



World Food
Programme

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Uganda

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2025

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Overview

Through the 2018-2025 Country Strategic Plan, WFP's operation in Uganda supports the Government's work to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnership for the Goals). WFP maintains an emergency response capacity and supports the Government in hosting the growing number of refugees, addressing the causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, and improving the social protection system.

In 2021, WFP reached 1.6 million food-insecure people – a level at par with 2020 - with food and nutrition assistance across the Southwest, West Nile, and Northeast regions. Refugees and crisis-impacted nationals were the major beneficiaries supported with emergency response. WFP reached 1.15 million refugees with life-saving in-kind food or cash assistance.

WFP continued to scale up the cash-based transfer modality of general food assistance to promote refugee financial inclusion. Over the CSP period to date, the share of the cash modality grew from 21 percent in 2018 to 55 percent in 2021. The humanitarian system continually leveraged the delivery infrastructure developed by WFP and its partners to support the Government's refugee response and social protection programmes. The CBT upscale put more money into the hands of refugees, thus enabling them to access their preferred foods. In West Nile, the food expenditure (FES) was at 75.7 percent while the food consumption score (FCS) was acceptable at 67.6 percent compared to SW whose FCS-Acceptable was at 55.9 percent with a FES at 60.5 percent. [1]

To ensure that beneficiaries are better equipped to make sound financial decisions and set financial goals, WFP reached 110,766 households with financial literacy trainings along with cash transfers. This approach reflects WFP's continued investments in the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework pillar of self-reliance.

WFP and its partners introduced a geographic prioritization scheme due to the declining funding situation. Reduced food assistance rations at 70, 60, and 40 percent were provided to three distinct groups based on regional vulnerability levels. Post-distribution monitoring indicated that refugee households with acceptable food consumption scores increased from 51 percent in 2020 to 61 in 2021.

Given the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, unpredictable climate, and crisis levels of acute food insecurity, WFP collaborated with partners and district local governments to implement community-based supplementary feeding programs. In Karamoja, WFP provided nutrition treatments to 53,248 children aged 6–59 months and 7,356 pregnant and lactating women; enabled 120,820 students to learn at home through Alternative take-home rations and continued advocating for national ownership of school feeding. In West Nile, WFP delivered cash transfers to over 58,000 PLWG and children aged 6–59 months via an emergency cash transfer. Both transfers were delivered with Government partners, and the experience led to NutriCash, a nutrition and child-sensitive cash transfer launched in partnership with the Government's Development Response to Displacement Impacts Programme. WFP also provided technical assistance to develop the Government's National Single Registry for social protection programmes.

WFP, together with FAO, supported the Government to disseminate IPC results showing a third of Karamoja's population at critical levels of food insecurity. Together with the Government, WFP launched an appeal for assistance and at the same time internally mobilized a response of in-kind and cash rations that reached nearly 68,000 affected people. These actions catalyzed the Government to mobilize its response and distribute food to households in Karamoja.

WFP enabled 33,028 smallholder farmers and small agricultural enterprises with training, coaching and access to trade fairs to strengthen the functionality of local markets. In Karamoja, four farmer organizations supplied 545 mt of maize to WFP, compared to 80 mt sold by two in 2020, a substantial increase in local supply.

WFP's global leadership in emergency logistics made it the partner of choice for the Government to deliver storage space and transportation for the countrywide distribution of COVID-19 response materials. WFP engineering developed screening centers at major border crossing points, construction of walk-in cold rooms for regional referral hospitals, and the installation of incinerators for hazardous waste management.

WFP's strategy aligns with Uganda's Vision 2040 and National Development Plan III. WFP contributes to Uganda's Zero Hunger Strategic Review goals and integrates with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) contributing to Strategic Results 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8.

1,622,630

Total beneficiaries in 2021



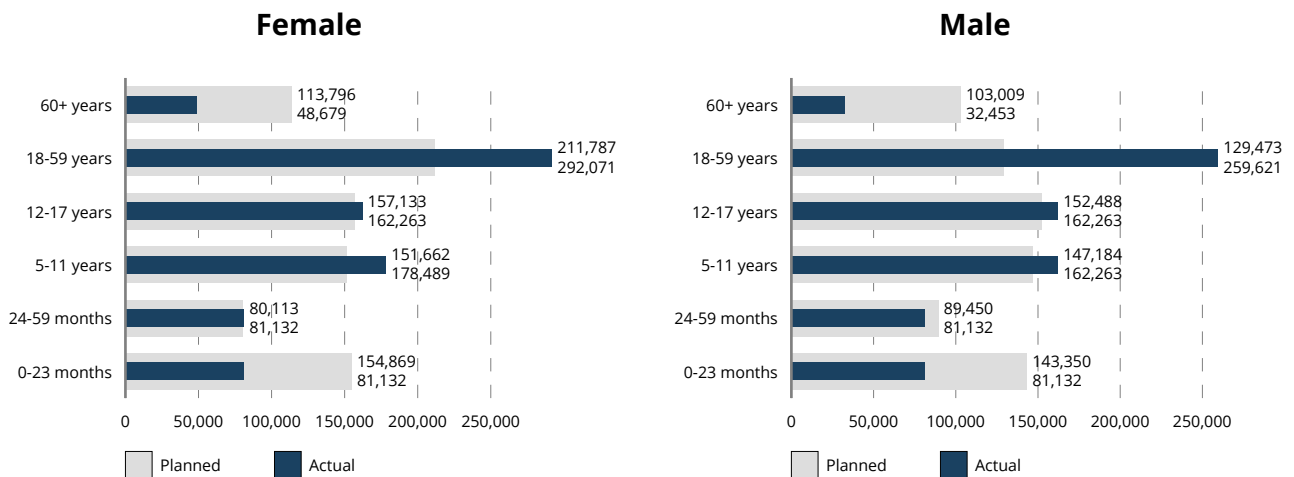
52% female



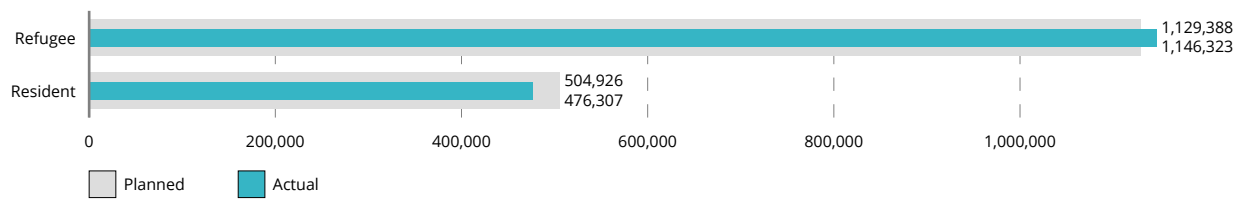
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 22,717 (48% Female, 52% Male)

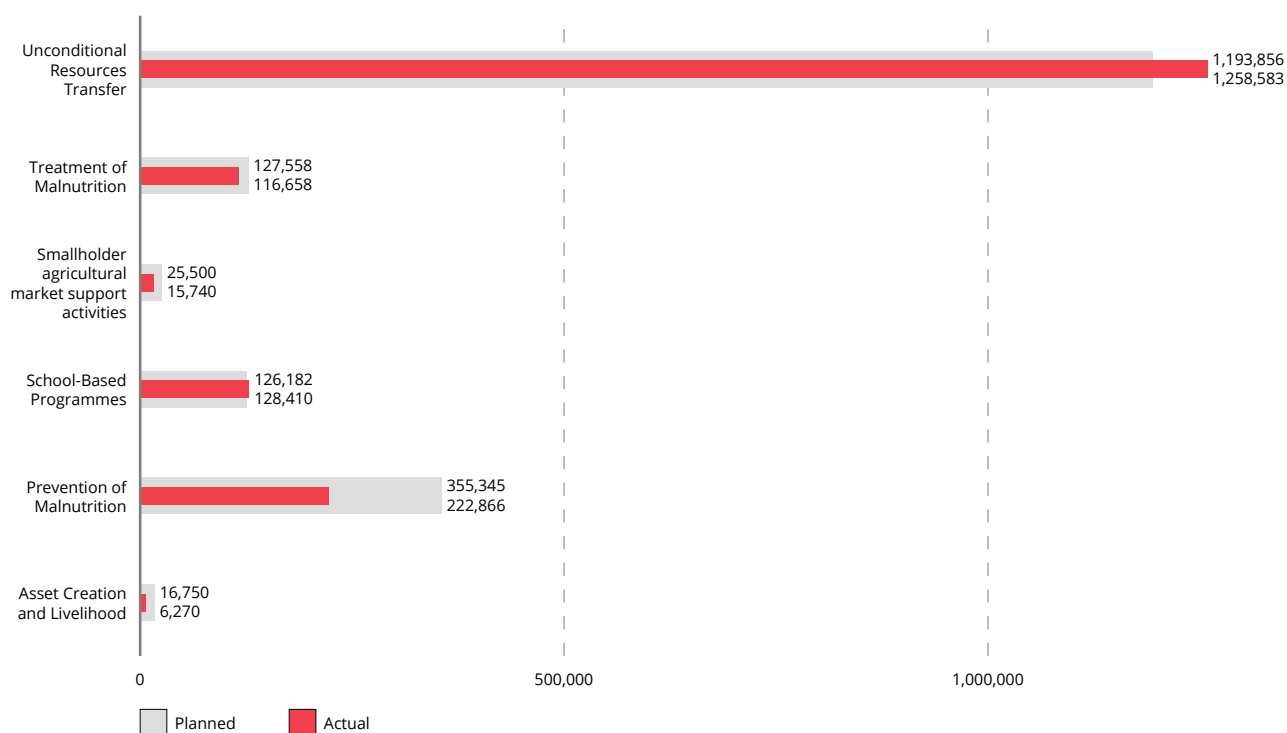
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality

806,603
total actual food beneficiaries in 2021
of 900,346 total planned
(419,435 Female, 387,168 Male)

824,442
total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021
of 763,402 total planned
(439,855 Female, 384,587 Male)

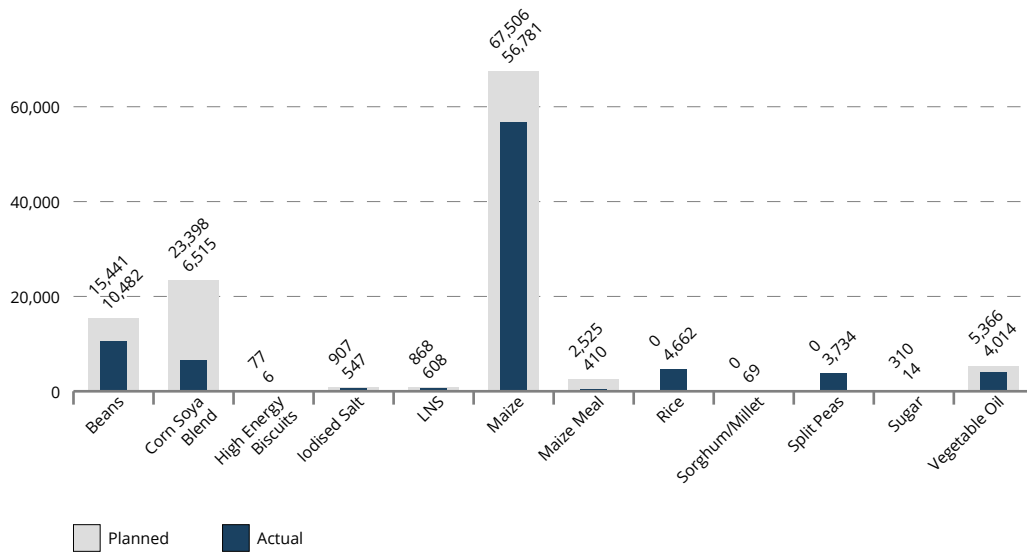
127,633
total actual Capacity Strengthening beneficiaries in 2021
of 166,780 total planned
(66,356 Female, 61,277 Male)

Total Food and CBT

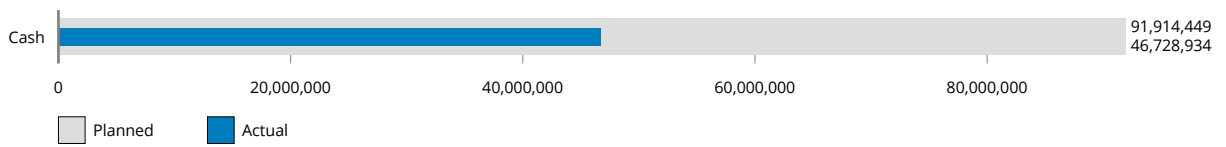
87,842 mt
total actual food transferred in 2021
of 116,399 mt total planned

US\$ 46,728,934
total actual cash transferred in 2021
of \$US 91,914,449 total planned

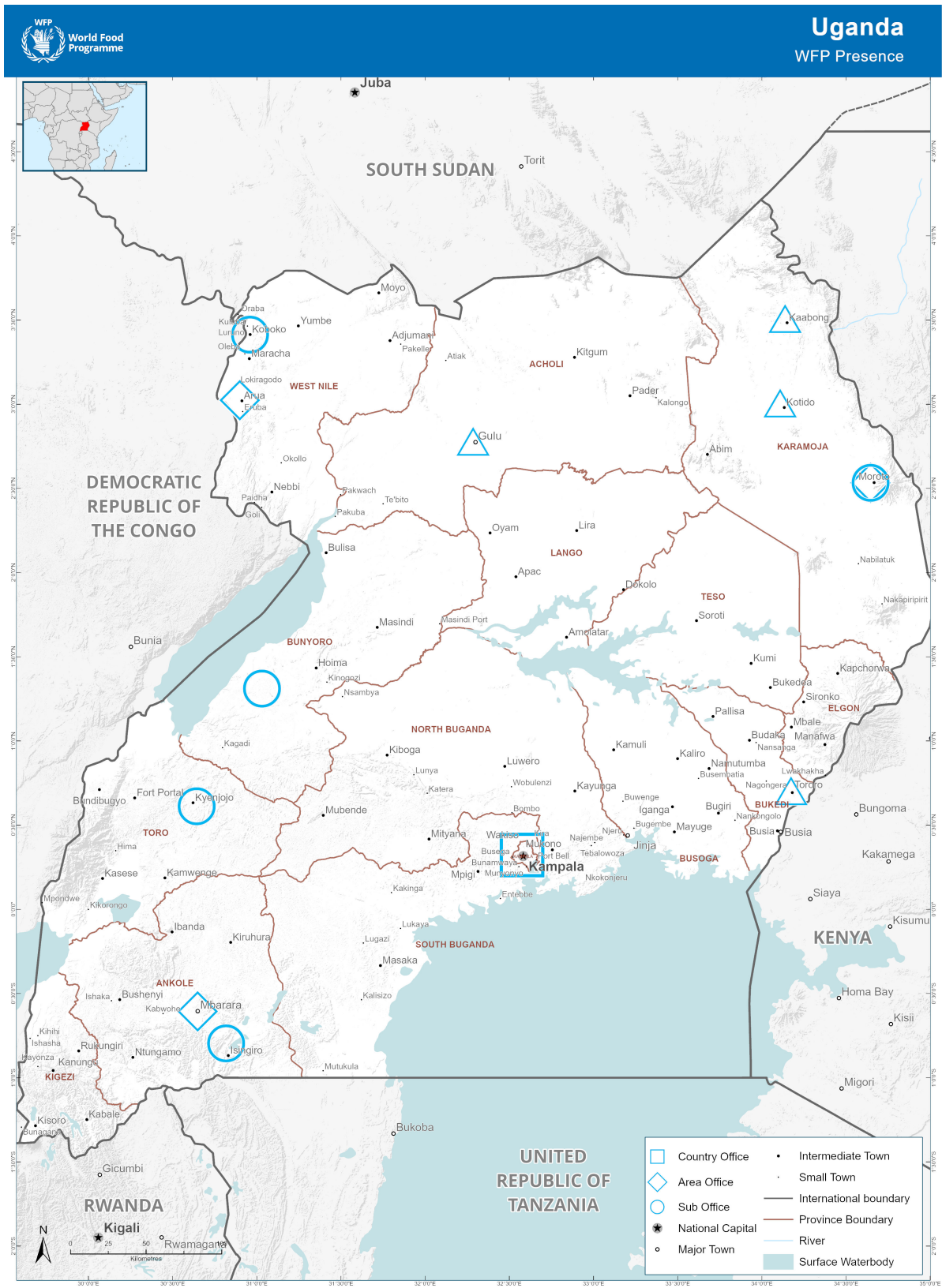
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Uganda has a longstanding history of hosting refugees, with close to 1.6 million refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and South Sudan [1]. The role of WFP and its partners in Uganda is to foster self-reliance of refugees through food assistance and the development of livelihood opportunities, in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and in accordance with the Government's settlement

transformation agenda, which envisages a 70 percent/30 percent split between refugee and host communities to develop livelihood programmes that benefit both; foster social cohesion in refugee-hosting areas; and promote development.

As a landlocked, low-income country ranked 104 of 117 on the Global Hunger Index, Uganda continues to be categorized as having serious levels of food insecurity in 2021 [2]. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Insecurity analysis conducted for 2020-2021 in refugee settlements across West Nile and Southwest regions, urban refugee-hosting areas, and northeast Karamoja region placed 38 percent of Uganda's population in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) classification and 26 percent of the population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3 or above) [3]. Undernutrition remains high, and stunting affects one third of children between 6-59 months in Uganda. Uganda's annual reduction rate of stunting has been slow at 0.45 percent, meaning that Uganda may not achieve the World Health Assembly targets [4].

