

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Uganda Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

Throughout 2020, WFP's operations and work environment were largely shaped by the COVID-19 pandemic. Its effects can be categorized in three areas; impact on persons of concern and the wider population, impact on programmes and operations and impact on resources for programme implementation. Donor reprioritization in response to COVID-19 meant less resources were available to support WFP programme activities in Uganda, resulting among others in a reduction in the General Food Assistance (GFA) to a 70 percent ration. At the operational level, normal systems of delivering assistance were constrained by restricted movement and limited person-to-person contact as Government put measures in place to control the spread of COVID-19, requiring WFP to adapt its delivery systems.

Despite these challenges, WFP provided assistance to 1,689,634 beneficiaries including 1,270,257 refugees and 419,348 nationals with life-saving and development assistance. In refugee programming, major achievements included the continuous provision of lifesaving assistance, achieved through constant operational adaptation to the pandemic, and acceleration of the use of cash-based transfers (CBT) in Southwest settlements. By the end of 2020, 92 percent of supported refugees in the Southwest received CBT rather than in-kind food assistance. To alleviate the pandemic's impact on the livelihoods of vulnerable urban refugees, and upon the Government's request, WFP also provided a one-time CBT distribution to 54,097 Kampala-based refugees. To prevent acute food insecurity, increase school attendance and improve academic performance, WFP provided school feeding in Karamoja, reaching 126,840 school children (96 percent of the annual target) in 311 primary and secondary schools. As schools closed due to the pandemic, WFP adapted programme activities and provided alternative Take-Home Rations for school children in lieu of school feeding.

WFP continued to address malnutrition in Uganda for vulnerable populations, reaching 87,619 children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) in Karamoja with specialised nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). The food transfer component of Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) was not implemented due to lack of funding.[1] COVID-19 risk reduction measures impacted health systems and coupled with food and nutrition insecurity in the Karamoja sub-region, resulted in MAM treatment indicators falling below SPHERE standards.[2]

Since the onset of COVID-19 in March, more than 34,677 people have been infected and 251 lives lost due to COVID-19.[3] In support of the Government's response efforts, WFP provided supply-chain services and expertise to enable partners to deliver humanitarian assistance to affected populations. Support to the Government included storage space, staffing augmentation, trucks for countrywide distribution of COVID-19 and related personal protective equipment, light engineering, and the deployment of screening equipment at major border crossing points. WFP provided trucks to support food distributions to vulnerable persons and households in Kampala, Mukono and Wakiso districts during the total lockdown period. WFP provided passenger flight services to 1,770 people, mostly UN Agencies staff, international non-governmental organizations, diplomats, and their immediate family members, as logistics support for the global COVID-19 response through the Global Passenger Air Service.

Strategic partnerships 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 a key enabler for social protection programming. Specifically, WFP refined the Child-Sensitive Social Protection Programme to deliver a detailed multi-year workplan on social protection system strengthening and the provision of cash assistance to vulnerable households in refugee-hosting districts of West Nile. WFP also launched a multi-year project in Karamoja to strengthen Government's capacity to reduce, anticipate and rapidly respond to effects of shocks and sustain climate-resilient development. Targeted support was also provided to Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries to review the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan and develop the agriculture and market support facilitators' training manual. Construction and the handover of two stores fitted with a solar lighting system worth USD 142,000 was also completed.

WFP continued to address cross-cutting issues of gender equality and women's empowerment, environment, protection and accountability to affected populations. WFP approved and launched the Gender Parity Action Plan with key tenets of talent acquisition, career development, and wellbeing to drive efforts in achieving gender equality. Additionally, to ensure beneficiaries accessed WFP assistance in a dignified and safe manner, WFP conducted several gender and protection assessments.[4]

To improve the evidence base for programming, WFP scaled-up the remote household food security monitoring system to provide real time information on food security and nutrition, for programme monitoring, and to produce learning for WFP and its partners. WFP supported Government to conduct Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis for refugee hosting areas, urban areas, and Karamoja. Food Security and Nutrition Assessments for Karamoja and for



refugees were conducted in liaison with the Government, informing the response of WFP and partners.



1,689,634

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 151 (79% Female, 21% Male)

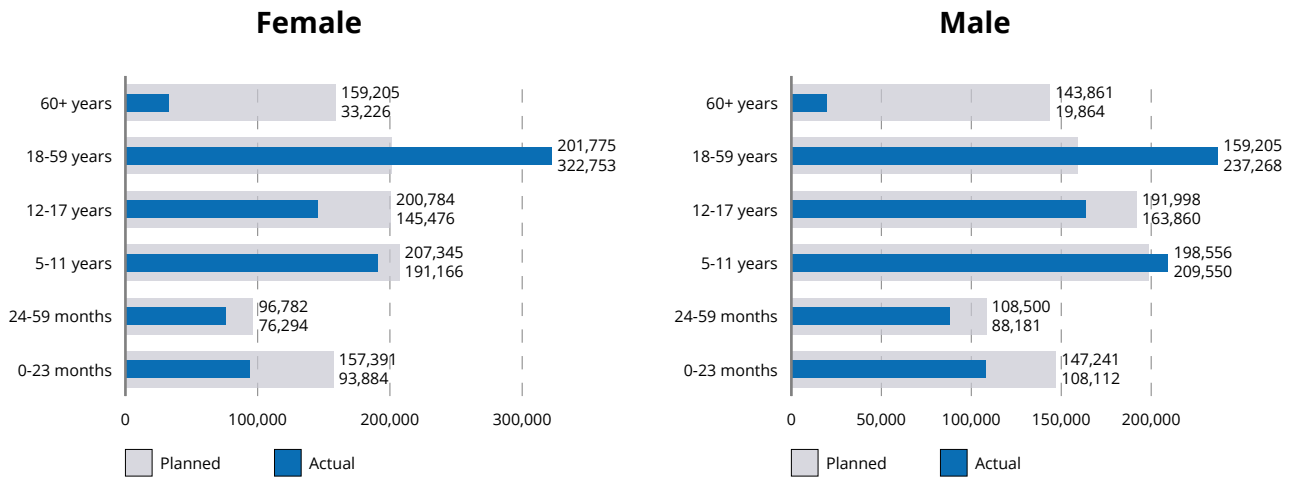


51% female

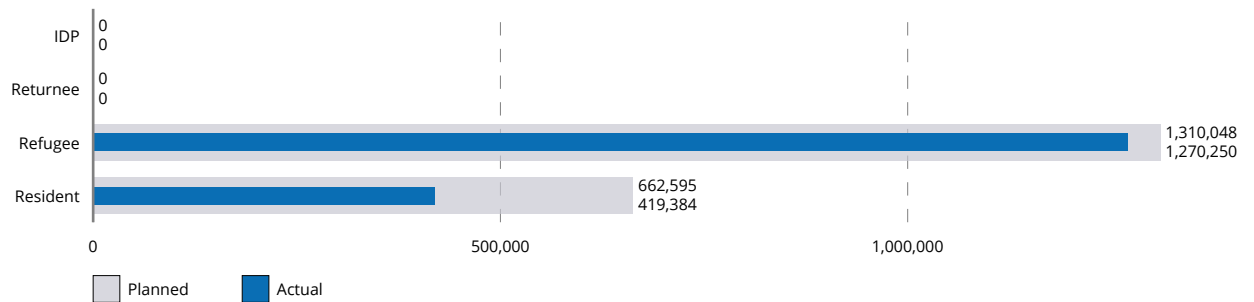


49% male

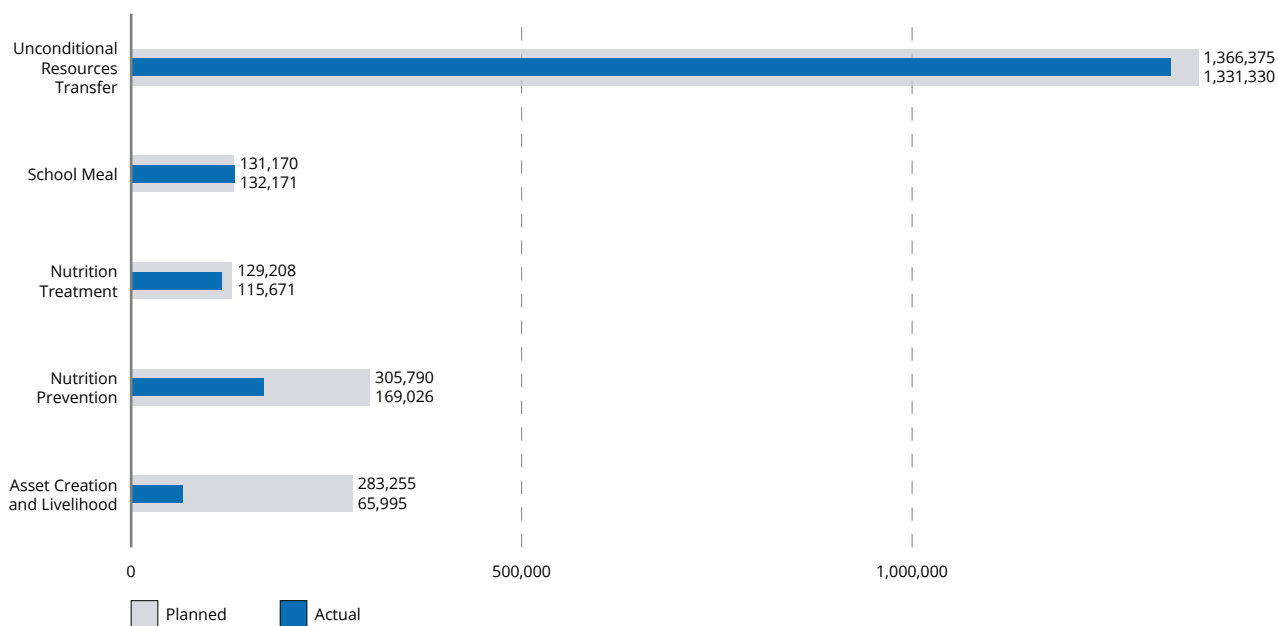
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



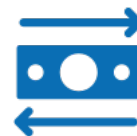
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

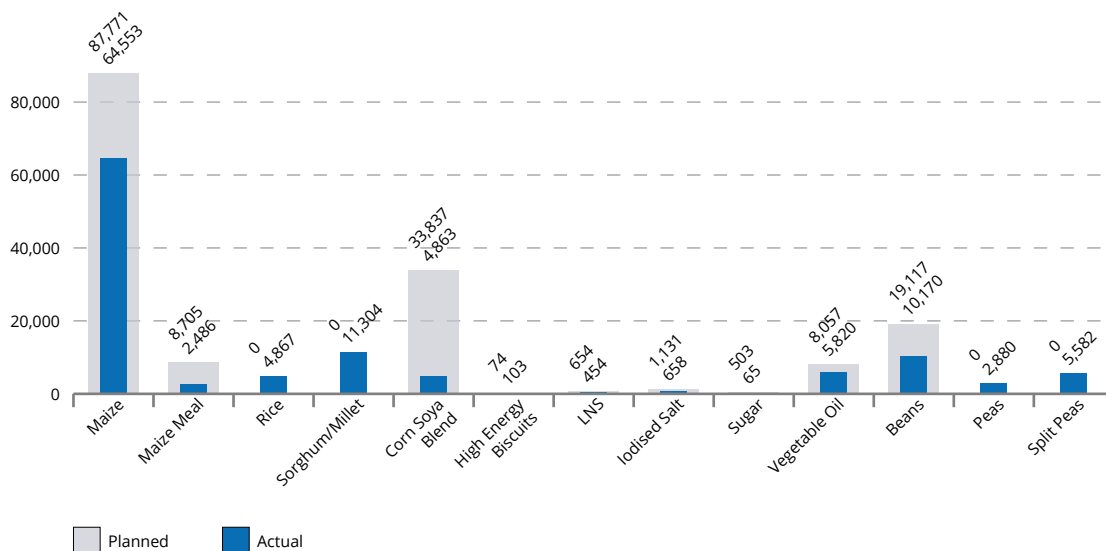


113,805 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 159,848 mt total planned

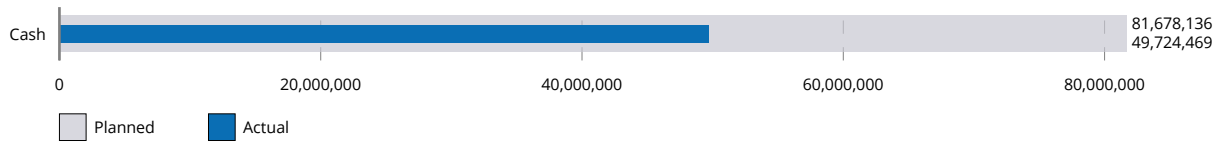


US\$ 49,724,469
total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 81,678,136 total planned

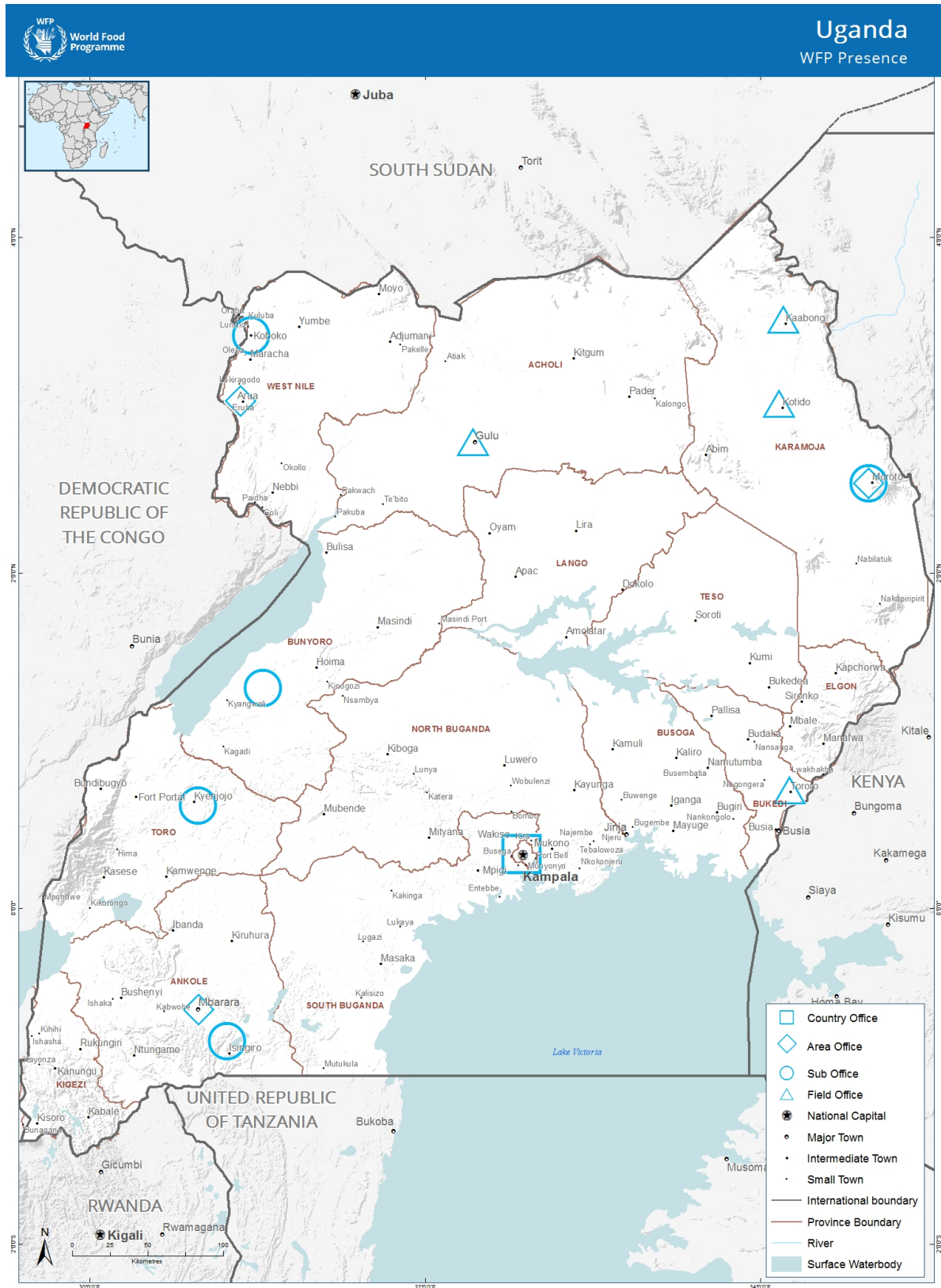
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Data Created: 22 Jan 2021 - Contact: ecamp@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org; Prepared by: HQ_Emergency GIS Unit
 Map Reference: UGA_PRES_WFPpresence_A3P_20210113
 Data sources: WFP offices; WFP - Boundaries: UNMap - Populated places: GeoNames
 The designations employed and the presentation of material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
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Uganda is classified as a low-income country, ranked 104 of 117 by the Global Hunger Index, and was categorized as having serious food insecurity levels in 2020.[1] Uganda has a fast-growing population at a rate of 3.3 percent annually: the population stands at 43 million people and is expected to exceed 100 million by 2050.[2]

