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Uganda

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2025

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Overview

WFP remained a critical partner to the Government, supporting its efforts towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnership for the Goals). WFP's activities included food and nutrition assistance for refugees, nutrition intervention to address the effects and root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, and support to food insecure people with income support and skills training in exchange for building assets to enhance their resilience and adaptive capacities to climatic shocks. Further, WFP strengthened the capacities of national and subnational institutions, including social protection systems to manage food security programs, disaster preparedness and response.

Contributing to SDG 2, WFP worked with the Government and partners to reach 1.85 million people with food and nutrition support through general food assistance, treatment, and prevention of malnutrition and resilience-building activities.

There was an influx of refugees from South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo with over 146,000 new refugees arriving in Uganda, an environment already constrained by reduced funding. Despite these challenges, WFP provided food assistance to 1.36 million refugees, representing a 17 percent increase compared to 2021. WFP scaled up cash-based transfers and provided financial literacy training to 116,390 refugees across the 13 settlements. WFP digitised delivery mechanisms with agency banking in eight settlements.

WFP started implementing a resource prioritization exercise for refugee food assistance to optimize the limited resources. The prioritization was based on the socioeconomic ability of refugee communities to meet their food consumption needs across three geographic regions, namely West Nile (Group 1), Northern Uganda (Group 2), and southwestern Uganda (Group 3). WFP aimed to identify 25 percent of the most vulnerable households in Group 3 refugee settlements who had their rations increased from 40 percent to 60 percent.

Under the Karamoja lean season response, WFP provided life-saving assistance to 217,747 crisis-affected beneficiaries. WFP also reached 22,532 children under 5 years and 10,313 pregnant and lactating women with specialized nutritious foods for the treatment of malnutrition. As part of strengthening government capacities, WFP provided tools and equipment, as well as training to health service providers, allowing for an integrated response in the Karamoja lean season response.

In support of the Government response to the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak, WFP donated 20 EVD kits worth USD 20,000 and provided food assistance to 407 households and 47,946 hot meals to in-patients, contacts in institutional quarantine, healthcare and support staff. Additionally, WFP provided logistical coordination and support in the procurement of essential relief items. WFP also supported the Ministry of Health to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic by providing 50 oxygen cylinders, 550 vaccine carriers, and 15 screening facilities.

Efforts to increase productivity and incomes for smallholder farmers (SHF) were strengthened as part of WFP commitments to SDG target 2.3. WFP reached over 32,000 SHFs with interventions that contributed to improved incomes. This was achieved by facilitating SHF access to markets through the supported farmer organizations and farmer groups in 10 districts. Cumulatively, 898 metric tonnes (mt) of food commodities, worth USD 408,134 was sold to off-takers, including processors, millers, traders, schools, and hospitals.

Further, WFP purchased 417 mt of cereals worth USD 314,000 from SHF to support the local school feeding programme in Karamoja under the Karamoja Feeds Karamoja Phase II Project. Through this, WFP reached 205,903 learners (47 percent females, 53 percent male) from 315 primary and secondary schools with nutritious school meals. This represented a 69.3 percent increase compared to 2021[1].

Through the Child Sensitive Social Protection Programme, WFP supported the Government in developing a national social protection strategy to guide the implementation of the 2019 social protection sector review recommendations as well as the scaling up of the design and implementation of the cash+ interventions.

In line with its commitments to SDG 17, WFP has continued to emerge as a partner of choice in supporting the Government and partners in humanitarian response by providing timely and reliable supply chain support services and expertise. WFP transported 3,629 mt of assorted food to nine districts for the Karamoja lean season response on behalf of the Office of the Prime Minister. Additionally, WFP transported 5,631 mt of cargo through 343 deliveries/truckloads and provided 2,737 square meters of storage space to six humanitarian partners.

1,857,232

Total beneficiaries in 2022



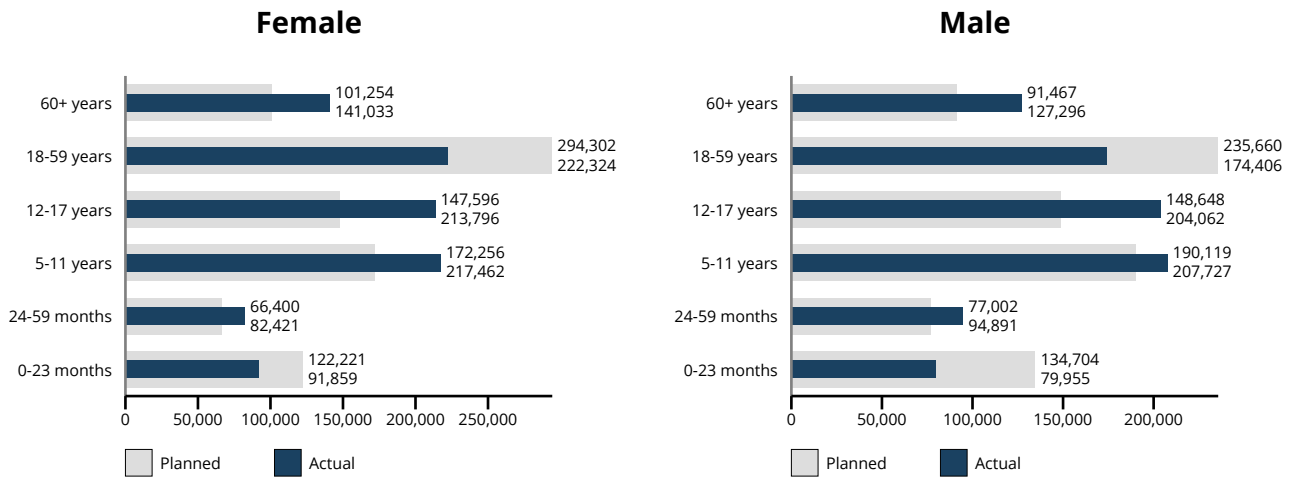
52% female



48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 26,001 (51% Female, 49% Male)

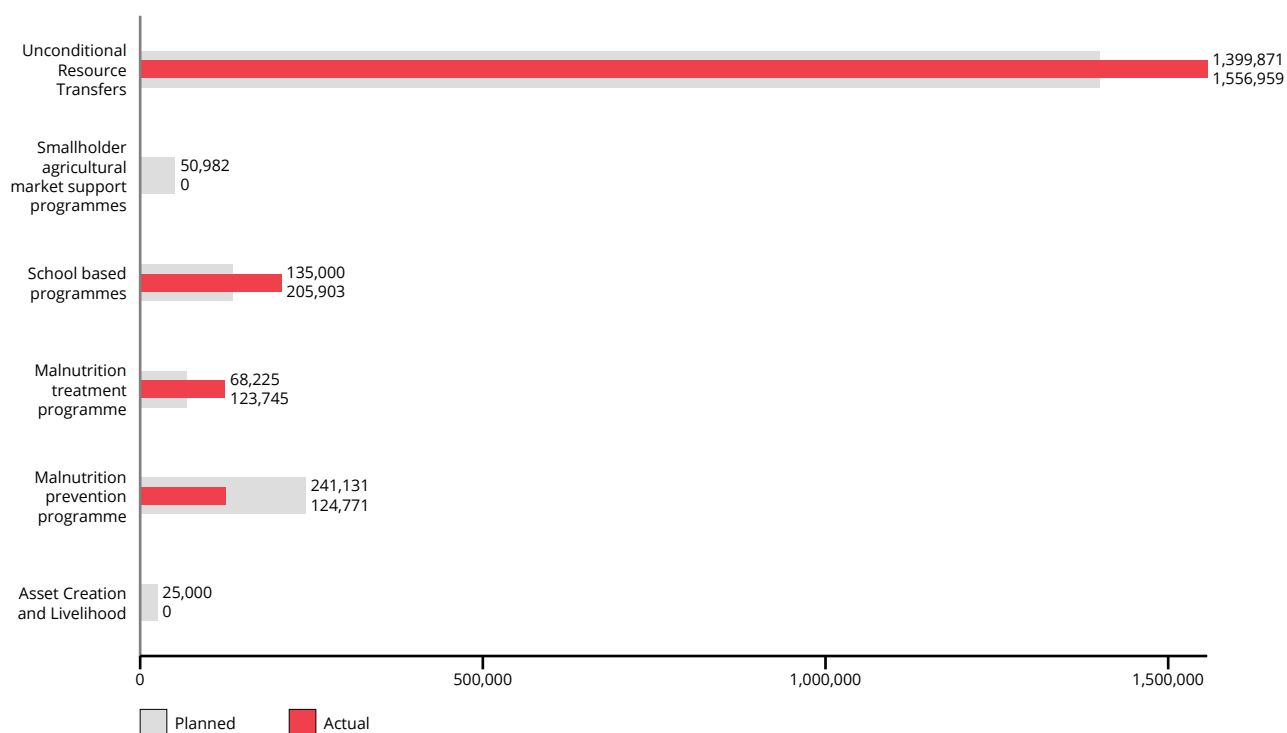
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



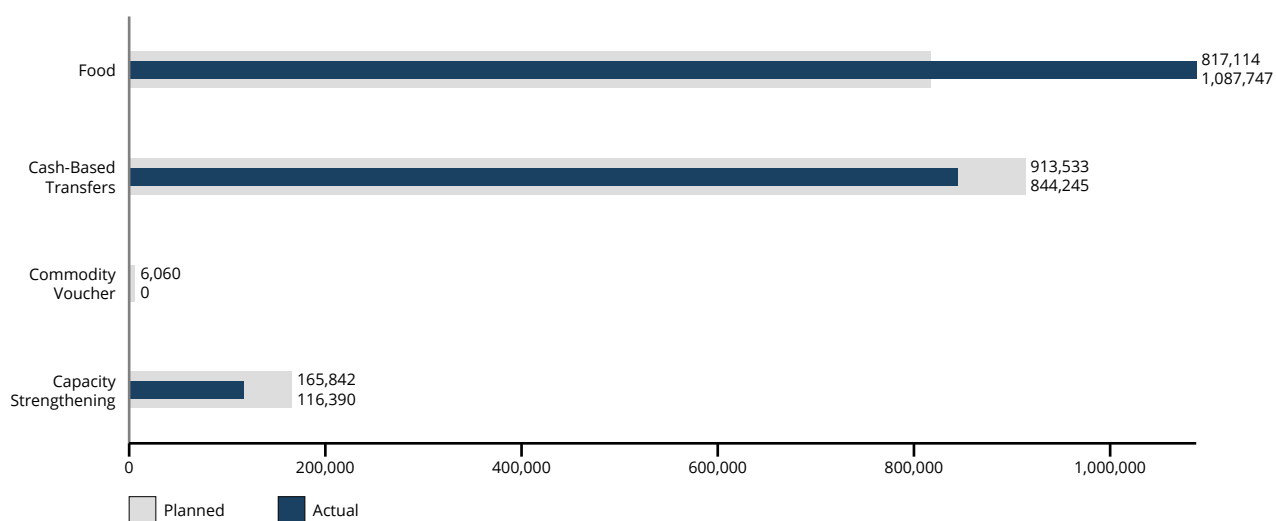
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