Food insecurity intensified due to the pandemic and climate change. COVID-19 restrictions reduced access to income that would otherwise be directed to purchase food, and unpredictable rainfalls diminished year-round food availability [5]. Children did not have regular school feeding programs due to school closures. The Karamoja region's second wave of desert locust swarms devastated food supplies [6].

Despite the challenges, WFP's progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) is tangible. Throughout WFP's crisis response, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence reduced from 9.5 percent in October 2017 to 5.1 percent in December 2020.

WFP's crisis response continued under a newly extended Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2025, representing a shift in WFP's role from 'doer' to 'enabler', aligned with Uganda's National Development Plan III (NDPIII), the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025 and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). As part of the shift from a 'doer' to an 'enabler' role, WFP continues to scale-up cash-based transfers (CBTs) and capacity strengthening. Given this shift, coupled with the uncertainty of the funding environment, WFP undertook an efficiency and restructuring exercise to adjust its footprint and improve the value delivered to those receiving assistance. The scale-up of CBT operations and targeted improvements to the office's organizational design will allow WFP to make substantial efficiency gains and increase its impact.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected people, in the context of strict COVID-19 preventative measures. WFP distributed two months of entitlements per distribution cycle to minimize visit frequency while expanding the use of the cash modality.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects and supported government-led Labour-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) programmes. WFP delivered alternative take-home rations in place of school meals for children participating in at-home learning and advocated integrating school feeding into government programs. Activity 4 was revamped to focus on the transition to national ownership of the home-grown school feeding programme, under the second phase of the flagship Karamoja Feeds Karamoja initiative. The transition has the following objectives: increase programme sustainability; enhance government and community ownership; improve the nutrient intake and dietary diversity of school-going children; and promote linkages with activity 6 by increasing demand for local purchases.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued essential moderate acute malnutrition treatments for at-risk populations in Karamoja, including children and pregnant, lactating women and girls (PLWG), through the national health service delivery system. Activity 5 was revamped to reflect enhanced nutrition-sensitive focus, by applying a food systems lens to nutrition programming, particularly in the prevention of malnutrition.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP focused on strengthening the capacity of smallholder farmers, especially women, in response to the demand created by cash assistance to refugees.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP provided technical support to national and subnational institutions to strengthen Uganda's social protection systems and disaster preparedness.

In contribution to Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP supported the Government and humanitarian community with a range of supply chain and engineering services.

Although WFP's crisis response was funded at 90 percent by the end of 2021, most of the contributions came in late in the year and were not anticipated long before disbursement. Most donors' annual funding cycles, as opposed to multi-year funding, resulted in limited predictability and availability of funds in support of refugee food assistance. To ensure sustained provision of food assistance, though not at optimal levels, to the beneficiaries without a break, WFP was forced to introduce further ration reductions. The ration cuts have resulted in growing risks for the refugees, including increased malnutrition and anaemia, stunted growth of children, protection risks for refugees, and security risks to humanitarian workers. [7] Ration reductions put previous and ongoing investments in self-reliance and livelihood programmes at risk, as more refugees focus on meeting their minimum daily food needs instead of using

time and resources to become self-reliant.

Reduced funding for general food assistance (GFA) threatens the success of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) as a whole. WFP has been seeking equitable measures that maximize the impact of available resources and protect the most vulnerable. In October, a geographic prioritization scheme was introduced based on variations of vulnerability levels across different regions. Differentiated food assistance rations at 70 percent, 60 percent and 40 percent ration levels are provided to three distinct groups of settlements, informed by each settlement's vulnerability level. This will be re-visited in the context of UNHCR's profiling and re-verification exercise expected to be finalized in 2022.

Risk Management

WFP's response to the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in May-July 2021 demonstrated maturing risk management processes across the operation. Building on the lessons learned of 2020, WFP ensured seamless service delivery while minimizing risks to the well-being of staff, partners, and the people we serve. Mitigation actions included a staff vaccination drive, continued expansion of (digital) cash assistance, and reduced in-person contacts.

Facing significant funding shortfalls, WFP launched a vulnerability-based prioritization scheme in the refugee operation to reduce the impact of limited resources on the most vulnerable. A dedicated task force ensured its rollout was risk-informed, including implementing a community engagement and communications plan. Additionally, WFP completed an efficiency and restructuring exercise that resulted in a streamlined footprint.

WFP adapted its governance structure to risk management requirements. A COVID-19 Crisis Management Team led the Country Office through the second wave of the pandemic. Ad hoc risk assessments supported immediate decision-making requirements. These fed into regular comprehensive risk reviews informed by risk metrics, assessing risks in line with WFP's risk appetite and tracking mitigation measures.

WFP implemented the following risk mitigation actions in response to various identified priority risk areas: emergency interventions (including in West Nile and Karamoja), advocacy for increased funding, market facilitation interventions, security threat assessments with UN partners, and improved field monitoring and evidence generation. Fraud and corruption risk mitigation measures remained a significant area of focus regarding internal and external risk factors. This included awareness-raising campaigns, external risk advisory group consultations, a robust partner financial oversight exercise, and improved core business processes.

WFP made progress on addressing pending high-priority observations arising from the 2020 internal audit around cash-based transfers and beneficiary information management. Full implementation is expected by the third quarter of 2022.

Partnerships

Throughout 2021, the Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) continued to underpin WFP's operations in Uganda, as reflected in its strengthened partnerships with the Government, UN agencies, NGOs, and local authorities. WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) extension from 2018–2022 to 2018–2025 aligns the CSP with the National Development Plan III (NDPIII) and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). This was approved following consultations with different partners in-country (Government, development partners, civil society, private sector, et cetera). Under the revised CSP, WFP maintains an emergency response capacity and will continue to support the Government in hosting the growing number of refugees, addressing the causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, and improving the social protection system.

WFP has longstanding partnerships with the Government, engaging with different ministries at various programmatic levels. In 2021, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Education and Sports and the Ministry of Karamoja Affairs on implementing the school feeding programme in Karamoja. In April 2021, WFP, together with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Karamoja Affairs, and UNICEF, held the "Fast-tracking education achievements in Karamoja" conference in Moroto. This was followed by the launch of Phase 2 of "Karamoja Feeds Karamoja", designed to increase and diversify local food supplies in the homegrown school feeding programme by linking farmer groups and micro and small businesses to the school feeding market. WFP also built new government partnerships with the National Planning Authority on institutionalizing disaster risk reduction and the Uganda National Meteorological Authority on forecast-based financing. Along with the Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development and District Local Governments, WFP established coordination mechanisms at the national and programmatic levels.

WFP worked closely with 16 cooperating partners (CPs) constituting national and international NGOs, to implement general food assistance, nutrition, and agriculture and market support activities as part of the localization agenda. WFP strengthened the capacity of three local NGOs, conducted four physical visits to the CP offices and held joint monthly meetings to review the implementation challenges and corrective actions going forward. WFP also carried out spot checks on two local NGOs to strengthen CP financial management systems.

To implement the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP signed memoranda of understanding to collaborate with three ministries and ten district local governments. As schools remained closed due to COVID restrictions, WFP established an interim partnership with the Uganda Red Cross Society to deliver take-home rations to support children learning at home. WFP also partnered with the Irish Embassy to provide take-home rations to the school-going children in the Karamoja sub-region. WFP continued to work with several academic institutions, including Makerere University. The institution was a strategic partner for institutionalizing planning tools for resilience building, productive safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness, including integrating the three-pronged approach (3PA) into the university curriculum. The 3PA is an innovative approach that aims to strengthen the design, planning, and implementation of programs in these fields.

WFP undertakes several joint programmes with partner UN Agencies. WFP and UNICEF partnered to design and implement the SIDA-funded Child Sensitive Social Protection Programme. WFP and OPM also collaborated on the European Union-funded joint WFP/FAO programme to improve how the Karamoja region responds to food shocks. At the launch of the Pro-Resilience Action project (Pro-ACT) in September 2021, the UN agencies and the Government emphasized the need for greater inclusion of poor and vulnerable people in Uganda's entire disaster response plan.

WFP works with the private sector across its CSP, notably in its CBT, agricultural market support and Supply Chain operations. In 2021 WFP deepened its partnership with Equity Bank and all UN organizations in Uganda. The focus here was on delivering interventions supporting refugees and host populations' socio-economic empowerment and self-reliance. WFP also worked closely with the Central Bank of Uganda on effective financial literacy and broader financial inclusion discussions.

WFP thanks all its donors for their support of the CSP. These include Canada, China, Denmark, the European Commission, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Private Donors, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sweden, Uganda, UN CERF, UN Other Funds/Agencies, United Kingdom, and USA. Because of the generous support from donors, 92% of the needs-based plan for 2021 was funded.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP was 93 percent resourced against the annual needs-based plan. This is higher compared to 87 percent in 2020. The bulk of the funding was received later in the year and formed part of the carryover into 2022. This funding enabled WFP to make significant progress towards implementing its CSP 2018-2025.

WFP's funding strategy primarily relied on strengthening relationships with donors that traditionally support WFP in Uganda and diversifying the donor base to pursue complementary funding sources. WFP engaged with government stakeholders and donors by providing bilateral updates on operations 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 utilized its Internal Project Lending facility to reduce the risk of disruption to programmes due to a funding delay or deficit.

Fifty-three percent of the funding WFP received in 2021 was directed multilateral with limited flexibility outside the activities for which the funds were earmarked. Some resources were heavily skewed towards specific strategic outcomes. In contrast, others were left significantly underfunded—this directly impacted WFP's ability to achieve many of the goals set out under the CSP. Thirty-six percent of the funding available in 2021 was carried forward from 2020.

Strategic Outcome 1, in support of Refugees and other crisis-affected people having access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis, was resourced at 99 percent. Activity one was resourced at 89 percent, while activity two was at 109 percent. This included allocated resources during the year and carryovers from 2020. Uncertainty and delays in the confirmation of resources adversely affected programming, which necessitated a further reduction in food rations under activity one, which affected the food and nutrition security situation among the persons of concern.

Strategic Outcome 2, funded at 87 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 Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, SIDA and Pro-ACT.

Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3), focused on providing nutrition support to children aged 6-59 months in food-insecure areas, was funded at 85 percent. SO3 utilized contributions from the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) and the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany (BMZ) that enabled WFP to purchase and provide nutritious food to children and pregnant and lactating women in Karamoja. However, due to a lack of funding and donor restrictions favouring treatment activities, WFP continued to suspend the Maternal Child Health and Nutrition programme (focused on prevention) in the Karamoja region.

































Strategic Outcome 4, which supports smallholder farmers for improved and resilient livelihoods, was funded at 107 percent. This strategic outcome benefited from a US multi-year contribution that will last for five years.

















Strategic Outcome 5 (SO5) was fully funded at 429 percent, following a contribution from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, and the European Commission (EC-DEVCO). SO5 also benefited from DANIDA contributions, which allowed WFP to design and implement programmes to support national institutions in responding to shocks.

Strategic Outcome 6 was funded at 162 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 the COVID-19 pandemic and the locust invasion that ravaged the Karamoja region.

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

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis	 185,404,115.0	 125,882,349.0	 165,882,453.0	 123,923,044.0
02: Food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	 14,828,989.0	 9,267,583.0	 12,858,040.0	 5,539,655.0
03: Children aged 6 - 59 months in highly food insecure areas of the country have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rate trends in line with national and global targets by 2030	 9,886,257.0	 4,300,038.0	 8,369,466.0	 6,366,403.0
04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have strengthened and resilient livelihoods by 2030	 3,924,559.0	 3,749,837.0	 4,203,953.0	 1,959,316.0
05: National and subnational Institutions in Uganda have increased capacity to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition Programmes, and respond to shocks by 2030.	 1,442,668.0	 3,774,998.0	 6,192,246.0	 1,793,054.0
06: The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services when needed.	 846,831.0	 402,048.0	 1,370,791.0	 690,192.0
Non-strategic result and non-strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 2,359,308.0	 0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	 216,333,419.0	 147,376,853.0	 201,236,257.0	 140,271,664.0

Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 10,747,503.0	 8,393,854.0	 17,320,205.0	 8,314,503.0
Total Direct Costs	 227,080,922.0	 155,770,707.0	 218,556,462.0	 148,586,167.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 14,702,481.0	 10,125,096.0	 8,795,435.0	 8,795,435.0
Grand Total	 241,783,403.0	 165,895,803.0	 227,351,897.0	 157,381,602.0

Programme performance

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



Households using crisis coping strategies sharply increased from an average of **9.3%** of households in 2020 to **28% in 2021**.



Households with **Poor Food Consumption Score** decreased from **17.3% in 2020** to **7.7% in 2021**. Similar trends were recorded for cash and in-kind food.



Based on vulnerability, **geographic prioritisation introduced** at **70%, 60%, and 40% ration levels** for settlements. Asylum seekers at 100%.



1.15 million refugees reached with CBT and in-kind food (591,779 **Women**). CBT gradually increased. 21% (2018); 37% (2019), 52% (2020), and 55% (2021)



USD 44 million cash vs **79,830 mt** of food distributed to refugees and asylum seekers.



90% of households reported satisfaction with the distribution process. Cash beneficiaries **94%** and in-kind food beneficiaries at **86%**.

Through strategic outcome one (SO1), WFP contributes to SDG target 2.1 by improving access to food and ensuring that crisis-affected people consume an adequate and nutritious diet in times of need.

Under activity 1, WFP supported refugees' basic food and nutrition needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining food and nutrition assistance to more than 1.15 million settlement-based refugees (591,779 females) with 80,079 mt of food and cash-based transfers (CBT) worth USD 44,028,318. The share of CBT recipients within general food assistance to refugees in Uganda has gradually increased from 21 percent in 2018 to the current 55 percent in 2021. This development (coupled with the double entitlement distributions) enhanced WFP's efficiency in providing food assistance and reducing the time beneficiaries spent at food distribution points, thus limiting the risk of potential exposure to COVID-19. Due to decreased funding and ration reductions, WFP was only able to provide 77 percent of planned food (103,605 mt planned) and 50 percent of planned cash (USD 87,877,599 planned).

The CBT delivery infrastructure developed by WFP and its Financial Service Providers is being increasingly leveraged by other humanitarian and development actors [1] to support their refugee assistance programmes in different sectors, thereby enhancing cost efficiencies for the refugee response. WFP's CBT also contributed to local economies' growth through traders' engagement and injection of over USD 3.7 million per month into the rural refugee economies in 11 settlements through food assistance to refugees. WFP's cash programmes are a starting point for the financial inclusion of refugees in Uganda. This is especially the case for women and illiterate populations, who usually have limited participation and access to semi-formal and formal financial services. WFP is working as well towards the reduction of barriers to access to financial services through opening beneficiary owned-accounts. This will offer more flexibility for withdrawals; thus avoiding handling and safe-keeping of large sums of money in cash, which can be a protection risk.

In partnership with the Finnish Refugee Council (FRC), WFP rolled out financial literacy training in 11 refugee settlements, targeting refugee households that receive cash-based food assistance from WFP. The rollout of these delivery mechanisms was informed by gender and protection assessments, which identified gender barriers and risks in compliance with the "Do No Harm" principle. The training reached 84 percent of the targeted refugee population (141,010 households). Seventy-six percent of the target (282,020 individuals) were trained in 11 settlements (60 percent women; 18 percent youths and children below 20 years; 45 percent youth between 20 to 35 years; 37 percent adults above 35 years). Of those trained, 825 were persons with disabilities, representing 0.4 percent of the total. [2]

WFP Uganda was selected under a corporate initiative as a recipient of a USD 500,000 learning grant allocation under the global Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) learning grant for Digital Financial Inclusion (DFI) and Women Economic Empowerment (WEE). WFP will apply the D3 (Design, Digitise, Direct) framework on cash programmes to design financial inclusion approaches that contribute to improved self-reliance and streamlining gender-transformative programming across its portfolio. [3]

Due to the declining funding situation over the past two years, WFP strategized and implemented equitable measures that maximize the impact of available resources while protecting the most vulnerable. WFP introduced a geographic prioritization scheme in October 2021, based on vulnerability levels across different regions. Differentiated food assistance rations at 70 percent, 60 percent, and 40 percent ration levels are provided to three distinct groups of settlements, informed by each settlement's vulnerability level. This will be re-visited in the context of UNHCR's profiling and re-verification exercise expected to be finalized in 2022.

The overall impact of ration cuts to date is difficult to gauge, as the initial ration reductions coincided with the introduction of government COVID-19 restrictions. The ration reductions have forced refugees to increase their proportionate expenditures of the scarce resources to satisfy urgent food needs and bridge consumption food gaps at the expense of non-food essential needs. Consequently, between January and December 2021, the proportion of households that spent a large share of expenditures on food – a measure of high economic stress – increased from 55 percent in 2020 to 60.48 percent.

The reduced and geographically prioritized rations will be sustained across the board in early 2022 to provide minimal assistance levels while stretching available resources. Any additional reduction in the basic survival ration will compound the already high levels of inadequate food consumption and malnutrition highlighted by the 2020 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), including increased rates of wasting, micronutrient deficiencies, food consumption gaps and excessive negative coping among the refugee population, resulting in significant health problems. In addition, there are likely to be broader and far-reaching effects, including further deterioration in the protection situation (i.e., increased gender-based violence because of fear, frustration, anger, and desperation), increased risks of tension with the host community, and dangers that refugees will resort to harmful negative coping practices such as transactional sex, prostitution, and child marriage.

Through the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to 13,943 children 6-59 months and 7,787 PLWGs in 13 refugee settlements diagnosed with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). WFP also supported the Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme in all 13 refugee settlements in a reinforcement of government efforts to prevent chronic malnutrition, reaching 62,924 children aged 6-23 months and 40,640 PLWGs. Between August to November, WFP's blanket supplementary feeding programme to prevent acute malnutrition of newly arrived refugees in Bubukwanga transit centre reached 1,391 new arrivals (1,005 children 6-23 months (537 females) and 386 PLWGs). These interventions contributed to maintaining global acute malnutrition prevalence in all settlements below the emergency thresholds, with programme quality indicators remaining above the sphere standards throughout the year.