According to a study by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics and the World Bank, up to 87 percent of Ugandans suffered from reduced income from at least one of their sources of livelihood due to the economic impacts of COVID-19. Food



security especially in urban areas, Karamoja and among refugees and host communities was significantly affected. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) conducted in June by WFP and partners placed all refugee settlements and Karamoja under IPC Crisis level 3 and above. Nine urban areas were also classified in IPC Phase 2 and Phase 3. Major drivers of food insecurity included COVID-19, loss of livelihoods, price shocks, poor/lost harvests, floods, and the impacted trade networks. While food security of other areas and populations was projected to improve in the fourth quarter, with the start of harvests and the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions, the food security of refugee settlements was projected to further deteriorate. Ration cuts and limited livelihood options were the key drivers of the deterioration.

In 2020, Uganda faced other shocks including desert locust invasions and severe flooding. Desert locusts affected Karamoja and the Northern and Eastern parts of the country, while flooding affected the areas of Kasese, West Nile and the River Nile banks. The Office of the Prime Minister estimated that 100,000 people [3] were displaced by these floods and needed both food and non-food assistance.

Malnutrition remains a challenge in Uganda: forty-one percent of the population is undernourished; 32 percent of women and 16 percent of men are anaemic. Twenty-nine 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. In addition, 66 percent of primary and secondary school children do not have access to school meals and risk acute food insecurity.

Uganda has made significant progress in fighting HIV and AIDS (2010-2018). As of 2018, an estimated 1.4 million people were living with HIV (PLHIV). 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. Despite the progress, challenges remain, including high default rate, poor adherence, high new infections rates among adolescent girls and young women, and low involvement of men in HIV programmes.[6]

Uganda hosts over 1.3 million refugees from neighbouring countries. Although Uganda's progressive refugee hosting policy ensures that refugees are provided with plots of land for agricultural use to achieve self-reliance, nearly all refugees continue to depend on food assistance to meet their essential needs.

WFP's support to the Government of Uganda to respond to humanitarian emergencies and to address long-term development challenges and priorities is guided by the Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022 (CSP). The CSP has six strategic outcomes and is fully aligned with national policy objectives, including Uganda's Vision 2040, and is being updated to align with the 3rd National Development Plan 2021-2025 (NDPIII).

Contributing to SDGs 2 and 17, WFP activities focused on crisis response to food insecurity and malnutrition, resilience building to communities vulnerable to climate shocks, enhancing resilient livelihoods of smallholder farmers, institutional support in social protection, ensuring access to cost-efficient supply chain services by humanitarian actors, and the treatment and prevention of malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women and girls. Furthermore, WFP ensured gender equality and women empowerment was integrated across all activities with consideration to gender, age and geographic inequalities to ensure equal access to WFP assistance.

Through all activities, WFP works closely with cooperating partners, local and international non-governmental organizations, UN agencies and government bodies across Uganda to ensure an effective and collaborative response.

COVID-19 RESPONSE

To sustain its operations while mitigating the spread of COVID-19, WFP introduced programme adjustments and determined the most appropriate general food assistance modality, minimizing physical contact between WFP staff, partner staff and refugees, and reducing mass gatherings of people during distributions. Adjustments made included the introduction of double distributions, pre-packaging of rations, scale-up of digital cash assistance transfers, staggering the timings of distribution, surge capacities, introduction of remote monitoring systems, limiting physical interaction between staff teams and ensuring enhanced hygiene measures and social distancing at distribution sites. The use of biometrics verification was also temporarily suspended and replaced with alternative means of identification verification, e.g. photo-verification of individuals through the Global Distribution Tool / Biometric Identity Management System to prevent fraud.

To sustain WFP operations in Uganda and to further limit the spread of COVID-19, WFP scaled-up cash assistance in five settlements in the South West region. WFP worked towards expanding digital solutions, including the agent banking model and mobile money to implement contactless distribution models where possible. With 52 percent of refugees now receiving cash-based transfers (CBT) – an increase from 36 percent in January 2020 – WFP is injecting the equivalent of USD 3.8 million a month into the local economies of refugee hosting areas around nine settlements (at a reduced ration of 70 percent).



WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR and the Office of the Prime Minister, supported urban refugees in Kampala with CBT to enable them to meet their basic needs and cope with the negative effects of COVID-19. Following lockdown measures implemented by the Government to contain the spread of COVID-19, many urban refugees were left without livelihoods, pushing them deeper into poverty and hunger. WFP provided two-thirds of urban refugees with a three-month CBT to the value of USD18 through mobile money platforms and cash over the counter.

WFP supported the Government's efforts towards containing the COVID-19 pandemic by installing screening facilities and a multi-storage unit at Namboole isolation centre. One facility was built at Entebbe International Airport with the capacity to check 1,000 incoming travellers per day. Other screening facilities were installed at the busiest points of entry along the borders with Tanzania, Kenya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan.

Risk Management

The COVID-19 pandemic increased WFP's risk exposure: while compounding the severity of risks, especially insufficient funding (resulting in ration reductions), new risks also emerged around increased needs, operational continuity and the health and well-being of staff, partners and the people we serve. WFP further identified and managed risks arising from COVID-19 preventive measures, in particular digital cash expansion (price volatility, food access), the scale-up of remote monitoring approaches (possible exclusion of vulnerable groups) and the suspension of biometrics (replaced with alternate means of identity confirmation). Risk management in relation to the Uganda electoral process, food safety and quality and fraud and corruption continued to be prioritized.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP modified its governance structure, introducing a crisis management team that convened at high frequency to monitor risks and action requirements. Ad hoc risk assessments informed business continuity plans, concepts of operations and revised operational guidelines, initially focusing on life-saving and life-sustaining interventions. These were complemented by regular comprehensive risk reviews, informed by quantitative risk metrics, assessing risks in line with WFP's risk appetite and tracking mitigation measures.

In addition to taking actions to prevent the transmission of COVID-19, WFP implemented the following risk mitigation actions: emergency CBT, advocacy for increased funding, market facilitation interventions, the launch of financial literacy trainings, rollout of a food safety quality awareness campaign and security threat assessments with UN partners.

An internal audit of WFP in 2020 concluded that the assessed governance arrangements, risk management and controls, while generally established and well functioning, required some improvement. Beneficiary information management, CBT and food quality and safety were the three high priority areas identified by the audit as requiring further strengthening. WFP fully implemented agreed actions on food quality and safety, while the other recommendations are still in progress, in line with revised implementation timelines necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Partnerships

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 supports the Government of Uganda's national priorities with a focus on addressing the causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, improving social protection and national emergency response systems. It is aligned with the National Development Plans (NDP II and Vision 2040) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016-2020. Following the end of NDP II in June, WFP is set to review its CSP to align it with the National Development Plan III (June 2020-June 2025) and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). The external consultation will take place in early 2021, seeking the views of Government agencies, development partners, civil society and others on how WFP can further leverage strategic partnerships in-country in order to optimise its comparative advantages and expertise in the sectors of health, education, agriculture, social protection, resilience building and emergency preparedness.

WFP worked with other humanitarian agencies under the framework of the Refugee Response Plan to deliver monthly food assistance and nutrition programmes to the 1.3 million refugees hosted in settlements across Uganda, seeking to promote self-reliance and support both Pillars two and three of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework.

WFP collaborated with a range of donors, UN agencies and INGO representatives through various in-country 'development partner' working groups. For example, as co-chair of the Social Protection Development Partner group, WFP facilitated dialogue between development partners and the Government of Uganda during the peak of the pandemic to help inform the Government's response to Covid-19. WFP convened a sub-group to define common messages on shock-responsive systems ahead of the National Social Protection Dialogue held in late 2020. On both occasions, bilateral engagement with key partners, including the Embassy of Ireland, the European Delegation and the World Bank, was instrumental to achieving consensus. In designing the European Union-funded 'Strengthening Shock-responsive Systems in Karamoja' project, WFP coordinated closely with the World Bank in Uganda so that respective shock-responsive social protection portfolios offer complementary investments to the Government of Uganda.

WFP maintained presence and active engagement within the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) working group of the UNCT, which ensured fast-tracking of the SDG implementation. WFP also provided technical support to the SDG Secretariat under the Office of the Prime Minister – resulting in increased mainstreaming of the SDGs in Government planning and budgeting processes, as well as public awareness raising. WFP engaged with sister UN agencies: through the UNAIDS partnership, WFP supported the HIV country response through the UNAIDS 2020 Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) Country Envelope and the 2020 UBRAF Core WFP allocation.

In response to the emerging needs caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions, WFP supported the UN Emergency Appeal for Response to COVID-19 and its impacts in Uganda, providing emergency cash-based transfers (CBT) to Kampala-based refugees and bringing on board new and existing donors. WFP participated in the national taskforce managing the country-wide COVID-19 response, providing vital logistics and light engineering support to the Ministry of Health, WHO and other health partners, as well as to the Government's urban poor food distributions. Thanks to the swift action of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) to propose re-programming of funds under the joint WFP/UNICEF Child-Sensitive Social Protection programme in West Nile, WFP was able to deliver one-off emergency CBT through existing government social protection programmes and WFP's nutrition programmes. Following growing concerns over the impact of COVID-19 restrictions, WFP, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNICEF, supported development of the Government's inaugural National Strategy Towards Zero-Hunger (2020–2030).

Government donors have provided most of the funding for CSP implementation in 2020, with 78 percent of funding received (from all sources) in support of WFP's refugee response (monthly food assistance and nutrition programming). WFP focused its advocacy efforts on seeking to maintain the refugee response pipeline, successfully securing additional funding from four of its steadfast donors: United States of America, United Kingdom, Ireland, and the European Union. However, the overall drop in funding resulted in the implementation of ration cuts from April onward. The reduction in funding also impacted WFP's multi-year strategic partnerships with refugee response cooperating partners (CPs). WFP and its partners endeavoured to maintain their shared commitment to localisation and capacity strengthening of local co-partners. However, funding constraints limited WFP's ability to strengthen the capacity of CPs, which affected their ability to implement complementary activities.



CSP Financial Overview

WFP was 87 percent resourced against the annual needs-based plan in 2020. This is slightly lower compared to 104 percent in 2019. However, the funding enabled WFP to make significant progress towards implementing its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022.

WFP's funding strategy continued to primarily rely on strengthening relationships with donors that traditionally support WFP in Uganda 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. WFP took advantage of its internal lending mechanisms, such as the Global Commodity Management Facility, to purchase commodities at favourable prices for most of its food activities. WFP's Internal Project Lending facility was utilized to reduce the risk of disruption to programmes due to a funding delay or deficit.

Sixty percent of the funding that WFP received in 2020 was directed multilateral with limited flexibility outside the activities it was earmarked for. In comparison, flexible funds (non-restrictive use) accounted for three percent of total contributions. Some resources were heavily skewed towards specific strategic outcomes (SO), while others were left significantly underfunded. This directly impacted WFP's ability to achieve many of the goals set out under the CSP.

SO1: Support of refugees and other crisis affected people to have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis, was resourced at 86 percent, including carry overs from 2019. **Despite the substantial resourcing level, reduction in food assistance was necessary to avoid fluctuation in the level of assistance. Due to the declining long-term resourcing outlook, food rations were reduced from 100 to 70 percent from April.** Delays in confirmation of resources, affected programming, including disruptions in the food basket provided, as over 60 percent of the funding was received in the second half of the year. 30 percent of the resources in 2020 were carried forward into 2021 to secure the pipeline in quarter one of 2021. WFP received contributions towards a food security response for urban refugees in Kampala, necessitated by COVID-19 pandemic's impact on urban food security.

SO2, funded at 80 percent against the needs-based plan, was critical to ensure food insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks had access to adequate and nutritious food all year, through resilience building asset creations activities and the school feeding programme. It also benefited from a multi-year contribution from the Swedish International Development Agency.

SO3, which focused on providing nutrition support to children aged 6-59 months in food insecure areas, was underfunded at 56 percent of total needs. SO3 benefited from Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) and UN AIDS contributions that enabled WFP to purchase and provide nutritious food to pregnant and lactating women, and children in Karamoja. However, due to lack of funding and donor restrictions in favour of treatment activities, WFP suspended the Maternal Child Health and Nutrition programme (focused on prevention) in Karamoja region.

The funding level of SO4, which supports smallholder farmers for improved and resilient livelihoods, stood at 74 percent. This strategic outcome was a beneficiary of a US multi-year contribution for five years.

SO5 was funded at 232 percent, following a contribution from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, a non-traditional donor and the European Commission DEVCO. This allowed WFP to design and implement programmes to support national institutions in responding to shocks.

SO6 was funded at 311 percent and enabled WFP to provide the Government and the humanitarian community in Uganda with access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services in preparation for and in response to both the COVID-19 pandemic and Ebola virus disease.

Both donor earmarking at activity level and contributions with short validity dates reduced programme flexibility and posed challenges in the utilization of funds.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Refugees and other crisis affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis	 201,214,659	 163,049,443	 172,505,220	 129,889,155
02: Food insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	 14,963,871	 7,548,536	 11,936,838	 7,751,225
03: Children aged 6 - 59 months in food insecure areas have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rates in line with national targets by 2030	 13,989,290	 6,036,967	 7,774,613	 4,488,979
04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have improved and resilient livelihoods by 2030	 4,326,406	 4,326,406	 3,216,869	 1,685,664
05: Institutions have increased capacities by 2030 to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and respond to shocks.	 1,407,743	 1,107,639	 3,266,263	 1,196,617
06: The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient supply chain services	 967,606	 967,606	 3,013,947	 1,665,116
Total:	 236,869,575	 183,036,597	 201,713,750	 146,676,756

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Refugees and other crisis affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis



Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided assistance to 1.3 million refugees (52 percent of whom were women and girls) with 109,419 mt of food and USD 47,683,347 through unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT) to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and maintain a minimum level of food security. This included 54,097 urban refugees who received three-months CBT worth USD18 as a one-off support on request of the Government to enable them to cope with the negative impacts of COVID-19. WFP provided high-energy biscuits at border crossing points, hot meals in transit and reception centres, dry food rations for those relocated from reception centres to settlements, and a monthly cash transfer or provision of food for settlement-based refugees.

