10	9

Strategic Outcome 04	Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have improved and resilient livelihoods by 2030	- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 07	Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
F.1	<b>Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>							
	Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>individual</b>	2,157	298		

	Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>individual</b>	26,018	26,018		
	Number of individuals trained in business skills		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>individual</b>	26,018	5,150		
	Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>farmer organization</b>	929	940		
	Number of Farmer Organizations/Farmer Group leaders trained on group dynamics		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>individual</b>	929	959		
	Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>individual</b>	26,018	4,032		
	Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Mt</b>	3,076	1,690		
	Number of smallholder farmers mobilized, identified and profiled		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>individual</b>	26,018	26,018		
	Number of farmers trained in leadership roles and responsibilities		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>individual</b>	929	541		
	Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>individual</b>	2,157	959		
	Number of farmer groups practicing Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>farmer group</b>	885	876		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>

Farmers; Uganda

**Food Consumption Score – Nutrition**



Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0.30 0.30 0.30				
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	60.90 61.70 61.50				
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	43.70 43.50 43.60				
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	52.60 50.90 51.50				
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0.60 0.80 0.70				
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	12 8.50 9.70				



Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	47.10 48.80 48.20				
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	38.50 37.50 37.80				
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	44.30 48 46.80				
<b>Dietary Diversity Score</b>								
	Act 06: Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	3.35 3.36 3.36				
<b>Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems</b>								
	Act 06: Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	1.04		>2.50	1	1.04
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								

	Act 06: Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	12.97 9.53 10.68				
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#### Food expenditure share

	Act 06: Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	79.30 77.50 78.40				
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Residents; Uganda

#### Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

	Act 06: Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=531562 8	=106312 6	315348	0
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Strategic Outcome 05	Institutions have increased capacities by 2030 to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and respond to shocks.	- Root Causes						
Activity 08	Strengthen national social protection systems to enable government to target programming and coordinate development investment.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	8.2 Affected populations benefit from increased national capacities to assess and address acute food insecurity to enhance access to food and reduce malnutrition.							
Output C, I, M	8.1: Food-insecure people in Karamoja benefit from improved targeting and delivery of government and partner programmes to reduce their vulnerability to shocks and sustain their access to food.							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	52	55		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							

	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	2	4		
I.1*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Number</b>	4	4		
M.1	<b>Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	1	4		
Activity 09	Provide technical assistance and services to enable the Government and first responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	9.1: Populations in crises benefit from increased emergency preparedness and response capacity of national and sub-national government institutions to protect and maintain their access to food							
Output M	9.1: Populations in crises benefit from increased emergency preparedness and response capacity of national and sub-national government institutions to protect and maintain their access to food							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency preparedness activities	<b>individual</b>	500	151		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	2	0		
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	4	0		
M.1	<b>Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>							

	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	1	1		
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<b>Strategic Outcome 06</b>	<b>The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient supply chain services</b>	<b>- Crisis Response</b>						
Activity 10	Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable partners to deliver humanitarian assistance	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	10.2: Populations affected by crises benefit from enhanced capacities among humanitarian actors for delivery of timely assistance.							
Output H, 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							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Service Delivery General	<b>individual</b>	16	50		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Service Delivery General	<b>unit</b>	5	6		
C.6*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed		Service Delivery General	<b>unit</b>	2	1		
H.1	<b>Number of shared services provided, by type</b>							
	Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services		Service Delivery General	<b>agency/organization</b>	11	14		
H.4	<b>Total volume of cargo transported</b>							
	Metric tons of cargo transported		Service Delivery General	<b>metric ton</b>	15,000	13,400		
K.1	<b>Number of partners supported</b>							
	Number of partners supported		Service Delivery General	<b>partner</b>	3	5		

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; South West; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	97	=100	=100	99	96
			Male	96	=100	=100	96	99
			Overall	96	=100	=100	97	97
Refugees; West Nile; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	97.10		=100	99	96
			Male	96.18		=100	97	99
			Overall	96.78		=100	99	97
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; South West; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	96	=100	=100	94	96
			Male	99	=100	=100	97	99
			Overall	97	=100	=100	96	97
Refugees; West Nile; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	99		=100	99	99
			Male	99		=100	98	96
			Overall	99		=100	98	97
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; South West; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	80	=100	=100	89	
			Male	90	=100	=100	87	
			Overall	89	=100	=100	89	
Refugees; West Nile; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	90	=100	=100	86	
			Male	88	=100	=100	87	
			Overall	89	=100	=100	87	