Programme monitoring indicated that the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption scores (FCS-acceptable) for West Nile in 2021 increased to 67.6 percent from 51 percent in 2020. While in Southwest the (FCS-acceptable) increased to 55.9 percent from 51.3 percent in 2020. Households adopting consumption based coping strategies (rCSI) in West Nile increased to 22.2 percent from 9.5 percent in 2020. An increase was also noted in Southwest with the rCSI increasing to 16.8 percent from 10.8 percent in 2020. Households using emergency coping strategies increased in Southwest from 23.9 in 2020 to 31.5 percent. The dietary diversity score in WN increased to 4.8 in 2021 from 3.88 in 2020 a similar trend was noted in Southwest with an increase to 4.1 from 3.96 in 2020. WFP's monitoring indicated that cash recipients continued to have better household food consumption than households that received in-kind food assistance. A higher proportion of households in Koboko settlements receiving cash had a higher average dietary diversity score at 5.1 than those mainly receiving food in-kind in West Nile at 4.1. Food expenditure share for households in West Nile drastically increased to 75.7 percent from 48 percent in 2020, while a minimal increase was noted for Southwest to 60.5 percent from 55 percent in 2020. Overall, it is notable that the food security indicators for West Nile are better than for Southwest, this phenomenon can be attributed to most settlements in Southwest being provided with 40 percent of the ration levels in addition to previous ration cuts that continued into the year because of inadequate funding levels. Most of the West Nile settlements are receiving 60 and 70 percent ration

levels under the geographic prioritization of assistance introduced in November 2021.

The 2021 IPC Acute Malnutrition analysis identified inadequate food consumption, both in terms of quality and quantity, attributed partly to the reduction in WFP food rations due to funding shortfalls as the critical driver of acute malnutrition. Only 22 percent of children and 29 percent of women attain a Minimum Dietary Diversity[4]. Other identified drivers of acute malnutrition included: 1) declining health service seeking behavior because of the COVID-19 disruptions, stigma, and fear; 2) high disease burden, especially malaria, diarrhoea, and acute respiratory infections; and 3) inadequate feeding practices for infants and young children, with 62 percent of infants exclusively breastfed.

Under activity 2 of the Uganda Country Strategic Plan, WFP implemented a lean season response to prevent further deterioration of acute malnutrition in Moroto and Napak districts in the Karamoja sub-region, reaching 26,058 PLWGs and children aged 6-59 months. This was a response to FSNA results which indicated that GAM rates had increased beyond the emergency threshold of 15 percent. PLWG and children aged 6-59 months required immediate nutrition support and assistance in these districts. A total of 526.2 mt of Specialized Nutrition Foods (SNFs) was distributed to 7,440 PLWGs and 53,226 children (Female 27,015) over three months. In addition, WFP provided protective food assistance rations to the affected persons from July to October 2021, reaching 67,692 (Female 34,523) beneficiaries enrolled in existing nutrition treatment programmes, with 1,625 mt food assistance and USD 465,727 CBT in four districts. This included 546.2 mt provided to 7,415 households supported with hybrid CBT and in-kind food distribution as a protective ration, contributing to the prevention of further increase in malnutrition rates. The intervention included screening, counselling, referral to treatment programmes, SBCC, and supplementation to address underlying causes of malnutrition. The lean season response provided an opportunity for integration of crisis response with activities focusing on early warning systems strengthening, whereby WFP worked with FAO and the Department of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Management under the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to strengthen Uganda's capacity to reduce, anticipate, and respond to shocks.

While SO1 was resourced at 90 percent by the end of the year, it is vital to note that most of the contributions came in late in the year and were not anticipated long before disbursement. As opposed to multi-year funding, the annual funding cycle preferred by most donors resulted in limited predictability and availability of funds supporting refugee food assistance. To ensure sustained provision of food assistance to the beneficiaries without a break, WFP made the hard decision to introduce further ration reductions. These ration cuts have resulted in growing risks for the refugees, including increased malnutrition and anaemia, stunted growth of children, protection risks for refugees, and security risks to humanitarian workers. These ration reductions have put previous and ongoing investments in self-reliance and livelihood programmes at risk. More refugees now focus on meeting their minimum daily food needs instead of working towards self-reliance. Reduced funding for general food assistance (GFA) threatens the success of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) as a whole.

Gender considerations were fully integrated into the preparation and implementation of the refugees and crisis response activities. WFP is keen to advance learning opportunities around women's empowerment and financial inclusion.

WFP implemented Strategic Outcome 1 activities in partnership with government institutions, including the Office of the Prime Minister, key line ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry for Refugees and Disaster Preparedness. Other key partners included FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). WFP is in the final stages of signing a memorandum of understanding with the Financial Sector Deepening Uganda (FSDU) for strategic collaboration on financial inclusion, digital inclusion, poverty reduction, and advocacy. Under the terms of an existing MOU on digital and financial inclusion, WFP also collaborates with UNCDF Uganda to develop and pilot a digital literacy curriculum tailored to beneficiary needs across various settlements. WFP is working closely with Bank of Uganda on advocacy, practical financial literacy, and broader financial inclusion discussions in line with countrywide priorities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees.	4
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	1

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



The second alternative take home ration of 2021 benefited **120,820 learners (57,706 female)**. **2,400.6 mt of food commodities were distributed.**



Procurements from smallholder farmers under the **Karamoja Feeds Karamoja (KFK) initiative** increased five-fold with **439 mt worth USD 160,000 procured.**



WFP established **3 irrigation facilities, 5.3 hectares of woodlots and 6.5 hectares of gardens** in 2021 through food-assistance **for assets activities.**



640 government officials and community leaders participated in capacity strengthening initiatives that WFP facilitated.



64,365 beneficiaries (96% women and children under 2) reached with cash-based assistance to address immediate food needs and mitigate COVID-19 impacts.



USD 1,685,411 transferred to asset creation participants and beneficiaries in West Nile to **address immediate food needs and mitigate COVID-19 impacts.**

Strategic outcome 2 (SO2) contributes to SDG targets 2.1 and 2.4 and strategic result 1. The objective is to prevent acute food insecurity and reduce vulnerability to shocks and seasonal food shortages. To achieve this outcome, WFP implements two activities under SO2; strengthening capacity at national and sub-national levels through the provision of technical assistance alongside CBTs and in-kind transfers and strengthening the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience-building programmes (activity 3); and providing nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to Government, including through South-South cooperation, for increased national ownership (activity 4).

Under activity 3, WFP reached 64,365 beneficiaries with approximately USD 1.7 million cash-based assistance to meet their immediate food and nutritional needs.

Of the 64,365 beneficiaries reached with cash-based assistance, 96 percent were women and children aged 6-23 months. This result was on par with 65,995 beneficiaries reached in 2020. WFP transferred USD 1,685,411 to asset creation participants in Isingiro District in the Southwest and beneficiaries of the Government's Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) social protection programme and MCHN beneficiaries in West Nile to address immediate food needs and mitigate COVID-19 impacts. [4]

In Isingiro District, WFP partnered with DRDIP and the local Government to provide cash-based transfers (CBT) to 1,127 households of 6,270 individuals (60 percent women). Ten percent (627) of these were from labour-constrained households (disabled, elderly, and pregnant and lactating women). After completing the asset transfers, beneficiaries were successfully integrated into DRDIP and continue receiving support from the DRDIP programme.

Under the Child Sensitive Social Protection Programme (CSSP) in West Nile, WFP delivered a one-time cash transfer of USD 27 to 58,095 beneficiaries (42 percent pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) and 58 percent children between 6-24 months) under the MCHN and DRDIP programmes to help them meet their food security needs during the pandemic. [4] A fundamental improvement in the delivery mechanism was shifting from a manual to an electronic

registration system using SCOPE. This resulted in a more efficient validation process and a substantial decrease in beneficiary complaints.

In response to COVID-19, WFP supported two key Government programmes: Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPWs) and the Urban Cash for Work design. WFP continued to support the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development to disseminate and operationalize the National Labour-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) Guidelines. This resulted in increased uptake and utilization of the guidelines in 64 districts by Government and development Partners implementing public works programmes, and monitoring showed a high degree of compliance. Findings in the monitoring report by the National LIPW committee revealed that the LIPW planning steps were closely followed in generating community LIPW projects. Through a technical expert seconded to the Ministry, WFP strengthened national and sub-national government officials' capacity to design labour-intensive public works programmes; supported the coordination of the National Labour-Intensive Public Works Technical Working Committee; and provided vital technical inputs into the design of the national Urban Cash for Work programme, one of the Government's planned primary COVID-19 social protection responses.

WFP continued to strengthen sub-national planning tools for resilience building, productive safety nets, disaster-risk reduction and preparedness through the rollout of the Three-Pronged Planning Approach (3PA) for resilience planning. Through its partnership with the Makerere University School of Public Health, WFP facilitated the development of one "Integrated Context Analysis", one "Seasonal Livelihoods Plan", and thirteen "Community Action Plans". The integration of Community Action Plans into the Kaabong and Kikuube five-year district development plans is a significant achievement towards institutionalizing 3PA at the district level. Seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) provides tailored response plans at sub-national levels. It links national-level integrated context analyses (identifying food security and vulnerability variations in different parts of a country) with communities and partners (e.g. FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, NGOs, etc.) to deliver complementary programmes through community-based participatory planning.

Activity 3 was resourced at 60 percent. Most funds came from Sida for cash-based transfers in West Nile. The Sida grant and a grant from the EU Directorate-General for International Partnerships (INTPA) are multi-year with specific annual allocations. Due to COVID-19, expenditures were lower than planned for all activities, and funds will be carried over to 2022.

Under activity 4, WFP partners with the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) and the Ministry of Karamoja Affairs (MoKA) to implement the Karamoja School Feeding Programme (KSFP). WFP has linked this initiative to the Agriculture and Market Support (AMS) programme and local procurement initiatives to boost smallholder farmer capacity and market access. For improved health, nutrition, and education outcomes, WFP's support includes the provision of food commodities to schools, capacity building in schools (soft and hard infrastructure), monitoring of feeding, and resource mobilization.

Amidst the continued school closure due to COVID-19, WFP increasingly focused resources on partnering with the Government on improving the school feeding policy environment. [1] This partnership worked towards establishing a nationally owned programme linked to local agricultural production, developing strategies to increase children's access to education and learning opportunities, strengthening learners' interest to re-enrol once schools reopened, and working to streamline MoES Preparedness and Response Plan for COVID-19.

To improve the quality of education outcomes, WFP supported the MoES' led assessment of the School Feeding, Health and Nutrition (SFHN) policy and practice environment using the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER), a global tool specifically adapted for Uganda. The assessment, which focused on the five thematic areas of policy, financing, institutional capacity, programme implementation, and community stakeholder engagement, aimed to inform policy actions towards improved education for all and realign government strategies with policy targets of the National Vision 2040 and indicators of the NDP III. The SABER results described Uganda's National Capacity as "emerging", a capacity index of 1.8 on a scale of 1-4, where 4 means advanced capacity. The key gaps identified was the absence of an integrated nationwide programme and specific national policy and legislation on SFHN in the country. WFP will continue to work with and support Government-led effort to improve her national capacity and school feeding policy and strategy development.

During the school closures, as students continued at-home learning, WFP supported students with two rounds of Alternative Take Home Rations (A-THR) [3] to keep the learners participating in at-home education and school-related activities and eager to return to the classrooms once the schools reopened. The A-THR reached 92 percent of those in attendance before the 2020 school closure (120,820 learners: 47.8 percent female). Programme surveys found that 82 percent of the A-THR recipients agreed that this initiative enabled them to participate in the MoES initiated homeschooling by motivating them to concentrate and study, reducing distractions such as shortening learning to look for food. In the second take-home ration of 2021, WFP utilized the Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (MoDA) platform to distribute food assistance to school-going children through digitizing the class registers. Each learner was assigned a unique identifier that translated into a coupon to receive assistance. This WFP innovation

improved efficiency in service delivery, reaching the rightful beneficiaries and significantly reducing wait-time at the food collection points. Several education partners and government agencies attached to WFP distribution teams and rolled out various complementary activities and services such as messaging on keeping learners (especially the girl child) focused on potential school return; learning material distribution; COVID-19 response and health services; immunization; deworming; Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccination as well as school environment, sanitation, water, and hygiene.

To promote the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFSF) programme, WFP increased its procurements from the local smallholder farmers in Karamoja under the KFK initiative five-fold compared to 2020, with 439 mt worth USD 160,000 being procurement which promoted local production of quality white maize. [2]

The governments of China, Germany, and Ireland supported WFP's school feeding initiatives and A-THR activities. The success of this programme and the lessons learned from WFP's pro-smallholder food purchase in Karamoja led to the enhancement of the initiative. The Karamoja School Feeding Programme is a critical element in the Government's efforts to improve education outcomes, provide social safety-net, and build human capital for economic growth in the sub-region.

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.	1

Strategic outcome 03: Children aged 6 - 59 months in highly food insecure areas of the country have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rate trends in line with national and global targets by 2030



34,697M; 36,113F children & 24,118 PLWG treated for malnutrition due to increased food insecurity and the negative impact of COVID-19 on livelihoods.



918 mt nutritious foods procured to support malnutrition treatment. Reached 94,928 beneficiaries in Karamoja. **Prevented death due to malnutrition.**



To strengthen case identification capacity & screen for malnutrition, 2610 **VHTs trained to increase coverage of the malnutrition treatment programme.**

Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3) contributes to SDG target 2.2 and strategic result 2 by focusing on the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition under the Community Based Supplementary Feeding Programme (CBSFP). A system strengthening approach is employed to support the delivery of nutrition services under the Government's Integrated Treatment of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) framework. Nutrition-sensitive activities have been integrated alongside the treatment programme, but these are still on a small scale. Under the National Development Plan (III) (NDPIII), the Government aims to reduce malnutrition levels, achieving human capital development through a parish development model. The nutrition-sensitive activities under the CBSFP programme align with the parish development model. More involvement of the parish development committees and coordination is carried out at the parish level. WFP is not supporting the Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme in Karamoja with specialized nutritious foods due to a lack of funding, and the activity remains suspended.

The annual budgetary requirement for implementing WFP nutrition programmes under SO3 in Karamoja in 2021 was USD 9.8 million. While the overall funding for nutrition programmes remained a challenge, the treatment of acute malnutrition remained uninterrupted throughout 2021. This was made possible by funding availed to the Uganda operation by WFP HQ, which provided USD 8.3 million, leaving a 15 percent funding gap compared to a 46 percent gap in 2020. Implementing large-scale malnutrition prevention programmes has not been possible because of funding shortfalls since 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated this. This funding gap left many children and mothers unreached by the much-needed food commodities and other interventions to prevent malnutrition. In a region like Karamoja with chronic food insecurity, the limited funding for malnutrition prevention programmes may have contributed to the observed slow progression in reducing stunting and periodic acute malnutrition trends.

WFP continued to work with NGOs and district local governments (DLG) of Karamoja to implement the CBSFP working through 126 health facilities and 253 outreaches to provide MAM treatment services. The programme reached 70,810 children and 24,118 PLWGs, with MAM providing these beneficiaries with 918 mt of SNFs.

As part of the CBSFP and health system strengthening strategy, WFP collaborated with AFI in training and equipping 2,610 village health teams to extend nutrition and health services to the household level. WFP also supported the Government to roll out the family-led Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) in the region. This intervention aimed to train other family members to conduct MUAC screening to strengthen early malnutrition case identification, referral, and treatment.

To improve the resilience of the communities to chronic food insecurity, WFP integrated small-scale nutrition-sensitive livelihood interventions into the CBSFP implementation. By year-end, 1,123 households were enrolled. Promoted interventions included fish farming, small animal rearing, and vegetable tower gardening.

WFP and its partners supported the Government in finalizing key policy documents, including the Maternal Infant Young Child Adolescent Nutrition action plan (MIYCAN) and the revised IMAM guidelines. The MIYCAN action plan was introduced to ensure coordinated, effective, harmonized, and sustainable nutrition interventions. The IMAM is the guiding document for managing acute malnutrition in Uganda.

Karamoja continues to grapple with high levels of food and nutrition insecurity. In 2021, the situation in the sub-region remained poor, as demonstrated by the WFP supported Food Security and Nutrition Assessment [1]. Results from this assessment indicated high levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at a regional average of 10.7 percent (9.7 percent in 2020) and stunting at an average of 41.5 percent (34 percent in 2020). Forty-six percent of all households were deemed food insecure as per the same assessment. Some Karamoja districts had GAM levels above emergency thresholds, prompting a response from the Government and WFP. Karamoja sub-region relies mainly on livestock farming and food from outside the region. With the onset of the second COVID-19 wave, a nationwide total lockdown restricted local livestock weekly auction markets, which usually occur at the sub-county level. These markets are the primary sources of livelihood that enable the communities to purchase food outside into the region. As observed in 2020, the MAM treatment programme performance trend was affected by factors associated with the COVID-19 lockdown. These factors included (but were not limited to) transport disruption across the region and limited access and utilization of health services.

MAM treatment programme quality indicators were below sphere thresholds, which declined from 2020. In 2021, the average cure rate was 70.2 percent, default at 11.5 percent, non-response at 17.7 percent, while only death rates remained within the thresholds [2]. These results were mainly associated with aggravating factors that included the COVID-19 lockdown, which distorted external food supplies into Karamoja. Other factors included poor access to health services, intensified cattle raids, and flooding, especially in Nakapiripirit, Nabilatuk, and Napak, which also presented poor FSNA results and high malaria prevalence with a large proportion of the non-respondents on the CBSFP testing positive for malaria. WFP continued to scale up on time MAM case identification, treatment and increased home visits to households for contextualized and personalized support throughout this period.