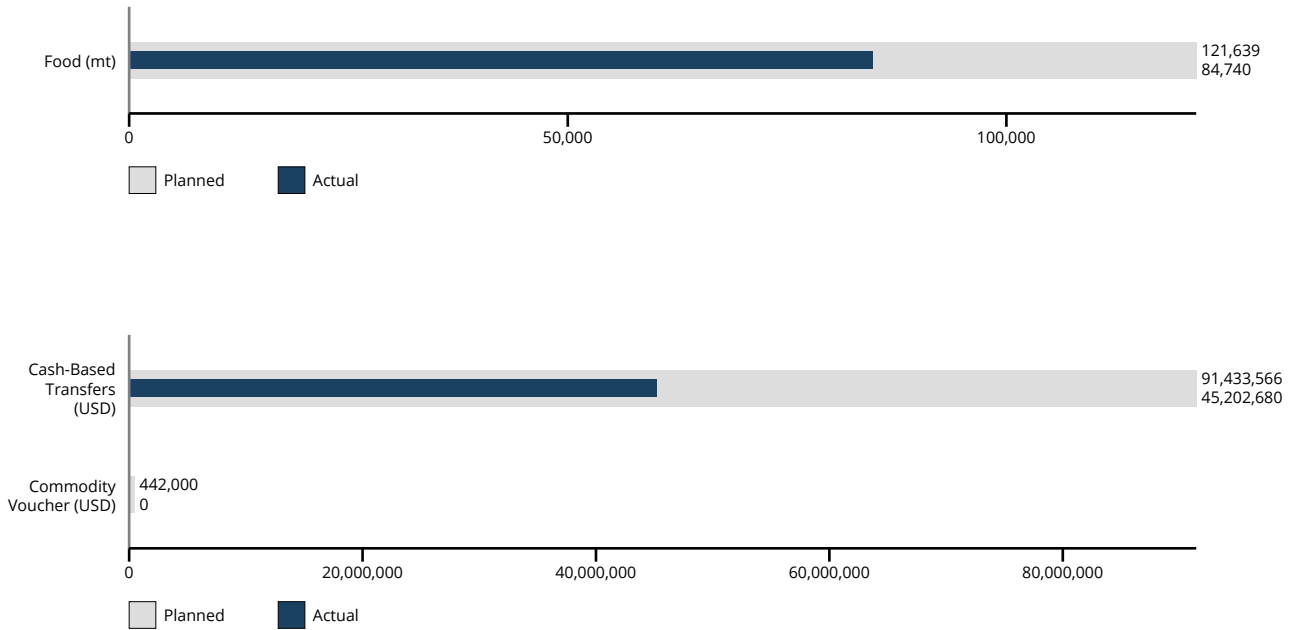
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



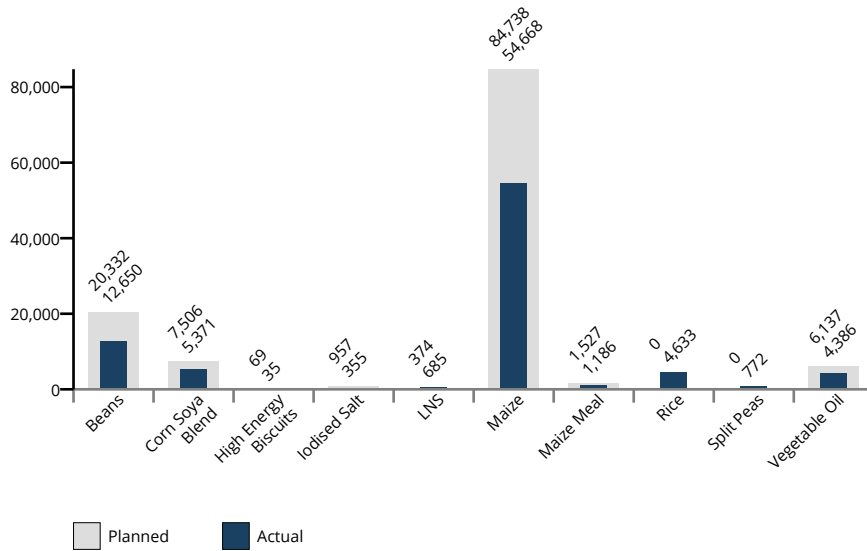
Beneficiaries by Modality



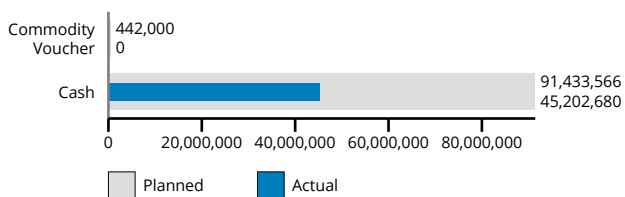
Total Transfers by Modality



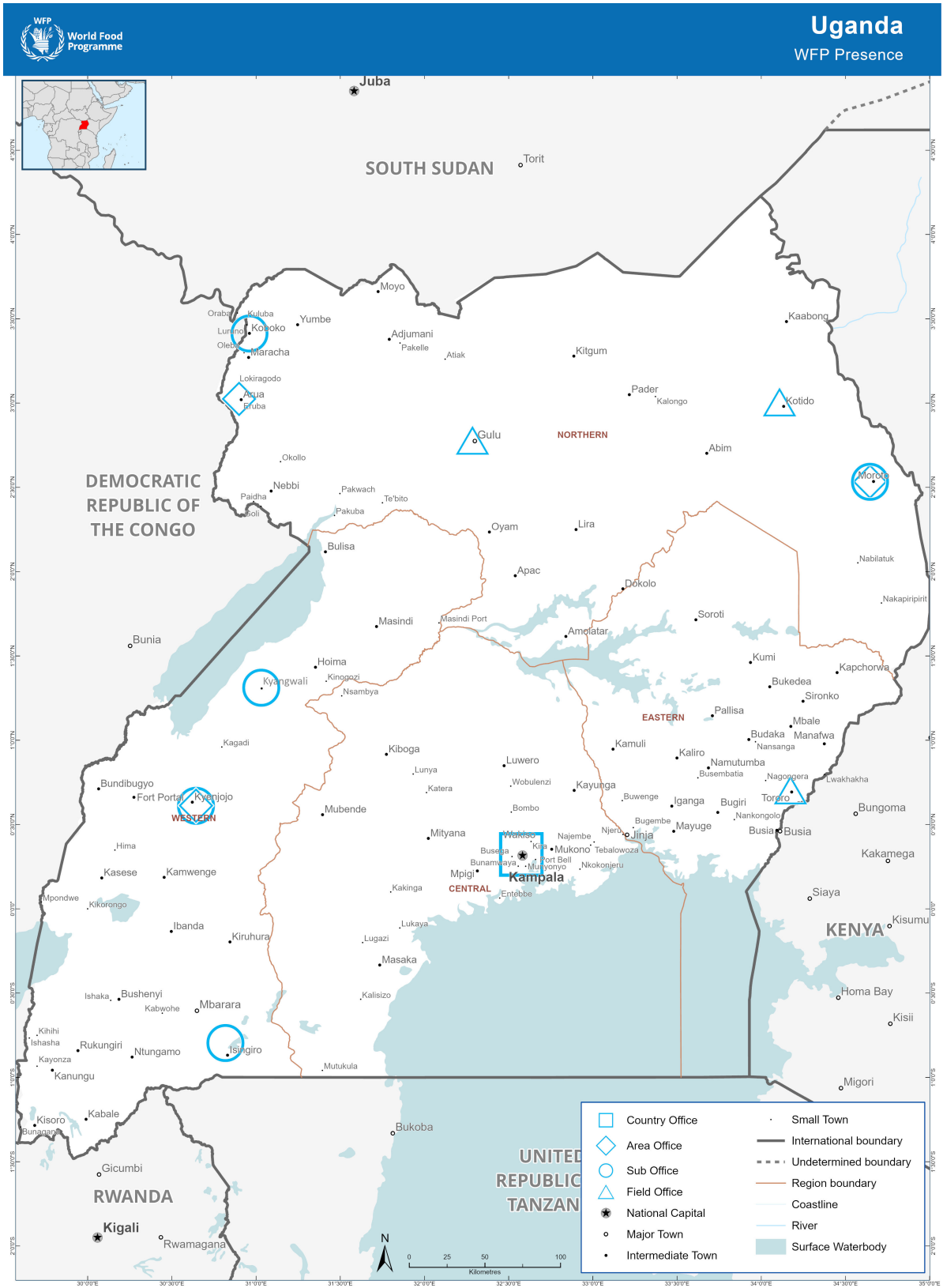
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Date Created: 17 Feb 2023 - Contact: example@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org - Prepared by: HQ, Emergency GIS Unit
 Map Reference: UGA_PRES_WFPpresence_ASP_20230217

Data sources: WFP offices; WFP - Boundaries: UNMap - Populated places: GeoNames

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the distribution of its frontiers or boundaries.

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The years 2021 and 2022 had a devastating impact on many countries throughout the world when crises like COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine coincided, and Uganda was no exception. A disruption to Russia's and Ukraine's exports lowered the supply of wheat into Uganda, requiring supply from other sources to meet domestic demand. As a result, domestic food prices for wheat and other cereal products such as maize grain increased. This spike in food prices impacted

WFP's ability to assist those in need at a time when the world faced an unprecedented year of hunger.

Uganda is ranked 166 out of 191 countries on the Human Development Index, according to the Human Development Report 2021/2022.[1] The report highlights the fact that life is becoming increasingly uncertain in unprecedented ways. In 2022, with higher prices and policy tightening, growth in actual individual consumption slowed due to reduced purchasing power, limited credit growth, and job losses. Moderate food insecurity affected half of the population while households, particularly the poorest ones, felt a negative impact of increased prices and were either unable to access food products or buy them in desired amounts. Despite its agricultural potential and significant exports, Uganda's food insecurity levels remain classified as 'serious' by the 2022 Global Hunger Index.[2] Malnutrition is widespread across the country, with 29 percent of children under the age of five stunted and 53 percent anemic, putting them at risk of not reaching their full mental and physical potential.

Following a two-year COVID-19 lockdown, the Ugandan economy was reopened in January 2022. The global financial market conditions were volatile towards the end of 2021 and starting 2022 on account of a high record of COVID-19 cases.[3] Many sectors continued to show negative effects of the lockdown - the main source of concern for Ugandans being inflation and the rapid rising cost of fuel, particularly gasoline and diesel. By December 2022, once the shock of the COVID-19 pandemic had receded, Uganda was back on course to its pre-pandemic growth, with economic recovery bolstered by robust performance in the services and industrial sectors, consumption, and an increase in private investment.[4]

When the country was starting to recover from the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, the Ministry of Health declared an outbreak of the Sudan Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) on 20th September 2022. By the time Uganda declared an end to the EVD outbreak, the Ministry of Health had reported 142 cases, 55 deaths, 87 recoveries, and 19 infections among healthcare workers. However, no EVD case was reported in refugee settlements.