Despite sustained fundraising and advocacy, projections for 2020 incurred serious resource constraints for Activity 1. As a result, WFP was obliged to reduce general food assistance (GFA) rations to all refugees by 30 percent from April onwards. Unfortunately, the ration reductions were introduced at the same time as the movement restrictions were imposed by the Government to contain the spread of COVID-19, limiting the possibility for refugees to look for additional livelihood opportunities.

Under Activity 1, WFP expanded the use of the CBT modality in the South-west settlements, resulting in over 50 percent of the total refugee population receiving cash-based food assistance. This enhanced efficiency for WFP's provision of food assistance and reduced the time beneficiaries spent at food distribution points, thereby limiting the risk of potential exposure to COVID-19. WFP availed of both 'Bank on wheels' and Agent Banking as cash transfer modalities to refugees. WFP injected USD 3.8 million per month into the rural refugee economies in nine settlements (at a reduced ration of 70 percent). WFP signed a field level agreement with the Finnish Refugee Council (FRC) to roll out financial literacy training in 11 refugee settlements in the coming year, targeting refugees and asylum seekers who receive WFP assistance through CBT. FRC will use the financial education training toolkit that was developed by WFP and United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) in 2019, and customize it to the needs of displaced populations in Uganda.

Despite ration reductions, the October food security monitoring report indicated that the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption levels improved to 52 percent from 46 percent in November 2019. The household food consumption of the refugee host communities continued to improve due to the availability of food from the first season harvest between June and August. There were no observed food consumption differences between households headed by men and those headed by women. Amongst settlement-based refugees, the medium and high food consumption coping strategies decreased slightly from 54 percent in 2019 to 52 percent in October 2020, however remained higher than in the host communities (22 percent).

In June, at the Government's request, WFP jointly with UNHCR provided three months of cash assistance to 54,097 vulnerable urban refugees (23,927 households) using mobile money and cash over the counter (Bank on wheels).

According to mVAM (WFP's mobile Vulnerability and Mapping) assessments, poor urban and refugee households could not meet their basic and food security needs due to travel restrictions and subsequent loss of livelihood, resulting from the COVID-19 lockdown. However, the number of beneficiaries supported was lower than the planned total of 80,298 urban refugees due to operational challenges which obliged WFP to change from a cash delivery mechanism through Mobile Money with Airtel to an immediate cash over the counter mechanism with Post Bank. Although no privacy impact assessment was conducted, WFP undertook emergency due diligence that included aspects of technical assessment on security for refugee data. In addition, the Airtel registration form used for enrolment of refugees to receive Simcards had a provision for beneficiaries to consent to Airtel sharing their personal financial data with WFP.

WFP's key achievement was that GFA and nutrition assistance was provided without any disruption or suspension despite the pandemic and subsequent lockdown. This can largely be attributed to coordination with the Government to secure humanitarian exemptions to movement restrictions, and the introduction of a series of operational continuity innovations and infection prevention and control measures. Working with other stakeholders, WFP developed and implemented a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) plan and disseminated messages on COVID-19 preventive measures and on good health and nutrition practices through a variety of communication channels.

WFP continued the life-saving programme of treating acute malnutrition in refugee settlements. Compared to 2019, WFP assisted more people through treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in all refugee settlements. A total of 28,052 beneficiaries including 19,133 children aged 6-59 months (including 9,378 boys and 9,760 girls) and 8,914 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) were reached by the programme compared to 21,117 children aged 6-59 months and 8,270 PLWG in 2019. This increase was due to the relaxation of client admission criteria which was put in place as part of the COVID-19 guidelines. Compared to 2019, the MAM treatment indicators in 2020 in the context of COVID-19, remained within the SPHERE standards with an average cure rate of 92 percent, default rate of five percent, mortality rate of zero percent and non-response rate of two percent.[1] Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP supported the Ministry of Health to formulate guidelines for MAM treatment continuity. These guidelines adjusted the implementation of the treatment of MAM programme to ensure service continuity and reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission.

In order to contribute to the prevention of chronic malnutrition, WFP implemented the Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme in all refugee settlements. A total of 69,656 children aged 6-23 months and 56,282 PLWG were reached. The number of beneficiaries reached was lower than in 2019 due to COVID-19 disruptions as the MCHN programme was suspended between April and June. WFP is working on redesigning the programme to adopt a food systems approach that promotes community production and consumption of nutritious foods which will be piloted in some settlements in 2021.

As part of WFP's efforts to make the nutrition programmes more HIV sensitive, 251 HIV Expert Clients (ECs) were trained. The principal objective of training ECs was to create a peer-to-peer intervention to offer viable, creative solutions to areas grappling with human resource challenges that often act as barriers to universally accessible, high quality HIV and nutrition care and treatment. Through the Young People and Adolescent Peer Supporters (YAPS) model, WFP extended HIV prevention and differentiated treatment services to young people living with HIV by linking them to treatment, supporting them to remain in care and to adhere to HIV treatment.[2] A total of 250 YAPS were selected for training in 2021.

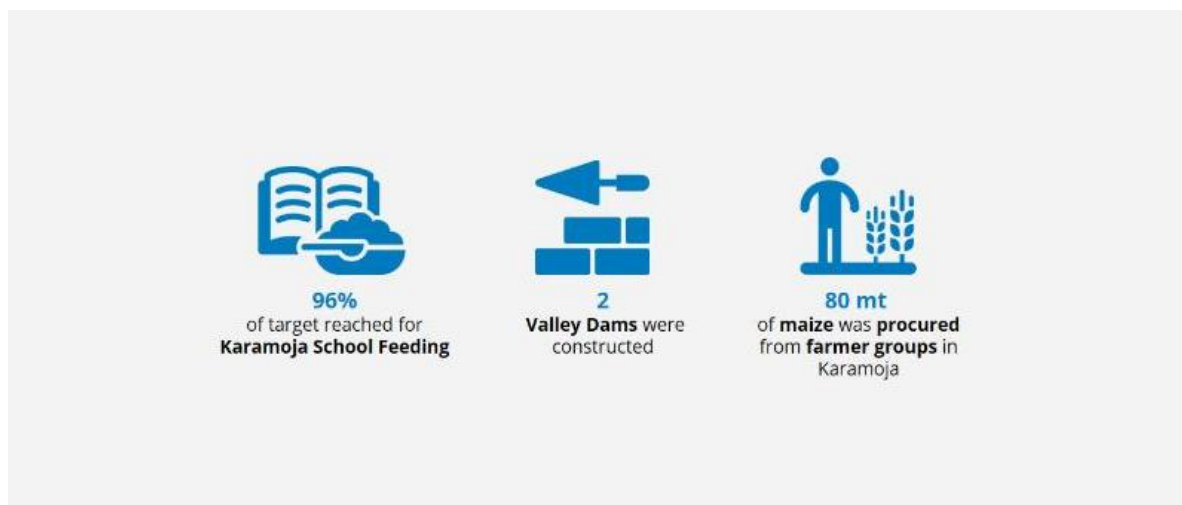
WFP implemented activities together with key stakeholders including the Office of the Prime Minister, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNCDF, Refugee and Humanitarian partners Group, and key line ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry for Refugees and Disaster Preparedness. WFP also worked in close partnership with six cooperating partners to support GFA activities and providing nutrition assistance while enhancing opportunities for self-reliance and resilience of refugee and host communities.

Through Activity 2, WFP implemented a prevention of acute malnutrition programme which reached 26,058 PLWG and children aged 6-59 months in Moroto and Napak districts in Karamoja sub region.[3] This followed the Food Security and Nutrition Assessment results which indicated that the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates had increased beyond the emergency threshold of 15 percent and that PLWG and children aged 6-59 months in these districts required immediate nutrition support and assistance. A ration of 100g of Super Cereal Plus distributed per person per day for a period of 6 months, began in November and will continue until April 2021. In addition to providing access to nutritious foods to prevent a further increase in malnutrition, the intervention included activities such as screening, counselling, referral to other key programmes and activities, SBCC, supplementation, immunization, deworming and sought to address a wide range of underlying causes of malnutrition. Under General Distribution, WFP implemented a protective ration activity in late 2019 that spilled over into January and February of 2020, reaching a total of 61,073 beneficiaries in Kaabong District.



WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	0
Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees.	1

Strategic outcome 02: Food insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year



Strategic Outcome 2 targets food insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks by ensuring that they have adequate and nutritious food all year through provision of cash-based transfers (CBT) to women and men participating in community asset-creation projects, provision of nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance for the Government through South-South and triangular Cooperation and other initiatives. These activities were designed in line with WFP's core mandate of achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) as well as contributing to SDG 1, 4 and 5.

Under Activity 3, WFP built resilience through supporting the Government of Uganda with improved tools for the design and implementation of Labour-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) and promoting community and households' resilience through assets creation interventions. WFP adapted programming to construct assets that support individual households as opposed to community-based assets to minimize risk of contracting COVID-19 at working sites. Additionally, WFP layered interventions with FAO farmer field schools (FFS), and ensured social distancing and use of personal protective equipment in all asset creation activities.

Asset creation activities were implemented at a smaller scale than expected because resources available did not allow WFP to reach all people in need. Moreover, COVID-19 caused further delays and as a result, WFP only supported 65,995 women and men, representing 23 percent of the needs-based plan target of 283,255. WFP strengthened the capacity of national and subnational institutions to plan and deliver LIPW initiatives, disseminated LIPW guidelines and trained district staff on the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA).

The integration of Community Action Plans (CAPs) into District Development Plans (DDPs) has been a great achievement towards the institutionalization of the 3PA in the districts. WFP, in partnership with Makerere University School of Public Health, facilitated Community-Based Participatory Planning exercises, where 265 people participated from five refugee hosting districts (Madi-Okollo, Isingiro, Yumbe, Kyegegwa, Kikuube) and three drought prone districts (Moroto, Kotido, and Kaboong). As a result, CAPs were developed to define a community-driven resilience agenda and vision for the current and future generations. Based on WFP-facilitated CAPs, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries constructed two valley dams in Isingiro, a 3PA pilot district, to address water scarcity challenges during prolonged dry seasons, which force herdsmen to move long distances in search of water.

WFP expanded its asset creation and livelihoods (ACL) interventions from two districts in 2019, to three refugee hosting districts (Adjumani, Lamwo and Isingiro) and two drought-prone districts in Karamoja (Kotido and Moroto). As a result, WFP supported 65,995 women and men with CBT totalling USD 550,212 through asset creation. They built 16 food storage facilities, installed 18 institutional cooking stoves and established 355 ha of trees for fuel wood, school orchards and gardens. These assets were designed to build community resilience against natural hazards and the impact of climate change, while strengthening rural livelihoods.

At national level, WFP worked with the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (MOGLSD) to strengthen LIPW guidelines and their application by districts and other departments within the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF3). As a result, 384 officials from 22 districts were trained to plan, design and implement LIPW using an integrated watershed development approach. The MOGLSD also promoted inter-district learning visits to LIPW implementation model districts of Bududa and Manafwa which facilitated a more practical understanding and application of the guidelines. WFP provided technical assistance to the MOGLSD to initiate a social protection assessment with all government agencies that implement LIPW programmes. The assessment will be completed in 2021 and will improve standardization of implementation.

WFP asset creation and livelihood activities were carried out in partnership with the Government at both the national and local government level, academia, UN agencies and with key stakeholders in all districts of operation. In Kotido, Moroto and Isingiro, asset creation activities were implemented with district local governments to promote ownership, effectiveness and sustainability. These layered interventions together with WFP food systems aimed to promote productivity, marketing, increased income and building resilience to climatic shocks.

Shifting towards Home-Grown School Feeding Programme

Activity 4 worked towards ensuring national ownership and efficient management of school feeding programmes and contributed to a number of SDGs such as SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 4 (inclusive and equitable access to education), SDG 1 (reducing poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (economy), SDG 10 (reduce inequality), and SDG 17 (partnerships and cooperation). The activity includes the provision of hot meals and a shift to national ownership of school feeding in Karamoja sub-region as well as country capacity strengthening activities in policy, including "South-South and triangular Cooperation".

WFP hot meals support to Karamoja schools was suspended upon closure of schools in mid-March. Before the closures, WFP support reached 126,840 school children, in 311 primary and secondary schools with a total of 970 mt of commodities (maize, beans and vitamin A fortified vegetable oil) in all nine districts of Karamoja. Overall attendance was at 58 percent compared to 71 percent in 2019, enrolment was at nine percent, compared to 15 percent in 2019. Upon partial reopening of schools in October, and following a joint assessment of COVID-19 prevention compliance, WFP and the Government resumed the provision of hot meals to encourage children to return to school. Ninety-six percent of the targeted candidates in their final year were reached in 228 schools. Due to low literacy rates in Karamoja, which stand at 12 percent, WFP also supported secondary school students with food to encourage their access to education. Additionally, a total of 5,331 (1,599 women, 3,732 men) activity supporters, including teachers and cooks also received meals, given their role and participation in school activities.

WFP supported Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) to develop a COVID-19 response concept and standard operating procedures for the distribution of alternative take-home rations (THR) to children during the school closures under the Karamoja School Feeding Programme. Two rounds of the alternative THR were distributed in July/August (lean season) and November/December.

The alternative THR reached 78 percent (101,148) of school children, providing them with 1,471 mt of food commodities (maize, beans, pulses, split peas and fortified vegetable oil). The ration size in each round was equivalent to 60 days of on-site feeding (150g of cereal, 30g of pulses and 10g of vitamin A fortified vegetable oil) per child. The alternative THR was implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Karamoja (MoKA), MoES, District Local Governments and in partnership with the Uganda Red Cross Society. Education partners used this platform to offer supplementary services such as Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Test (MRDT)+, Tetanus Toxoid (T.T), Human Papilloma Virus for cervical cancer (HPV), deworming, COVID-19 information, education and communication, and home schooling materials.

According to the post distribution findings for the alternative THR, 95 percent of the households indicated that the alternative THR contributed to household food security. The contribution towards food security was through reduced expenditures on food by 30 percent and increased number of meals per day. Messages on COVID-19 prevention were provided during the alternative THR distribution as reported by 85 percent of the respondents. Ninety-eight percent of respondents acknowledged that the messages received impacted on households' behaviours positively as they learnt more about COVID-19 and improved their behaviour on mask wearing, social distancing and handwashing.