The Government remained the critical partner in implementing WFP nutrition programmes under the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) framework. WFP integrated MAM treatment activities with the routine health service delivery system to ensure alignment with the Government systems and continuous access to other health services. Capacity strengthening activities mainly targeted health workers with the district local governments. WFP implemented CBSFP through the health service system. This programme provided a platform for the district health teams to offer supportive treatment alongside the various outposts and mobilization. The IMAM framework is implemented jointly with UNICEF. UNICEF has enabled harmonized capacity strengthening support to the ministry of health and districts, strengthening referral mechanisms across the acute malnutrition programmes supported by both agencies. WFP continued to support routine monitoring and supervision of all these programmes conducted by the district health teams. The partnership between the Government and WFP was essential during lockdowns enabling ease of movement for the continuous delivery of basic services and prioritization of staff vaccinations.

WFP continued to spearhead the nationalization agenda with the engagement of a local NGO, AFI, to implement the CBSFP programme within all the districts of Karamoja. Having established a partnership for the scale of biofortification interventions with the International Potato Centre (CIP) in 2019, WFP continued to work under this partnership in the scale of using orange-fleshed sweet potatoes in selected districts in Karamoja. These have been integrated into activities implemented by AFI.

The factors associated with malnutrition in Karamoja have been studied and documented over the years. These have mainly been linked to seasonality, with malnutrition rates peaking in the lean season and dropping in the harvest season. However, with climate change, there have been seasonal changes that have affected the region's production and consumption patterns. In areas with harsh climatic conditions like Karamoja, it has been demonstrated that even small-scale livelihood interventions like fish farming, small animal rearing, and vertical gardening may be critical in improving resilience in the population. Scaling up some of these interventions that have been proven to succeed in this region could be something to consider in the coming years. With continuous support to nutrition information systems, local governments can access and utilize malnutrition programme data, enhancing nutrition advocacy and promoting ownership and sustainability.

WFP fully integrated gender, age, and disability into the data disaggregation process of the CBSFP programme. WFP recognizes mothers as the primary caretakers of children at the household level. They form most of the care groups that have been formulated to implement nutrition-sensitive livelihood interventions. Men form a strong pillar for household decision-making regarding food utilization, asset distribution, and health-seeking behaviour in Karamoja. Male change agents have also been integrated into the CBSFP implementation process.

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 strengthened and resilient livelihoods by 2030



Capacity strengthening in post-harvest management, bulking and collective marketing benefited **33,028** (37% **F**) smallholders & small agribusiness owners.



WFP facilitated the formation and strengthening of 16 new farmer organisations with a total of 4,396 members (2,765 females).



1,060 mt worth **USD 304,485** of agricultural commodities were sold through WFP supported aggregation systems.



Four supported farmer organisations sold **545 mt of maize worth USD 194,693** to WFP under the directly negotiated contract modality.



Following WFP assistance, **59%** of interviewed beneficiaries reported adopting better grain handling methods (better drying, shelling, storage).

Strategic outcome 4 (SO4) contributes to building the resilience of smallholder farmers, especially women, refugees, and youth, for better livelihood outcomes. [1] Interventions ensure that smallholders, micro and small agricultural enterprise owners acquire the knowledge and skills to benefit from economic participation in agri-food systems, in order to achieve food security, improved nutrition, and resilience to shocks. Smallholder resilience-building contributes to Uganda's aspiration of the National Development Plan III (NDPIII) for inclusive agriculture-led growth and the United Nations collaboration framework's ambition for Ugandans to achieve shared prosperity in a healthy environment.

WFP consolidated its smallholder resilience program in the Karamoja sub-region and refugee-hosting districts where general food assistance, nutrition or school feeding programs are implemented, thereby offering holistic assistance to gradually reduce dependency on humanitarian relief.

Under SO4, WFP supported up to 33,028 participants, a 130 percent achievement against the annual target of 25,500 participants. The achievement was made possible by focusing on micro and small agriculture enterprises in addition to smallholders. Sixty-one percent of the assisted persons were women, while 41 percent were refugees.

WFP utilized interactive Agriculture and Market support training sessions followed by regular mentorship and coaching visits to strengthen the knowledge, skills, and practices of 33,028 individuals (12,374 females) comprising smallholders, micro and small agribusiness owners in institutional governance, post-harvest management, bulking and collective marketing. An additional 16 new farmer organizations comprising 4,396 members (2,765 female) were formed and strengthened to enhance participation in and benefit within agri-food markets.

WFP organized 27 facilitative events, e.g., business match making; food and trade fairs, to connect beneficiaries to inputs, services, and opportunities to sell their agricultural commodities. Moreover, WFP provided COVID 19 preventive kits like public handwash devices and infra-red thermometers to enhance safety in the food markets.

WFP strengthened the capacity of 115 local government personnel from ten districts in planning and enhancing smallholder capacity in institutional governance, post-harvest management, bulking and collective marketing as well as food safety and quality (FSQ) standards.

WFP's Agriculture and market support program was funded at 104 percent of the needs-based plan. Contributions were received from the Government of Germany and the USA. WFP utilized the funds to deepen the interventions by extending NGO partnerships by two and half months. This allowed NGO partners to reach more beneficiaries with capacity strengthening interventions such as post-harvest messages through training, radio messages and public demonstration events to create awareness on appropriate post-harvest management equipment.

Programme monitoring surveys showed that 48 percent (39 percent in 2020) of smallholders reported having accessed post-harvest management messages, while 59 percent reported adopting better grain handling methods. Only three percent of the smallholders sampled reported owning hermetic grain storage equipment, a technology with proven efficacy in reducing damage from storage pests. Ownership has remained low than the 40 percent target for 2021 due to the high costs of hermetic technologies and limited physical access in rural communities. [2]

Increased aggregation of agricultural commodities enabled smallholders to participate in and benefit from the agri-market system gainfully. Programme monitoring data indicated that 44 percent of beneficiaries (14.8 percent in 2020) had access to market information. In Karamoja, four farmer organizations supplied WFP with 545 mt of maize grain worth USD 194,693 compared to only 80 mt sold by two organizations in 2020. [4] Overall, smallholders recorded sales of up to 1,060 mt worth USD 304,485 of agricultural commodities. This increase in sales resulted from connecting smallholders to, among other market channels, a food market worth USD 3.7 million from the monthly cash injected in local communities as food assistance for vulnerable communities.

Post-harvest management slightly deteriorated in 2021 moving from 8.65 percent in 2020, to 11.7 percent in 2021. This however still presents overall improvement compared to the baseline value (17.9) as the rate of post-harvest losses declined to 11.7 percent (17.9 percent in 2019). [5]

The trend of adopting hermetic storage technologies suggests that smallholder farmers have increasingly embraced hermetic storage bags than high volume technologies such as household storage silos. This, WFP learnt, is due to the lower cost of improved storage bags. WFP is establishing a subsidy scheme to enable the purchases of high costs technologies (e.g., silos) which the vulnerable smallholders ordinarily cannot afford. [3]

The livelihood based coping strategy index showed stability of households in coping with food shortage. A more significant proportion of households at 46.8 percent adopted no coping strategy than 42.8 percent in 2019. There was no gender-based differences except for male-headed households in northern Uganda, with an increment of 22 percent on the proportion not adopting any coping strategy. There was a decline to 15.1 from 25.9 percent in 2019 as a proportion for those that adopted crisis coping strategy. WFP's interventions, therefore, could be enhancing long-term household capacity to cope with food shortages.

In collaboration with UNCDF, WFP developed a joint program on youth empowerment funded by the Mastercard Foundation that will commence in 2022. The programme will create additional pathways for creating jobs or improving existing agriculture and related services opportunities. WFP collaborated with the USAID-funded Inclusive Agricultural Markets (IAM) activity to strengthen the community-based production of Iron Rich Beans. Supported groups, including women-only groups, produced 105 metric tons of foundation seed. The harvest will be sold locally so that local farmers can access seeds and produce nutritious beans.

WFP strengthened the capacity of district local government across 10 districts in extension services provision based on the smallholder extension manual developed in collaboration with the Government, which was adopted as a national agricultural extension manual. Key among the benefits were that (i) district and development partners were trained to mainstream the smallholder modules into the extension outreach (ii) districts developed and implemented outreach plans based on the smallholder manual (iii) development partner utilised their own funding to reproduce and avail the smallholder manual to smallholders they support (iv) smallholder farmers benefited from capacity strengthening in postharvest management, increased access, and acquisition of hermetic storage equipment – this has resulted into increased food quality and reduced post-harvest loss at households.

The involvement of all key stakeholders in mobilizing and supporting smallholder farmer organizations proved critical in achieving both the short and long-term objectives. WFP achieved commendable results in its programs because of involving government counterparts, district local governments and civil society in the planning and implementing specific initiatives. WFP therefore embraced and is deepening stakeholder engagement in its activities. WFP has institutionalized stakeholder information sessions, and lessons learned events as critical actions to enhance visibility and accountability to stakeholders on the several ways WFP procures food from smallholders.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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
Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.	N/A

Strategic outcome 05: National and subnational Institutions in Uganda have increased capacity to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition Programmes, and respond to shocks by 2030.



59,000 pregnant and lactating women and children under 2 **received one-off emergency CBTs** delivered through the MCHN and DRDIP programmes.



11 national and district staff participated in a 20-week online social protection training (in partnership with the EPRI, South Africa).



116 national and district staff benefitted from capacity development activities on social protection.



255 national and district staff participated in 6 **capacity strengthening initiatives** for disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness capacity.



2 National programmes (Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) and DRDIP) and 7 system components were **supported and enhanced by WFP**.

Strategic Outcome 5 (SO5) aims to ensure that national and subnational institutions in Uganda have increased capacity to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and respond to shocks by 2030. To achieve this outcome, WFP implements two activities under SO5: social protection strengthening to deliver direct income support (activity 8) and technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response (activity 9).

SO5 was resourced at 100 percent. The Child Sensitive Social Protection Programme (CSSP) is fully funded on a multi-year basis through Sida with a total budget of USD 50 million for five years ending 2024. COVID-19 and associated government restrictions led to poor access, connectivity, and limited capacity to engage virtually and this delayed several activities, affecting implementation. The design of the long-term cash-based transfer component also took longer than expected. As a result, only 35 percent of planned funds were utilized during the reporting period.

The project Strengthening Shock Responsive Systems in Karamoja, is funded by EU INTPA through the Pro-ACT window (EUR 4 million for 28 months) and from DANIDA through the "Scaling-up Drought Anticipatory Actions for Food Security in Africa" initiative (USD 350,000). Through these two contributions, activity nine is fully funded; however, government measures to contain the spread of COVID-19 caused delays to the 2021 workplan.

Under activity 8, WFP provided technical assistance for strengthening social protection systems and designing a nutrition-sensitive cash transfer. WFP supported several actions to address a range of system and capacity-strengthening elements; WFP assisted the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) to design and launch a National Single Registry (NSR) that is an integrated beneficiary management information system (MIS) for the Government and supports data integration across eight national social protection programmes; WFP contracted 54 enumerators to support MGLSD to register and validate 28,000 beneficiaries on the national Senior Citizen Grant (SCG); WFP assessed management information system (MIS) needs for eight West Nile districts and procured hardware to decentralize key MIS functions to the district level. WFP supported 11 national and district staff to participate in a 20-week online social protection training (in partnership with the Economic Policy Research Institute/EPRI, South Africa).

Drawing on the Covid-19 emergency cash-based transfers experience, and national and international evidence, WFP, with DRDIP and other stakeholders, designed a nutrition-sensitive cash-plus transfer targeting the 1,000-day window from pregnancy to 24 months, launched as "NutriCash" in December. NutriCash will reach approximately 13,500 PLWG and children between 6 and 24 months among DRDIP beneficiaries in host and refugee communities, making it Uganda's first government-led nutrition-sensitive social protection programme. The cash transfers will be complemented with social behaviour change communication (SBCC) and financial literacy training.

Through activity eight, WFP (i) strengthened DRDIP and SCG system components, including procurement of hardware and technical assistance for district MIS systems. WFP also provided maintenance support and software enhancements to MGLSD's NSR. The NSR links the MIS of all national social protection programmes and provides Government with important information about coverage and level of social protection benefits. The NutriCash CBT component described above adds an important nutrition-sensitive cash transfer mechanism to DRDIP, which is largely nutrition blind; and (ii) assisted over 59,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children between 6-24 months to receive one-off emergency CBTs delivered through the MCHN and DRDIP programmes and helping them to integrate into these programmes. WFP also supported the registration and validation of approximately 28,000 beneficiaries in the national SCG which is ongoing. WFP engages with MGLSD, OPM, Ministry of Local Government and District Local Governments to implement social protection systems strengthening.

The CSSP is jointly designed and implemented with UNICEF. WFP and UNICEF have established coordination mechanisms that help identify areas for collaboration and support.

WFP established partnerships with the Parliamentary Forum for Social Protection and the West Nile Development Association for advocacy and coordination on social protection nationally and sub-regionally, respectively.

WFP fully integrates gender and age in the programme. WFP has carefully assessed the impact of gender and age in access to and utilization of services and participation in programme activities. The programme has outlined a strategy to ensure men's involvement in decisions related to nutrition and access to health services. In particular, the programme focuses attention on young children, their needs, and teenage mothers. The Nutricash design is informed by a gender and inclusion analysis implemented jointly with UNWOMEN that recommended several measures across the CBT cycle to strengthen women's empowerment features and avoid or mitigate adverse gender effects.

Under activity nine, WFP continued to provide technical support to the Government to strengthen national and sub-national capacity for emergency preparedness and response in 2021.

Through the PRO-ACT project (strengthening shock responsive systems in Karamoja), which is jointly implemented with OPM and FAO, WFP engaged 255 people in four capacity strengthening initiatives for disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response. The initiatives targeted central and local government officials, UN sister agencies, civil society, and other national stakeholders.

WFP and the National Planning Authority (NPA) supported districts in Karamoja to develop and integrate disaster contingency plans into their five-year district development plans. This was a significant achievement for institutionalizing and allocating district-level disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness efforts.

In close collaboration with OPM and the Uganda National Meteorological Authority, WFP initiated the development of a Forecast-based financing programme for drought in Karamoja. A forecast-based financing technical working group was established, and anticipatory actions identified together with key stakeholders.

In November, WFP and FAO supported the Office of the Prime Minister to organize and convene the country's first National Dialogue on Disaster Preparedness. The Dialogue brought together a broad set of stakeholders to reach a consensus on the key issues and pave the way forward for strengthening disaster preparedness in Uganda. The recommendations from the dialogue have been fed into the forthcoming National Disaster Risk Management Plan to which the Government has pledged a financial allocation.

WFP, together with FAO, supported the Government to disseminate IPC results that showed 30 percent of Karamoja's population was at critical levels of food security and launched an appeal for assistance. In response to this action and WFP's subsequent lean-season response, the Government mobilized and distributed food to households in Karamoja. The total cost of the Government lean season support provided was estimated at USD 695,000.

Among the key lessons learnt were that capacity strengthening is not linear and needs to be flexible and adapt to changing contexts, government priorities and the political economy. This impacts the pace of implementation and expenditure. A second lesson was that WFP managing all financial resources on partners' behalf can negatively affect participation and engagement. Alternatively, partners managing resources to build capacity can positively incentivize participation and engagement. For social protection system strengthening, WFP has adopted the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) resource management approach endorsed by the UNDG, to enable a mechanism to transfer funds to partners for capacity strengthening. As WFP transitions from "doer" to "enabler," hiring and retaining staff that can continue the process is critical. The skills required for these two functions are significantly different. The

development and integration of contingency plans into district development plans shows the importance of aligning capacity strengthening initiatives with government planning and budgeting processes.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide a single registry to enable government and development partners to coordinate and target programmes.	N/A
Provide technical assistance to enable the Government and first responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies.	N/A

Strategic outcome 06: The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services when needed.



Screening equipment worth **USD 229,250** was **procured and installed at five major border crossing points**, including Entebbe International Airport.



Storage facilities worth **USD 95,750** were **procured and installed at 2 Regional Referral Hospitals**.



430 truckloads delivered 4,322 life-saving oxygen cylinders to **Regional Referral Hospitals** across the country.

Strategic outcome 6 contributes to SDG 17.16 and Strategic Result 8. The objective is to make the delivery of humanitarian assistance as efficient and effective as possible.

In 2021, WFP collaborated with the Government to provide humanitarian supply chain services during its emergency responses. The support included transportation of food stocks and medical supplies (such as oxygen cylinders), refurbishing cold rooms (for vaccine storage), constructing COVID-19 screening centers, and installing incinerators. WFP's technical assistance to the Government also included operational planning support for the emergency pandemic response with guidance on operations and maintenance for assets donated.

WFP technical assistance and operational support to the Ministry of Health (MOH) and other humanitarian partners enhanced mitigation of COVID-19; Technical assistance included coordination, staffing augmentation (seconding staff within MoH), supporting a Health Supply Chain Capacity assessment for Uganda, and procuring PPEs.

WFP Operational support involved the provision of storage space and transportation for countrywide distribution of PPEs, Oxygen cylinders, and the distribution of government food aid within the Karamoja region. WFP engineering developed screening centers at major border crossing points, construction of "Walk-in Cold Rooms" for regional referral hospitals (ongoing), and the installation of incinerators for hazardous waste management.