Uganda has a longstanding history of hosting asylum seekers and refugees, with nearly 1.5 million, mainly from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia, and Burundi.[5] Between January and November 2022, Uganda received over 146,000 new arrivals fleeing war and persecution from South Sudan and the DRC. By the end of 2022, there was ongoing conflict in DRC and the situation remained unpredictable. This recurring influx of refugees continues to strain the country's resources.

The Government has made strides in addressing poverty and vulnerability through various social protection programmes. However, the scope and coverage remain limited in the context of increasing needs. WFP implemented several interventions to complement Government efforts to enable the vulnerable and food insecure population meet their basic needs and build resilience.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected people, within the framework of COVID-19 preventative measures. WFP provided nutrition assistance to refugees and host communities through treatment and prevention programmes under Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) as well as maternal child health and nutrition. Food and nutrition assistance was provided through general food assistance/distribution.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP rolled out NutriCash (nutrition and child-sensitive "cash+" transfers) across targeted districts in Uganda, reaching pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two with nutrition-sensitive cash transfers. The cash was complemented with training on financial literacy and backyard gardening as well as social and behaviour change communication. The Karamoja School Feeding Programme in partnership with the Government focused on increasing government ownership, capacity strengthening, and promoting local food purchases.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued to leverage funding for the treatment of acute malnutrition to promote small-scale nutrition-sensitive interventions through partnerships with district local governments and collaborations with other development partners and research organizations. Nutrition-sensitive interventions contributed to an improvement in the diversity of diets consumed by pregnant and lactating women.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP supported local production through linking agriculture to homegrown school feeding by purchasing food commodities from local farmer organizations and supplying schools in the nine districts of Karamoja. WFP implemented innovative pro-smallholder farmer contracting approaches to purchase food commodities locally, thereby injecting revenue into the economy, empowering smallholder farmers, and strengthening local food systems. WFP focused on enhancing the capacity of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to meet the demand resulting from the cash assistance provided to refugees.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP provided technical support to national and sub-national institutions to strengthen Uganda's social protection systems and disaster preparedness. WFP's support to Government on climate impact forecasting enabled the development of triggers and thresholds to drought in Karamoja to inform early action and early response.

Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP provided supply chain and engineering services to the Government and humanitarian community in support of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). WFP collaborated with the Government on the EVD response by providing mobile storage units, transporting medical kits, personal protective equipment, and other response materials across the country including the distribution of medical supplies to all private and government health facilities within EVD affected districts.

Strategic partnership is critical to saving and changing the lives of people in need across Uganda. WFP acknowledges its government partners that collaborate with it on development policy and enhancing programmes that benefit the people it serves. WFP recognizes its donors across the globe for enabling it assist over 1.8 million people in 2022.

Risk Management

WFP's robust risk management processes contributed to adequate preparedness and proactive implementation of mitigation strategies. Accordingly, the EVD outbreak declared in September 2022 was managed with efficiency and speed, concerning both support to the Government and partners, and exercising WFP's duty of care towards staff, partners, and the people we serve.

A risk lens was adopted in the roll out of vulnerability-based prioritization of assistance in the refugee response - a critical mitigation measure undertaken in response to severe funding shortfalls. These large unmet financial needs, coupled with the loss of purchasing power of cash assistance due to inflation, severely jeopardized the food and nutrition security of the refugee population. Prioritization decisions were informed by WFP's food security and nutrition assessments and monitoring.

Other key risks included pipeline breaks due to scarcity of food in the region and delayed funding allocations, safety and security (especially in Karamoja), the possibility of an influx of refugees, and protection-related concerns, including sexual exploitation and abuse. Management of WFP's exposure to fraud, corruption, food quality, and safety risks was equally prioritized. WFP was further challenged to adopt a long-term preventive approach to food insecurity and malnutrition in Karamoja.

In response, WFP delivered compensatory cash top-ups to address in-kind pipeline breaks, implemented fraud prevention measures, including a fraud risk assessment and partner financial oversight exercises, executed tight food quality controls, coordinated security risk management with UN partners, rolled out an emergency preparedness workstream, and strengthened its community feedback mechanisms through digitization. In Karamoja, WFP is building on its shock-responsive social protection programme for the region to design sustainable approaches.

Major investment has been made in WFP's beneficiary identity management, data analytics, and cash-based transfer processes that resulted in significantly enhanced assurance mechanisms. WFP was able to close two corresponding high-priority audit observations.

Partnerships

In 2022, WFP focused on consolidating and diversifying its donor base and worked with a wide range of partners including the Government of Uganda, UN agencies, international and national organizations, donor governments, and the private sector. During this period, WFP continued to establish partnerships, building on its comparative advantage and expertise while also leveraging its position as a humanitarian and development partner to engage in cross-cutting themes such as social protection and resilience in the "changing lives" agenda. These partnerships collectively boosted WFP's achievement of the Country Strategic Plan (2018-2025) and contributed to SDGs 2 and 17.

With the assistance of the IGNITE Hub for Eastern Africa and funding from the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, WFP launched new partnerships with the Ugandan entrepreneurial eco-system in 2022. These partnerships included an entrepreneur support organization and seven small and growing businesses in Uganda working towards strengthening resilient and climate-smart food systems. WFP will continue to work with the local entrepreneurial eco-system in 2023, activating partnerships with the National Agricultural Research Organization and the Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology to enhance sustainable food systems and resilience across all programmatic and strategic objectives.

During the year, there was great progress in strengthening engagement with the private sector. WFP continued to collaborate with the private sector to deliver a variety of services across its program portfolio, such as in the refugee response, where there was an increase in financial service providers under the cash assistance programme. This resulted in increased access to markets and financial services. Private sector engagement also experienced noteworthy funding growth, thanks to multiyear partnerships with the Mastercard Foundation and Novo Nordisk.

In 2022, WFP collaborated with government partners including Australia, Canada, DANIDA, Denmark, European Commission, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States of America, as well as private sector partners Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Master Card Foundation, Novo Nordisk Foundation, and United Parcel Services Foundation to deliver critical lifesaving and life-changing programmes to people in Uganda.

As part of its partnership strategy, WFP worked with its donors to raise the profile and prominence of particular focus areas supported by donors to promote the recognition and acknowledgment of varied donor contributions.

In addition to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund opportunities, WFP established partnership agreements with other UN agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). This further galvanized collaboration between these agencies and paved way for joint fundraising efforts. WFP also participated in and contributed to three joint UN appeals, notably the refugee influx, the Karamoja lean season response, and the Ebola Virus Disease response. Participation in and contribution to the appeals enabled WFP to secure additional funding in response to these emergencies.

During the year, WFP encouraged and facilitated donors to visit project and programme implementation sites in order to engage with the end users and beneficiaries of their contributions. This offered constructive feedback and value addition to the implementation of the WFP Country Strategic Plan.

WFP maintained strong collaboration with 21 cooperating partners, consisting of five national and 16 international non-governmental organizations, to implement general food assistance, nutrition, emergency and agriculture, and market support activities. Working through long-term (multi-year) partnerships and leveraging on complementarities and synergies from partners, WFP realised increased cost efficiencies as well as more strategic and joint investments. WFP collaborated with five local partners to boost their capacity to implement WFP activities, improve the quality of assistance, strengthen their financial management systems, and promote sustainability as part of the localisation agenda.

WFP received two types of funding through the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) portfolio. Under the larger UNAIDS partnership, WFP further collaborated with the 11 UN agencies that are part of the Joint United Nations Team on HIV and AIDS operating at the national level.

To implement the country strategic plan, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Health to augment the Government's capacity to respond to Ebola Virus disease outbreak. WFP also continued to work with Makerere University College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences in undertaking monitoring of agriculture and market support activities. Other collaborations included a strategic MoU with "For Africa", an international NGO that supported WFP in the implementation of livelihood activities in the refugee and host communities in Northern Uganda.

In 2022, WFP piloted Partner Connect, a digital online and real-time reporting solution that eliminates paper based cooperating partner distribution reports for the in-kind distribution of food assistance to the persons of concern. By mid-2022, Partner Connect had been fully implemented throughout the country, resulting in enhanced data quality in information flow at the field, area and county office levels, as well as increased data reliability and timely reporting processes.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP Uganda Country Office was 124 percent resourced against the annual needs-based plan. This is up from 93 percent in 2021. 36 percent of the total funding available for 2022 was carried over from 2021. This funding enabled WFP to make significant progress towards implementing its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2025.

In 2022, the seventh budget revision for Uganda CSP was approved and the revision increased the total country portfolio budget by USD 74m, from USD 1,804,666,685 to USD1,878,690,193. This helped to provide funding to cover additional costs associated with cash-based transfer (CBT) scale-up under Strategic Outcome 1 and to accommodate the increased number of refugees who needed assistance from WFP, given the influx of refugees into Uganda. Furthermore, under Strategic Outcome 4, CBT modality was necessitated to provide partial subsidies to accelerate the uptake of improved post-harvest transfers and strengthen the private sector's distribution of postharvest equipment to smallholders.

The bulk of the funding WFP received in 2022 was "directed multilateral funding" with limited flexibility outside activities for which the funds were earmarked. Some resources were highly skewed toward specific Strategic Outcomes and activities, leaving other Strategic Outcomes considerably underfunded, directly affecting WFP's capacity to meet many of its CSP's objectives.

Strategic Outcome 1 was financed at 109 percent, supporting refugees (Activity 1) and other crisis-affected persons (Activity 2) to have access to adequate, nutritious food in times of crisis. Activity 1 was resourced at 107 percent, while Activity 2 was resourced at 215 percent including carryovers from 2021. Uncertainty and delays in the confirmation of resources adversely affected programming, which necessitated a further reduction in food rations under Activity 1.

Strategic Outcome 2 consisting of resilience-building asset creation activities (Activity 3) and the school feeding programme (Activity 4) was funded at 154 percent against the needs-based plan. Resilience-building asset creation (Activity 3) benefited from multi-year funding and was funded at 189 percent while the school feeding programme (Activity 4) at 124 percent. School feeding programme was mostly funded by internal funding mechanisms and carryovers from two previous years that lacked implementation of school feeding due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Strategic Outcome 3 focused on providing nutrition support to children aged 6-59 months in food-insecure areas and was funded at 142 percent of the total needs. Through Activity 5, WFP was able to purchase and provide nutritious food to children and pregnant and lactating women in Karamoja as well as build the capacity of health workers on nutrition and HIV.

Strategic Outcome 4, which supports smallholder farmers for improved and resilient livelihoods, was funded at 146 percent. Thanks to multi-year contributions and support from the Master Card Foundation, WFP was able to invest in long-term activities that support smallholder farmers with an emphasis on women and youth empowerment.

Strategic Outcome 5 which focuses on capacity strengthening was fully funded at 188 percent following a contribution from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the European Commission. This allowed WFP to design and implement programmes to support national institutions in responding to shocks and climate change.

Strategic Outcome 6 focuses on supply chain and logistical services and was funded at 985 percent. This included funds collected on cost-recovery from organizations requesting services from WFP and funds from donors and contributions towards the Ebola Virus disease response.





