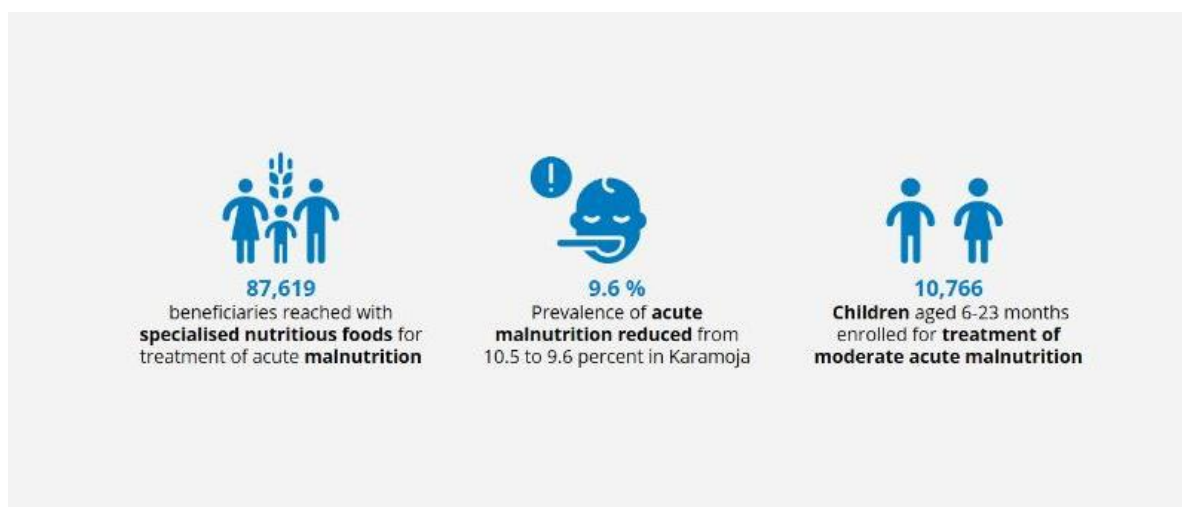
WFP leveraged momentum established in 2019 to support the development of a roadmap for Government-led Home-grown School Feeding (HGFSF) in Karamoja. In early 2020, MoES, MoKA and WFP agreed on implementing Karamoja Feeds Karamoja Phase II roadmap. It laid out a 10-year high-level plan to gradually shift the operational management of the Karamoja School Feeding Programme from WFP to the Government and increase local sourcing of both dry and fresh foods. The roadmap looked at providing stable markets for local producers, increasing both education and nutrition outcomes through diversified meals, and realizing a sustainable solution for school feeding



within the sub-region. Development of the implementation plan is underway to ensure a multi-sectoral approach and partnership with development actors including through 'South-South and triangular Cooperation' for policy formulation, resource mobilization and complementarity of actions for quality, impact and sustainability. Although, there was no direct engagement for South-South and triangular Cooperation activity, 15 staff of MoES were supported to register and participate in the Global Child Nutrition Foundation virtual conference in October/November, enabling international learning.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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.	0

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



Strategic Outcome 3 focused on ending all forms of malnutrition by implementing two programmes: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), implemented under the Community Based Supplementary Feeding Programme (CBSFP), and the Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme, which contributed to the prevention of stunting.

WFP focused on treatment of MAM through the CBSFP and strengthening the Government capacity to establish a robust, resilient health system to deliver nutrition interventions. A health system strengthening approach was used to support government structures and systems. District Local Governments (DLGs) lead the process of strengthening local health systems by ensuring necessary benchmarks required to sustain nutrition service delivery were in place in the absence of donor support. WFP support guaranteed continuous involvement of DLGs in implementing the CBSFP as part of capacity transfer and strengthening efforts. District coordination, health sector performance reviews and support supervision missions were conducted in nine districts of operation as part of programme quality delivery, improvement and engagement with cooperating partners and DLGs.

While MAM treatment continued, the food transfer component of MCHN was not implemented due to a lack of funding. However, technical, and capacity-strengthening support continued as part of a redesign process for a more sustainable MCHN programme focused on nutrition-sensitive interventions promoting production and consumption of high-value nutrient crops and foods at the community household level.

WFP supported improvements to Health Management Information Systems (HMIS) as a commitment to data quality improvement for effective programme delivery at national and district levels. WFP contributed to reviewing nutrition indicators in the HMIS in line with the revised 2019 Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines and protocols. This led to MAM treatment data collected from CBSFP being fed into the HMIS platform, which was not previously done. The Ministry of Health (MoH) finalised the revision of the IMAM guidelines with support from WFP. WFP advocated for inclusion of ready to use supplementary food (RUSF) into the commodity list and contributed to an update of the MAM screening measurements on the ration cards. Additionally, MAM treatment for people living with HIV and Tuberculosis (PLHIV/TB) clients was included under the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) in the newly updated IMAM guidelines. The revised IMAM guidelines were disseminated with WFP support to 145 health facilities across Karamoja and through training of 946 health workers.

WFP, through its NGO partner Andre Foods International, engaged 2,760 Village Health Teams (VHTs) across Karamoja to support the implementation of community-based nutrition programmes by extending needed services from health facilities to communities and households. VHTs were trained and supported with tools to carry out mobilisation for nutrition services, routine nutritional screening, health and nutrition education, follow-up of defaulters, and monitoring commodity utilisation. Additionally, to strengthen the VHT structure in Karamoja region, WFP supported the MoH to conduct a VHT Assessment Improvement Matrix (VHT-AIM), which provided stakeholders with critical information to support community health service delivery and opportunities to address identified gaps in VHT functionality. However, with the onset of COVID-19 in Uganda, some districts postponed VHT activities for several months due to a lack of

personal protective equipment and associated risks.

In response to COVID-19, WFP, in collaboration with UN agencies and other stakeholders, supported MoH in formulating guidelines to strengthen nutrition services. This ensured continuity of essential services and adherence to infection prevention and control measures. Specific guidelines for malnutrition management were included, disseminated, and utilised for national CBSFP implementation and WFP operations. The guidelines included adjustments for MAM screening, admission, and treatment. They recommended inclusion of an “at-risk” category for children aged 6 to 59 months, with a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) between 12.5 cm-13.0 cm, outside the recommended 11.5cm to 12.5 cm standard definition for MAM identification and admission into the treatment programme. For admission, weight-for-height (WHZ) was replaced by MUAC measurements as part of COVID-19 IPC. MUAC admission criteria was adapted to capture children who would have been identified as MAM using WHZ, resulting in 10,766 children (4,941 boys; 5,825 girls) at risk of malnutrition being enrolled.

WFP supported the MoH to develop home-based screening guidelines for early malnutrition detection in households through a family led MUAC approach as COVID-19 restrictions impacted routine screening conducted by VHTs. Trained caregivers screened children at home using a WFP provided MUAC tape, alerting VHTs for confirmation, and possible enrolment into the treatment programme. To ensure data reporting continuity, remote monitoring through partners and community focal persons was initiated using mobile-based data collection and partner reports. The reported information was continuously evaluated to ensure consistency and uphold programme quality and integrity.

Under the CBSFP, WFP, in partnership with AFI, supported 87,619 beneficiaries, including 67,971 children aged 6 to 59 months (30,243 boys and 37,728 girls) and 19,648 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) with specialised nutritious foods for the treatment of acute malnutrition. This contributed to the overall reduction of acute malnutrition (from 10.5 to 9.6 percent). The number of people reached in 2020 compared to 2019 increased by 34.4 percent because of relaxed admission criteria as part of COVID-19 guidelines.

Despite this increase in the number of people reached, COVID-19 risk reduction measures (social distancing and movement restrictions) impacted health service systems and the delivery of essential services. This, coupled with food and nutrition insecurity in Karamoja sub-region, resulted in MAM treatment indicator results falling below SPHERE standards. The average recovery rate was 64 percent compared to 78 percent in 2019, while the average default rate was 14 percent, with a 22 percent non-response rate. While programme specific death rate was nil, the low performing indicators (recovery, default, and non-response) were associated with adjustments for MAM admission and treatment protocols in response to COVID-19, chronic food insecurity, and high levels of disease, especially malaria. Travel restrictions and closure of markets during the initial response phase of COVID-19 limited the local food availability, as Karamoja depends on food brought to local markets from neighbouring districts. Following the relaxation of lockdown measures, access to health services stabilised, leading to improved nutrition programme indicators.

WFP, in conjunction with Government and other stakeholders, continued to support the annual Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) in Karamoja. Results of the March FSNA indicated that while the overall prevalence of acute malnutrition had improved to 9.6 percent, down from 11 percent in 2018, some districts in the region reported Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates above the emergency threshold. Moroto and Napak reported the highest GAM levels at 17.2 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively. As a result, WFP initiated a Prevention of Acute Malnutrition programme through a Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) in the two districts. The Minimum Acceptable Diet among children was 5.3 percent while Minimum Dietary Diversity for women was 11.3 percent.

WFP’s nutrition interventions are implemented around a strong, resilient health system: Capacity strengthening activities were conducted in collaboration with MoH and DLGs in Karamoja. A health system strengthening model mainly focussed on health workforce, service delivery, HMIS, and access to essential medicines was utilised in implementing CBSFP across the nine districts of the Karamoja sub-region. AFI implemented the CBSFP programme through 123 community health facilities and 225 outreaches. WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the International Potato Center (CIP) to jointly implement capacity strengthening initiatives and scale-up the adoption, production, and consumption of biofortified crops as part of redesigning the MCHN.

Taking services closer to the population through outreach has been crucial in addressing gender and disability-related challenges to accessing health services in Karamoja. Extending health services closer to communities allowed mothers to easily access services and attend to family demands, including timely infant and young child feeding. People with disabilities were linked to VHTs for nutrition screening, counselling and referral, or the designated outreach sites closer to their communities, making access to services easier.

Gender and disability were fully integrated into Strategic Outcome 3 programme implementation, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker code of 3. Although activities targeted mainly women and children, 138 men were engaged as change agents from 23 community nutrition to advocate for men’s involvement in maternal, child health and



nutrition care in the home.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers for populations at risk.	1

Strategic outcome 04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have improved and resilient livelihoods by 2030



WFP's Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4) targeted smallholder farmers, especially women, in vulnerable areas by facilitating profitable participation within improved food systems for enhanced and resilient livelihoods by 2030. WFP activities focused on providing assistance to vulnerable populations and communities in the shock prone Karamoja sub-region and refugee-hosting districts through in-kind and cash-based transfer (CBT) assistance, nutrition support, and social protection programmes. WFP supported government ministries through knowledge and skills transfers in pro-smallholder development actions and supported the development and review of policies and regulations that facilitated the adoption of tools and technologies in the Government's agricultural programmes.

WFP activities focused on strengthening the capacity of smallholders and micro and small enterprises (MSEs) to participate and benefit from improved food systems. In collaboration with cooperating partners, WFP provided capacity enhancement training to District Local Governments (DLGs), farmer organizations, and smallholder farmers in post-harvest management, food safety, and collective marketing. WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) to develop capacity strengthening plans, review the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) III, and standardise capacity-building resources to improve extension service support provided to smallholder farmers. WFP strengthened market facilitation efforts, its market access component targeting the new market opportunities from cash distributed under General Food Assistance by linking assisted farmer organisations to refugee settlement markets that benefit from CBT.

SO4 was resourced at 51 percent of the funding forecast for 2020. The available resources enabled WFP to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers, farmer organizations, groups, aggregators, including intermediary traders, processors, and small-scale millers. WFP strengthened the capacity of district and sub-county local government staff on post-harvest management and collective marketing. WFP further supported market systems to remain robust despite the COVID-19 pandemic and secure food availability, including for those reliant on cash-based food assistance. WFP interventions benefited 16,551 smallholder farmers and 76 local government personnel, purchased grain from two farmer organizations, linked two farmer organizations to the CBT market and improved infection, prevention and control measures at 10 markets to minimize the risk of exposure to COVID-19 during market days.

WFP mobilized and profiled 16,551 (11,345 women and 5,206 men) smallholder farmers, an achievement of 64 percent (lower than the 2019 achievement of 26,018 at 100 percent), mobilized 798 (86 percent) farmer groups and 16 (64 percent) farmer organizations. This partial achievement against the planned numbers resulted from delayed commencement of programme implementation by the Non Government Organization (NGO) partners due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing public health restrictions, including a lockdown in the first and second quarter of the year to contain the spread of the virus.[1] NGO partner activities were planned to commence in March, however implementation only commenced in August, once WFP had developed and institutionalized COVID-19 standard operating procedures to guide programme implementation.

A total of 1,295 smallholder farmers out of the targeted 25,500 smallholder farmers received training and mentorship on two modules in post-harvest management and collective market, a five percent achievement compared to 111

percent in 2019. This significant underachievement against plan can be attributed to the COVID-19 outbreak and the restrictions introduced by the Government that prohibited any gatherings and put in place a travel ban that delayed the commencement of NGO field activities.

WFP procured 80mt of graded maize worth USD 31,256 from two supported farmer organizations in the Karamoja region compared to 344mt purchased in 2019 from across Uganda, including from the Karamoja region. WFP conducted a farmer follow-up survey that indicated an increase in sales volumes at 13,236mt (11,785 men and 1,457 women) through farmer organisations, especially maize grain, compared to the 2019 results at 137mt. The survey noted an increase in access to market information at 74 percent, with the highest access in the western region at an average of 85 percent.

WFP facilitated the development and launch of the agriculture and market support facilitators' training manual to be mainstreamed across central and local government extension systems. In addition to the launch, WFP provided training to 76 subnational government personnel, 45 WFP staff, and 75 NGO staff. In collaboration with the Government, WFP completed construction and handed over two stores fitted with a solar lighting system worth USD 142,000.

WFP conducted a follow-up survey of key performance indicators related to food security and nutrition, resilient livelihoods, agricultural production, and marketing. The survey data revealed mixed performance across the intended impact indicators. Moderate progress was noted in agricultural production and marketing indicators while there was multivariate performance across food and nutrition indicators. Compared to the 2019 survey, there were increased sales volumes through supported farmer organizations with the marginal progression of collective actions at WFP-supported aggregation systems and satellite collection stores. Men reported more volumes sold, averaging 1,978kg of assorted food commodities, than an average of 161kg for their female counterparts. Up to 74 percent of respondents reported improved access to market information. There was negligible impact on the acreage of crops; however, the use of improved seed and inorganic fertilizers affected yield. This could be due to the provision of COVID-19 recovery agro-inputs by several development partners and in part due to smallholders and refugees' limitation to access arable land. It is only in Karamoja with expandable arable land where smallholders reported increasing acreage under maize and beans.

WFP capacity strengthening and facilitative efforts are gradually resulting in improved post-harvest management practices. The adoption of hermetic storage technology at the household improved, increasing to 61 percent, with the rate of post-harvest losses reduced from 18 to 10 percent compared to 2019.

Overall, the annual survey showed marginal regression or no impact on food security indicators whereby the share of expenditure on food increased by an average of 2 percent above the baseline share of 58 percent, while the Dietary Diversity Score dropped on average by 1.5 points from the baseline score of 3.43 points. Efforts to encourage the production of high-value nutrient crops and their consumption are slowly paying off in southwestern Uganda. While there was no apparent improvement in Karamoja, there was a declining trend in the northern region. Regression in food security indicators is largely attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing public health measures, including total lockdown which disrupted both production and distribution, as well as distorting food prices.

WFP activities were implemented in partnership with four cooperating partners across 10 districts in Karamoja and refugee-hosting areas. Together with the partners, WFP delivered capacity strengthening initiatives for smallholders and sub-national institutions. As a result, WFP reached 16,192 smallholders from 798 rural producer groups, in addition to 17 farmer organisations and 76 local government personnel. WFP collaborated with Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), USAID, implementing partners and government development programmes, e.g. Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF), to lay collective marketing and post-harvest management interventions onto interventions that promote agricultural productivity implemented by these partners. Training was also provided to Government and development partner staff to allow cascading collective marketing and post-harvest management approaches as prescribed in the standard Agriculture and Market Support (AMS) modules.[1]

Frequently contacting and linking farmer organisations to services proved critical in facilitating profitable participation by smallholders. Amidst the COVID-19 outbreak, WFP scaled-up cash assistance, distributing more than USD 8 million as bimonthly cash-based general food assistance entitlements to refugees, thus boosting the local economy as enhanced purchasing power by refugees increased food demand. However, smallholder farmer organisations were only able to pursue this opportunity once WFP facilitated business planning meetings and linked them to services required to support the transportation of their produce to local markets.