WFP's supply chain services and expertise enabled the Government of Uganda and humanitarian partners to respond to the needs of the affected population during the COVID-19 pandemic.

WFP seconded three full-time staff to the MOH's National Disaster Management Task Force (NTF) and the Logistics Sub-Committee (LSC) that WFP co-chairs. These secondees enhanced the participation of partners and donors in the NTF whilst supporting the implementation of the NTF's mandates. [1]

WFP supported several UN agencies during the COVID-19 pandemic with procurement of PPEs; Long-term Interagency Agreements expedited successful procurement of PPEs requirements (valued at USD 6,000)

To mitigate extreme food insecurity brought on by the combined impacts of drought, locust invasion, and COVID-19, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) conducted a joint Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSN) in May 2021. Consequently, WFP supported the OPM with transportation of 910 mt of government food stocks to eight districts in Karamoja. This WFP action was essential in mitigating the increased malnutrition in this part of Uganda.

Augmenting storage requirements for enhanced PPEs and other (non-temperature sensitive) medical supplies prepositioning, WFP procured and constructed storage facilities at Arua and Gulu Regional Referral Hospitals (RRH). WFP also provided the Government and partners with 2,734 m² of free-to-use warehouse space in Kampala and transportation of COVID-19 PPEs and related materials. Other key partners benefiting from these services were MoH and WHO.

During Uganda's second COVID-19 wave, the Regional Referral Hospitals (RRH) were receiving over 50 admissions per week of severe COVID-19 cases could not support patients with oxygen as their oxygen plants were dysfunctional due to overuse and old age. WFP responded to a request from MOH for transportation to re-fill oxygen cylinders between Kampala and the RRH hence maintaining critical supplies countrywide. WFP played a vital role in ensuring that COVID 19 patients got much-needed life-saving oxygen at the right time, maintaining its saving lives agenda.

WFP procured and installed prefabricated offices to house thermal scanners and provide office space for health staff and a laboratory at major border entry points along the boundaries with Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, and South Sudan. In addition, WFP established a screening facility at Entebbe International Airport while installing other screening facilities at water landing sites in Buikwe, Jinja (Ripon Falls), and Mukono. These WFP actions substantially contributed to the early detection, isolation, and treatment of COVID 19 positive cases from arrivals to Uganda.

WFP donated and installed four incinerators (valued at USD 97,932) to manage hazardous wastes at Regional Referral Hospitals. Remote training was provided by the supplier on the operation and maintenance of incinerators for hospital staff. These incinerators have improved waste management and mitigated potential outbreaks of opportunistic diseases within the medical facilities.

WFP supported several health facilities with screening and temporary holding facilities of identified cases to enhance their capacity to detect cases based on symptoms. This WFP action contributed to preventing the spread of the virus and protecting front-line staff from contracting the disease.

While observing strict compliance to set COVID-19 regulations, WFP's supply chain unit continued with warehouse and transport operations supporting in-country life-saving programme activities such as cash-based and general food assistance and light engineering works in the refugee settlements and Karamoja region. Over the distribution cycle, two months' worth of food rations were prepositioned, pre-packaged, and distributed to refugees to reduce contact and prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Additionally, the Uganda operation provided transportation services for storage equipment and PPEs to regional WFP operations, including in South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, and the DRC

WFP is collaborating with MoH and UNICEF to construct "Walk-In Cold Room civil works" for five Regional Referral Hospitals (RRH). WFP supported MoH to conduct a "Health Supply Chain capacity" whose results will inform all stakeholders on nationwide capacity strengthening requirements.

Excellent working relations established with the Government through the MoH and OPM, and other humanitarian Organizations in the COVID-19 response have placed WFP as the Logistics service provider of choice for emergency assistance. As Chair of the UN Logistics Working Group and its undisputed reputation as the largest humanitarian agency, WFP is well placed to lead the way in the United Nations Secretary General's reform in the spirit of 'One UN.'

Further collaboration is expected in the transportation of COVID-19 vaccines under the African Union/Master Card/Africa CDC. In readiness for this project, two staff from the Country and Area Offices undertook online Temperature Sensitive Logistics training, and two others attended additional in-person training on how to roll out the support and develop a countrywide strategy.

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

As a signatory to international gender equality policy frameworks, Uganda's 1995 Constitution grants equal status to both men and women under the law, prohibiting laws and traditions that undermine the dignity of women. Uganda's Vision 2040 statement prioritizes gender equality as a cross-cutting enabler for socio-economic transformation and highlights progress made in the legal and policy arena, political representation, and reduced gaps in education.

However, Uganda's Vision 2040 also acknowledges that the lack of effective implementation or enforcement of gender-positive policies and laws has resulted in gender disparities in access to productive resources and credit, technology, employment in non-agricultural sectors, sexual and gender-based violence, and decision-making at household, community, and national levels.

According to post-distribution monitoring at the end of 2021, decision-making on assistance utilization is made jointly by both men and women in 47 percent of the households, made solely by women in 37 percent of the households, and solely by men in 16 percent of households. [1]

In 2021, WFP introduced a gender community facilitators toolkit for dialogues and community-led analysis to identify and address gender stereotypes contributing to gender inequality and food and nutrition insecurity. The skills learned were used by the WFP Gender and Protection Results Network in field offices in conjunction with partners who conducted community-level gender sensitization activities during the sixteen days of activism from 25 November to 10 December 2021. Through community dialogues, WFP helped community members identify gender dynamics in resource ownership, the gendered division of labour, and how this impacts household food and nutrition security and called for joint decision making at the household level and shared care work.

WFP provided Financial Literacy training (FINLIT) for adult beneficiaries in southwest settlements to equip them with financial management skills and widen opportunities for financial inclusion. The FINLIT evaluation done by the implementing cooperating partner Finnish Refugee Council established that the training had contributed to reduced domestic violence among the refugee population because of increased transparency about money within families. Women reported increased self-esteem and being more confident to participate in public, save and make contributions towards family expenses, and establish small-scale businesses, which earned them social respect both within their households and in the community.

The Child Sensitive Social Protection Programme (CSSPP) conducted a Gender and Inclusion assessment to understand gender dynamics and barriers and inform the intervention design. Men's engagement was recommended as a key strategy to transform the negative social norms that disadvantage women to have impactful long-term CBT under CSSPP. [2]

Under the Bill and Melinda Gates Initiative, women-centric organizations and women business proprietors in Nakivale have been profiled to provide linkages better and promote women's economic participation and empowerment.

WFP conducted a gender context analysis in Karamoja. The analysis revealed strong, rigid gender stereotypes, women's limited control over high-value resources like cows and communal land, high rates of child forced marriage, poor attitude towards girl child education and overwhelming care burden for women, which compromises overall livelihood opportunities for women. [3]

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

In 2021, beneficiaries continued to receive assistance with relative ease and safety. Due to dwindling crisis response financial resources and the subsequent ration cuts, there was a noticeable increase in refugee self-repatriation in the Southwest (especially Congolese refugees) due to fear and anticipation of further reduced assistance. With the planned scale up of cash-based transfers to 100 percent in selected settlements, unaccompanied minors, the elderly and disabled expressed concern that the increased use of the cash modality may subject them to exploitation from their would-be helpers. These concerns will be addressed by conducting periodic follows ups with PSN households to establish how the alternate system is working and working with other stakeholders to refer and resolve any issues of concern.

WFP continued to mainstream protection into programmes to ensure beneficiaries have safe access assistance, are treated with dignity, and are protected from unintended adverse effects. Beneficiaries participated in programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Beneficiaries can provide feedback on WFP programmes through the WFP helpline and the inter- agency helpline that have a provision for anonymous reporting without fear for retaliation or facing any protection challenges.

WFP conducted stakeholder consultations to understand better the barriers and protection concerns that could limit Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) enrolment for cash assistance under the refugee crisis response. The consultations were held in the settlements of Nakivale, Oruchinga, Kyaka, Kiryandongo and Adjumani. The stakeholders consulted included PSNs (unaccompanied minors, the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with legal challenges, persons with specific protection needs and GBV survivors), the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNHCR, protection partners, cooperating partners, refugee leaders, child protection committee members and child protection organizations. A total of 370 people (181F) were consulted through key informant interviews and focused group discussions. A matrix of risks and mitigation measures was developed to inform the scale-up of cash modality while working to address the barriers and protection concerns identified.

A Gender and protection assessment was conducted to inform the Karamoja lean season response. The target population raised concerns about ownership and shared access mobile devices for cash withdrawals, delays to open bank accounts, and high food prices. WFP adopted a hybrid of cash and in-kind food to cater for districts with limited market functionality and raised awareness to address social perceptions that view men as financial controllers.

During the CBT scale up and CBT digitalization in the settlements of Rwamwanja, Kyangwali, Adjumani, Parolinya and Kyangwali, WFP provided information to beneficiaries on the process of enrolment explaining the requirements and benefits. This was done in conjunction with the financial service providers through multiple channels of communication that included conducting village level meetings with beneficiaries, working with refugee leaders, distributing fliers and posters translated in local languages and playing pre-recorded audio messages during pre- distribution addresses. WFP has instituted multiple complaints and feedback mechanisms for affected people to ask questions, voice complaints and receive feedback in a safe, confidential, and dignified manner.

The available complaints and feedback channels include onsite helpdesks at food distribution points managed by cooperating partners who address issues of concern and refer those beyond their scope to other actors. Programme staff and cooperating partners also hold community meetings to communicate programme changes including ration cuts, CBT enrolment and geographical prioritization. This is done in a timely manner to enable beneficiaries access information and make decisions pertinent to their well-being. WFP has a tollfree helpline that is centrally managed and staffed by multilingual staff who speak the most common languages in WFP areas of operation. [1]

With the transition to digital transfers that can be withdrawn anywhere, cooperating partners and financial service providers initiated community helpdesks that run on specific days at designated places where people can go to seek for information and seek support and issues beyond WFP and cooperating partners will be referred to other actors for attention. The interagency Feedback, Referral and Resolution Mechanism hotline managed by UNHCR can also receive and refer cases of WFP interest to the WFP helpline.

By end of October the helpline had received 9,476 cases. Cases received are categorized based on the nature of the complaint. Category three cases are requests for information, category two cases are cases that need follow up while category one cases are cases reporting protection concerns, SEA, corruption and fraud that need senior management attention and possible referral to OIGI or other actors. Twenty-six percent of the calls were made by women. Ninety-nine point four percent of the cases received were closed while 0.6 percent remain pending and are being followed up by the assigned focal persons. Over the years, there has been a consistently lower cases by women which is attributed to lower ownership of phones by women and perceived social norms that see men as heads of households responsible for getting information or lodging complaints on behalf of their household members.

To provide timely and accurate information regarding targeting before the implementation of geographical based prioritization, WFP, in conjunction with OPM and UNHCR developed and implemented a joint communication guide with key messages explaining the rationale for geographical targeting. [2]

A joint mission conducted by WFP and UNHCR in December aimed to determine the impact of the geographical targeting as well as to consult beneficiaries about the planned 2022 prioritization where beneficiaries will receive food assistance based on differences in levels of vulnerability. The mission consulted beneficiaries on preferred feedback mechanisms for beneficiaries that may wish to appeal their vulnerability status for consideration or provide feedback on the process.

According to post-distribution monitoring, by quarter 4 2021, more than 98 percent of the respondents reported that they accessed WFP assistance without experiencing safety challenges, and 97 percent reported that they were treated with dignity and respectfully. This marked a slight uptick from previous quarters when ration reductions were first introduced. Households that reported being satisfied with the feedback and complaint mechanisms in place increased significantly from 41 percent in quarter two to 72 percent in quarter four, demonstrating WFP's communication was reaching target populations.

Environment

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

The causes of food insecurity in Uganda are multifaceted, often a result of poverty, landlessness, natural disasters, and the dependence on agriculture as a main source of income. Given that the agriculture sector employs 68 percent of the population, environmental shocks and climatic risks constrain agricultural production and the livelihoods of poor households [1]. Climate change characterized by drought and pests in western and northern Uganda led to low crop production and contributed to an increase in the national poverty rate of 21 percent [2]. Moreover, land degradation, deforestation, poor waste management, and wetland encroachment are environmental challenges negatively impact the rural population's food production and nutrition status.[3] In response to the above challenges, WFP supported sustainable livelihoods strategies that promote food security while protecting the environment.

Under asset creation activities in Isingiro, WFP engaged with District Local Governments to maintain 13 acres of trees planted in 2020 and 2021 to protect and restore the banks of Rwizi River. In the same district, WFP collaborated with the Government to establish three irrigation sites and protect one valley dam under the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and fisheries, to ensure communities and livestock have access to water for production.

WFP continued its joint programming with UN's Food and Agricultural Organization to support Government to strengthen existing early warning systems and capacities of national and local actors to predict, reduce and respond to environmental shocks under the Pro-ACT programme.

To address the demand for cooking fuel, beneficiaries in the malnutrition programme are trained in the making of energy-saving stoves to prepare specialized nutritious foods to reduce the impact on the environment. To improve the consumption of micronutrients in Karamoja, the growth of fruit trees is also integrated into the programme to provide drought-tolerant food sources. All eligible WFP activities under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) were screened for risks under WFP's Social and Environmental Standards. WFP has incorporated risk mitigation measures in its physical infrastructure and assets design, including composting, solar-powered water pumps, water tap stands, and small-scale irrigation for sustainable implementation of nursery beds and productive woodlots.

Given that refugees spend a considerable amount of money and time to acquire charcoal and firewood to prepare food, WFP is having ongoing discussions with UECCC (Uganda Energy Credit Capitalization Company) to support the Electricity Access Scale-Up project to increase access to clean energy sources in refugee hosting districts.

To support proper waste management and prevent opportunistic diseases, WFP procured five incinerators for hazardous waste management at the request of the Government. These were deployed to Nambole Stadium as a non-traditional treatment centre, alongside Mbale, Lira, Arua and Fort Portal Regional Referral Hospitals. Remote training was provided to the technical staff from the incinerator operation and maintenance facilities.

WFP continued to implement the energy efficiency initiatives and reduce its carbon emissions. These initiatives included the installation of solar lighting at office premises including EDPs, procurement of energy efficient office equipment and the disposal of high carbon emitting assets like old vehicles and generators.

Extra Section

Communications, Advocacy and Marketing (CAM)

WFP's editorial team developed messaging plans for different campaigns and activities. This included the Pro-Act launch, prioritization, World Food Day, the anti-gender based violence campaign and Nutri-cash. Messaging plans have enabled WFP to have sharper messages with a stronger appeal. WFP had eight news releases and 27 news stories; on average, at least two news stories per month. These stories ran in both local and international media. WFP also had an opinion piece in Daily Monitor and The Observer and a report on Medium. WFP's news releases have attracted the BBC, German TV and China Global Television to request in-depth coverage. The CAM team supported programmes to develop four briefs (School feeding, Nutri-cash and Pro-Act).

WFP had print stories and broadcasts (radio and TV), including three stories on NBS, two on NTV and two on UBC TV. This coverage has been across different issues – from announcing new donor support, explaining ration adjustments/prioritization to project launches (Nutri-Cash and Pro-Act) and celebrating key days such as World Food Day.

WFP had social media engagement through CD's page and WFP Africa. WFP used social media to engage with donors and share WFP success stories throughout the year. WFP is working towards having its own social media page.

The Editorial team also developed the communications strategy for 2022 to 2025, updating the current communications strategy and aligning communications goals with the country's strategic and national development goals.

CARE GROUP APPROACH; AN EFFECTIVE DELIVERY PLATFORM FOR SOCIAL BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION FOR NUTRITION PROGRAMMES

A case from Kyangwali Refugee Settlement, Kikuube District, Uganda

Action Against Hunger (ACF), in partnership with Community Integrated Development Initiatives (CIDI), with funding from WFP under the multiyear partnership arrangement, has since 2020 implemented preventive and curative nutrition programs in Kyangwali refugee settlement. Kyangwali refugee settlement, just like other refugee settlements, faces significant health and nutrition challenges occasioned by the context of violent displacements. Following initial improvements in key infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices such as exclusive breastfeeding rates (EBF), and timely introduction of complementary foods, gains soon stagnated despite continued investments. This necessitated a reprogramming of implementation approaches under maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN). With the reprogramming, the MCHN program evolved to the MCHN+ program. A key distinctive feature was the intensified focus on community structure as a platform for malnutrition prevention. The previously utilized mothers' groups were then reconstituted, in line with Ministry of Health guidance, to form care groups (CG).

A CG constitutes 10 to 15 community-based volunteers (lead mothers/fathers), trained, supported, and routinely mentored by health workers and VHTs. They are different from typical mothers' groups in that each volunteer is a group leader. They are responsible for regularly visiting 10 to 15 of their neighbours, sharing what they have learned and facilitating social behaviour change at the household level. CGs create a multiplying effect to reach 100 percent of the targeted beneficiaries with targeted interpersonal communication.

ACF and CIDI formed 143 care groups (16 father CGs and 127 mother CGs), each with 15 members. Project health workers facilitated initial training. IEC materials, including MIYCAN counselling cards, and incentives such as visibility materials, were provided. Follow up modular training on specific nutrition practices such as the timely introduction of appropriate complementary foods were provided by VHTs under the supervision of health workers monthly. Each trained care group volunteer then reached out to at least 15 community members with module-specific messages and made routine follow-ups to motivate their neighbours to adopt the key practices under consideration. Other activities conducted by the care groups were food and cooking demonstrations, kitchen garden set up, etc. Care groups routinely met project staff and VHTs to report the progress and challenges encountered.

This new approach resulted in an exponential multiplier effect, reaching thousands of previously untargeted persons of concerns, and at the same time, unlocking the genders barriers of limited male participation in MCHN programs. The peer support increased the adoption of good IYCF practices and helped maintain these IYCF practices.