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; South West; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	80	=100	=100	89		
			Male	90	=100	=100	87		
			Overall	89	=100	=100	89		
Refugees; West Nile; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	90	=100	=100	86		
			Male	88	=100	=100	87		
			Overall	89	=100	=100	87		

refugees; South West; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	51	<50	<50	35
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	23	<50	<50	20
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	26	>50	>50	45
Refugees; West Nile; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	60		<50	68
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	19		<50	13
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	21		>50	19
Residents; Karamoja; Food	Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	0		<50	56
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	0		<50	6
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	0		>50	38

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

#### Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; South West; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	<b>94.44</b>	=100	=100	98	94.40
			Male	<b>98.12</b>	=100	=100	96	98.12
			Overall	<b>96.15</b>	=100	=100	97	96.15
Refugees; West Nile; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	<b>95.03</b>	=100	=100	97.09	95.03
			Male	<b>95.04</b>	=100	=100	93.53	95.04
			Overall	<b>95.03</b>	=100	=100	95.80	95.03

#### Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
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Refugees; South West; Cash, Food		Overall	<b>99</b>	=100	=100	100	99
Refugees; WestNile; Cash, Food		Overall	<b>99</b>	=100	=100	100	99

**World Food Programme**

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Food distribution in Nakivale, Isingiro

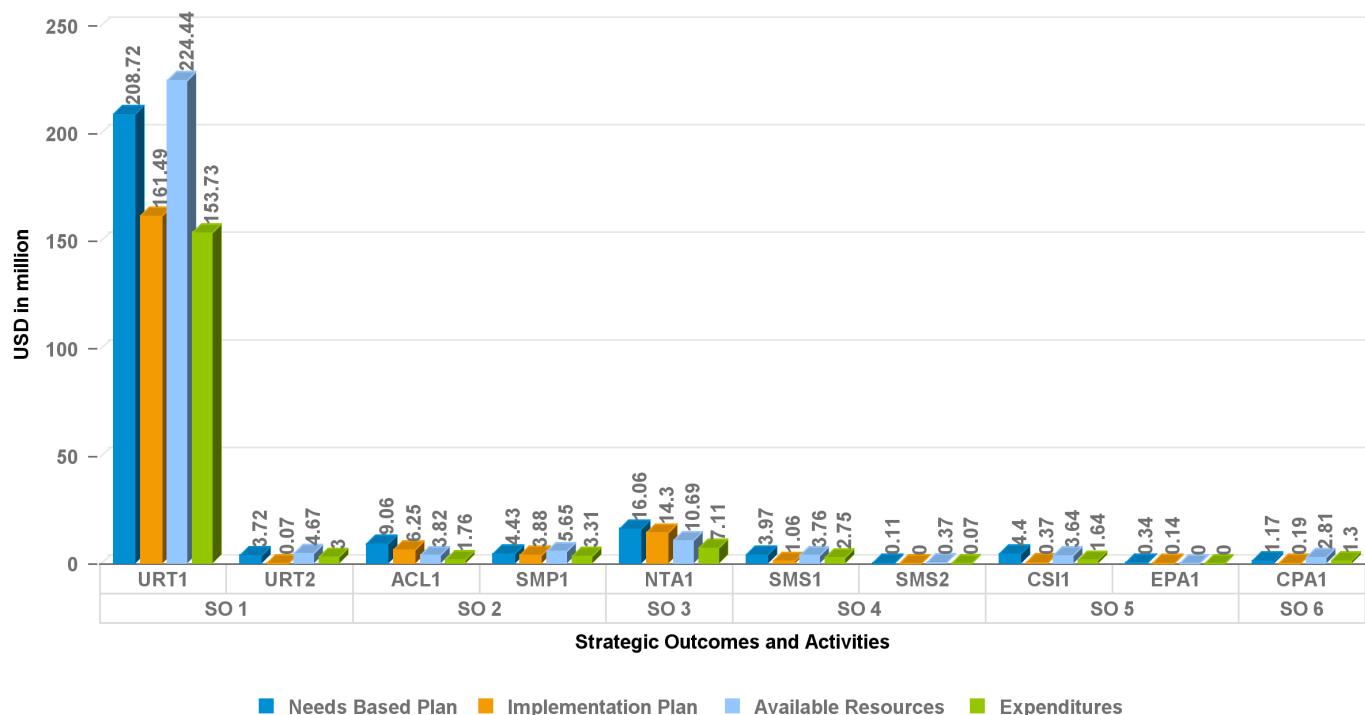
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/uganda>

# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees and other crisis affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis
SO 2	Food insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year
SO 3	Children aged 6 - 59 months in food insecure areas have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rates in line with national targets by 2030
SO 4	Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have improved and resilient livelihoods by 2030
SO 5	Institutions have increased capacities by 2030 to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and respond to shocks.
SO 6	The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient supply chain services
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	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
CPA1	Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable partners to deliver humanitarian assistance
CSI1	Strengthen national social protection systems to enable government to target programming and coordinate development investment.
EPA1	Provide technical assistance and services to enable the Government and first responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies.
NTA1	Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk
SMP1	Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives
SMS1	Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives
SMS2	Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees
URT2	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households

# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Refugees and other crisis affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis	Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	208,718,839	161,491,153	224,435,447	153,729,981
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	3,718,441	67,965	4,669,270	2,997,154
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	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	9,056,650	6,249,693	3,816,519	1,760,393
		Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	4,430,138	3,878,012	5,650,427	3,309,534
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,198	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>225,924,069</b>	<b>171,686,823</b>	<b>238,572,860</b>	<b>161,797,062</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	16,063,972	14,299,266	10,686,401	7,114,522
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	151,784	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>16,063,972</b>	<b>14,299,266</b>	<b>10,838,185</b>	<b>7,114,522</b>
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 to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	3,967,775	1,059,113	3,761,756	2,748,160
		Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.	111,191	0	366,587	69,305
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	100,505	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>4,078,966</b>	<b>1,059,113</b>	<b>4,228,847</b>	<b>2,817,466</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	Institutions have increased capacities by 2030 to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and respond to shocks.	Strengthen national social protection systems to enable government to target programming and coordinate development investment.	4,399,040	367,609	3,641,651	1,642,999
		Provide technical assistance and services to enable the Government and first responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies.	335,028	136,077	1	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>4,734,068</b>	<b>503,687</b>	<b>3,641,652</b>	<b>1,642,999</b>
8	The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient supply chain services	Non Activity Specific		0	8,451	
		Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable partners to deliver humanitarian assistance	1,167,581	190,280	2,806,853	1,300,824
<b>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)</b>			<b>1,167,581</b>	<b>190,280</b>	<b>2,815,304</b>	<b>1,300,824</b>
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,438,301	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,438,301</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>251,968,656</b>	<b>187,739,168</b>	<b>261,535,150</b>	<b>174,672,874</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>9,407,360</b>	<b>13,800,000</b>	<b>16,787,769</b>	<b>10,314,034</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>261,376,016</b>	<b>201,539,168</b>	<b>278,322,920</b>	<b>184,986,907</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>16,989,441</b>	<b>13,100,046</b>	<b>12,299,622</b>	<b>12,299,622</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>278,365,457</b>	<b>214,639,214</b>	<b>290,622,542</b>	<b>197,286,530</b>



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

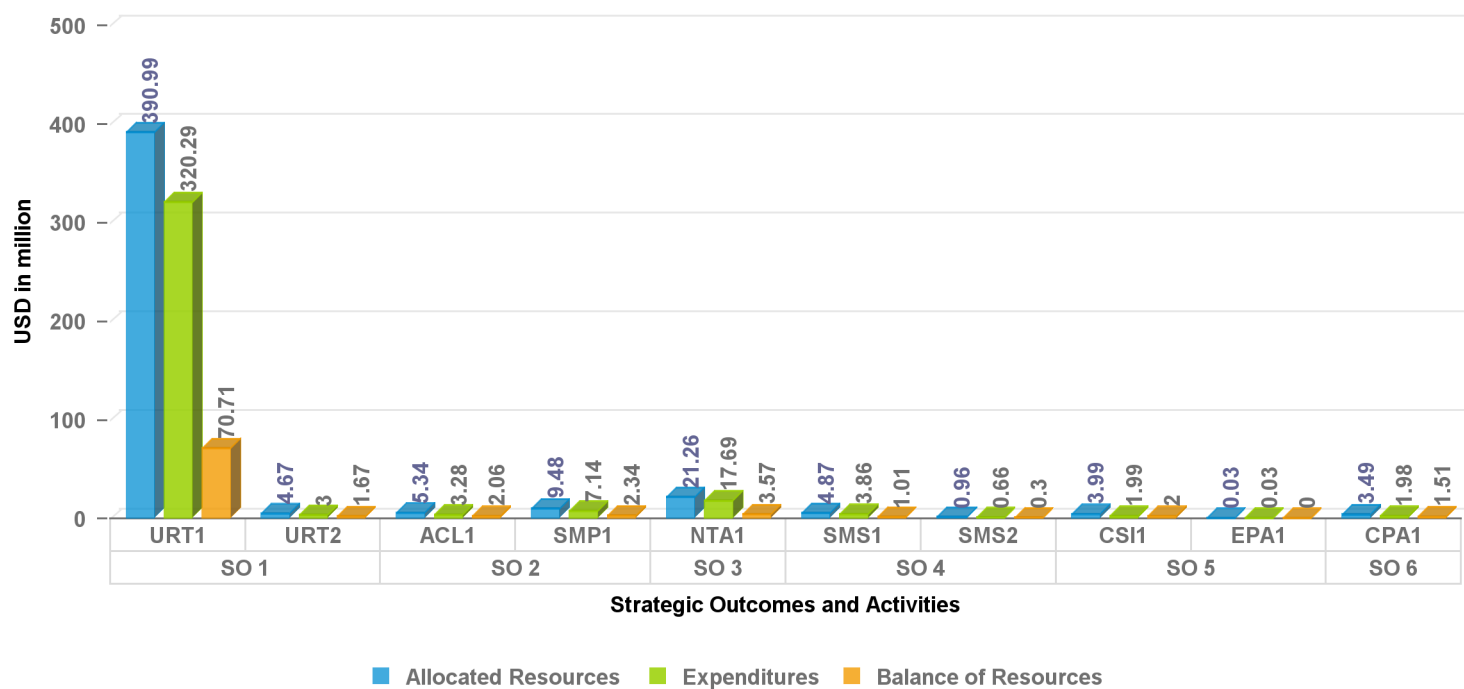
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees and other crisis affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis
SO 2	Food insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year
SO 3	Children aged 6 - 59 months in food insecure areas have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rates in line with national targets by 2030
SO 4	Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have improved and resilient livelihoods by 2030
SO 5	Institutions have increased capacities by 2030 to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and respond to shocks.
SO 6	The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient supply chain services