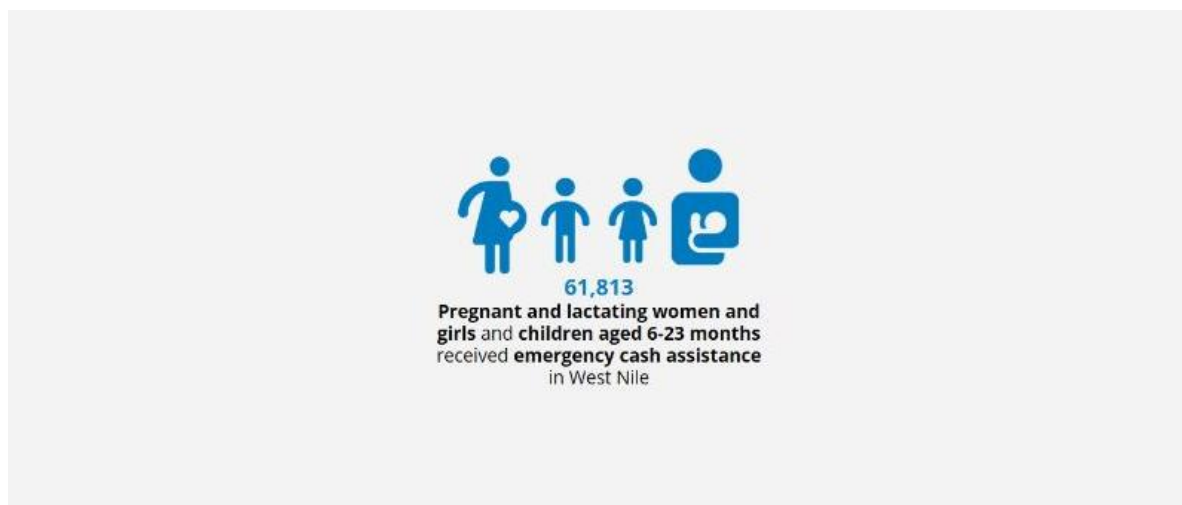
Gender and Age Marker



Up to 69 percent of assisted smallholder farmers were women, indicative of a deliberate effort by WFP to integrate both women and young people under SO4 activities. WFP implemented interventions ensured women’s inclusiveness in group leadership structures. Training modules that highlighted the importance of gender participation in all household agricultural planning ensured that both men and women were reached by the capacity building activities in collective marketing and post-harvest management. Both men and women were linked to better markets for agricultural produce.

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.	1

Strategic outcome 05: Institutions have increased capacities by 2030 to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and respond to shocks.



Under Strategic Outcome 5 (SO5), WFP worked towards increasing the capacity of national and subnational institutions in Uganda to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and to respond to shocks. Through strengthening the social protection sector, programmes and delivery systems as well as strengthening the resilience of Ugandans and refugees, individuals, households, communities, WFP aimed to contribute to food and nutrition security before, during and after crises. The two activities are directly aligned with WFP's core mandate of achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) while also contributing towards SDG 17 (Partnership).

WFP's efforts towards SO5 of the 2018-2022 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) focused on strengthening government systems and capacity to sustainably institutionalize enhanced behaviours and practices. Support was provided within the broader national social protection systems agenda with focus on enhancing sub-national planning and delivery capabilities. The approach to capacity strengthening consisted of technical assistance, partnerships with national and regional institutions and documenting best practices for replication.

SO5 attracted funding for development initiatives from Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), European Commission – Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (EC-DEVCO) and Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). SIDA funded the 'Child-Sensitive Social Protection Programme (CSSP)' with a total budget of 50 million Euros for five years (2019-2024). The project, "Strengthening Shock Responsive Systems in Karamoja" received funding from EC-DEVCO through the PRO-ACT window (4 million Euros for 28 months) and from DANIDA through the 'Scaling-up Drought Anticipatory Actions for Food Security in Africa' initiative (USD 350,000). Thanks to this funding, WFP consolidated its position as a critical partner for social protection and resilience. Both initiatives were at early stages in 2020 and despite the challenges posed by COVID-19, WFP made good progress towards its strategic objectives of strengthening the social protection sector, programmes and delivery systems, and strengthening the resilience of Ugandans and refugee communities, and systems before, during and after crises.

WFP refined the Child-Sensitive Social Protection Programme (CSSP) to deliver a detailed multi-year workplan on social protection system strengthening and provision of cash-based transfers (CBT) to vulnerable households in refugee-hosting districts of West Nile. Extensive consultations with national and sub-national stakeholders, enabled government priorities to be fully reflected with the ambition to sustainably strengthen capacity.

To respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP re-designed the transfer component of the CSSP and delivered emergency cash assistance to support vulnerable groups. The initiative targeted a total of 117,605 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children aged 6 to 23 months among refugees and host communities in the West Nile region to support their food and nutrition security. To reach this target group, WFP worked with a dual approach: On one hand, WFP provided technical and operational support to two Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) programmes - Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) and Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF3) to provide a top-up to existing beneficiary households. On the other hand, WFP delivered cash transfers to 62,261 PLWG and children aged 6 to 23 months, including clients of the maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme. WFP has leveraged its MCHN operations to reach additional PLWG and children aged 6 to 23 months. The total value transferred

was USD1.9 million. This emergency cash assistance allowed WFP to test the partnership in preparation for the long-term 'cash plus' initiative that will commence in 2021. This 'cash plus' initiative will combine CBT with social and behaviour change communication, market facilitation and financial literacy to enhance the impact of CBT on nutrition.

Through WFP's Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS) approach, the programme set the foundations to enhance the capacity of West Nile district local governments to efficiently, equitably and effectively deliver three national social protection programmes: DRDIP, NUSAF 3 and Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE). In 2021, WFP will provide technical assistance to optimize programme design and delivery systems in a way that improves access to food and nutrition.

WFP provided support to improve the Government's beneficiary information and assistance management (BIAM) systems, making considerable progress in integrating the Karamoja Social Registry (KSR) with the National Single Registry (NSR) to allow for exchange of individual intervention data. This will contribute to enhancing the Government's oversight of social assistance, and build on the pilot initiated by WFP. The results of the KSR registration exercise were widely disseminated to all key stakeholders at the national level, while dissemination at the subnational level is being planned. A needs assessment for the KSR has been completed and the KSR household database clean-up is ongoing. On the other hand, process harmonization between WFP and third-party users for the update of the KSR household data is also ongoing.

To enhance accountability to affected populations (AAP) through improved personal data management, WFP intends to protect personal data through legal agreements on data management with the Government of Uganda. Similarly, WFP is putting in place internal technical data security measures against accidental loss and/or damage, unauthorized access, disclosure, modification and destruction. WFP drafted a Letter of Understanding and Data Sharing Agreements, currently under Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) legal review.

In September, WFP launched a multi-year project (2020-2022) titled, 'Strengthening Shock-Responsive Systems in Karamoja' funded by EC-DEVCO and DANIDA. The initiative is delivered in partnership with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and in strong coordination with the Office of the Prime Minister. The project will strengthen the Government's capacity to reduce, anticipate and rapidly respond to effects of shocks and sustain climate-resilient development in an integrated manner. The main activities include, improving the capacity and systems of national and local stakeholders to generate and disseminate accurate, timely and actionable early warning information as well as effectively prepare for and manage food shocks based on early warning information. Other activities will improve skills and assets for communities and households in Karamoja to better manage seasonal variability and reduce the risk of shocks as well as providing early response to shock-affected households in Karamoja. This initiative will be delivered through integrated coordination among different WFP activities (crisis response, asset creation and livelihoods, climate risk management, and strengthening the Government's capacity to respond to shocks).

WFP made good progress in building partnerships to strengthen national and sub-national capacity on social protection and forecast-based anticipatory actions. Activities under SO5 were carried out in partnership with the MGLSD and OPM at national level, as well as the District Local Governments (DLGs). In addition to Government partnerships, WFP partnered with UNICEF and FAO to deliver the two initiatives outlined above.

The CSSP has engaged in extensive consultations managing the complexity of three national programmes and their implementation at subnational level. Despite the challenges posed by COVID-19 (restrictions to in-person meeting and de-prioritisation of non life-saving activities), WFP has learnt several lessons on this new area of work: The main lesson is the importance of investing time and internal resources for consultations and negotiations to build strong co-ownership and increase sustainability of the action. Despite these limitations, the two initiatives met their objectives with minor delays. Some non-essential activities have been postponed until 2021.

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



Under Activity 10, WFP supported the Government and the wider humanitarian and development partners to respond to the needs of affected populations during the outbreak of COVID-19 and the invasion of desert locusts through coordination, provision of logistics services, technical assistance, training and humanitarian air services.

WFP's efforts under Activity 10 were implemented in line with the Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022). WFP provided supply-chain services and expertise to enable partners deliver humanitarian assistance. On request from the Government, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), to respond to the desert locust invasion in North Eastern Uganda. Both the Ministry of Health (MoH), and the Office of the Prime Minister were supported with storage space, staffing augmentation, trucks for countrywide distribution of COVID-19 related personal protective equipment (PPE), light engineering, deployment of screening equipment at major border crossing points, and trucks to support the urban food distribution within Kampala, Mukono and Wakiso districts during the total lockdown.

SO6 activities related to health supply chain and support to the Ministry of Health in COVID-19 response were funded through contributions by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), (USD 250,000) and USAID (USD 660,000). UK funding targeted a project at the Entebbe International Airport, which was successfully executed, while funding from USAID facilitated logistics support to health care stakeholders. Procurement of PPEs and other bilateral service provision activities were performed on a cost recovery basis which helped to keep WFP in the center of relevance among UN agencies and NGOs. However, due to funding constraints, it was not possible to meet all government requests for support and this resulted in selective support based on available funds.

COVID-19 Response

Uganda confirmed its first case of COVID-19 in March. To prepare and prevent the spread of the disease in-country, the Ministry of Health revamped the National Disaster Management Task Force (NTF) and the Logistics Sub-Committee (LSC) that is co-chaired by WFP to quickly formulate a response plan and budget that was reviewed and supported by WFP alongside other UN agencies, and coordinated by the office of the Resident Coordinator in Uganda. WFP seconded a full-time logistics officer to guide the activities of the Logistics Secretariat by reviewing proposals, overseeing technical and operational support and coordinating the logistics response alongside other partners and stakeholders.

Aviation support

WFP, through its Global Passenger Air Service provided passenger flight services to the UN Agencies, international non-governmental organisations, diplomats and their immediate family members, as logistics support for the global COVID-19 response. To curb the spread of the virus, Entebbe International Airport was closed to passenger traffic in March, with the exception of evacuation, repatriation and cargo flights. A total of 1,770 passengers were transported from Uganda to Addis Ababa (1,059 pax ADD-EBB and 711 pax EBB-ADD) through 17 flights, from where the travellers connected to Asia, Europe, America, West Africa and other destinations by Ethiopian Airlines that partnered with the

WFP Global Aviation Services. Three staff were designated to support the passenger flights by consolidating passenger reservations, booking confirmations and submitting passenger manifests to Ministry of Foreign Affairs for clearance. WFP coordinated aircraft clearance with the Uganda Civil Aviation Authority and Ministry of Defence along with ground handling and other related processes until October when Entebbe International Airport became operational again following the lifting of the ban on commercial airlines and land borders.

Support to border points, Regional Referral Hospitals and Namboole Non-Traditional Isolation Facility

WFP supported the Government's efforts towards containing the COVID-19 pandemic by installing screening tents at the busiest points of entry along the borders with Tanzania, Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and South Sudan as well as at Entebbe International Airport. This facilitated COVID-19 screening and the temporary holding of identified cases. At Malaba border, WFP provided extra support, including 10 hospital beds, 10 laptops, 10 biometric scanners, 10 digital cameras with stands, 10 tables and 100 chairs to enhance capacity for early detection of cases based on symptoms, preventing the spread of COVID-19 and protecting front-line staff from contracting the virus. WFP installed three large tents at Ministry of Health headquarters to support meetings while respecting social distancing, at Masaka Regional Referral Hospital for the isolation and management of COVID-19 positive cases and at Namboole National Stadium, a non-traditional isolation facility, where community cases were treated. WFP donated and installed an incinerator valued at USD 4,723 for the management of hazardous waste at Namboole.

PPE procurement

WFP supported other UN agencies with the procurement of PPE for staff protection during the COVID-19 pandemic. Of the 18 agencies in-country, 11 signed up for the joint PPE procurement, with seven agencies signing service level agreements with WFP for the first time. An invitation to bid was successfully launched and samples were verified by technical staff from the World Health Organisation (WHO). With the successful procurement of PPE valued at USD 46,109, a long-term agreement was processed based on agencies' projections for a period of six months to ensure an expedited process whenever PPE are required.

Provision of Warehousing and Transport support

WFP provided 2,028 sqm of warehouse space at Nalukolongo in Kampala and six trucks to support partners requiring storage space and to meet the increased demands for the transportation of COVID-19 PPE and related materials. Key partners receiving the services were Ministry of Health, World Health Organisation (WHO) and other agencies. Additional warehousing capacity was provided to the OPM for the storage of 28,000 mt of assorted food commodities along with eight trucks that supported the distribution of food to the urban population affected by lockdown measures in the districts of Kampala, Wakiso and Mukono. However, accountability for supplies delivered to various facilities and border points remained a challenge. WFP is working to strengthen the MoH's capacity in the areas of storage and accountability through a simple database and reporting tool.

Support to RBN, UNHRD and other countries

WFP's robust infrastructure, flexible customs regulation, strategic location and established relations with the Government of Uganda, allowed for importation of food commodities procured under the Global Commodity Management Facility to meet both in-country and regional demands. Transport support was provided to WFP offices in the region, including South Sudan, Burundi, Ethiopia, DRC, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi.

Locust support to MAAIF

When desert locust swarms entered Uganda in February through the north-western Pokot district of Kenya to Karamoja region and eventually spread to Acholi and the eastern regions of Uganda, WFP provided eight fully serviced fleet trucks to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and fisheries (MAAIF) for the transportation of pesticides and other equipment from MAAIF headquarters and Nairobi to Soroti where the operations were based. WFP set up a large tent for the storage of pesticides and equipment in Soroti and provided a full-time Logistics Officer to coordinate the operation in Soroti.

Successful provision of bilateral services to UN agencies and humanitarian organizations in Uganda by WFP, partnerships and close interaction with Government stakeholders in COVID-19 prevention and response, and support to MAAIF in addressing the locust swarms helped WFP to position itself as a partner of choice for emergency assistance in Uganda. Reliable and professional assistance provided to humanitarian partners will continue in 2021. With an expanded portfolio of bilateral service provision, WFP shall aim to fulfill its leading role in logistics for the forthcoming UN reform in the spirit of 'One UN'.



WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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 has made significant progress in advancing gender equality and women empowerment. However, social and cultural practices such as early marriage, Gender-based Violence (GBV), and teenage pregnancy continue to perpetuate gender inequality in Uganda. WFP continued to mainstream gender aspects in its programmatic activities to contribute to addressing social norms that underpin gender inequalities. WFP ensured that all cooperating partners integrated gender from proposal development to programme implementation and their proposals were reviewed to ensure that programme activities identified and addressed key gender concerns. Through community dialogues and radio talk shows, persons of concern (POC) were provided with information on linkages between gender and food security and nutrition to enable them adopt behaviours and practices that promote gender equality.

Through the Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme, WFP integrated gender through activities which engaged men. These included identifying role model fathers, encouraging men to take an active role in MCHN programming. Information sessions on the correlation between GBV, food security and nutrition, and the importance of joint decision-making at household level were also conducted to combat gender social norms that negatively impact nutrition practices.

In partnership with Forum for Women in Democracy, 636 (349 men, 287 women) members of Food and Cash Management Committees were trained in gender and leadership in all refugee settlements. The training aimed at enhancing capacity of community leadership structures for improved understanding of gender and barriers to participation in leadership and decision making. Committee members were change agents in promoting gender equality and facilitating community discussions to address social norms perpetrating gender inequality. WFP conducted gender risk assessments in refugee settlements, where digital cash-based transfers (CBT) were introduced as a food assistance modality. The assessment identified gender concerns, including limited phone ownership and digital skills gap among women. It recommended that financial literacy sessions include modules on financial digital platform use to address low literacy levels and digital skills among women.

A separate gender and protection risk assessment was conducted to inform the design and implementation of the emergency COVID-19 CBT response that targeted pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6 to 23 months in West Nile. The assessment recommended intensive pre-registration sensitisation on selection criteria, intended use of CBT, engagement of men and messaging for joint decision making.

WFP developed a gender community facilitators' tool kit to facilitate gender community engagements to address gender inequality at individual and community levels. The tool kit will be used by WFP and cooperating partner staff in conducting community sensitisation on gender, to identify, challenge and address gender stereotypes.

In conjunction with other UN agencies, WFP participated in the '16 Days of Activism Against GBV' campaign to raise awareness on GBV and address teenage pregnancy and child marriage in Acholi and West Nile regions. The activities included community dialogues, radio talk shows, spot messages, drama skits and community drive-throughs on linkages between GBV, food security, and maternal and child health. A total of 12,445 bulk messages with information on Sexual and Reproductive Health and GBV, were sent out to 2,489 refugees across settlements.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. 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 continued to mainstream protection into all aspects of its programmes to ensure beneficiaries access assistance safely, with dignity and without discrimination. The COVID-19 context necessitated adapting programme delivery to minimise the risk of contracting COVID-19 among refugees. Some of the protection measures included scaling-up cash-based transfers (CBT) to reduce human interaction times both between Persons of Concern (POC) and humanitarian workers during food distributions. WFP provided personal protective equipment to staff and cooperating partners, put in place hand washing facilities and introduced temperature checks at the entry points to food distributions and adopted a “no mask no entry” policy to ensure adherence to Ministry of Health COVID-19 prevention standard operating procedures (SOPs). WFP suspended the use of biometric verification to minimise contact with and among refugees. Food was pre-packaged and distributed according to family size to reduce time spent at distributions and to minimise physical contact, compared to the previous food scooping approach. Stakeholders appreciated the COVID-19 prevention measures taken by WFP to minimise the risk of spreading disease and reported pre-packaging to be more efficient than household scooping for food distribution.

WFP conducted protection risk assessments for emergency CBT for the social protection programme and CBT digital migration to inform the design of these two interventions. The assessments included consultations with POCs and stakeholders in identifying possible protection risks and mitigation measures that were implemented to avoid causing harm to POC, ensuring safety and dignity, meaningful access, participation, and accountability. According to the Q3 post distribution monitoring (PDM) report for South West, none of the respondents reported safety issues during the cycle.

As a safeguarding measure, WFP provided orientation to staff and cooperating partner staff on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). This included awareness on WFP’s zero tolerance policy on SEA in all activities. Within the refugee response, bank agents and retailers were also oriented on humanitarian principles and WFP’s zero tolerance policy on SEA to ensure their compliance.

In partnership with the National Union of People with Disabilities in Uganda (NUDIPU), WFP provided training to 636 (349 men, 287 women) members of the Food and Cash Management Committees in disability and inclusion. The training enhanced the capacity of community leadership structures by improving their understanding of the disability and inclusion and factoring these concepts into their day-to-day work and advocating for the rights of people living with disabilities (PWDs). During the training, Food and Cash Management Committees recommended improvements for the adaptation of the distribution points that WFP will seek to address in 2021.

WFP carried out consultations with POCs to design the emergency CBT COVID-19 response for the social protection programme and the digital migration process to CBT for the refugee response. The consultations identified possible protection risks and gender concerns and recommended mitigation measures that were implemented to minimise negative impacts. To promote accountability to affected populations (AAP) in CBT, banks and mobile money service providers have been asked to translate their code of conduct into languages predominantly spoken by refugees to enable them to hold agents accountable for breaches.

Accountability to affected populations

WFP made several programmatic changes in 2020, including ration cuts of 30 percent, expansion of CBT, double distribution rations, and delivering assistance in compliance with COVID-19 prevention SOPs. All changes were preceded by intensive community engagement through meetings with community leaders, bodaboda talks and community drive throughs providing information on the rationale for the changes implemented.

Cooperating Partners continued to maintain help desks at food and cash distribution centers to provide information and address concerns raised by POCs. With the adoption of pre-packaging, WFP ensured that community leaders witnessed the pre-packaging exercise to monitor quantities. Weighing scales were also provided at the exit point for POCs who wished to verify the quantities of food assistance received.

WFP operated a toll-free helpline, which constituted an important tool for improving programme efficiency, enabling beneficiaries to seek support, information, provide feedback and report issues such as serious misconduct related to fraud, corruption or sexual exploitation and abuse. The helpline continued to provide affected populations and stakeholders with a direct communication channel to contact WFP for real-time information and feedback regarding programme implementation. The helpline recorded 11,476 cases with women accounting for only 23 percent of the calls received, due in part to women's limited access to phones. Case resolution stood at 98 percent. Most of the

pending cases were referred by WFP to other agencies through the inter-agency refugee response helpline managed by UNHCR. Most of the calls that come through the Helpline are related to inquiries about General Food Assistance (GFA) distribution schedules, the food basket / entitlements, food quality related issues, missing names on the manifest, biometric enrolment plans/criteria, delays in distribution, as well as complaints of fraud and bribery, etc. In addition to the helpline, WFP supported complaints feedback mechanisms like onsite helpdesks during distributions which provided real time follow-up and post distribution meetings through which POC provided feedback on WFP programming.

The helpline team was reinforced with additional staff fluent in French and Kinyabwisha to enhance efficiency and communication with POCs who prefer to speak those two languages. To ensure confidentiality and data protection of callers, the helpline information can only be accessed 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. Prior to recording call details, POCs 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. In addition to personal call-backs, WFP 'closes the loop' by providing feedback during community engagement sessions and through refugee leadership structures.

Through PDM carried out across all the 13 settlements, beneficiaries participated in programme reviews and provided feedback. According to Q3 PDM report for South West, 92 percent of the refugees reported that they were satisfied with the distribution process. A three percent increase was reported among refugees indicating their awareness and knowledge of where to lodge complaints and acquire information related to the assistance provided by WFP.

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

Uganda is deeply dependent on its natural resources with 72 percent of the labour force employed in agriculture (primarily rain-fed).[1] A growing population, inappropriate land management practices and shifting weather patterns have led to increased environmental degradation. Today 41 percent of land in Uganda is experiencing degradation, while the deforestation rate is 2.4 percent - driven by the demand of charcoal and timber for energy.[2]

Environmental degradation and food insecurity are intimately interlinked in Uganda. Food insecurity and land degradation is highest in the Northern regions where rainfall is lowest. In these regions, most livelihood activities are highly sensitive to climate shocks. Any minor climatic shock forces the most food insecure populations to adopt negative coping strategies, such as charcoal production, which further increase deforestation and environmental degradation. In Karamoja region, pastoralists face severe water scarcity for fodder and water for their livestock during the long dry spells, which often leads to resource-based conflicts.

WFP supported sustainable livelihoods strategies that promote food security while protecting the environment. Under the asset creation activities in Karamoja, WFP worked with Kotido and Moroto district local governments to plant 40 ha of trees and expanded three soil and water conservation structures in degraded lands. In refugee-hosting districts, WFP worked in Adjumani to plant 21 ha of trees and established 18 fuel efficient institutional stoves to reduce energy needs in schools. In Isingiro, WFP worked with the district local government to create stone bunds to protect the water catchment for household use and animal production and planted two acres of trees to protect and restore the Rwizi river. In the same district, WFP collaborated with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to protect two valley tanks and excavate household underground tanks to ensure communities and livestock had access to water.

With funding from the European Union and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), WFP in partnership with FAO launched a project titled, "Strengthening shock-responsive systems in Karamoja" to support national and subnational capacity to anticipate, prepare and respond to shocks.

WFP is committed to ensure its activities do no harm to the environment or populations. In Uganda, WFP partnered with district local governments and relied on national legislation to assess environmental and social risks. In this context, projects implemented in Kotido, Moroto, Isingiro, Adjumani and Lamwo districts had a section on their expected environmental impact included in the proposals.

WFP seeks to improve sustainability of its operations: In the crisis response, WFP used solar power to light the extended delivery points and field offices. This allowed WFP to reduce energy needs in the compounds. WFP provided logistics services and expertise to the Government and to the World Health Organisation (WHO) during the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP installed solar power for internal lights and fans at the district medical stores for the Ministry of Health (MoH) and District Health Offices in South Western Uganda. To support waste management, WFP installed incinerators for MoH at five locations, helping Government hospitals to manage medical waste during COVID-19. Under the strategic result 4, the cross-cutting indicator on 'screening' is zero(baseline).[3]

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] • The food transfer component of the Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme whose main purpose is prevention of chronic malnutrition was not implemented due to lack of funding.

[2] • Sphere Association. The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response, fourth edition, Geneva, Switzerland, 2018. www.spherestandards.org/handbook. Standards for TSFP are: Recovery rate: >75 per cent, Default rate: <15 per cent, Death: <3 per cent

[3] • UNDSS UGANDA: Daily Security Updates, December 30, 2020

[4] • The gender assessments identified gender concerns, including limited phone ownership by women and the digital skills gap among women compared to men. It recommended that financial literacy sessions include modules on financial digital platform use to address low literacy levels and digital skills among women.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] 2019 Global Hunger Index

[2] UN DESA Population Division 2017

[3] Office of the Prime Minister's invitation letter to a meeting on floods response

[4] Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) June 2020

[5] UDHS 2016.

[6] ACCELERATION OF HIV PREVENTION in Uganda: A road map towards zero new infections by 2030

In Uganda, agriculture employs more than 77 percent of the adult population and women constitute 82 percent of the agricultural workforce producing 80 percent of food, but generally do not participate in economic decisions and own less than 30 percent of registered titled land.

Partnerships

[1] UNSDG: The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals working Group

CSP Financial Overview

[1] . The gender assessments identified gender concerns, including limited phone ownership by women and the digital skills gap among women compared to men. It recommended that financial literacy sessions include modules on financial digital platform use to address low literacy levels and digital skills among women.

Strategic outcome 01

[1]. Sphere Association. The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response, fourth edition, Geneva, Switzerland, 2018. www.spherestandards.org/handbook. Standards for TSFP are: Recovery rate: >75 per cent, Default rate: <15 per cent, Death: <3 per cent.

[2]. Young People and Adolescent Peer Supporters (YAPS) model

WFP planned to have CBT for MCHN Beneficiaries, however it was not undertaken as the programme design process was not yet complete. WFP is in the process of designing a new programme that will include exploration of different transfer modalities for prevention of malnutrition. That is why there is no reporting in the data tables.

Activity 2,-General Distribution - CBT was not implemented and food distribution was a spill over of Protective ration distributions from 2019, that was mopped up in January & February 2020.

Activity 2, MCHN - WFP initiated a Prevention of Acute Malnutrition Programme through Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) in two districts of Karamoja region. CSB++ was provided to PLWG & Children U2.

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

[3]. In the data tables, prevention of acute malnutrition is named 'prevention of stunting'. It is a tagging error.

Strategic outcome 02

For Retention/dropout rate and completion rate, these indicators can be collected/reported on an annual basis basing on a particular cohort of learners treated at class/grade level and disaggregated by sex. Given the adaptations in the process of data collection of these indicators, the CO shall revert to reporting on them once the education system normalizes.

Besides Primary Students, WFP also reached out to Secondary School students as part of its commitment to support the government to reach zero hunger in the country. Activity Supporters, including teachers and cooks received school meals as well, given their participation in school activities and keeping the students in school.

WFP has not reported on the food security and asset creation outcome indicators because the end-line survey results for different projects in Moroto, Lamwo and Adjumani district will be released in quarter one of 2021. In Isingiro, implementation started in October 2020, which is too early to measure outcome indicators.

Targets for Climate Adaptation Indicators D2 & G10 cannot be included in the Other Output Plan at this point as the Country Office is in the middle of a Budget Revision and cannot therefore return the Other Output Plan to draft as it will affect the changes already made to the Needs Based Plan, however the planned beneficiary no. for G10 is 60,280 and target for D2 was to reach 37 schools of about 500 learners each with kitchen stoves and roofs,

Secondary school students were supported with food to increase access to education and address the low literacy rates in Karamoja region. Literacy rate stands at 12 percent, net primary school enrolment at 51 percent, and progression to secondary is 10 percent.

Strategic outcome 03

While the MAM treatment continued, the Food Transfer Component of MCHN was not implemented due to a lack of Funds. However technical and capacity strengthening support was provided as part of a re-design process for a more sustainable MCHN programme focused on nutrition sensitive interventions promoting production and consumption of high value nutrient crops and foods at community household level.

Strategic outcome 04

[1]. Agriculture and Market Support (AMS) has four modules: Module 1: How to Grow Your Farming Business; Module 2: Financing Options for Your Farming Business; Module 3: Harvest, Post-harvest Handling, and Household Storage, and Module 4: Bulking at the Business Center

AMS has no actual figures to report on the indicators with blanks above, due to the challenges which were presented by the COVID-19 pandemic in the reporting year. This data is collected through the NGO partnership that implement the smallholder support on behalf of AMS in 10 districts of Uganda. Activities were supposed to have started early in the year but had to be delayed due to the restrictions that the government of Uganda put in place to avoid the spread of the virus. The four NGO partners will start actual implementation in 2021, they have so far completed mobilizing and profiling smallholder farmers and the farmer organizations.

Strategic outcome 05

[1]. The European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) is responsible for designing European international cooperation and development policy and delivering aid throughout the world.

Strategic outcome 06

[1] MAAIF: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and fisheries

[2] MOH: Ministry of Health

Outcome Indicators on User Satisfaction Rate and partnership Index (New) were not collected in 2020

Progress towards gender equality

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. Humanitarian crises, always aggravate food insecurity and undernutrition, exacerbate gender inequalities, and have different impacts on women, men, girls and boys.

In Uganda, women constitute 82 percent of the agricultural workforce, but have limited access and control over land and food – from production to consumption.(UBOS 2014)

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Under the cross-cutting indicators' table, data on the host population/nationals is missing because it was not collected.

Environment


[1]. Delegation of the European Union to Uganda, 2019. Diagnostic Studies N. 1.1. to 1.4. to support the Mid-term Review of Uganda's 2nd National Development Plan (NDP 2) and evaluation of NDP-1: Environment and Climate Change.

[2]. Cooper, R. (2018). Current and projected impacts of renewable natural resources degradation on economic development in Uganda. K4D Emerging Issues Report. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies.

[3]. The CO did not collect any Environmental Indicator in 2020. Inception Phase for Pro-ACT (doing recruitment processes, setting up agreements with government, and stakeholders engagement,) was conducted and the team will be in place in 2021. With guidance from RBN, the team will start collecting these indicators in 2021.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			41	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	862,794	826,840	1,689,634	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	635,128	635,129	1,270,257	
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	862,794	826,840	1,689,634	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting					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	18,674	9,378	28,052	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight			4	2018	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	34,665	33,306	67,971	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$			2,897	2018	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	11,345	5,206	16,551	

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	11,345	5,206	16,551
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			354



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
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
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		4
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	23	
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\$	1,758,829	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	949,361	826,835	87%
	female	1,023,282	862,799	84%
	total	1,972,643	1,689,634	86%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	147,241	108,112	73%
	female	157,391	93,884	60%
	total	304,632	201,996	66%
24-59 months	male	108,500	88,181	81%
	female	96,782	76,294	79%
	total	205,282	164,475	80%



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	198,556	209,550	106%
	female	207,345	191,166	92%
	total	405,901	400,716	99%
12-17 years	male	191,998	163,860	85%
	female	200,784	145,476	72%
	total	392,782	309,336	79%
18-59 years	male	159,205	237,268	149%
	female	201,775	322,753	160%
	total	360,980	560,021	155%
60+ years	male	143,861	19,864	14%
	female	159,205	33,226	21%
	total	303,066	53,090	18%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	662,595	419,384	63%
Refugee	1,310,048	1,270,250	97%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	283,255	65,995	23%
Nutrition Prevention	305,790	169,026	55%
Nutrition Treatment	129,208	115,671	89%
School Meal	131,170	132,171	100%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	1,366,375	1,331,330	97%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	83,630	62,201	74%
Maize Meal	8,705	2,486	29%
Rice	0	4,867	-
Sorghum/Millet	0	11,304	-
Corn Soya Blend	29,934	4,588	15%
High Energy Biscuits	74	103	138%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
LNS	2	11	612%
Iodised Salt	1,131	658	58%
Sugar	471	65	14%
Vegetable Oil	7,726	5,638	73%
Beans	18,288	9,835	54%
Peas	0	2,880	-
Split Peas	0	5,353	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	4,140	2,352	57%
Vegetable Oil	276	183	66%
Beans	828	335	40%
Split Peas	0	229	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	3,903	275	7%
LNS	653	444	68%
Sugar	33	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	54	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	75,653,446	47,683,348	63%
Cash	3,355,173	593,304	18%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Cash	0	1,447,818	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	2,669,517	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	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	147,056	109,419
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	323,894 298,978 622,872	345,554 318,971 664,525
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	20,220 21,904 42,124	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	23,402 23,402	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	326,744 301,609 628,353	314,980 290,752 605,732
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	75,600 81,899 157,499	27,606 29,906 57,512
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	12,106 13,116 25,222	9,760 9,378 19,138
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	87,791 87,791	41,991 41,991
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	7,286 7,286	8,914 8,914
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
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	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		General Distribution	Mt	84	105.46

	B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified					
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	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		General Distribution	%	9	8.35
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
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	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	695.81	480.95
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: 1.1: Refugees receive cash and food transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		General Distribution	Number	540,528	522,223
E*: 1.1: Refugees receive cash and food transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		General Distribution	Number	585,574	534,664
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
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	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	81,899	97,369
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	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	163,391	163,315
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
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	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	13,115	14,172
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	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	19,393	17,372

Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households

Output Category A: Resources transferred



Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	28,750 28,750 57,500	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	28,828 28,822 57,650	31,148 29,925 61,073
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total		2,956 2,840 5,796
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total		1,257 1,257
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,906	568

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Refugees and Host; South West; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	19.5	<15	<15	6	7	10	WFP
		Male	19.5	<15	<15	6	7	10	programme
		Overall	19.5	<15	<15	6	7	10	monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	0	WFP
		Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	0	programme
		Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	0	monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3.5	<15	<15	1	3	2	WFP
		Male	3.5	<15	<15	1	3	2	programme
		Overall	3.5	<15	<15	1	3	2	monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	76	>75	>75	93	89	88	WFP
		Male	76	>75	>75	93	89	88	programme
		Overall	76	>75	>75	93	89	88	monitoring
Refugees and Host; WestNile; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	19.5	<15	<15	6	4	10	WFP
		Male	19.5	<15	<15	6	4	10	programme
		Overall	19.5	<15	<15	6	4	10	monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	=0	=0	1	0	0	WFP
		Male	0	=0	=0	1	0	0	programme
		Overall	0	=0	=0	1	0	0	monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3.5	<15	<15	2	3	2	WFP
		Male	3.5	<15	<15	2	3	2	programme
		Overall	3.5	<15	<15	2	3	2	monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	76	>88	>75	91	93	88	WFP
		Male	76	>88	>75	91	93	88	programme
		Overall	76	>88	>75	91	93	88	monitoring
Refugees; South West; Cash, Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	14.09	<10	<10	10.5	17	7.6	WFP
		Male	11.62	<10	<10	9.5	14	5.9	programme
		Overall	12.4	<10	<10	10.18	15.54	6.9	monitoring

Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	3	>5	>5	4.02	3.9	4.59	WFP
		Male	3	>5	>5	3.88	4.8	4.59	programme
		Overall	3	>5	>5	3.96	4.02	4.59	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	1.3	>2	>2	0	2	0.8	WFP
		Male	1.4	>2	>2	0	2	0.6	programme
		Overall	1.4	>2	>2	0	2	0.7	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	14	>15	>15	14.1	25	21.3	WFP
		Male	20.4	>21	>21	11.3	26	23	programme
		Overall	17	>18	>18	12.4	25	22	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	28.3	>29	>29	52.1	31	38.1	WFP
		Male	32.1	>33	>33	53.8	41	41.1	programme
		Overall	30.1	>31	>31	53.1	37	21.3	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	34.6	<32	<32	57	57	21.3	WFP
		Male	31.6	<30	<30	49	49	23	programme
		Overall	33.2	<31	<31	52	52	22	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	12.7	<11	<11	7.1	14	8.4	WFP
		Male	13.1	<12	<12	6	7	8.4	programme
		Overall	12.7	<11.5	<11.5	6.5	10	8.4	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	11.5	<11	<11	8	8	6.8	WFP
		Male	9.6	<9	<9	12	11	8.7	programme
		Overall	10.6	<10	<10	10	10	7.6	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	64.1	>66	>66	14.1	42	59.1	WFP
		Male	67	>68	>68	12.9	49	60.5	programme
		Overall	65.4	>67	>67	13.4	46	59.6	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	59	>60	>60	40.8	55	55.5	WFP
		Male	54.8	>60	>60	40.2	52	50.6	programme
		Overall	57.1	>60	>60	40.5	53	53.5	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	74.5	>74	>74	38.8	67	71.9	WFP
		Male	70.1	>72	>72	46.1	64	68.3	programme
		Overall	72.5	>73	>73	43.1	65	72.5	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	54	≥65	≥60	51	29	60	WFP
		Male	53	≥65	≥60	51.4	33	58	programme
		Overall	53	≥65	≥60	51.3	32	59	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	35	<28	<30	31.3	39	31	WFP
		Male	35	<28	<30	31.8	47	33	programme
		Overall	35	<28	<30	31.6	44	32	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	11	<7	<12	17.7	32	9	WFP
		Male	12	<7	<12	16.7	20	9	programme
		Overall	12	<7	<12	17.1	24	9	monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	64.99	≤50	≤50	56	58		WFP
		Male	52.97	≤50	≤50	54	56		programme
		Overall	56.67	≤50	≤50	55	57		monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	22	>40	>40	44.1	26		WFP
		Male	23	>40	>40	41.3	26		programme
		Overall	23	>40	>40	42.4	26		monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	14	<14	<14	7.4	17	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	15	<15	<15	9.1	22	
		Overall	15	<15	<15	8.4	20	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	41	<40	<40	25.7	51	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	31	<30	<30	22.7	45	
		Overall	36	<35	<35	23.9	47	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	23	<23	<23	22.8	5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	30	<25	<25	27	6	
		Overall	26	<25	<25	25.2	6	
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	General Distribution	Female	5.2	≥70	≥10	9.8	9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.2	≥70	≥10	4.5	8	
		Overall	5.2	≥70	≥10	6.9	8	
Refugees; South West; Food								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	General Distribution	Female	75.9	>78	>78	94	85	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	73.1	>78	>78	94	85	
		Overall	75.3	>78	>78	94	85	
Refugees; WestNile; Cash, Food								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	14.09	<10	<10	10.56	19	7.6 WFP programme monitoring
		Male	11.62	<10	<10	9.55	17	
		Overall	12.4	<10	<10	10.18	18.27	
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	3	>5	>5	3.94	4.57	4.59 WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3	>5	>5	3.85	4.69	
		Overall	3	>5	>5	3.88	4.61	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	1.3	>2	>2	0	1	0.8 WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1.4	>2	>2	0	0	
		Overall	1.4	>2	>2	0	0	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	14	>15	>15	10.1	26	21.3 WFP programme monitoring
		Male	20.4	>21	>21	7.3	27	
		Overall	17	>18	>18	9	27	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	32.1	>29	>29	45.1	42	36.1 WFP programme monitoring
		Male	28.3	>33	>33	50.4	49	
		Overall	30.1	>31	>31	47.1	44	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	34.6	<32	<32	38	39	21.3 WFP programme monitoring
		Male	31.6	<30	<30	36	36	
		Overall	33.2	<31	<31	38	38	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	12.7	<11	<11	5.4	6	8.4 WFP programme monitoring
		Male	13.1	<12	<12	4.6	4	
		Overall	12.7	<11.5	<11.5	5.1	6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	11.5	<11	<11	6	6	6.8 WFP programme monitoring
		Male	9.6	<9	<9	9	9	
		Overall	10.6	<10	<10	10	7	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	64.1	>66	>66	12	60	59.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	67	>68	>68	16.1	65	60.5	
		Overall	65.4	>67	>67	13.5	62	59.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	59	>60	>60	49.5	52	55.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	54.8	>60	>60	44.9	47	50.6	
		Overall	57.1	>60	>60	47.8	50	53.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	74.5	>74	>74	42.3	68	71.9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	70.1	>72	>72	46.7	64	68.3	
		Overall	72.5	>73	>73	43.9	67	72.5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	54	≥65	≥60	51	55	60	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	53	≥65	≥60	51	62	58	
		Overall	53	≥65	≥60	51	58	59	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	35	<28	<30	31.5	34	31	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	35	<28	<30	31.5	31	33	
		Overall	35	<28	<30	31.5	33	32	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	11	≤7	<12	17.5	11	9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	12	≤7	<12	17.5	7	9	
		Overall	12	≤7	<12	17.5	10	9	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	64.99	≤50	≤50	46	48		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	52.97	≤50	≤50	47	47		
		Overall	56.67	≤50	≤50	48	48		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	33	>50	>40	45.3	30		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	34	>50	>40	45.3	39		
		Overall	33	>50	>40	45.3	33		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	27	<20	<14	10.4	26		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	22	<20	<15	10.4	23		
		Overall	26	<20	<15	10.4	25		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	18	<17	<18	31	41		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	21	<20	<21	31	31		
		Overall	19	<18	<19	31	38		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	22	<20	<22	13.3	3		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	22	<20	<22	13.3	6		
		Overall	22	<20	<22	13.3	4		
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	General Distribution	Female	5.2	≥70	≥10	5.2	15		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.2	≥70	≥10	7.8	29		
		Overall	5.2	≥70	≥10	6.4	21		
Refugees; WestNile; Food									
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	General Distribution	Female	90	>90	>90	92	66		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	87	>90	>90	92	66		
		Overall	87	>90	>90	92	66		

Output Results

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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	147,291 135,964 283,255	34,315 31,680 65,995
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: 3.1: Food insecure people including refugees and host community members benefit from CBTs, improved skills and community assets to reduce vulnerability to climate shocks and protect access to food	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	60,280	72,255
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	570	531
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2
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	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	1	1

	C.6*: 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)					
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	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	20	18
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
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	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	434	354.5
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	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	37	34
	D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services					
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	D.2*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number		846
	G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities					
G: 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	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual		65,995
Activity 04: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	0	1,599 3,732 5,331
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	45,646 49,448 95,094

A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	59,027 72,143 131,170	51,465 62,902 114,367
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	2,906 3,148 6,054
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	0	5,613 6,860 12,473
Activity 04: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,245	3,100

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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Refugees; Northern Uganda; Cash

Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	1	1		Secondary data
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Residents; Northern Uganda; Cash

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Asset creation and livelihood support activities	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	2	1		Secondary data
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Activity 04: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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Residents; Karamoja; Food

Attendance rate (new)	School Feeding (on-site)	Female	61	>65	>65	57	70	63	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	56	>65	>65	58	71	64	
		Overall	58	>65	>65	57	71	63	
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	8	>8	>8	7	17	5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	15	>15	>15	9	14	8	
		Overall	12	>12	>12	9	15	7	

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					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output Category I: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	5,194 5,406 10,600	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	4,500 4,500	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	16,268 16,932 33,200	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	36,985 35,535 72,520	34,665 33,306 67,971
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	27,225 27,225	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	24,180 24,180	19,648 19,648
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: 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	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	35,535	33,396
A: 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	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	33,073	34,665
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					

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)	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	560	718.35
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	unit	3	3
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
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	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	14,193	13,470
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	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	26,458	30,993
	I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support					
I: 5.7: Community members benefit from enhanced knowledge of and evidence relating to nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions at a national and sub-national government level in order to improve nutrition status (SR 2)	I.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	4	4
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
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)	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	partner	2	2

Activity 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,642	718
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,669,517	0

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Residents; Karamoja; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	8	<15	<15	17	10	9	WFP
		Male	8	<15	<15	14	10	9	programme
		Overall	8	<15	<15	14	10	9	monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	≤3	=0	0	0	0	WFP
		Male	0	≤3	=0	0	0	0	programme
		Overall	0	≤3	=0	0	0	0	monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	13	<15	<15	22	16	16	WFP
		Male	13	<15	<15	22	16	16	programme
		Overall	13	<15	<15	22	16	16	monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	79	>75	>75	58	74	75	WFP
		Male	79	>75	>75	64	74	75	programme
		Overall	79	>75	>75	64	74	75	monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	23	>23	>23	11.3			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	5.2	>20	>20	5.2			WFP
		Male	5.2	>20	>20	5			programme
		Overall	5.2	>20	>20	5.3			monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04 : Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have improved and resilient livelihoods by 2030					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 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						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, including refugee and host community farmers, benefit from improved skills, equipment, and facilities to access markets and increase their incomes	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	126	36
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, including refugee and host community farmers, benefit from improved skills, equipment, and facilities to access markets and increase their incomes	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	29	3
	E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media					
E*: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, including refugee and host community farmers, benefit from improved skills, equipment, and facilities to access markets and increase their incomes	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	22,500	0
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
F: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, including refugee and host community farmers, benefit from improved skills, equipment, and facilities to access markets and increase their incomes	F.1.14: Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	7,640	0
F: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, including refugee and host community farmers, benefit from improved skills, equipment, and facilities to access markets and increase their incomes	F.1.15: Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	2,848	0