In the last quarter of 2022 and in response to the Ebola outbreak, along with its compounding impact on the already vulnerable population, WFP and other UN agencies received funding from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund to support the efforts of the Government in responding to the epidemic.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	203,131,736	140,783,806	226,057,626	141,389,945
SO01: Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis	193,792,841	128,971,761	211,496,638	135,597,675
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees	190,197,819	125,025,833	203,606,985	130,183,255
Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	3,595,021	3,945,927	7,722,635	5,414,419
Non-activity specific	0	0	167,017	0
SO02: Food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	9,338,895	11,812,044	14,560,987	5,792,270
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.	4,313,061	6,173,986	8,137,069	1,748,348
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	5,025,834	5,638,057	6,216,896	4,043,922

Non-activity specific	0	0	207,021	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	5,516,134	6,826,823	7,850,955	4,181,580
SO03: 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	5,516,134	6,826,823	7,850,955	4,181,580
Activity 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk	5,516,134	6,826,823	7,798,432	4,181,580
Non-activity specific	0	0	52,523	0
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	4,857,816	7,988,146	7,108,457	3,376,064
SO04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have strengthened and resilient livelihoods by 2030	4,857,816	7,988,146	7,108,457	3,376,064
Activity 06: Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets	4,857,816	7,988,146	7,108,401	3,376,064
Activity 07: 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	0	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	3,095,624	4,508,503	5,824,808	2,540,111
SO05: National and subnational Institutions in Uganda have increased capacity to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition Programmes, and respond to shocks by 2030.	3,095,624	4,508,503	5,824,808	2,540,111
Activity 08: Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to provide direct income support .	2,407,237	3,667,798	4,265,845	1,989,399
Activity 09: Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks	688,386	840,705	1,558,962	550,711
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	295,248	285,248	3,200,478	1,142,494
SO06: The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services when needed.	295,248	285,248	3,200,478	1,142,494
Activity 10: Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance	295,248	285,248	3,200,478	1,142,494
Non-strategic result	0	0	3,205,529	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 216,896,559	 160,392,527	 250,042,325	 152,630,196
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 11,387,768	 9,812,328	 29,425,540	 13,697,817
Total Direct Costs	 228,284,328	 170,204,856	 279,467,866	 166,328,013
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 14,818,282	 11,043,640	 12,864,094	 12,864,094
Grand Total	 243,102,610	 181,248,496	 295,537,490	 179,192,108

Programme performance

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



USD 42 million cash-based transfers of food **distributed to refugees and asylum seekers.**



1.36 million refugees reached with **assistance** using cash-based **transfers and food modality.**



73,799 mt of food distributed to refugees and asylum seekers to meet their **immediate food and nutrition needs.**



Reduction in food expenditure: West Nile households from **75.7%** to **63.6%**; Southwest households from **67.4%** to **63.4%** **comparing 2020 and 2022.**



217,747 pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 years reached with **nutrition support through the Karamoja Lean Season Response.**



116,390 (96%) of targeted beneficiaries **trained on financial literacy** across the **13 refugee settlements.**

WFP contributes to Sustainable Development Goal target 2.1 through strategic objective 1 by improving access to food and ensuring that crisis-affected people consume adequate and nutritious diets.

The Uganda Country Office is now able to store, manage, and update beneficiary data centrally, thanks to the introduction and implementation of a digital Beneficiary Information and Assistance Management System. In 2022, WFP distributed 73,799 metric tonnes (mt) and USD 42 million to 1.36 million refugees spread across 13 settlements. The Organization also scaled up the use of unrestricted cash-based transfers to all refugee settlements, reaching 56 percent of the total refugee population receiving general food assistance, with 36 percent of refugees assisted to open bank accounts. This was done in recognition of the benefits and inherent opportunities for both refugees and host communities, such as the multiplier effect of cash. Cash injections created additional economic value by stimulating economic activities, besides other benefits such as increased consumer choice, and digital financial inclusion. However, enrollments into WFP will continue to facilitate and advocate for market development activities to give beneficiaries access to affordable and quality food commodities.

Through complementary programming under the cash assistance modality, WFP conducted financial literacy training to 116,390 out of 120,920 targeted beneficiaries across the 13 refugee settlements and promoted digital financial inclusion for women's economic empowerment in the Nakivale refugee settlement.

Due to reduced funding, WFP maximized the use of available resources for impact through a geographic prioritization scheme based on the relative socio-economic ability of refugees to meet their food consumption needs across West Nile, Northern Uganda, and South-Western Uganda. Since November 2021, settlements classified into these groups received 70 percent, 60 percent, and 40 percent of the recommended dietary allowance, respectively.[1] This approach was re-adjusted based on an individual household profiling and verification exercise conducted by the Government of Uganda and UNHCR. Data from this exercise informed the rollout of Phase II prioritization in June 2022 for refugees residing in South-Western Uganda, providing a two-tier ration with the most vulnerable households receiving 60 percent and the rest 40 percent. This was preceded by a joint interagency appeals mechanism to allow beneficiaries to register petitions in case of exclusion errors.

In 2022, WFP also adjusted its initial planning figures as a result of an influx of over 146,000 refugees and asylum seekers fleeing war and persecution in South Sudan and the DRC. WFP provided 29 mt of high energy biscuits and 1,986 mt of hot meals at transit and reception centres to meet their food and nutrition needs. In response to the emergency

nutrition levels in Nyakabande holding and transit centre, a Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme was implemented. A total of 35 mt of Super Cereal Plus and Ready to Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) were distributed to 9,333 beneficiaries.

WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to 29,375 clients and 92,519 beneficiaries for children, pregnant and nursing mothers living in both refugee settlements and host communities to treat moderate acute malnutrition and prevent stunting.

The quality of nutrition services such as screening, referral, active case finding, nutrition education, and counseling was strengthened through training of 1,100 village health teams and 97 care group volunteers on maternal infant young child adolescent nutrition and family-led middle upper arm circumference.

WFP initiated an emergency lean season response in all districts in the Karamoja region, reaching 217,747 pregnant and lactating women as well as children. The response was based on the findings of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis that indicated high global acute malnutrition rates above the threshold [2]. A total of 1,839 mt of specialized nutritious foods were distributed to 15,591 beneficiaries. Furthermore, WFP provided protective food assistance through in-kind and cash based transfer to households with beneficiaries enrolled on the treatment programme, reaching 30,548 households with 3,303 mt of food worth USD 488,756 in six districts. The intervention also included mass screening, referral to the treatment programme, and Social and Behaviour Change Communication.

WFP also supported the Government in the control of the Ebola virus disease outbreak, through a coordinated emergency preparedness and response. WFP provided 30 mt of assorted food commodities as one-off rations to 407 households and 47,946 hot meals to in-patients, suspects, contacts in institutional quarantine, healthcare workers, and support staff.

The annual Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) [3] showed that the proportion of households with acceptable levels of food consumption for West Nile dropped from 64.8 percent in 2020 to 54.8 percent in 2022, while Southwest's dropped from 78.9 percent to 55.9 percent. In 2022, the poor food consumption score was 8.9 percent, up from 6.4 percent in 2020.

The dietary diversity score was 4.6 percent in 2022 compared to 4.8 percent in 2020. Results from FSNA showed a slight increase in stress levels in households during food crises, from an average consumption food-based coping strategy index (rCSI) of 10.2 in 2020 to 14.7 in 2022. West Nile increased from 9.4 to 13.5, while Southwest increased from 11.6 in 2020 to 16.6 in 2022 [4].

The percentage of households using crisis and emergency coping strategies in 2022 remained similar to 2020 at 36 percent. Households in the Southwest adopted more negative irreversible crisis and emergency strategies (46.7 percent) compared to households in West Nile (29.9 percent), more often associated with the risk of direct reduction of future productivity. Negative coping strategies included reducing non-food expenses on health and education, begging, scavenging, and withdrawing children from school. Food expenditure for households in West Nile reduced from 75.7 percent in 2020 to 63.6 percent in 2022, and Southwest, from 67.4 percent (2020) to 63.4 percent (2022).

Food security outcomes for West Nile are significantly better than for Southwest. This can be attributed to ration levels, protracted dry spells that affected crop production, fragmentation of productive land per household due to an influx of new arrivals and increase in food prices as a result of the global economic crisis which affected the purchasing power of beneficiaries who received cash assistance. Southwest had more refugees receiving general food assistance through cash based transfer compared to West Nile, which impacted their ability to afford the equivalent of the in-kind food basket. Due to funding constraints, WFP was not able to revise the transfer value.

With a programme coverage of 88.2 percent, Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme performance remained above the threshold [5] with 94.4 percent recovery rate, 2.2 percent non-response rate, 3.4 percent default rate, and 0 percent death rate. This is attributed to health systems strengthening, steady commodity pipelines, and the replacement of Super cereal plus with RUSF, which reduced the beneficiaries' length of stay on the programme. Maternal and child health and nutrition coverage was 97 percent, exceeding the national target (66%). 27 percent of women had a minimum dietary diversity in 2022, compared to 29 percent in 2020. Southwest region had the lowest percentage of children receiving a minimum acceptable diet, down from 22.1 percent to 10 percent. Similar to the above, this can be attributed to prolonged dry spells and high food prices that affected food access and affordability.

The lean season response in Karamoja contributed to the reduction in the proportion of households reporting poor levels of food consumption from 19 percent to 15.5 percent. Furthermore, there was a reduction of households employing crisis coping strategies from 32 percent at baseline to 23 percent.

Gender considerations were fully integrated into the preparation and implementation of crisis response activities. Financial education through financial literacy training provided across the 13 refugee settlements targeting men, women, and youth improved both men and women's engagement in household decision-making about cash assistance received. WFP is keen to advance learning opportunities toward women's economic empowerment and financial

inclusion by supporting women and men in receiving cash assistance through beneficiary bank accounts. This accelerates women's progress toward financial and digital inclusion. Furthermore, efforts such as capacity strengthening, entrepreneurship training, expanding women's participation as mobile banking agents, and connection to village savings and loans associations have improved women's understanding and ability to use digital and financial services.

As part of the Grand Bargain commitment, WFP continues to advance the localization agenda through collaborating with both local and national organizations. WFP also partnered with government institutions including Office of the Prime Minister and Ministry of Health. Other key partners included FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF and the United Nations Country Team. WFP and the Uganda Red Cross Society also signed an agreement to support the Ebola outbreak response and other emergencies.

Additionally, WFP leads the food security sector through the refugee response coordination framework. Through this platform, WFP engages with various stakeholders and partners to coordinate food security interventions implemented by partners, while ensuring coherence, to avoid duplication and strengthen advocacy.

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



Recorded improvement in the food security situation in targeted households. **61%** of households with **acceptable food consumption levels**.



5,806 ~~5,806~~ **mt mt** of food **distributed** under Karamoja **school meals programme** benefitting 205,903 **learners** (97,793 females) in 315 **schools**.



14,663 **beneficiaries** reached through **cash and asset transfers**, improving nutritious food access and capacity to coped with shocks.



2,600 beneficiaries supported with nutrition-sensitive **asset creation** and livelihoods activities.



Positive school feeding outcomes recorded in 2022 with attendance rate of **73%** **and** retention at **72.9%**.



2,000 **school management staff** trained as part of the **Karamoja School Feeding Programme**.