This resulted in significant improvements in IYCF practices within a year, breaking the stagnation previously experienced, as summarized in the chart. Results are from the IYCF knowledge attitude and practices surveys of Dec 2020 and May-June 2021. Therefore, the care group approach offers an effective delivery platform for nutrition SBCC.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] COVID-19 restrictions limited their livelihood opportunities in the year, further explaining the large share of expenditure on food.

[Data_Table_Note_1] Moderate to severe food insecurity prevails in hot-spot areas of the Karamoja region and Northern Uganda. The most recent national Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) reports stressed conditions in 35 percent of the population in Karamoja region, 16 percent in Acholi Region, and 17 percent in East Central Region.[1] Karamoja and Acholi regions have the highest number of people in the crisis phase of the classification. Between March and July 2021, 30 percent of the population in the Karamoja sub-region faced severe food insecurity (Phase 3+). Key drivers of acute food insecurity include insecurity, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and high food prices. During the projection period (August 2021 – January 2022), the food security situation in the Karamoja region is expected to improve. Of the nine districts in the region, three districts are anticipated to be in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis), and six districts are anticipated to be in IPC Phase 2 (Stressed) during the projection period.[2]

[Data_Table_Note_2] United Nations Common Country Analysis (CCA) report. Updated December 2021

Context and Operations

[1] UNHCR Uganda Comprehensive Refugee Response Portal, data accessed on 31 December 2021

[2] Uganda Global Hunger Index (GHI), data accessed on 31 December 2021

[3] IPC Phase Classification Acute Food Insecurity Analyses in Karamoja area, urban areas, refugee settlements and host community districts 2020 June to 2021 January

[4] Food and Security Nutrition Assessment in Refugee Settlements and Kampala, December 2020

[5] Famine Early Warning Systems Network, October 2021

[6] Food and Agriculture Organization Uganda, "Desert Locusts: Uganda prepares for the second wave of invasion", accessed 31 December 2021

[7] The FSNA reports indicate an increase in average total anemia cases in the camps from 47 percent in 2017 before ration cuts were introduced to 55 percent in 2021. Similar trends were noted for stunting rates which have increased within the same period from 7.4 percent to 21 percent for children 6-59 months. There are previous reports which have been received of protests in the camps due to ration cuts. Protection risks have been highlighted when refugees engage in negative coping strategies like premature returns or prostitution.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] At least six humanitarian organizations (DRC, LWF, DCA, URCS and NRC) have leveraged WFP CBT payment systems for their sectoral assistance by using bank accounts opened by WFP for refugees to make their cash distribution to their PoCs.

[2] From the conducted impact Endline study of the financial literacy trainings, there was increased knowledge by beneficiaries in: knowledge of setting financial goals; making weekly/monthly spending plans; good record keeping habits, use of financial services to support financial goals; increased knowledge about financial products/services, including their terms and conditions; and increased awareness of who to contact and where to go in case of queries.

With the objective of increasing the financial capability, knowledge, attitudes, skills and behavior of the CBT beneficiaries, WFP through the NGO partner FRC provided financial literacy training that contributed to 28 percent increase in the CBT beneficiaries' knowledge about different financial products/ services such as loan/credit services, savings including their terms and conditions. 11 percent of the interviewed households expressed improved abilities to access and utilization of digital financial services through digital channels like mobile money, agency banking and internet banking. The study indicated that the WFP financial literacy positively impacted the beneficiaries' understanding, access and use of financial services thus enabling them make sound financial decisions.

[3] Examples include intentional targeting more women into the merchant and agent business/digital value chain, integrating clauses in FSP contracts to target at least 60% women in the agent selection and other FSP add on activities, targeting at least 60% of women in VSLA credit guarantee, VSLA digitization, and at least 60% female targeting for advanced financial and digital literacy projects.

[4] Minimum dietary diversity indicator assesses the proportion of children 6-23 months of age who have consumed at least five out of eight pre-defined food groups the previous day or night. It is an indicator of a diet's micronutrient adequacy, an important dimension of its quality.

https://fscluster.org/handbook/assets/images/project/FSL%20Indicator_handbook_17.03.2020.pdf

https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Uganda_Refugees_AcuteMalnutrition_2020Nov2021Sept_Report.pdf

https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Uganda_Karamoja_AcuteFoodInsec_2021Mar2022Jan_Report.pdf

[Data Table Note 1] Prevention of Acute Malnutrition (BSFP) - Planning data for Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women is missing because the activity was implemented though had not been planned for in the Needs Based Plan and CSP.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Following WFP's intervention, the Government commenced reviewing the entire education systems with the objective of updating the existing systems, structure, policies, and legislations including school feeding policy. The 2013 Guidelines on School Feeding and Nutrition Programmes in Primary and Post Primary Schools and Institutions (MoES, 2013) are the de facto policy with emphasis heavily relying on the contribution of parents also reviewed with a roadmap on national school feeding policy development.

[2] The 439 mt of white maize was used for the Alternative Take Home Ration (A-THR) that served 32,518 schoolchildren with each receiving 13.5kgs to take home as part of a 90-day ration.

[3] The A-THR consisted of cereals- maize, beans, and fortified vegetable oil.

[4] 87% of the population in the targeted communities reported benefits from the enhanced livelihood asset base.

[Data_Table_Note_1] SO2 Activity 4 education indicators waived for reporting during 2021 as schools in Uganda were closed for most of the year as one of the prevention of COVID-19 transmission measures.

Planned numbers for Activity Supporters and Secondary Students missing since these were not considered under Budget Revision 6 for 2021, but from 2022 to end of CSP-2025. Kindly note that other than the waived indicators, three of the indicators under SO2 are reported for the first time 2021 and these are baseline values. These will be referred to as a benchmark to set subsequent annual targets including the end of CSP targets. These are not available now at the time of reporting for 2021.

[Data_Table_Note_2] WFP's school feeding programme supports primary and post primary (secondary and tertiary) in the Karamoja programme. The NBP was missing planned figures which were only included in BR6 for 2022 to 2025.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Food and Security Nutrition Assessment in Karamoja, March 2021

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

Strategic outcome 04

[1] SO4 triggers a knock-on effect on the production and consumption pillars. The trickle effect is through improving post-harvest food handling and storage, value addition, quality assurance and control, and market access when smallholders are connected to WFP local food purchase and other markets. Households can better preserve food from one harvest to the next season, or acquire the knowledge, skills, and technologies to transform food and are facilitated to sell agricultural commodities at better prices thus income. Extra income empowers smallholders to invest in better food consumption (nutrition) or to improve their agricultural business.

[2] WFP mobilized smallholders including in Karamoja and refugee hosting districts to aggregate demand for postharvest technologies including hermetic grain storage equipment, tarpaulins for grain drying and connected these smallholders to equipment providers who supplied equipment at subsidized prices compared to retail prices. WFP as well organized trade and equipment exhibition events to expose and bring technologies closure to beneficiaries. Some beneficiaries purchased equipment during such events. WFP identified and supported beneficiaries to benefit from government programs which subsidize agricultural equipment including post-harvest equipment. For example, WFP supported (guiding on business planning, using groups and WFP trainings to mobilize cost share contributions) 511 smallholder to purchase grain drying tarpaulins under the Agriculture Cluster Development programme (ACDP) of the government of Uganda. The programme is subsidizing input acquisition wherein smallholders are paying for only 33 percent of the input cost.

WFP Uganda country office has commissioned a barrier analysis study to establish the underlying issues undermining adoption of the hermetic grain storage equipment beyond the perception that it's the equipment cost limiting adoption and ownership. Data collection is ongoing, and the report will be finalised in 2022.

In 2022, WFP will roll out an electronic voucher programme to subsidize the purchase, acquisition and utilization of postharvest technologies including storage, drying and primary processing equipment. WFP will subsidize the unit price by up to 67 percent while the smallholder will pay only 33 percent. In 2022, WFP will launch a call for proposals for the financial service provider to implement the scheme.

[3] The cost of hermetic grain storage including bags, plastic and metallic silos are perceived to be inhibitive. A piece of hermetic bag cost more than US\$ 2 compared to an ordinary Polypropylene bag used for grain handling. That cost in a way is inhibiting for the smallholder households most of whom survive on less than a dollar.

[4] The sales reported by farmer organizations (FO) relate to purchases under the framework of direct contracts for FOs by WFP.

[5] The ability of households to manage their harvests from one crop harvest to the next has a corresponding influence on the food and nutrition security of the household.

DATA_TABLE NOTE_1: The results on the indicator of Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) were referenced from the FSNA reports

DATA_TABLE_NOTE_2: MAD Values maintained as baseline only and not followed up. Note: This indicator will not be measured under SO4 in subsequent years as requested by the SO4 program colleagues.

Strategic outcome 05

Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index is one of the indicators that were waived for reporting during 2021 as the values collected were not consistent with CRF guidance. Therefore baseline values will be compiled and follow up values collected to be reported during the ACR 2022. The three indicators without end of CSP targets are reported for the first time in 2021. These will be the baseline, the CO will benchmark and set targets for subsequent years as well as the end of CSP targets. These are not available at this time of reporting.

Strategic outcome 06

[1] The National Task Force (NTF) Meetings were setup specifically for the COVID-19 emergency response in Uganda. The NTF is a forum that brings together key stakeholders from MoH, OPM, Office of the President, UN Agencies, Donors and Partners. The NTF meetings are normally chaired by the Director General for Health Services and have occasionally been chaired by the President or the Prime Minister during periods of high concern. In periods when the situation normalized, the meeting frequency was reduced from weekly to monthly/ad-hoc. As part of the response mechanisms to contain and manage the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Uganda (GoU) instituted national and sub-national COVID-19 Task Forces to implement the COVID-19 containment measures and manage recovery out of the pandemic. The Presidential Directives on COVID-19 recognized Local Governments as essential and that should continue operations along with healthcare and security, though with lean structure. The District Taskforces (DTFs) aided the local governments to contain COVID-19 and implement GoU COVID-19 containment. The District taskforces were involved in case management, surveillance, health promotion, resource mobilization and enforcement of control measures as well as for continued delivery of basic services.

[Data_Table_Note_1] Regarding the two outcome indicator: data collected for first time 2021 and these are baselines and thus will be referenced to targets for subsequent years including end of CSP targets. These are not available at this time of reporting.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Due to the fact that there were no baseline values for this CSP indicator for comparison, these statistics will be taken as baseline values.

[2] This will be done through community sensitizations targeting men to explain that the rationale of targeting PLWs and Under two children for the support is to ensure good nutrition in the first 1,000 days of life and not to marginalize men as is perceived. Men will also be targeted with messaging encouraging joint planning and decision making at HH to transform the current norm of male domination in decision making at HH in most beneficiary HHs.

[3] As a result of the analysis, WFP will be strengthening collaboration with UNWOMEN and UNFPA the agencies implementing the UNSPOTLIGHT GBV prevention and response programme and the government led end teenage pregnancy campaign in the region to layer gender awareness activities that challenge negative gender norms and advocates for girl child education within WFP's school feeding programme supported schools. The gender context analysis will also inform the Karamoja programs redesign that will be undertaken in 2022. Data regarding these cross cutting indicators collected for the first time in 2021 this is baseline and will be referenced to set targets for subsequent years.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] The timeframe for case closure is dependent on the nature of the case. The vast majority of the cases logged are information seeking and are closed promptly while cases that need referral and follow up support from field colleagues take one to two weeks to be closed. The 2021 follow up values are baselines as those indicators were collected for the first time.

[2] All print communication materials were branded with WFP, UNHCR and government logos while audio messages acknowledged the three agencies, to show that the prioritization was a collaborative undertaking agreed upon and supported by these three actors. Community meetings to explain the geographical targeting featured staff from WFP, CPs UNHCR and OPM to ensure transparency and consistency in messaging. Baseline values for indicators under Activity 5: are 2021 values and collected for first time so will be baseline to set targets for subsequent years.

Environment

[1] Global Hunger Index 2021

[2] World Bank 2019

[3] National State of the Environment report 2019

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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 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	843,766	778,864	1,622,630	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			41.4	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	596,089	550,234	1,146,323	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	843,766	778,864	1,622,630	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight			4	2020	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	36,113	34,697	70,810	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			26	2021	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	14,898	6,832	21,730	

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	7,713	8,027	15,740
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	7,713	8,027	15,740
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			16



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 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	18	
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\$	1,687,502	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	764,954	778,864	102%
	female	869,360	843,766	97%
	total	1,634,314	1,622,630	99%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	143,350	81,132	57%
	female	154,869	81,132	52%
	total	298,219	162,264	54%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	89,450	81,132	91%
	female	80,113	81,132	101%
	total	169,563	162,264	96%
5-11 years	male	147,184	162,263	110%
	female	151,662	178,489	118%
	total	298,846	340,752	114%
12-17 years	male	152,488	162,263	106%
	female	157,133	162,263	103%
	total	309,621	324,526	105%
18-59 years	male	129,473	259,621	201%
	female	211,787	292,071	138%
	total	341,260	551,692	162%
60+ years	male	103,009	32,453	32%
	female	113,796	48,679	43%
	total	216,805	81,132	37%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	504,926	476,307	94%
Refugee	1,129,388	1,146,323	101%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	16,750	6,270	37%
Prevention of Malnutrition	355,345	222,866	62%
School-Based Programmes	126,182	128,410	101%
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	25,500	15,740	61%
Treatment of Malnutrition	127,558	116,658	91%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	1,193,856	1,258,583	105%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	14,645	10,167	69%
Corn Soya Blend	19,293	6,114	32%
High Energy Biscuits	77	6	7%
Iodised Salt	907	547	60%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
LNS	216	59	28%
Maize	63,524	53,359	84%
Maize Meal	2,525	410	16%
Rice	0	4,662	-
Sorghum/Millet	0	69	-
Split Peas	0	3,430	-
Sugar	277	14	5%
Vegetable Oil	5,046	3,788	75%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	796	315	40%
Maize	3,982	3,422	86%
Split Peas	0	304	-
Vegetable Oil	265	225	85%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	4,105	401	10%
LNS	653	549	84%
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	89,322,870	45,041,431	50%
Cash	2,591,579	1,687,502	65%
No one suffers from malnutrition			

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda 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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	73,325	57,597
			Male	67,685	53,169
			Total	141,010	110,766
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	317,398	372,089
			Male	292,982	343,468
			Total	610,380	715,557
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	243,529	219,690
			Male	224,797	211,076
			Total	468,326	430,766
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	238
			Male	0	229
			Total	0	467
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	68,901	32,091
			Male	74,642	30,833
			Total	143,543	62,924
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	11,492	7,111
			Male	12,450	6,832
			Total	23,942	13,943
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	136
			Total	0	136
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	82,936	40,640
			Total	82,936	40,640
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	6,916	7,787
			Total	6,916	7,787
A.2: Food transfers			MT	103,605	80,079
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	87,877,599	44,575,869
Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	28,750	23,150
			Male	28,750	21,370
			Total	57,500	44,520
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	28,828	48,095
			Male	28,822	19,645
			Total	57,650	67,740
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	27,156
			Male	0	26,092
			Total	0	53,248
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	7,356
			Total	0	7,356
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,906	2,547
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,445,270	465,563

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
General Distribution				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	76.52	6
B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	%	4	1.08
B: 1.4: Moderately acute malnourished refugee children aged 6-59 months benefit from improved nutrition knowledge of caregivers and PLW, in order to improve their nutritional status and prevent chronic and acute malnutrition				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	444.12	420.92
E*: 1.1: Refugees receive cash and food transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs				
General Distribution				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	466,001	293,396
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	504,834	338,931
E*: 1.3: Refugee children aged 6-23 months (through primary caregivers) and PLW receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent chronic malnutrition				
Prevention of stunting				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	74,642	50,045
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	151,836	134,407
E*: 1.5: Moderately acute malnourished children aged 6 - 59 months (through primary caregivers) and PLW among the refugees receive specialized nutritious food in order to support nutrition recovery				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	12,449	7,270
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	18,408	15,298
G: 1.7: Refugees have access to formal financial services, in order to achieve digital financial inclusion				
General Distribution				
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	individual	146,651	127,480
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	individual	135,369	84,986

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees and Host - Location: South West - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥90	≥66	95.2			WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥66	92			programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥66	93.4			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees and Host - Location: South West - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	19.5	<15	<15	3	6	7	WFP
	Male	19.5	<15	<15	3	6	7	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.5	<15	<15	3	6	7	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	3.5	<15	<15	3.7	1	3	WFP
	Male	3.5	<15	<15	3.7	1	3	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.5	<15	<15	3.7	1	3	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	76	>75	>75	93.3	93	89	WFP
	Male	76	>75	>75	93.3	93	89	programme monitoring
	Overall	76	>75	>75	93.3	93	89	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees and Host - Location: WestNile - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥90	≥66	91.5			WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥66	90.1			programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥66	91.3			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees and Host - Location: WestNile - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	19.5	<15	<15	0	6	4	WFP
	Male	19.5	<15	<15	0	6	4	programme
	Overall	19.5	<15	<15	0	6	4	monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	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	Female	3.5	<15	<15	0	2	3	WFP
	Male	3.5	<15	<15	0	2	3	programme
	Overall	3.5	<15	<15	0	2	3	monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	76	>88	>75	97	91	93	WFP
	Male	76	>88	>75	97	91	93	programme
	Overall	76	>88	>75	97	91	93	monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	67	>90	>67	67			Secondary
	Male	67	>90	>67	67			data
	Overall	67	>90	>67	67			Secondary
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.09	<10	<10	17.1	10.5	17	WFP
	Male	11.62	<10	<10	16.5	9.5	14	programme
	Overall	12.4	<10	<10	16.8	10.18	15.54	monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.09	<10	<10	17.1	10.5	17	WFP
	Male	11.62	<10	<10	16.5	9.5	14	programme
	Overall	12.4	<10	<10	16.8	10.18	15.54	monitoring

Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3	>5	>5	4.1	4.02	3.9	WFP
	Male	3	>5	>5	4.1	3.88	4.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	>5	>5	4.1	3.96	4.02	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.3	>2	>2	2.2	0	2	WFP
	Male	1.4	>2	>2	1.7	0	2	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.4	>2	>2	2	0	2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	>15	>15	21.5	14.1	25	WFP
	Male	20.4	>21	>21	20.2	11.3	26	programme monitoring
	Overall	17	>18	>18	20.8	12.4	25	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.3	>29	>29	60.8	52.1	31	WFP
	Male	32.1	>33	>33	54.1	53.8	41	programme monitoring
	Overall	30.1	>31	>31	57.2	53.1	37	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.6	<32	<32	83.2	57	57	WFP
	Male	31.6	<30	<30	79.8	49	49	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.2	<31	<31	81.4	52	52	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.7	<11	<11	0.9	7.1	14	WFP
	Male	13.1	<12	<12	2.5	6	7	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.7	<11.5	<11.5	1.8	6.5	10	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.5	<11	<11	26.6	8	8	WFP
	Male	9.6	<9	<9	28.3	12	11	programme monitoring
	Overall	10.6	<10	<10	24.5	10	10	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.1	>66	>66	14.6	14.1	42	WFP
	Male	67	>68	>68	18.5	12.9	49	programme monitoring
	Overall	65.4	>67	>67	16.6	13.4	46	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59	>60	>60	38.3	40.8	55	WFP
	Male	54.8	>60	>60	43.4	40.2	52	programme monitoring
	Overall	57.1	>60	>60	41	40.5	53	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.5	>74	>74	51.9	38.8	67	WFP
	Male	70.1	>72	>72	51.5	46.1	64	programme monitoring
	Overall	72.5	>73	>73	51.7	43.1	65	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	54	≥65	≥65	57.3	51	29	WFP
	Male	53	≥65	≥65	54.6	51.4	33	programme monitoring
	Overall	53	≥65	≥65	55.9	51.3	32	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<28	<28	32.9	31.3	39	WFP
	Male	35	<28	<28	29.7	31.8	47	programme monitoring
	Overall	35	<28	<28	31.2	31.6	44	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11	<7	<7	9.8	17.7	32	WFP
	Male	12	<7	<7	15.7	16.7	20	programme monitoring
	Overall	12	<7	<7	12.9	17.1	24	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	64.99	≤50	≤50	67.36	56	58	WFP
	Male	52.97	≤50	≤50	56.08	54	56	programme monitoring
	Overall	56.67	≤50	≤50	60.48	55	57	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	22	>40	>44.1	16.1	44.1	26	WFP
	Male	23	>40	>41.3	14.8	41.3	26	programme monitoring
	Overall	23	>40	>42.4	15.5	42.4	26	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14	<14	<7.4	27.8	7.4	17	WFP
	Male	15	<15	<9.1	24.9	9.1	22	programme monitoring
	Overall	15	<15	<8.4	26.3	8.4	20	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	41	<40	<25.7	33.9	25.7	51	WFP
	Male	31	<30	<22.7	29.4	22.7	45	programme monitoring
	Overall	36	<35	<23.9	31.5	23.9	47	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23	<23	<22.8	22.2	22.8	5	WFP
	Male	30	<25	<27	30.8	27	6	programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<25	<25.2	26.7	25.2	6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5.2	≥70	≥10	16.7	9.8	9	WFP survey
	Male	5.2	≥70	≥10	16.7	4.5	8	WFP survey
	Overall	5.2	≥70	≥10	16.7	6.9	8	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	75.9	>78	>78	95.2	94	85	WFP
	Male	73.1	>78	>78	92	94	85	programme monitoring
	Overall	75.3	>78	>78	93	94	85	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: WestNile - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	63	>90	≥63	63			Secondary data
	Male	63	>90	≥63	63			Secondary data
	Overall	63	>90	≥63	63			Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: WestNile - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.09	<10	<10	21.1	10.56	19	WFP
	Male	11.62	<10	<10	22.2	9.55	17	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.4	<10	<10	21.5	10.18	18.27	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3	>5	>5	4.8	3.94	4.57	WFP
	Male	3	>5	>5	4.9	3.85	4.69	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	>5	>5	4.8	3.88	4.61	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.3	>2	>2	0.5	0	1	WFP
	Male	1.4	>2	>2	0.4	0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.4	>2	>2	0.5	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	>15	>15	9.9	10.1	26	WFP
	Male	20.4	>21	>21	10.3	7.3	27	programme monitoring
	Overall	17	>18	>18	10.2	9	27	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.1	>29	>29	44.6	45.1	42	WFP
	Male	28.3	>33	>33	42.3	50.4	49	programme
	Overall	30.1	>31	>31	43.9	47.1	44	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.6	<32	<32	68.5	38	39	WFP
	Male	31.6	<30	<30	72.2	36	36	programme
	Overall	33.2	<31	<31	69.7	38	38	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.7	<11	<11	0.7	5.4	6	WFP
	Male	13.1	<12	<12	1.5	4.6	4	programme
	Overall	12.7	<11.5	<11.5	1.2	5.1	6	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.5	<11	<11	20.2	6	6	WFP
	Male	9.6	<9	<9	19.1	9	9	programme
	Overall	10.6	<10	<10	19.4	10	7	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.1	>66	>66	31	12	60	WFP
	Male	67	>68	>68	27.4	16.1	65	programme
	Overall	65.4	>67	>67	29.8	13.5	62	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59	>60	>60	53.9	49.5	52	WFP
	Male	54.8	>60	>60	57	44.9	47	programme
	Overall	57.1	>60	>60	54.9	47.8	50	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.5	>74	>74	69.9	42.3	68	WFP
	Male	70.1	>72	>72	70.6	46.7	64	programme monitoring
	Overall	72.5	>73	>73	70.4	43.9	67	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	54	>65	≥67.4	69.5	51	55	WFP
	Male	53	>65	≥67.4	66.4	51	62	programme monitoring
	Overall	53	>65	≥67.4	67.6	51	58	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<28	<26.3	28.5	31.5	34	WFP
	Male	35	<28	<26.3	32.8	31.5	31	programme monitoring
	Overall	35	<28	<26.3	29.9	31.5	33	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11	<7	<6.4	3	17.5	11	WFP
	Male	12	<7	<6.4	1.6	17.5	7	programme monitoring
	Overall	12	<7	<6.4	2.5	17.5	10	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	64.99	≤50	≤50	76.7	46	48	WFP
	Male	52.97	≤50	≤50	72.9	47	47	programme monitoring
	Overall	56.67	≤50	≤50	75.73	48	48	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33	>50	>33	33.3	45.3	30	WFP
	Male	34	>50	>34	35.1	45.3	39	programme monitoring
	Overall	33	>50	>33	33.8	45.3	33	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27	<20	<27	29.4	10.4	26	WFP
	Male	22	<20	<22	28.5	10.4	23	programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<20	<26	28.9	10.4	25	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	<17	<18	13.7	31	41	WFP
	Male	21	<20	<21	7.9	31	31	programme monitoring
	Overall	19	<18	<19	11.8	31	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22	<20	<22	23.6	13.3	3	WFP
	Male	22	<20	<22	28.5	13.3	6	programme monitoring
	Overall	22	<20	<22	25.2	13.3	4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5.2	≥70	≥10	23.9	5.2	15	WFP survey
	Male	5.2	≥70	≥10	23.9	7.8	29	WFP survey
	Overall	5.2	≥70	≥10	23.9	6.4	21	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	90	>90	>90	91.5	92	66	WFP
	Male	87	>90	>90	90.1	92	66	programme monitoring
	Overall	87	>90	>90	91.3	92	66	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	138	575	
			Male	132	552	
			Total	270	1,127	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	8,541	3,197	
			Male	8,209	3,073	
			Total	16,750	6,270	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	24,615	17,359	
			Male	22,721	16,679	
			Total	47,336	34,038	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	31,436	24,057	
			Total	31,436	24,057	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,591,579	1,687,502	
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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	1,358	
			Male	0	3,167	
			Total	0	4,525	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	54,334	
			Male	0	58,862	
			Total	0	113,196	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	56,782	29,702	
			Male	69,400	32,179	
			Total	126,182	61,881	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	3,288	
			Male	0	3,562	
			Total	0	6,850	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	5,130	
			Male	0	5,559	
			Total	0	10,689	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,044	4,266	

Output Results				
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 3.1: Food insecure people (including refugee and host community members) benefit from enhanced national planning tools for resilience building in order to reduce vulnerability to climate related shocks and protect access to food				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	81,750	64,365
C: 3.2: Food insecure people in Uganda (including refugees and host community members) benefit from the establishment of a sustainable public works programme in order to reduce vulnerability to shocks and protect access to food				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,468	640
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	12	12
D: 3.1: Food insecure people (including refugee and host community members) benefit from enhanced national planning tools for resilience building in order to reduce vulnerability to climate related shocks and protect access to food				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	16	16
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	17	18

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees & Nationals - Location: South West - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	74	≤56	≤78	75			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81	≤56	≤78	75			
	Overall	78	≤56	≤78	75			

Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.9	≥5	≥3.93	4.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.9	≥5	≥3.93	4.3		
	Overall	3.9	≥5	≥3.93	4.3		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>1	>1	0.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	>1	>1	1.3		
	Overall	1	>1	>1	1		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	21	>50	>21	40		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	>50	>41	40.2		
	Overall	33	>50	>33	40.1		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	>60	>25	52.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	>60	>44	55.2		
	Overall	36	>60	>36	54		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	77	<66	<77	64.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	<66	<58	62.3		
	Overall	66	<66	<66	63.2		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	<10	<11	10.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	<10	<9	8		
	Overall	10	<10	<10	8.9		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19	<18	<19	10.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	<18	<17	10			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18	<18	<18	10.4			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	>64.1	>23	35			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	>67	>41	36.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33	>65.4	>33	38.8			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64	>59	>64	37.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	>54.8	>47	36.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54	>57.1	>54	37.1			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	>11.5	>60	7.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	>9.6	>42	12.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49	>10.6	>49	10.4			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	19	≥48	≥28	42.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≥48	≥28	51.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28	≥48	≥28	47.7			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	44	<34	<41	38			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39	<34	<41	31.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	<34	<41	34.1			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<18	<31	19.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	<18	<31	17.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	<18	<31	18.2			WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	53	≥64	≥53	40.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72	≥64	≥72	34.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	64	≥64	≥64	37.1			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	9	≥15	≥15	54			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	≥15	≥15	51			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≥15	≥15	53			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25	≤24	≤24	9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≤24	≤24	11			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24	≤24	≤24	11			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	43	<37	<37	18			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	<37	<37	16			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	<37	<37	17			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23	≤22.8	≤22.8	19			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	≤27	≤27	19			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25	≤25	≤25	19			WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	7	>7	>7	7			WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	68	≥68	≥68	84.4				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees and Nationals - Location: South West - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13.5	<10	<12.4	9.5				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.6	<10	<12.4	11.2				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.4	<10	<12.4	10.2				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Northern Uganda - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0		=0	0	1	1		Secondary data
Target Group: Residents - Location: Northern Uganda - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	2	2	1		Secondary data
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									
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up		source
Target Group: Nationals - Location: Karamoja - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)									
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	2		>2	0				Secondary data
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall	2		≥2	2				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Nationals - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)									
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	25	<20	≤20					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37	<20	≤20					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	<20	≤20					WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	75	>80	≥80			67		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	63	>80	≥80			77		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69	>80	≥80			72		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Nationals - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)									

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13.5	≤10	≤10	11.6			WFP
	Male	12.4	≤10	≤10	8.8			programme monitoring
	Overall	12.9	≤10	≤10	9.7			WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.8	≥5	≥5	3.9			WFP
	Male	5.1	≥5	≥5	4.1			programme monitoring
	Overall	4.9	≥5	≥5	4			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	47.7	≥48	≥47.7	45.1			WFP
	Male	58.5	≥59	≥58.5	50.8			programme monitoring
	Overall	55.2	≥56	≥55.2	49			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	40.3	<40.3	≤40.3	36.9			WFP
	Male	34.6	<34.6	≤34.6	38.2			programme monitoring
	Overall	37.4	<37.4	≤37.4	37.8			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12	<12	<12	18			WFP
	Male	6.9	<6.9	<6.9	10.9			programme monitoring
	Overall	9.5	<9.5	<9.5	13.2			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School Feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	57	>65	>80	57.5	57	70	WFP
	Male	58	>65	>80	57.5	58	71	programme monitoring
	Overall	57	>65	>80	57.5	57	71	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								

Enrolment rate	Female	7	>12	>12			7	17	WFP
	Male	9	>12	>12			9	14	programme
	Overall	9	>12	>12			9	15	monitoring
									WFP
									programme
									monitoring
									WFP
									programme
									monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Children aged 6 - 59 months in highly food insecure areas of the country have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rate trends in line with national and global targets by 2030					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	17,779	0	
			Male	17,081	0	
			Total	34,860	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	36,985	36,113	
			Male	35,535	34,697	
			Total	72,520	70,810	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	15,234	0	
			Total	15,234	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	24,180	24,118	
			Total	24,180	24,118	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,845	950	

Output Results				
Activity 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	individual	35,534	34,697
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	individual	61,166	60,231
B: 5.5: Moderately acutely malnourished children aged 6 - 59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and anti-retroviral therapy and tuberculosis patients on directly observed treatment short courses receive specialized nutritious food to improve their nutritional status				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	557	917.97
C: 5.6: Children aged 6 - 59 months, adolescents and PLW benefit from improved skills of local health professionals in nutrition programming to improve their nutritional status				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	2
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	2
E*: 5.4: Caregivers of moderately acute malnourished children aged 6 - 59 months and PLW receive nutrition education to support nutritional recovery				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	35,534	34,697
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	61,166	60,231
K: 5.7: Community structures benefit from enhanced knowledge and skills relating to nutrition specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions in order to improve their nutritional status (SR2)				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	1	1

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Nationals - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥90	≥50	64.4			Joint survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥50	64.4			Joint survey
	Overall	0	≥90	≥50	64.4			Joint survey
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting								

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	70	≥66	>71	82.4		70	WFP
	Male	70	≥66	>71	82.4		70	programme monitoring
	Overall	70	≥66	>71	82.4		70	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	11.3	>23	>23	13.4	11.3		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5.2	>20	>20	8.8	5.2		WFP
	Male	5	>20	>20	6.51	5		programme monitoring
	Overall	5.2	>20	>20	7.76	5.3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	10	>20	>20	8.8		10	Secondary data
	Male	10	>20	>20	6.51		10	Secondary data
	Overall	10	>20	>20	7.76		10	Secondary data
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	17	<15	<15	11.5	17	10	WFP
	Male	14	<15	<15	11.5	14	10	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.5	<15	<15	11.5	14	10	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	22	<15	<15	17.7	22	16	WFP
	Male	22	<15	<15	17.7	22	16	programme monitoring
	Overall	22	<15	<15	17.7	22	16	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	58	>75	>75	70.2	58	74	WFP
	Male	64	>75	>75	70.2	64	74	programme
	Overall	61	>75	>75	70.2	64	74	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have strengthened and resilient livelihoods by 2030				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 06: Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder	Female	13,005	7,713
		agricultural	Male	12,495	8,027
		market support activities	Total	25,500	15,740

Output Results				
Activity 06: Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, and micro and small agricultural businesses (including refugee and host community farmers) benefit from improved access to post harvest technology in order to increase their collective bargaining power (SR3)				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	189	58
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	20	6
E*: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, and micro and small agricultural businesses (including refugee and host community farmers) benefit from improved access to post harvest technology in order to increase their collective bargaining power (SR3)				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)	individual	25,500	0
F: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, and micro and small agricultural businesses (including refugee and host community farmers) benefit from improved access to post harvest technology in order to increase their collective bargaining power (SR3)				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.14: Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices	individual	11,460	140
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.15: Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)	individual	11,460	450
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.17: Number of Farmer Organizations/Farmer Group leaders trained on group dynamics	individual	11,460	1,179
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	25	21
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	individual	25,500	8,648
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.39: Number of group leaders trained on leadership and governance practices	individual	11,460	450
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	individual	25,500	8,648
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.52: Number of smallholder farmers mobilized, identified and profiled	individual	25,500	15,740
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	25,500	13,829
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.58: Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	individual	6,876	665
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.62: Number of government counterparts trained	individual	189	32
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.LRP.4: Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries	Mt	2,250	253

Outcome Results								
Activity 06: Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Farmers - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.97	≥11	≥9	13.2	12.69		WFP
	Male	9.53	≥8	≥9	13.2	10.52		programme monitoring
	Overall	10.68	≥10.68	≥9	13.2	10.99		WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.35	≥5	>3.36	3.02	4.82		WFP
	Male	3.36	≥5	>3.35	3.13	5.07		programme monitoring
	Overall	3.36	≥5	>3.36	3.09	4.99		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.3	≥50	≥69.72	0.3	0.1		WFP survey
	Male	0.3	≥50	≥69.72	0.4	0.5		WFP survey
	Overall	0.3	≥50	≥69.72	0.4	0.5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.7	≥65	≥66.48	41.4	52.3		WFP survey
	Male	43.5	≥65	≥66.48	38.8	48.3		WFP survey
	Overall	43.6	≥65	≥66.48	39.7	50.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.9	≥60.9	≥61.56	47.8	43.7		WFP survey
	Male	61.7	≥61.7	≥61.56	56.7	47		WFP survey
	Overall	61.5	≥61.5	≥61.56	53.4	45.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.6	<0.3	≤32.8	55.5	48.8		WFP survey
	Male	50.9	<0.3	≤32.8	55.5	38.7		WFP survey
	Overall	51.5	<0.3	≤32.8	55.5	40.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	≤0.6	≤0.6	2	4		WFP survey
	Male	0.8	≤0.8	≤0.8	1.6	2.3		WFP survey
	Overall	0.7	≤0.7	≤0.7	1.7	2.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≤0.7	≤2.24	9.7	3.1		WFP survey
	Male	8.5	≤0.7	≤2.24	9.3	3		WFP survey
	Overall	9.7	≤0.7	≤2.24	9.5	3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.1	≥35	≥1.17	44.2	50.3		WFP survey
	Male	48.8	≥35	≥1.17	44.1	60.8		WFP survey
	Overall	48.2	≥35	≥1.17	44.1	58.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.5	≥60	≥59.54	50.2	52.3		WFP survey
	Male	37.5	≥60	≥59.54	41.7	50.7		WFP survey
	Overall	37.8	≥60	≥59.54	44.8	51.3		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.3	≥40	≥54.34	49.2	44.6	WFP survey	
	Male	48	≥40	≥54.34	51.8	48.8		WFP survey
	Overall	46.8	≥40	≥54.34	50.9	46.4		WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	79.3	≤59	≤59	58.5	60.3	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	77.5	≤57	≤57	58.5	55.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	78.4	≤58	≤58	58.5	55.2		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.5	≥38.5	≥38.5	43	44.4	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	44.7	≥44.7	≥44.7	48.94	44.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41.6	≥41.6	≥41.6	46.76	44.5		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27.1	<28.8	<28.8	13.67	17.2	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	25.4	<28.8	<28.8	15.86	22.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.25	<28.8	<28.8	15.06	20		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	19.5	<11.8	<11.8	26	22.9	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	14.1	<11.8	<11.8	18.96	13		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.8	<11.8	<11.8	21.54	18		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14.9	≤29.6	≤29.6	17.33	15.6	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	15.8	≤29.6	≤29.6	16.25	19.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.35	≤29.6	≤29.6	16.65	17.5		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	1.04	>2.5	>2.5	2.5	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	9.2	>20	>20	20.9	25	Secondary data	
	Male	9.2	>20	>20	20.9	21		Secondary data
	Overall	9.2	>20	>20	20.9	20		Secondary data
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	17.9	<16	<16	11.65	8.65	WFP survey	

Target Group: Refugee & Nationals - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities							
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	36.6	≤29.5	≤29.5	25		WFP
	Male	36.6	≤29.5	≤29.5	25		programme monitoring
	Overall	36.6	≤29.5	≤29.5	25		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	7.7	>70	>20			WFP
	Male	7.7	>70	>20			programme monitoring
	Overall	7.7	>70	>20			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: South West - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	16.7	>70	>20			WFP
	Male	16.7	>70	>20			programme monitoring
	Overall	16.7	>70	>20			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female	4	>30	>30	3.33		WFP
	Male	4	>30	>30	3.33		programme monitoring
	Overall	4	>30	>30	3.33		WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	≥5,315,628	≥459,430	304,485	315,348	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	≥15,379	≥2,250	1,060	1,731	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: West Nile - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	23.9	>70	≥30			WFP
	Male	23.9	>70	≥30			programme monitoring
	Overall	23.9	>70	≥30			WFP programme monitoring

Output Results				
Activity 09: Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Emergency preparedness activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	126	366
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	6
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	4	9
K: 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				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	1	1
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				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	6	6

Outcome Results								
Activity 08: Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to provide direct income support .								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Nationals & Refugees - Location: Uganda - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	2	>2	>16	7	8		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	2	>2	>2	0	1		WFP programme monitoring
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	>61,813	>61,813	59,521	59,577		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Nationals & Refugees - Location: Uganda - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	4,000,000	≥4,900,000	≥4,900,000	695,061.99	4.9		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Overall	0		>0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 09: Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Nationals - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2		≥2				Secondary data
Target Group: Residents - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	9		≥9				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	86		≥86				WFP programme monitoring

Output Results				
Activity 10: Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: 10.2: Populations affected by crises benefit from enhanced capacity among humanitarian actors in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance				
Service Delivery General				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	20	17
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	12	33
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	3	1
H: 10.1: Populations affected by crisis benefit from WFP services to humanitarian agencies enabling life-saving food, non-food items and medical supplies				
Service Delivery General				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services	agency/organization	10	20
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported	metric ton	10,000	15,995
K: 10.1: Populations affected by crisis benefit from WFP services to humanitarian agencies enabling life-saving food, non-food items and medical supplies				
Service Delivery General				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	21	18

Outcome Results								
Activity 10: Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Nationals & Refugees - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	10		≥10				Secondary data
User satisfaction rate	Overall	4.16		≥5				WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Uganda - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence (yes/no) - -	Overall	1	=1	=1				-
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	591,766	=741125	=560,927				-
	Male	554,544	=741122	=517,779				-
	Overall	1,146,323	=1482247	=1,078,706				-
Target Group: Refugees - Location: WestNile - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	21	>50	>50	29.4	56.9	19	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	19	<50	<50	13.6	12	13	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	60	<50	<50	57	31.1	68	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	26	>50	>50	42.9	56	45	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	23	<50	<50	16.8	25	20	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	51	<50	<50	40.3	19	35	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	>50	>50	32.5	21.9	38	Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	0	<25	<50	13	5.6	6	Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	0	<25	<50	54.5	72.5	56	Secondary data
Target Group: Residents - Location: Uganda - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	14,898	=162258	=18,480				-
	Male	6,832	=162254	=12,450				-
	Overall	21,730	=324512	=30,858				-
Target Group: Residents - Location: Uganda - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	73,105	=125664	=151,837				-
	Male	31,062	=136136	=74,642				-
	Overall	104,167	=261800	=226,479				-
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Residents - Location: Uganda - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	57,597	=161317	=73,325				-
	Male	53,169	=149438	=67,685				-
	Overall	110,766	=310755	=141,010				-
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	75	=50	=50				-

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	32.2	>50	≥50					-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	7.3	<25	≤25					-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	60.5	<25	≤25					-

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	97	=100	=100	96.6	95.8	99	WFP
	Male	96	=100	=100	97.8	100	96	programme monitoring
	Overall	96	=100	=100	97.2	98.4	97	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	96	=100	=100	97.8	95.8	94	WFP
	Male	99	=100	=100	96.6	100	97	programme monitoring
	Overall	97	=100	=100	97.4	98.4	96	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	80	=100	=100	98.1	96.8	89	WFP
	Male	90	=100	=100	98.3	96.3	87	programme monitoring
	Overall	89	=100	=100	98.2	96.5	89	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	97.1	=100	=100	98.5	98.7	99	WFP
	Male	96.18	=100	=100	97.7	98.7	97	programme monitoring
	Overall	96.78	=100	=100	98.1	98.7	99	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			-
								WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99	=100	=100	98.55	98.7	99	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	97.7	98.7	98	
	Overall	99	=100	=100	98.1	98.7	98	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	90	=100	=100	97.5	86.9	86	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88	=100	=100	96.2	87.6	87	
	Overall	89	=100	=100	96.8	87.2	87	

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Residents - **Location:** Karamoja - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - -	Female	99	=100	=100				-
	Male	99	=100	=100				-
	Overall	99	=100	=100				-
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100				-
	Male	100	=100	=100				-
	Overall	100	=100	=100				-

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Residents - **Location:** Karamoja - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (take-home rations)

Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - -	Female	92.7		=100				-
	Male	93.7		=100				-
	Overall	93.4		=100				-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	92.7	=100	≥90				WFP programme monitoring -
	Male	93.7	=100	≥90				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93.4	=100	≥90				
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	93.6	=90	≥90				-
	Male	93.6	=90	≥90				-
	Overall	93.6	=90	≥90				-

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Residents - **Location:** Karamoja - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			-
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			-
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			-

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								
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.4	100	100	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	94.44	=100	=100	94.5	95.4	98	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.12	=100	=100	95.9	96.3	96	
	Overall	96.15	=100	=100	95.3	95.7	97	
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.4	100	100	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	95.03	=100	=100	94.5	95.5	97.09	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.04	=100	=100	96.2	97.7	93.53	
	Overall	95.03	=100	=100	95.3	96.6	95.8	
Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	93.1	=100	=100				-
	Male	85.5	=100	=100				-
	Overall	89.3	=100	=100				-
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees & Nationals - Location: Uganda - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	94.5	95			-
	Male	100	=100	=100	95.9	96			WFP
	Overall	100	=100	=100	95.3	97			programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Residents - **Location:** Karamoja - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (take-home rations)

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	93.7	=100	≥80				-
	Male	89.5	=100	≥80				-
	Overall	90.8	=100	≥80				-

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Residents - **Location:** Karamoja - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	93.1	=100	≥80				-
	Male	85.5	=100	≥80				-
	Overall	87.2	=100	≥80				-

Environment indicators

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

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Uganda - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	0		WFP programme monitoring
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Cover page photo © Aggrey Nyondwa/World Vision

Children in Bidi Bidi refugee settlement gather happily around the food from WFP that their father, Angelo brought home

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

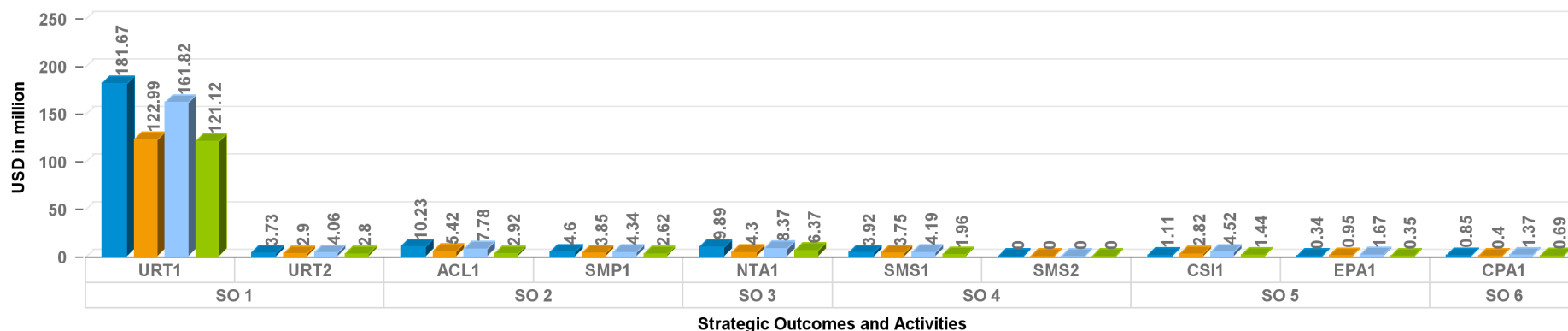
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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 recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year
SO 3	Children aged 6 - 59 months in highly food insecure areas of the country have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rate trends in line with national and global targets by 2030
SO 4	Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have strengthened and resilient livelihoods by 2030
SO 5	National and subnational Institutions in Uganda have increased capacity to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition Programmes, and respond to shocks by 2030.
SO 6	The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services when needed.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.
CPA1	Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance
CSI1	Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to provide direct income support .
EPA1	Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks
NTA1	Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk
SMP1	Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership
SMS1	Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets
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 and promote financial inclusion of refugees
URT2	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households

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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 and promote financial inclusion of refugees	181,670,048	122,987,038	161,821,744	121,118,580
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	3,734,067	2,895,310	4,060,709	2,804,463
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.	10,228,212	5,419,632	7,775,730	2,915,909
		Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership	4,600,776	3,847,951	4,342,188	2,623,746

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Non Activity Specific	0	0	740,121	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			200,233,104	135,149,931	178,740,493	129,462,699
2	Children aged 6 - 59 months in highly food insecure areas of the country have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rate trends in line with national and global targets by 2030	Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk	9,886,257	4,300,038	8,369,466	6,366,403
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			9,886,257	4,300,038	8,369,466	6,366,403
3	Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have strengthened and resilient livelihoods by 2030	Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets	3,924,559	3,749,837	4,192,062	1,959,316
		Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.	0	0	56	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	11,834	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			3,924,559	3,749,837	4,203,953	1,959,316

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Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National and subnational Institutions in Uganda have increased capacity to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition Programmes, and respond to shocks by 2030.	Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to provide direct income support .	1,106,638	2,823,914	4,519,192	1,444,342
		Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks	336,030	951,084	1,673,053	348,712
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,442,668	3,774,998	6,192,246	1,793,054
8	The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services when needed.	Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance	846,831	402,048	1,370,791	690,192
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)			846,831	402,048	1,370,791	690,192
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,359,308	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,359,308	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			216,333,419	147,376,852	201,236,257	140,271,664
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			10,747,503	8,393,854	17,320,205	8,314,503
Total Direct Costs			227,080,922	155,770,707	218,556,462	148,586,167
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			14,702,481	10,125,096	8,795,435	8,795,435
Grand Total			241,783,403	165,895,803	227,351,897	157,381,602



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

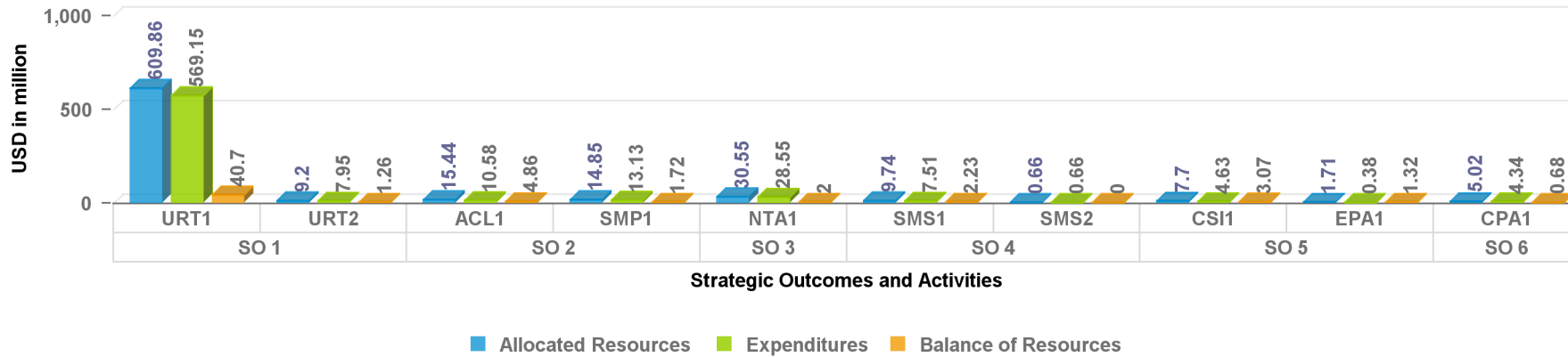
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative 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 recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year
SO 3	Children aged 6 - 59 months in highly food insecure areas of the country have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rate trends in line with national and global targets by 2030
SO 4	Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have strengthened and resilient livelihoods by 2030
SO 5	National and subnational Institutions in Uganda have increased capacity to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition Programmes, and respond to shocks by 2030.
SO 6	The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services when needed.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.
CPA1	Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance
CSI1	Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to provide direct income support .
EPA1	Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks
NTA1	Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk
SMP1	Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership
SMS1	Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets
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 and promote financial inclusion of refugees
URT2	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households

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Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 and promote financial inclusion of refugees	817,459,269	609,856,209	0	609,856,209	569,153,045	40,703,164
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	14,835,753	9,203,747	0	9,203,747	7,947,501	1,256,246
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership	18,295,559	14,852,692	0	14,852,692	13,134,250	1,718,442

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.	36,732,294	15,439,797	0	15,439,797	10,579,976	4,859,821
		Non Activity Specific	0	740,121	0	740,121	0	740,121
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			887,322,874	650,092,566	0	650,092,566	600,814,772	49,277,794
2	Children aged 6 - 59 months in highly food insecure areas of the country have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rate trends in line with national and global targets by 2030	Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk	54,476,324	30,551,074	0	30,551,074	28,548,011	2,003,063
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			54,476,324	30,551,074	0	30,551,074	28,548,011	2,003,063

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 strengthened and resilient livelihoods by 2030	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
		Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets	15,292,691	9,740,653	0	9,740,653	7,507,906	2,232,747
		Non Activity Specific	0	11,834	0	11,834	0	11,834
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			16,856,975	10,407,962	0	10,407,962	8,163,325	2,244,638

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and subnational Institutions in Uganda have increased capacity to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition Programmes, and respond to shocks by 2030.	Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to provide direct income support .	8,378,701	7,703,640	0	7,703,640	4,628,790	3,074,850
		Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks	1,300,665	1,706,602	0	1,706,602	382,261	1,324,341
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			9,679,366	9,410,242	0	9,410,242	5,011,051	4,399,191
8	The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services when needed.	Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance	4,094,987	5,020,782	0	5,020,782	4,340,184	680,598
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)			4,094,987	5,020,782	0	5,020,782	4,340,184	680,598
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,359,308	0	2,359,308	0	2,359,308
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,359,308	0	2,359,308	0	2,359,308
Total Direct Operational Cost			972,430,526	707,841,935	0	707,841,935	646,877,342	60,964,593

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	36,105,186	40,266,519	100,000	40,366,519	31,360,817	9,005,702
		Total Direct Costs	1,008,535,711	748,108,454	100,000	748,208,454	678,238,159	69,970,295
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	65,278,815	45,029,136		45,029,136	45,029,136	0
		Grand Total	1,073,814,527	793,137,590	100,000	793,237,590	723,267,295	69,970,295

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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