F: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, including refugee and host community farmers, benefit from improved skills, equipment, and facilities to access markets and increase their incomes	F.1.17: Number of Farmer Organizations/Farmer Group leaders trained on group dynamics		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	4,397	0
F: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, including refugee and host community farmers, benefit from improved skills, equipment, and facilities to access markets and increase their incomes	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer organization	25	0
F: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, including refugee and host community farmers, benefit from improved skills, equipment, and facilities to access markets and increase their incomes	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	25,500	0
F: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, including refugee and host community farmers, benefit from improved skills, equipment, and facilities to access markets and increase their incomes	F.1.39: Number of group leaders trained on leadership and governance practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	1,498	0
F: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, including refugee and host community farmers, benefit from improved skills, equipment, and facilities to access markets and increase their incomes	F.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	20,500	0
F: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, including refugee and host community farmers, benefit from improved skills, equipment, and facilities to access markets and increase their incomes	F.1.52: Number of smallholder farmers mobilized, identified and profiled		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	25,500	16,550
F: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, including refugee and host community farmers, benefit from improved skills, equipment, and facilities to access markets and increase their incomes	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	13,500	0
F: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, including refugee and host community farmers, benefit from improved skills, equipment, and facilities to access markets and increase their incomes	F.1.58: Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	599	0
F: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, including refugee and host community farmers, benefit from improved skills, equipment, and facilities to access markets and increase their incomes	F.1.62: Number of government counterparts trained		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	92	0
F: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, including refugee and host community farmers, benefit from improved skills, equipment, and facilities to access markets and increase their incomes	F.1.LRP.4: Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Mt	1,338	0

Outcome Results

Activity 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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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Farmers; Uganda;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	12.97	≥11	≥10	12.69			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	9.53	≥8	≥8	10.52			
		Overall	10.68	≥10.68	≥10.68	10.99			
Dietary Diversity Score	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	3.35		>3.35	4.82			WFP survey
		Male	3.36		>3.36	5.07			
		Overall	3.36		>3.36	4.99			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0.3	≥50	≥0.3	0.1			WFP survey
		Male	0.3	≥50	≥0.3	0.5			
		Overall	0.3	≥50	≥0.3	0.5			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	43.7	≥65	≥41.8	52.3			WFP survey
		Male	43.5	≥65	≥44.7	48.3			
		Overall	43.6	≥65	≥44.7	50.4			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	60.9	≥60.9	≥60.9	43.7			WFP survey
		Male	61.7	≥61.7	≥61.7	47			
		Overall	61.5	≥61.5	≥61.5	45.8			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	52.6	≤0.3	≤52.6	48.8			WFP survey
		Male	50.9	≤0.3	≤50.9	38.7			
		Overall	51.5	≤0.3	≤51.5	40.7			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0.6	≤0.6	≤0.6	4			WFP survey
		Male	0.8	≤0.8	≤0.8	2.3			
		Overall	0.7	≤0.7	≤0.7	2.9			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	12	≤0.7	≤12	3.1			WFP survey
		Male	8.5	≤0.7	≤8.5	3			
		Overall	9.7	≤0.7	≤9.7	3			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	47.1	≥35	≥47.1	50.3			WFP survey
		Male	48.8	≥35	≥48.8	60.8			
		Overall	48.2	≥35	≥48.2	58.7			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	38.5	≥60	≥38.5	52.3			WFP survey
		Male	37.5	≥60	≥37.5	50.7			
		Overall	37.8	≥60	≥37.8	51.3			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	44.3	≥40	≥44.3	44.6			WFP survey
		Male	48	≥40	≥48	48.8			
		Overall	46.8	≥40	≥46.8	46.4			
Food expenditure share	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	79.3	≤59	≤53	60.3			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	77.5	≤57	≤51	55.1			
		Overall	78.4	≤58	≤56	55.2			
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	1.04		>2.5	1	1	1.04	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female			>10	25			Secondary data
		Male			>30	21			
		Overall	9.2		>40	20			
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	17.9		<14	8.65			WFP survey

Residents; Uganda;



Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	≥5,315,628	≥432,087		315,348	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0		≥298.06				WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05 : Institutions have increased capacities by 2030 to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and respond to shocks. - Root Causes

Output Results

Activity 08: Strengthen national social protection systems to enable government to target programming and coordinate development investment.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category I: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	0	18,542 17,815 36,357
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	0	26,113 26,113
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	1,447,818
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	210	210
	I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support					
I: 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.	I.1*.1: 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	Number	6	6

Activity 09: Provide technical assistance and services to enable the Government and first responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.6*: 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)					

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	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	12	12
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
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	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1

Outcome Results

Activity 08: Strengthen national social protection systems to enable government to target programming and coordinate development investment.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Nationals & Refugees; Uganda;									
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	4	≥4	≥6.1	4.9			Secondary data
Nationals & Refugees; Uganda; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	2	>2	>9	8			WFP programme monitoring
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	2	>2	>2	1			WFP programme monitoring
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	61,813	>61,813	>61,813	59,577			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 06 : The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient supply chain services - Crisis Response

Output Results

Activity 10: Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable partners to deliver humanitarian assistance

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 10.2: Populations affected by crises benefit from enhanced capacities among humanitarian actors for delivery of timely assistance.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Service Delivery General	individual	29	29
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 10.2: Populations affected by crises benefit from enhanced capacities among humanitarian actors for delivery of timely assistance.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Service Delivery General	unit	12	14
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: 10.1: Populations affected by crisis benefit from WFP's services in support of delivery by humanitarian agencies of life-saving food, non-food items and medical supplies	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services		Service Delivery General	agency/organization	25	25
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: 10.1: Populations affected by crisis benefit from WFP's services in support of delivery by humanitarian agencies of life-saving food, non-food items and medical supplies	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported		Service Delivery General	metric ton	10,000	4,793,751.68
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
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	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Service Delivery General	partner	23	23

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
refugees; South West; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	51	<50	<50	19	35
			Decisions made by men	Overall	23	<50	<50	25	20
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	26	>50	>50	56	45
Refugees; West Nile; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	60	<50	<50	31.10	68
			Decisions made by men	Overall	19	<50	<50	12	13
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	21	>50	>50	56.90	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	Overall	0	<50	<50	72.50	56
			Decisions made by men	Overall	0	<50	<50	5.60	6
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	>50	>50	21.90	38

Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugees; South West; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	97	=100	=100	95.80	99
			Male	96	=100	=100	100	96
			Overall	96	=100	=100	98.40	97
Refugees; West Nile; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	97.10	=100	=100	98.70	99
			Male	96.18	=100	=100	98.70	97
			Overall	96.78	=100	=100	98.70	99
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugees; South West; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	96	=100	=100	95.80	94
			Male	99	=100	=100	100	97
			Overall	97	=100	=100	98.40	96
Refugees; West Nile; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	99	=100	=100	98.70	99
			Male	99	=100	=100	98.70	98
			Overall	99	=100	=100	98.70	98
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugees; South West; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	80	=100	=100	96.80	89
			Male	90	=100	=100	96.30	87
			Overall	89	=100	=100	96.50	89
Refugees; West Nile; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	90	=100	=100	86.90	86
			Male	88	=100	=100	87.60	87
			Overall	89	=100	=100	87.20	87

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugees & Nationals; Uganda; Capacity Strengthening	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	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	100	=100	=100	95	
			Male	100	=100	=100	96	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	97	
Refugees; South West; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	94.44	=100	=100	95.40	98
			Male	98.12	=100	=100	96.30	96
			Overall	96.15	=100	=100	95.70	97
Refugees; WestNile; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	General Distribution	Female	95.03	=100	=100	95.50	97.09
			Male	95.04	=100	=100	97.70	93.53
			Overall	95.03	=100	=100	96.60	95.80

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

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugees; South West; Cash, Food			Overall	99	=100	=100	100	100
Refugees; WestNile; Cash, Food			Overall	99	=100	=100	100	100

Environment indicators

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

Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Uganda	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	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	>2	>0	0	

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Students in Karamoja region receive hot meals under WFP's School Feeding Programme.

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

Financial Section

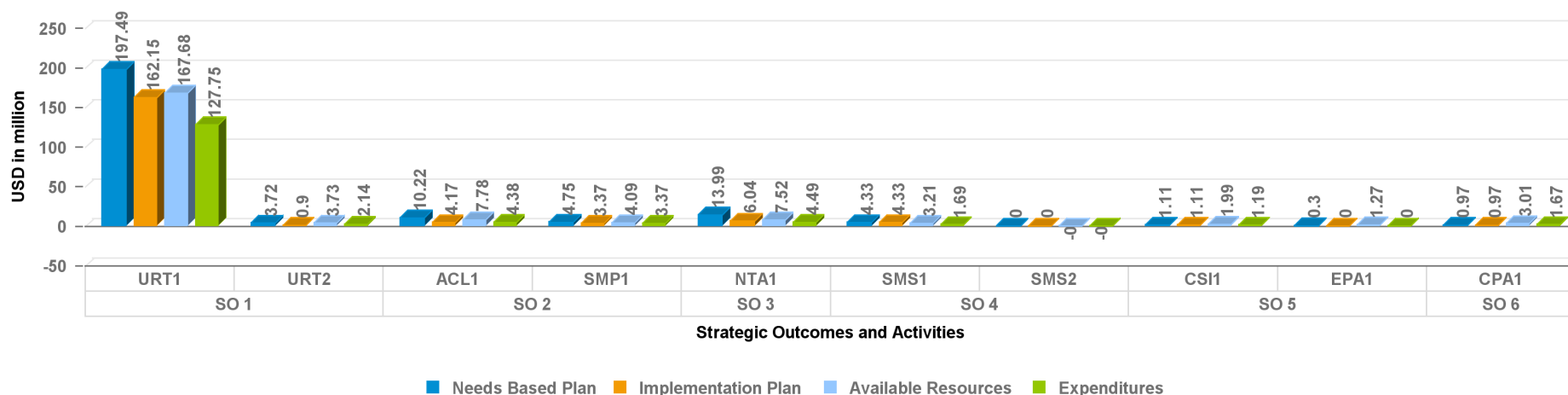
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda 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

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Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis	Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	197,492,493	162,150,903	166,575,937	127,745,063
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	3,722,166	898,541	3,725,135	2,144,093
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,204,148	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	10,216,311	4,173,697	7,780,066	4,382,224
		Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	4,747,560	3,374,839	4,093,458	3,369,002
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	63,315	0
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			216,178,530	170,597,980	184,442,059

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	13,989,290	6,036,967	7,521,346	4,488,979
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	253,268	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			13,989,290	6,036,967	7,774,613	4,488,979
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	4,326,407	4,326,407	3,208,720	1,688,125
		Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.	0	0	-2,403	-2,460
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	10,552	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			4,326,407	4,326,407	3,216,869	1,685,665

Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	1,107,640	1,107,640	1,992,182	1,194,232
		Provide technical assistance and services to enable the Government and first responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies.	300,103	0	1,274,082	2,386
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,407,743	1,107,640	3,266,263	1,196,618
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	967,607	967,607	3,013,948	1,665,117
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)			967,607	967,607	3,013,948	1,665,117
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,417,594	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	3,417,594	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			236,869,577	183,036,600	205,131,346	146,676,759
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			10,444,367	10,444,367	15,229,169	6,725,095
Total Direct Costs			247,313,945	193,480,968	220,360,515	153,401,854
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			16,075,406	12,576,263	7,851,721	7,851,721
Grand Total			263,389,351	206,057,231	228,212,236	161,253,575



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

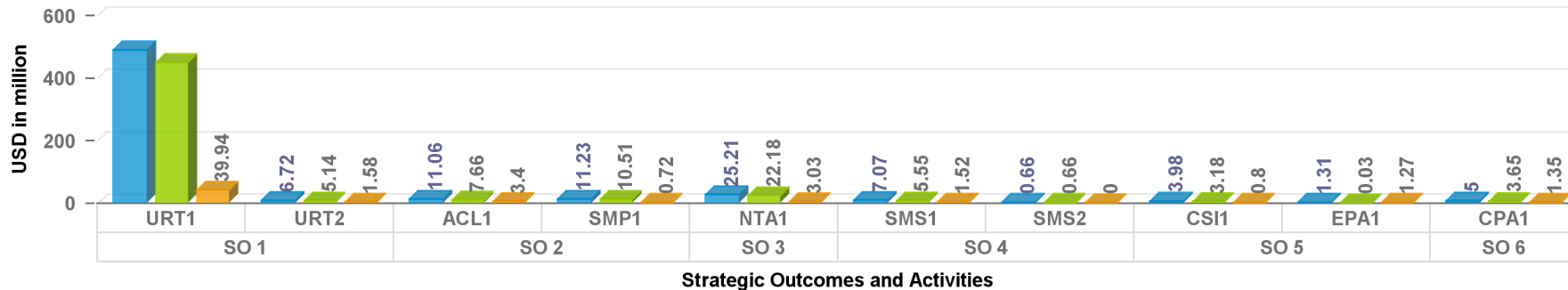
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda 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 2020 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 in Uganda have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis	Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees	635,789,221	487,969,799	0	486,865,340	448,034,465	38,830,875
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	11,101,685	6,724,080	0	6,724,080	5,143,038	1,581,042
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,204,148	0	2,204,148	0	2,204,148
	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	26,504,082	11,061,908	0	11,061,908	7,664,067	3,397,842
		Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives	13,694,782	11,234,960	0	11,234,960	10,510,504	724,456

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	63,315	0	63,315	0	63,315
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			687,089,770	519,258,210	0	518,153,751	471,352,073	46,801,678
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	44,590,066	25,213,974	0	25,213,974	22,181,608	3,032,366
		Non Activity Specific	0	253,268	0	253,268	0	253,268
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			44,590,066	25,467,242	0	25,467,242	22,181,608	3,285,634

Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	11,368,132	7,069,186	0	7,069,186	5,548,591	1,520,596
		Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.	1,564,284	655,475	0	655,475	655,418	56
		Non Activity Specific	0	10,552	0	10,552	0	10,552
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			12,932,416	7,735,214	0	7,735,214	6,204,009	1,531,204

Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Institutions have increased capacities by 2030 to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and respond to shocks.	Provide technical assistance and services to enable the Government and first responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies.	964,635	1,305,244	0	1,305,244	33,549	1,271,696
		Strengthen national social protection systems to enable government to target programming and coordinate development investment.	7,272,064	3,982,398	0	3,982,398	3,184,448	797,950
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			8,236,698	5,287,642	0	5,287,642	3,217,996	2,069,646
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	3,248,156	4,998,822	0	4,998,822	3,649,992	1,348,831
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)			3,248,156	4,998,822	0	4,998,822	3,649,992	1,348,831
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,417,594	0	3,417,594	0	3,417,594
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	3,417,594	0	3,417,594	0	3,417,594
Total Direct Operational Cost			756,097,107	566,164,724	0	565,060,265	506,605,678	58,454,587
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			25,357,682	31,519,638	100,000	31,550,388	23,046,314	8,504,074
Total Direct Costs			781,454,789	597,684,362	100,000	596,610,653	529,651,992	66,958,661

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			50,794,561	36,339,895		36,339,895	36,339,895	0
			832,249,351	634,024,258	100,000	632,950,549	565,991,888	66,958,661



This donor financial report is interim
Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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