Strategic Outcome 2 contributes to Sustainable Development Goal targets 2.1 and 2.4 and strategic result 1. The objective is to prevent acute food insecurity and increase resilience to shocks and seasonal food shortages. To achieve this outcome, WFP implemented two activities under strategic objective: 1. strengthening capacity at national and sub-national levels through the provision of technical assistance, alongside cash-based and in-kind transfers and strengthening the national social protection system (Activity 3); and 2: providing nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to Government, including through South-South Cooperation (Activity 4).

Under Activity 3, increased climate-related shocks continued to highlight the need for resilience activities in 2022. Activity interventions targeted refugees and host groups in the Southwest and West Nile regions and were layered on top of government programmes, such as the Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project.

Activity 3 was resourced above 100 percent of the needs-based plan through three separate multi-year grants. With this funding, WFP interventions reached 14,663 beneficiaries through cash and asset transfers to improve household access to nutritious food and boost their capacity to cope with shocks in three targeted sub-regions (West Nile, Karamoja, and Southwest). WFP distributed USD 892,975 in cash assistance and transferred assets worth USD 238,336.

In West Nile, cash transfers were rolled out through NutriCash, a nutrition-sensitive cash+ transfer modality targeting pregnant and lactating women and children under two years. These transfers were complemented with training in financial literacy, backyard gardening, and social and behaviour change communication.

In the Southwest, WFP worked with a private-sector agribusiness incubation and innovation hub to strengthen the business and entrepreneurship skills of refugees and host communities. Two incubation hubs were established, with 1,024 beneficiaries contributing to their setup and receiving cash transfers of a total of USD 25,205. WFP transferred assets (two livelihood incubation hubs) worth USD 66,200 to refugee and host communities in the Southwest.

In Karamoja, WFP in partnership with local governments engaged 2,600 beneficiaries in nutrition-sensitive asset creation and livelihoods activities. A total of 846 beneficiaries received USD 26,133 to set up and manage assets worth USD 172,166 through a public works modality. These assets included 22 fishponds, four vegetable gardens, and 935 apiaries. In partnership with the International Potato Centre (CIP), WFP provided training while supporting the setup of five vine multiplication centres for orange-fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP) at the household level (750 acres), and in schools (50 acres). This initiative has increased the availability of drought-tolerant nutritious foods.

WFP boosted its climate risk management programming, improving early action and early response systems at the national and sub-national levels by assisting the Uganda National Meteorological Authority to provide seasonal forecasts in three sub-regions. This was done alongside the development and distribution of advisories to support decision-making at the community level regarding climate adaptation.

Programme data for Karamoja and the Southwest showed improvement in the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption levels (65.6% against a target of 61%). Additionally, the proportion of households spending more than 65 percent of their monthly budget on food reduced from 34 percent in 2021 to 27 percent in 2022. These results demonstrate an overall improvement in the food security situation within the target households.

In West Nile, preliminary NutriCash results showed that 48 percent of beneficiaries had acceptable food consumption scores lower than the target of 65 percent. Additionally, the results also revealed that households continued to adopt negative coping strategies. This could partially be attributed to the slow start of complementary activities, like social and behaviour change communication and backyard gardening, that were meant to promote the adoption of positive nutrition practices and enhance access to nutritious food.

There is need to expand funding for resilience activities to increase coverage and sustain results. This is compounded by intensifying climate-related shocks resulting in negative coping strategies.

Under Activity 4 on school feeding, WFP provided nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation, for increased national ownership. The Karamoja School Feeding Programme (KSFP) aimed to end hunger, malnutrition, double agricultural productivity, and ensure sustainable food systems. WFP partnered with Government to support the implementation of the school feeding programme in Karamoja in line with the Third National Development Plan (NDP III). WFP supported the provision of meals to learners and contributed to capacity strengthening in Karamoja through collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Sports and the District Local Governments.

The Ministry of Education and Sports was responsible for technical oversight through representation by the Programme Management Unit, both at the national and sub-national levels. The district technical staff were responsible for the supervision of routine school feeding activities.

Due to school closures brought on by COVID-19 restrictions, Activity 4 did not receive any new funding but benefited from locally generated funds and resources carried over from 2021. The Government together with WFP launched the Karamoja Feeds Karamoja Phase (KFKP) II project which emphasizes sustainability, government investment, and local economic development. As part of this initiative, the Government pledged resources towards food procurement for the Karamoja School Feeding Project (KSFP). However, this was not achieved in 2022 due to changes in political leadership, leading to a delay in signing the implementation plan, memorandum of understanding, and contribution agreement.

WFP delivered 5,806 mt of food under the school feeding programme, providing one hot meal per day to 205,903 learners (97,793 females, 108,110 males) in 315 schools across all districts of Karamoja. This represented an 87 percent increase in food distributed in 2022 compared to 2020. This increase is attributed to reopening of school after COVID-19. Under the KSFP, learners received an average of 20 feeding days per month in 2022.

WFP supported the training of over 2,000 school management staff as part of the KSFP capacity strengthening component, and transferred assets to the Ministry of Education and Sports for program monitoring, including a vehicle and various office equipment. To ensure quality data collection and enhance real-time reporting through the Education Management Information System for the KSFP, 315 tablets were procured and digitization of data collection tools was completed. WFP is partnering with the Ministry on a data digitization agenda for 315 schools in Karamoja, with the goal of establishing a platform for near real-time reporting and strengthening evidence-based planning by district local governments and the Ministry through timely access to information.

Regarding key education outcomes, KSFP enrolled 241,442 learners (115,154 females and 126,288 males), translating to a 20.3 percent increase in primary and 5.8 percent in secondary schools. The attendance rate stood at 73 percent with retention at 72.9 percent. This improvement could be attributed to the reopening of schools leading to an increased number of learners.

In 2021[1], WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Sports to conduct the systems approach for better education results study aimed at producing comparative data and knowledge on education policies and actions for strengthening education systems. Results from this study informed the drafting of the school feeding policy.

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.	0
Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives.	0

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



63,374 children and **30,996 pregnant and lactating women** reached with **moderate acute malnutrition services** and **817 mt** of **specialised nutritious foods**.



2,203 village health teams mentored to extend **nutrition and health services** at community and household levels.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP contributes to SDG target 2.2 through the prevention of stunting and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition by employing a community-based approach. The treatment and prevention of malnutrition is guided by the national integrated management of acute malnutrition framework and Maternal Infant Young Child and Adolescent Nutrition. To ensure programme quality and sustainability, a health systems strengthening approach is used. WFP focuses on strengthening the capacity of government health workers to deliver nutrition services, equipping health facilities with nutrition tools and kits, and enhancing health information systems to improve nutrition reporting. WFP also works with the Ministry of Health to ensure a stable supply chain for moderate acute malnutrition treatment commodities and supports nutrition coordination at sub-county and district levels. A collaboration with UNICEF has ensured a continuum of care for integrated management of acute malnutrition services by linking supplementary feeding programmes to inpatient and outpatient therapeutic feeding centres.

In 2022, the Community Based Supplementary Feeding Programme integrated several complementary nutrition-sensitive livelihood interventions to improve the quality of household diets and the usage of locally available foods - developing nutrition formulations to avoid malnutrition. There was an increase in the production of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP), fish farming, and the use of malnutrition eradication therapy (METU)[1] to manage moderate acute malnutrition in children under 5 years. Care groups were established in all districts to improve early case identification, nutrition instruction, counseling, and referral of moderate acute malnutrition cases.

The nutrition-sensitive livelihood interventions are aligned with the Government development agenda under the Third National Development Plan to achieve human capital development through the Parish Development Model[2].

Supporting the national effort to address HIV and AIDS led by the Joint UN Support on HIV/AIDS in Uganda (JUPSA), WFP strengthened the capacity of health workers and HIV peer educators to provide nutrition screening, counseling, and referrals across communities and further offered health facilities the needed nutrition screening equipment support. The annual budgetary requirement for implementing WFP moderate acute malnutrition treatment programme in Karamoja in 2022 was USD 5.52 million. Funding for nutrition programme was fully covered in 2022 and the treatment of acute malnutrition remained uninterrupted throughout the year. It is important to note that the largest portion of the funding was secured in the last half of 2022, and this ensured a stable pipeline for nutrition commodities beyond the reporting period.

The Ebola virus disease outbreak in the country and the protracted lean season made it more difficult to secure funding for maternal child health and nutrition as funding priorities diverted to these two emergencies. The shortage of funding for the prevention programme placed over 10,000 newborns and 15,000 children 6-23 months at risk of impaired growth due to the unmet need for much-needed nutrients required in the first 1,000 days.

WFP continued to strengthen its partnerships with UN agencies, NGOs, and districts to implement the Community Based Supplementary Feeding Programme in 126 health facilities and 253 outposts in Karamoja to provide moderate acute malnutrition treatment services. Out of the targeted 39,312 children and 11,088 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs), the program reached 63,374 children and 30,996 PLWs with moderate acute malnutrition services, and 817 mt of specialized nutritious foods.

WFP partnered with Andre Foods International to implement Community Based Supplementary Feeding Programme in which 91 care groups were established and trained, and 2,203 village health teams received on-job mentorship to extend nutrition and health services at the community and household levels. The establishment of care groups, complemented the delivery of social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) interventions, contributing to an increase in the number of beneficiaries reached with SBCC from 110,423 in 2021 to 180,321 in 2022.

To improve the resilience of communities to chronic food insecurity, WFP integrated small-scale nutrition-sensitive livelihood interventions into the Community Based Supplementary Feeding Programme. In 2022, a total of 325

households benefited from the interventions in addition to the 1,123 enrolled in 2021. Fish farming, small livestock rearing, and kitchen gardening were among the initiatives promoted. However, the protracted lean season had a detrimental impact on food security throughout the sub-region, resulting in a decline in dietary diversity from 20 percent to 8.3 percent in 2022. Despite the poor dietary diversity across the sub-region, communities such as Amudat, Kotido, and Nakapiripirit that actively engaged in nutrition-sensitive interventions saw an increase in the variety of foods consumed when compared to 2020, which was similarly devastated by a lean season and COVID-19-related restrictions on access to food and markets.

To strengthen nutrition screening and counselling for people living with HIV and TB clients, WFP supported on-job mentorship of 159 HIV expert clients, ensuring that people on treatment were reached with the adequate nutrition messaging. WFP also partnered with USAID maternal, child health and nutrition activity to support a national-level training of 40 trainers on the revised Nutrition Assessment and Counseling Support guidelines for people living with HIV (PLHIV).

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) levels increased from 10.7 percent to 13.1 percent, with district-level spikes reaching 21.9 percent, 19.6 percent, and 14.3 percent in Moroto, Kaabong, and Amudat, respectively, triggering a lean season response. Stunting in the sub-region remained at an average of 43.1 percent, a slight increase from 41.5 percent in 2021. Anemia in children and women remains worryingly high with over 38 percent of children under 5 years and 24.2 percent of women of childbearing age affected. The acute and chronic malnutrition situation is significantly worse than the national average and a concerted effort is required to meet the national development plan (NDP) III targets by 2025.