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	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
CPA1	Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable partners to deliver humanitarian assistance
CSI1	Strengthen national social protection systems to enable government to target programming and coordinate development investment.
EPA1	Provide technical assistance and services to enable the Government and first responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies.
NTA1	Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk
SMP1	Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives
SMS1	Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives
SMS2	Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees
URT2	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households

# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	438,296,728	390,994,869	0	390,994,869	320,289,402	70,705,467
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	7,379,519	4,669,270	0	4,669,270	2,997,154	1,672,115
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	16,287,770	5,337,969	0	5,337,969	3,281,843	2,056,126
		Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	8,947,222	9,482,394	0	9,482,394	7,141,502	2,340,892

# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Non Activity Specific	0	1,198	0	1,198	0	1,198
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>470,911,240</b>	<b>410,485,699</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>410,485,699</b>	<b>333,709,902</b>	<b>76,775,798</b>
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	30,600,776	21,264,508	0	21,264,508	17,692,629	3,571,879
		Non Activity Specific	0	151,784	0	151,784	0	151,784
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>30,600,776</b>	<b>21,416,292</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,416,292</b>	<b>17,692,629</b>	<b>3,723,663</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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 to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	7,041,725	4,874,062	0	4,874,062	3,860,466	1,013,595
		Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.	1,564,284	955,160	0	955,160	657,878	297,282
		Non Activity Specific	0	100,505	0	100,505	0	100,505
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>8,606,009</b>	<b>5,929,726</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,929,726</b>	<b>4,518,344</b>	<b>1,411,382</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.	Strengthen national social protection systems to enable government to target programming and coordinate development investment.	6,164,424	3,988,868	0	3,988,868	1,990,216	1,998,652
		Provide technical assistance and services to enable the Government and first responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies.	664,531	31,164	0	31,164	31,163	1
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>6,828,955</b>	<b>4,020,032</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,020,032</b>	<b>2,021,379</b>	<b>1,998,653</b>
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	2,280,550	3,490,904	0	3,490,904	1,984,875	1,506,029
		Non Activity Specific	0	8,451	0	8,451	0	8,451
<b>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)</b>			<b>2,280,550</b>	<b>3,499,354</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,499,354</b>	<b>1,984,875</b>	<b>1,514,479</b>
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,438,301	0	1,438,301	0	1,438,301
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,438,301</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,438,301</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,438,301</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>519,227,530</b>	<b>446,789,405</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>446,789,405</b>	<b>359,927,128</b>	<b>86,862,277</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>14,913,315</b>	<b>22,794,955</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,794,955</b>	<b>16,321,219</b>	<b>6,473,735</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

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# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			534,140,845	469,584,360	0	469,584,360	376,248,347	93,336,012
			34,719,155	28,488,175		28,488,175	28,488,175	0
			568,860,000	498,072,534	0	498,072,534	404,736,522	93,336,012

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures