



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



WFP Uganda Country Brief January 2020

Operational Context

Despite its agricultural potential and significant agricultural exports, Uganda's food insecurity levels remain classified as 'serious' by the 2018 Global Hunger Index. Ugandans consume 400 kcal less than they need each day. While stunting, underweight and wasting have declined in the past five years, undernutrition rates remain high. Uganda is the third largest refugee hosting country in the world with over 1.38 million refugees living in settlements.

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



Population: **40.3 million**

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

Income Level: **Lower-middle**

Stunting: **29 percent of children between 6-59 months**

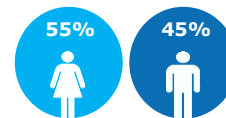
In Numbers

14,100 mt of food assistance distributed*

US\$ 3.8m cash-based transfers made

US\$ 50.3m six months (February 2020 – July 2020) net funding requirements

1.5m people assisted*
in January 2020



Operational Updates

- Throughout January, WFP continued its lifesaving operation, assisting 1.2 of Uganda's 1.38 million refugees with unconditional food and cash transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. WFP reached approximately 450,000 refugees with US\$ 3.8 million cash assistance. Together with the United Nations Capital Development Fund and to support refugees' path to financial inclusion, WFP developed a tailored financial literacy toolkit which was used by partners to train more than 1,600 refugees in Rwamwanja, Nakivale and Kiryandongo settlements. Additionally, WFP established four food distribution points and 16 waiting sheds in Adjumani and Rhino Camp refugee settlements to promote safety and dignity during the food distribution operation and minimize protection risks for beneficiaries.
- In the West Nile region, WFP met with local government representatives from Madi Okollo, Yumbe and Koboko districts to consult on priority areas of intervention around social protection system strengthening. WFP's intervention to protect access to food and nutrition, improve resilience and minimize reliance on humanitarian response, while supporting the development of efficient social protection systems was among topics discussed.
- Following the conclusion of the biometric registration of people living in the Karamoja region, conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) and district local governments, WFP provided its first formal status update to the National Single Registry (NSR) Steering Committee. During the consultation, WFP also engaged in a strategic dialogue on the utilization of this data to support the government digital identity management agenda in Karamoja and its social protection objectives.
- In September 2019, WFP undertook a mid-term review (MTR) of the Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022) with the objective of evaluating progress made thus far,

* Beneficiaries figures are based on estimated figures

Photo Caption: Children enjoying food distributed at the Nakivale settlement, Isingiro district. Credits: WFP/Hugh Rutherford

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
1.2b	430.8m	50.3m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

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

Focus area: *Crisis response*

Activities:

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

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

Focus area: *Resilience building*

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 2: End malnutrition

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

Focus area: *Root causes*

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 3: Smallholder productivity and income

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

Focus area: *Root causes*

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 5: Capacity strengthening

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

Focus area: *Root causes*

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 8: Global partnerships

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

Focus area: *Crisis response*

Activities:

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

consider its contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and inform the design of the National Development Plan III. The MTR report, which was produced in January, included recommendations aimed at improving strategic and operational decision-making within WFP's operations in Uganda.

Assessments

- WFP's December 2019 Market Monitor Report indicated that the overall average retail prices for maize grain, sorghum and beans were well above December 2018 levels by 109 percent, 26 percent and 51 percent respectively. The market analysis also indicated that staple food prices remained stable in December 2019. In the Karamoja region, the purchasing power of pastoralists improved by seven percent – compared to November figures – as a result of an increase in goat prices, while purchasing power of laborers decreased by three percent.

Challenges

- Poor road conditions due to heavy rainfall delayed food delivery to distribution points in the West Nile region. Rhino Camp, Bidibidi, Adjumani and Palabek refugee settlements were the most affected in West Nile and Acholi.

Impact of Limited Funding

- Due to limited funding, WFP suspended the Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme in the Karamoja region, one of Uganda's poorest areas. The programme's target population, including children and pregnant and lactating women, are those most at risk of malnutrition. WFP needs US\$ 1.99 million to resume and maintain the programme for the next six months (February 2020 – July 2020).
- Overall, WFP requires US\$ 50.3 million over the next six months to continue its operations in Uganda without interruption.

Donors

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