WFP's programme monitoring data show that the death and default rate among children on Community Based Supplementary Feeding Programme remained within the moderate acute malnutrition programme thresholds though the average cure rate, and non-response remained below the standard at 67.1 percent, and 19.8 percent, respectively. According to the mass screening results, programme coverage fell from 64.4 percent to 56.1 percent, and adherence fell from 82 percent to 76 percent. The region's persistent cattle raids and insecurity have contributed to a fall in program coverage and adherence by rendering some villages inaccessible.

In 2022, WFP conducted a food security and nutrition vulnerability assessment among PLHIV and TB clients in Karamoja. The study identified major vulnerabilities in the studied groups and showed the advantage of combining services in achieving treatment adherence and enhancing food security and nutrition outcomes.

WFP and UNICEF collaborated with the Government to develop the first-ever standard operating procedures for care groups in order to harmonize the care group approach, while joint efforts with USAID resulted in the revision of the National Nutrition Planning Guidelines and the National Assessment of Child Nutrition.

Increased demand for supplementary feeding programme commodities within and outside the East African region, combined with restricted food production and importation, has raised concerns about pipeline breaks, which could disrupt the treatment programme. Investment in intervention modalities that develop local community markets, such as food vouchers and conditional cash transfers for treatment, is needed to stimulate local purchases.

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



32,085 smallholder farmers (10,413 males and 21,672 females) supported under **Agriculture Market Support**.



11,875 smallholder farmers trained to **improve market access** through quality record keeping, business planning, and value addition.



411 mt (worth over USD 300,000) purchased directly from **local farmers** to promote local production.



Smallholder farmers sold **1,002 mt** of various food commodities worth **USD 461,865**.



7,656 youth (3,787 females) trained in **post-harvest management and market access**.

WFP's Strategic Outcome 4: Agriculture and Market Support (AMS) activity. AMS is a pro-smallholder programme that aims to ensure that smallholder farmers and micro-small enterprises contribute to and benefit from economic participation in agri-food systems in order to achieve food and nutrition security, and resilience. AMS contributes to the national aspiration for inclusive growth and SDG 2: Zero Hunger and is implemented in 10 districts in the three regions of Karamoja, West Nile, and Southwest.

WFP supported 32,085 smallholder farmers (10,413 males and 21,672 females) under strategic outcome 4. Of these, 18 percent were refugees. 1,134 farmer groups were reached through 40 farmer organizations and 1,059 micro and small businesses (MSEs) to improve post-harvest management and market access. WFP worked with government institutions, ministries, and vocational institutions to provide technical assistance to strengthen national pro-smallholder policies, programs, services, and systems. AMS interventions focused on enhancing knowledge, skills, and practices to ensure the participation of marginalized persons in the supported value chains.

WFP trained 2,250 group leaders (1,202 males and 1,048 females) in institutional governance to ensure that farmer institutions have functional leadership, business policies, and formalized businesses with the relevant local authorities, as well as improved access to markets. This increased the operational capacity of farmer groups and farmer organizations. WFP mentored and coached 1,134 groups, including farmer groups and farmer organizations, in general business management, stock handling, storage quality control, good hygiene practices, record keeping, and market information use. WFP also facilitated horizontal and vertical links to financial services.

A total of 21,536 smallholder farmers received training on post-harvest handling management focusing on harvesting, storage, and grain handling. WFP linked smallholder farmers (SHFs) with the private sector to enhance access and utilization of storage and drying equipment, as well as promoted technologies such as hermetic equipment to reduce post-harvest losses at both the household and enterprise levels. WFP trained 196 central and local government personnel in institutional governance, post-harvest handling management, bulking, and collective marketing to improve access and availability of extension services in communities. WFP provided training manuals to a total of 20 districts, and established a pool of trainers to support access to extension programmes. According to the findings of a survey conducted between September 2022 and December 2022, 24 percent of respondents had hermetic storage equipment, 50 percent had access to post-harvest management messaging, and 8 percent adopted enhanced grain handling practices such as better drying, shelling, and cleaning. Post-harvest losses among assisted SHFs dropped from 18 percent in 2021 to 12 percent in 2022.

WFP undertook a barrier analysis research to better understand the obstacles and factors influencing the adoption of small-scale hermetic grain storage technologies. The results showed that adoption was hampered by pricing and physical access to equipment. Based on these results, WFP initiated a budget revision process[1] that incorporated cash assistance.

WFP built the capacity of 11,875 SHFs to improve their market access, specifically in record keeping, business plan development, market plan development, and value addition. The follow-on survey results showed that 64 percent of sampled respondents (65% males and 63% females) accessed market information compared to 44 percent in 2021. In addition, 8.6 percent of sampled beneficiaries reported accessing loans from financial institutions that contributed to investment in agricultural activities. Increased access to production and market services, as well as the adoption of better practices that influence smallholder farmers' ability to handle their produce, engage with markets, and increase their income, all contributed to improving the food security and resilience of the assisted persons.

WFP used different modalities to link SHFs to both local and regional markets. In Karamoja, WFP promoted local production by linking agriculture to homegrown school feeding through purchasing 411 mt (worth over USD 300,000) directly from local farmer organizations and supplying 315 schools in nine districts. WFP implemented innovative pro-smallholder farmer contracting practices to purchase 67,535 mt of food, infusing USD 39 million into the local economy, thereby empowering smallholder farmers and strengthening local food systems. WFP linked the assisted farmer groups and farmer organizations in Karamoja (526), West Nile (306), and Southwest (433) to MSEs to establish business relations to create market for the SHFs' produce. SHFs sold 1,002 mt of maize, beans, sorghum, and cassava and were able to make USD 461,865, and 23 percent of the assisted farmers sold through WFP assisted aggregation systems.

The AMS programmes aimed to improve food security for targeted households and their capacity to cope with food shortages. The food consumption score results revealed that households consumed 46 percent of Vitamin A rich foods, 46 percent protein, and 40 percent foods rich hem iron in between 1-6 days. Food expenditure results showed 56 percent households spent resources to access food. Livelihood coping strategy results showed that 25 percent of the households sold household assets to access food (stress), 16 percent resorted to withdrawing children from school (crisis), nine percent sold land or animals in order to access food (emergency), and 50 percent did not rely on any strategy. When compared to the 2021 results, there was a 9 percent increase in households using stress coping techniques and a 13 percent decrease in households using emergency coping strategies.

WFP assisted SHFs, the majority of whom were refugees, in diversifying their crop production in order to strengthen their resilience and potentially wean them off food assistance in the future. SHFs were supported to access land, along with watersheds, to produce crops such as tomatoes. WFP implemented the AMS programme in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade, District Local Governments, as well as four not-for-profit cooperating partners.

In addition to USAID Feed the Future funding, WFP received a programme contribution from the Mastercard Foundation, which is enabling the country's programme to create employment and income opportunities for youth and women along selected agricultural value chains. WFP collaborated with regional universities and vocational institutes specializing in post-harvest management, marketing, and/or agribusiness incubation to train and empower young people and women in agriculture.

WFP specifically targeted youth engagement in agro-input distribution, training, information dissemination, aggregation, and mechanization activities to generate opportunities for youth employment. A total of 7,656 (3,869 males and 3,787 females) were trained in post-harvest management and market access modules to motivate the youth to appreciate opportunities available in agriculture. AMS activity was intentional in integrating age and gender considerations to ensure interventions were inclusive of women, persons with disability, youth, and refugees.

Based on results of the barrier analysis and household survey, WFP implemented gender and age-specific interventions to guarantee meaningful participation of women, youth, and refugees. The barrier analysis identified that women had less financial literacy and business skills and were less represented in vocational institutions. As a corrective action, WFP provided trainings to develop business skills, financial literacy, and vocational skills for women and youth and empower them to pursue income opportunities along selected value chains. WFP supported young people and women to purchase subsidized equipment and machinery such as mechanical maize shellers and milling machines to reduce labour and produce value-added products for better incomes. For refugees with limited land for agricultural production, WFP collaborated with local leaders and negotiated more land from Ugandan landlords that ensured refugees had communal farmland for increased food production.

The AMS activity was well-funded in 2022, with resources sufficient to cover the full annual requirement that enabled WFP to incorporate cash-based assistance as part of the activity. However, delays were observed due to late confirmation of contributions, extensive sourcing procedures for specialized services, and operational challenges which included late selection of implementation partners for the 2022 cycle. Activity implementation was also affected by the rise in commodity prices brought on by the unprecedented global inflation and the fact that the cost of delivering the

assistance increased significantly by more than 30 percent compared to the original plan.

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.	3
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.



627 national and district government officers reached with activities for key **social protection system building blocks**.



Government staff **trained** across **8** West Nile districts to **design and deliver social protection programmes** at national and sub-national levels.



7 out of **8** planned **systems-strengthening interventions implemented**. Anticipatory action for food security **scaled up** across the Karamoja sub-region.

WFP's work under Strategic Outcome 5 aims at enhancing the capacities of government institutions to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and respond to shocks, contributing to SDG target 17.9. The strategic outcome is organized into two activities: Activity 8 strengthens institutions and systems to deliver social protection programmes and is delivered through the Child-Sensitive Social Protection programme, while Activity 9 builds the capacity of institutions to respond to shocks.

Capacity strengthening includes support for capability development to design and deliver programmes and enhancements to systems. This involves enhancing beneficiary information and assistance management, improving implementation policies and strategies, and supporting coordination structures and mechanisms for drought anticipatory action. Interventions are designed and implemented in partnership with relevant government ministries and departments, including the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development, the Office of the Prime Minister, and the Uganda National Meteorological Authority.

Strategic Outcome 5 was fully resourced in 2022 and the Child-Sensitive Social Protection programme is funded on a multi-year basis. The funding enabled the programme to roll out strengthening activities for key social protection system activities. The programme's capability development activities reached 627 national and district government officers. In 2023, the program will finalize agreements for the implementation of direct disbursements to national and sub-national government partners under the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) modality. Using HACT will speed up system-strengthening actions implementation while increasing ownership and providing incentives for partner capacity building.

Funding for Strategic Outcome 5 supported the implementation of system-strengthening interventions for disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness. WFP undertook a series of interventions to strengthen social protection system activities, including drafting the National Social Protection Strategy that will address recommendations of the 2019 social protection sector review. Informed by early success of the NutriCash cash+ programme implemented in eight refugee-hosting districts of West Nile, WFP is supporting the Government to design a similar cash+ intervention into the fourth phase of the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund, the government's largest social protection programme. Government plans to roll out the programme starting July 2023.

WFP supported the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development to assess the feasibility of delivering social protection cash transfers through the national financial management system to improve efficiency and effectiveness and to save the Government up to USD 1 million annually. In 2023, the Government intends to test the two approaches, with WFP support.

WFP enhanced the capacity of government staff across eight West Nile districts to design and deliver social protection programmes at national and sub-national levels. In partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development, using the African Union and International Labour Organization TRANSFORM training approach, WFP delivered social protection training to the national social protection thematic committee and district staff.

WFP assisted the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development to enhance the management information system (MIS) of the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment Programme through MIS decentralization, installation of a data recovery centre in Northern Uganda, and regular operations and upgrades to the National Single Registry (NSR). WFP supported application programming interfaces (APIs) between four national social protection programmes and the NSR as well as an API with the National ID database. Furthermore, WFP in collaboration with the National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA) and the Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Social Protection, advocated for greater access to national identification registration and cards. Access to national IDs is currently undermined by inadequate funding

to NIRA and procedural bottlenecks to ID card replacements and correction of particulars.

Under PRO-ACT, WFP continued to enhance national and sub-national government capacity for emergency preparedness and response by strengthening shock-responsive systems in Karamoja. The programme implemented seven out of eight planned systems-strengthening interventions and continued to fast-track the scale-up of anticipatory action for food security across the Karamoja sub-region. Enhancements were vital to improving emergency preparedness capacity from an emergency preparedness capacity index value of 2 in 2021 to 2.79. Similarly, results of a qualitative study on community capacity to manage climate shocks showed increased access to weather information. All communities reported receiving weather updates and 71 percent scored highly on climate capacity, with only 29 percent receiving a medium score. However, the proportion of communities with evidence of capacity to manage climate shocks and risks declined from 86 percent in 2021 to 57 percent in 2022. This can be partly attributed to four factors: increased intensity of climate shocks such as drought, the indirect effects of preventive measures to minimize COVID-19 spread, the burden of malnutrition, and the increase of insecurity and its associated protection risks.

Under PRO-ACT, WFP undertook a feasibility study on agricultural index insurance to identify entry points for strengthening government resilience building in Karamoja. The study will be used to develop a risk layering approach to help mitigate the impacts of drought while utilizing early warning linked to impact-based forecasting.

Successful implementation of anticipatory actions requires improved seasonal and sub-seasonal forecasting capabilities and effective thresholds and triggers to guide decisions on when and where to act. Therefore, WFP engaged the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) to develop thresholds and triggers to enable anticipatory action for drought and floods and to strengthen Uganda National Meteorological Authority's capacity. With WFP's support, ICPAC assessed Uganda National Meteorological Authority's institutional, technical, and infrastructural capabilities. The assessment revealed infrastructural and skills gaps for impact-based forecasting and informed capacity-strengthening interventions, including training on seasonal reforecasts for 22 forecasters and district early warning focal persons.

WFP supported the Office of the Prime Minister to conduct risk and vulnerability assessments for the Karamoja sub-region and engaged technical services of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Climate Centre to review and finalize repositories of anticipatory actions developed in 2021. Additionally, WFP assisted the Office of the Prime Minister to convene a meeting of district local governments and partners in Karamoja to develop drought anticipatory action standard operating procedures linked with a funding mechanism that finances implementation when triggered. The standard operating procedures are due for validation in Q1 of 2023. The National Planning Authority, with support from WFP, initiated the design of an evaluation methodology to capture the return-on-investment ratio of anticipatory actions.

To promote oversight, coordination and knowledge-sharing on anticipatory action, WFP supported the Office of the Prime Minister to reactivate the national forecast-based financing/disaster risk financing technical working group. Together with the Uganda Red Cross Society and Uganda National Meteorological Authority, WFP organized the first-ever national dialogue on anticipatory action in Uganda which articulated the vision for anticipatory action and paved the way for scale-up. WFP continued to support district local governments to convene monthly district disaster management committee meetings to monitor risks and plan for mitigation measures.

In 2022, WFP continued to establish and nurture relationships with government stakeholders, and improve knowledge of its programs through staff. This helped to facilitate better planning and foster ownership and sustainability of interventions.

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.	1

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



Technical equipment, oxygen cylinders, vaccine carriers, food, and services **procured to support COVID-19 and Ebola response**, worth **USD 800,000**.



3,629 mt of food stockpiles transported on behalf of the Office of the Prime Minister to combat malnutrition.



Ebola virus disease response supported with **16 mobile storage units, 2,148 square metres** of dedicated storage space, and movement of **143 truckloads**.

Strategic outcome 6 contributes to SDG 17.16 activities under this strategic outcome played a key role in supporting partners and the Government in humanitarian response by providing well-coordinated supply chain services, expertise, and technical assistance to ensure the affected population receives assistance in a timely manner.

WFP collaborated with the Government to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) by supporting the Ministry of Health and other humanitarian partners with logistical planning, staffing augmentation, construction of screening facilities, provision of equipment, food, and procurement of oxygen cylinders and vaccine carriers. In response to COVID-19 and EVD emergencies, WFP supported logistics coordination with the Ministry of Health through the National Disaster Management Task Force and the logistics sub-committee. In partnership with the Government and other humanitarian organizations, WFP revised the COVID-19 and Ebola response plans and budgets.

In line with its Saving-Lives agenda, WFP utilized prepositioned stockpiles of relief items that were held in-country to support government-response operations within these health emergencies. Additionally, WFP procured technical equipment, oxygen cylinders, vaccine carriers, food, and services valued at USD 800,000.

WFP procured and installed mobile units for screening, psychosocial support, and storage and prefabricated offices to provide office space for health staff at border-crossing points and high-risk districts. The Organization also renovated five "walk-in" cold rooms at five regional referral hospitals that served as vaccine preposition hubs. These actions supported the Government's COVID-19 mitigation interventions.

WFP also re-established a screening facility for arrivals within Entebbe International Airport whilst other screening facilities were installed at Kiyindi (Buikwe), Port Bell (Kampala), Lia (Arua), Kasensero (Kyotera), Kamwezi (Kabale), and Namayingo landing sites. These, together with previous infrastructure established in 2020 and 2021, significantly helped the early detection of cases based on symptoms, isolation and treatment of COVID-19, EVD, and protection of front-line staff from infection.

WFP donated 20 EVD kits (valued at USD 112,490) to Mubende and Fort Portal regional referral hospitals. Other items donated included freezers, medical refrigerators, cold chain freezers (18/35 degrees), air conditioners, television sets, generators, and other assorted items to support the response. These donations improved samples and medicines' management and conditions within the various treatment facilities.

WFP adds strategic value to regional operations. With a well-established government relationship, robust infrastructure, flexible customs arrangements, and a strategic location, these significantly ease the importation and distribution of food commodities procured through WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility to meet both in-country and regional demands. Similarly, mobile storage units and other equipment were transported to other WFP country offices in the region, including South Sudan, Tanzania, Rwanda, Ethiopia, and the DRC.

As the logistics provider of last resort, WFP fulfilled Ministry of Health requests for transportation operations and refilling and delivering cylinders to provide lifesaving oxygen to COVID-19 patients in regional referral hospitals across the country.

In response to the EVD, WFP increased field storage capacity for Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) and other non-temperature sensitive medical supplies. WFP procured and set up temporary storage facilities at districts within the EVD epicentre, including Mubende, Kassanda, Entebbe, Jinja, and Mulago National Referral Hospital in Kampala. As a readiness action, WFP transported medical kits, PPEs, equipment, and other response materials across the country including the distribution of medical kits to all private and government health facilities within Mubende and Kassanda. WFP designated 1,837m² of free-to-use warehouse space and five trucks in Kampala to Ministry of Health up to the end

of December 2022 and 900m² to the World Health Organization (WHO) on a cost-recovery basis for the storage of PPEs and related materials. Other partners, WHO, MSF, and UNICEF, also benefited from these services through the Ministry of Health. Dedicated WFP staff supported the Ministry of Health and partners by ensuring full accountability and tracking of partner stocks utilized within the EVD operations. Food rations were prepositioned, repackaged, and distributed to patients, health workers, and families under home-based isolation to reduce contact and prevent the spread of EVD. Containment of the EVD outbreak was facilitated by 16 mobile storage units, providing 2,148M² of dedicated storage space, and 143 truckloads moved.

WFP assisted the Office of the Prime Minister in transporting 3,629 mt of government food stockpiles (100 percent of the budgeted quantity) to nine districts in Karamoja as part of the lean season response to combat malnutrition. COVID-19 mitigation measures with the Ministry of Health were supported with 6,185 refilled oxygen cylinders transported to regional referral hospitals, 550 vaccine carriers, and 50 oxygen cylinders procured, and 15 screening facilities provided.

Humanitarian partners were supported with 2,737M² of storage space whilst the transportation services moved 5,631 mt of cargo through 343 deliveries/truckloads.

Because key border crossing points and landing sites were supported in 2020 and 2021, the focus in 2022 was on areas that had not been served, resulting in a smaller number of areas supported. Additionally, the level of support requested by the Government was higher compared to the funding received, hence support was limited to key areas.

Excellent working relations established with the Government, UN agencies, and other humanitarian organizations during the COVID-19, EVD, and drought responses have positioned WFP as the logistics service provider of choice for emergency assistance. This was evidenced by a satisfaction percentage of 70 percent meeting the 2022 annual target, as well as a partnership index of 12 compared to the highest attainable score of 18. WFP achieved 80 percent partner engagement through conducting trainings in application usage.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF to construct/re-furbish 'Walk-In' Cold Rooms at five regional referral hospitals. WFP also worked closely with WHO providing the storage and transportation of medical kits to the EVD epicenter and other health facilities within the country. FAO, Medical Teams International, Malteser International, MSF, and World Vision International were among the other partners who benefited from full-cost recovery.

WFP established a partnership with United Postal Services (UPS) that funded the transportation of 6,185 live-saving oxygen cylinders, the procurement of 50 empty cylinders, 550 vaccine carriers for deep field mass vaccination campaign, and three prefabs for border screening. This support benefited 33,750 cross border population, 900,000 vaccinated population, and a number of health staff were protected from cross-infection. Additionally, UPS also donated a cargo flight worth USD 123,918 that delivered mobile storage units and prefabs from Dubai to Entebbe International Airport for the EVD response.

As chair of the UN Logistics Working Group, WFP through the Office of the Resident Coordinator, championed coordination with the regulatory authorities to exempt the UN Agencies from a recent directive requiring all importers to procure marine cargo insurance from local insurance companies registered in Uganda. The move effectively delayed the implementation of the directive that would operationally affect pipeline and the various responses in the country.

The Government heavily relied on partners to fund the COVID-19, EVD, floods, and drought responses, requesting support as soon as emergencies arose, which had difficult consequences for resource mobilization. WFP will proactively work with the Government for joint fund appeals to ensure funds are secured ahead of time to support the drought response in the Karamoja region and infrastructural needs across the country.

Government requests for assistance are often presented on an ad hoc basis, limiting WFP's ability to meet these needs through timely funding appeals. To overcome these resource challenges, WFP utilised internal funds to support Government's food distributions in Karamoja. WFP will proactively collaborate with the Government going forward to determine specific needs in advance and engage donors to increase preparedness efforts to meet these requirements.

WFP will also engage donors, government agencies, and key partners to strengthen emergency preparedness capacities to improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of future emergency responses in Uganda.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

WFP's programme interventions contribute to the achievement of SDG 2 and SDG 17 while mainstreaming gender across programmes, thereby contributing to SDG 5. Gender equality and women's empowerment are central to WFP's mission of Saving Lives and Changing Lives. The 2022 Quarter 3 post-distribution monitoring report established that there were no major differences between food consumption score for male and female headed households. 10 percent, 39 percent, and 52 percent of female headed households had poor, borderline consumption, and acceptable consumption scores, respectively. For male-headed households, the consumption scores were 9 percent (poor), 38 percent (borderline) and 53 percent (acceptable).

Uganda has over 1.4 million refugees, out of which 52 percent are female, 29 percent children, 23 percent youth, and 3 percent elderly.[1] WFP expanded financial literacy training as part of the refugee response, creating additional employment opportunities for women (3 percent of trainers are women). These financial literacy trainings helped women manage their finances better. WFP Uganda will conduct a barrier analysis in 2023 to identify bottlenecks to women's participation and will collaborate with key partners to expand economic opportunities for women in agency banking. Through the school feeding programme in Karamoja, WFP contributed to increased enrollment for school going boys and girls while also contributing to gender parity at enrollment in lower primary. In 2022, the percentage change in enrollment was 24.8 percent for girls and 15.8 percent for boys compared to 2020. WFP monitoring data shows that average attendance was 79 percent for boys and 71 percent for girls. The beneficiary head count for the school feeding programme reveals that 45 percent of the pupils are girls while 55 percent are boys.

Under the agriculture market support activity, women who are more than 60 percent of the beneficiaries cultivate lower acreage of 1.88 compared to men at 3.24[2]. This was attributed to limited land ownership among women based on cultural gender norms. Ownership of hermetic storage equipment in assisted households stands at 19 percent for male-headed households and 15 percent for female-headed households[3]. The agriculture market support activity conducted an analysis of barriers to the adoption of small-scale hermetic grain storage equipment among smallholder farmers in areas of operation. Results showed that adoption of modern technologies is hindered by women's inability to make decisions on resource allocation at household level, as well as by their lower incomes and educational levels.

According to the refugee response Quarter 3 post-distribution monitoring report, 52 percent of the respondents said that women were responsible for making decisions on WFP assistance, 34 percent said that men and women made decisions together, while 13 percent said that men made the decisions. This contrasted with the 2021 end-of-year post-distribution monitoring where 37 percent of decisions on assistance use were made by women, 47 percent through joint decision-making, and 16 percent by men, indicating a 14 percent rise in joint decision-making, which is the promoted approach at the household level.

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

Uganda is currently experiencing relative peace, and the protection situation remains calm, with no major protection violations within WFP programmes. In 2022, the Karamoja sub-region was marked by occurrences of instability caused by cattle raids, which resulted in the loss of life and animals, reduced productivity, and interference in school attendance. There has been an ongoing government disarmament exercise to remove guns from civilian populations to curb insecurity in the region. The security situation in Karamoja constrained the implementation of the agricultural market and support (AMS) activity, which aims to build capacity among smallholder farmers in improved post-harvest handling methods. To ensure that the capacity-building activities did not conflict with household commitments, the training sessions ended in the early afternoons. Unfortunately, this resulted in lower participation rate by women, as women have more obligations in the afternoon.

Protection mainstreaming in WFP activities is mainstreamed into the design process of the activities. For example, driven by the need to enhance financial inclusion, expand choices and promote dignity among persons of concern, WFP expanded the use of cash-based transfers as a mode of assistance among refugees under general food assistance. WFP implemented agency banking in previously cash-in-hand locations, bringing cash-out points closer to people, promoting digitization, allowing affected populations to withdraw money for use when needed, lowering the risks associated with using cash, and shortening travel time to and from assistance collection.

In 2022, WFP provided financial literacy training to 48,270 households of which 55 percent were female-headed. This empowered the affected populations to plan and manage their finances. Joint decision-making was emphasized throughout the financial literacy trainings. Both spouses were targeted for these trainings in households with both males and females. As a result, reports have shown a reduction in domestic violence, as beneficiaries now have transparent resource management and joint planning at household level.

During the reporting period, WFP continued its collaboration with UNHCR on prioritization, in which beneficiaries receive food assistance depending on their level of vulnerability. Based on social demographic, economic, and protection parameters, WFP boosted rations to the most vulnerable communities in the Southwest, from 40 percent to 60 percent. Feedback from beneficiaries with specific needs is positive, appreciating prioritization which ensures the most vulnerable receive higher rations.

Prior to prioritization, WFP conducted extensive community consultations and sensitization together with UNHCR and the Office of the Prime Minister to inform affected populations about programme changes. An appeals mechanism was set up to receive appeals and complaints from households who felt they had been unfairly denied a higher ration. Multiple avenues like the use of the WFP toll-free helpline, the interagency helpline managed by UNHCR, and community help desks were availed to the affected populations to lodge their appeals.

During the reporting year, WFP implemented various forms of feedback mechanisms that included routine post distribution monitoring, physical help-desks at distribution points and at strategic locations in the community, community engagement sessions, and a toll-free helpline. The helpline received a total of 17,695 calls (30 percent female). Seventy percent of the callers were adults, 28 percent were youth, while children and the elderly each comprised one percent of the total calls received. Of the cases received through the helpline, 97 percent were requests for information on WFP programmes, while two percent were cases that required follow-up and support from field teams. Less than one percent of the cases were Category 1 - protection cases that were referred to protection partners for assistance or required senior management follow-up and referral to protection partners. Almost all cases received were concluded immediately by providing the necessary information about WFP programming, with only 0.4 percent still being followed up by the agencies to which they were referred. In response to requests for information on the appeals mechanism, WFP increased community engagement activities to provide information on the appeals process, where to lodge complaints, time frames for responses, and preferred channels of feedback provision on the status of lodged appeals.

According to the Quarter 3 post distribution monitoring report, 100 percent of WFP beneficiaries reported unhindered access to WFP assistance, 98.5 percent reported no safety challenges, and 95 percent reported being treated with dignity. This can be attributed to the scale up of cash based transfer and digital transfers which have given beneficiaries

a sense of dignity and expanded choices for beneficiaries in choosing what foods to prepare for their households. Furthermore, digital cash transfers can be withdrawn from anywhere, and service points are located throughout the community, reducing long travel times and associated safety risks.

Environment

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

More than half of Uganda's 45 million^[1] people rely on natural resources for their livelihoods. A significant percentage of these are the country's poorest and most vulnerable with a limited ability to cope with environmental hazards. Key drivers of environmental degradation include deforestation due to high demand for cooking fuel, agriculture, and settlement; poor agriculture practices in marginal lands; and wetland encroachment. These have exacerbated Uganda's vulnerability to natural hazards. Reduced rainfall, worsening droughts, and flooding are reducing agricultural production and increasing food insecurity and vulnerability among Uganda's poorest.

WFP's response to these challenges aims to avoid unintended environmental harm by introducing environmental safeguards and supporting environmental management. To avoid unintended harm to the environment and communities, WFP undertook environmental and social safeguards screening on all asset creation and livelihoods projects in both the Karamoja and Southwest sub-regions in 2022. In line with the safeguards, fishponds constructed in swampy areas in Karamoja were designed with water outlets for excess water to flow into surrounding crop fields. The design reduced disruptions to community water source access which is relied on for agricultural production. Additionally, this moderated water flow and controlled water and soil loss.

Under the Child-Sensitive Social Protection programme, WFP in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister enhanced the capacity of 31 environmental and social safeguards committees across the eight programme districts in West Nile to identify, manage and refer safeguards issues arising from the implementation of the NutriCash component of the programme.

Beyond programmatic activities, WFP began implementation of its environmental management system (EMS), one of the pillars of the environmental policy, to identify, reduce and manage environmental impacts of in-house operations. During the EMS launch, environmental assessments were conducted and opportunities for environmental improvements were identified, including energy efficiency, renewables and waste management interventions.

Extra Section



A Life-changing Journey for Smallholder Farmers

WFP, through its Child Sensitive Social Protection and Agriculture and Market Support, is implementing livelihood and resilience activities in the districts of Adjumani, Koboko, Terego, Obongi, Arua, and Kiryandongo. Mushrooms, tomatoes, and cabbages are among the selected enterprises taken up by groups. One such group is Yambura Women's Group which planted tomatoes in September 2022 and started harvesting them at a minimum of two boxes per week, with each box valued at approximately USD 55.

WFP, in partnership with the district local government, Associazione Centro Aiuti Volontari (ACAV), and ForAfrika has supported the group, witnessed the launch of its first harvest in December 2022, tracked the group's journey, and learnt key lessons to inform major shifts in 2023. Members were so excited during the visit, as they descended on the tomato field to pick ripe tomatoes.

"I am very happy to be harvesting tomatoes today. I thank WFP, ForAfrika, and ACAV for supporting us. I have learned a lot from this project, and I am going to start growing my own vegetables for food and for sale at home," said Adili Afsa, one of the group's members.

For three months, members worked on the garden three days a week to weed, prune, spray, and water when the rains became sporadic.

Water for irrigation is drawn from a nearby stream. However, the laborious nature of drawing the water is the set-back.

"It is backbreaking work to climb the steep slopes of the stream, back and forth, carrying 20 litres of water. I pray that WFP supports us with irrigation equipment since we plan to expand the gardens in the future," added Adili.

The group is confident that, with adequate support, it can succeed and produce enough both for household consumption and selling.

Innovation programme

In 2022, WFP inaugurated the innovation programme in conjunction with the Ugandan entrepreneurial eco-system, with IGNITE Hub for Eastern Africa assistance, and the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance funding. Innovation activities accelerated impact results for food systems and nutrition programmes by supporting over 1,600 farmers in refugee-hosting locations. The programme was co-created with the entrepreneurial eco-system and emphasized on unlocking women participation bottlenecks. The design process revealed that women entrepreneurs are typically sole founders, making them ineligible for entrepreneur growth support. The criteria for collaboration required an organization to have a woman in a senior leadership position or as a stakeholder, to employ women in their business activities, and the women be given a platform to represent the business and have decision-making powers.

From June 2022 to December 2022, WFP innovation programming assisted 1,225 farmers to gain access to high-quality agro-inputs and extension services, linked to markets 900 farmers in the avocado and sunflower value chains, trained

270 refugee hosting communities in commercial avocado farming, procured 21 tonnes of avocados from farmers, supported 50 farmers in establishing avocado agro-forests, increased off-take of sunflower seeds, and launched a new out-growers scheme in the Northeast.

In 2023, the innovation team will focus on expanding its support for local entrepreneurial solutions, assist programme teams and functional units to test new and novel ways of working, and launch a community-led lab to enable members collaborate to co-create innovative solutions across regions.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] This increase should be considered with caution, as 2021 was marred with the COVID-19 pandemic when school attendance was staggered.

Context and Operations

[1] Human Development Report 2021-22

[2] 2022 Global Hunger Index

[3] Monetary Policy Report, Bank of Uganda, February 2022

[4] The World Bank, Strengthening Regional Trade Offers Uganda a Sustainable Path Toward Growth, December 2022

[5] Uganda Comprehensive Refugee Response Portal, 31 December 2022

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Settlements in West Nile are Rhino Camp, Lobule, Imvepi, Bidibidi, and Palorinya. Northern Uganda are Adjumani, Palabek, and Kiryandongo, and those in Southwest are Kyangwali, Kyaka II, Rwamwanja, Nakivale, and Oruchinga.

[2] Karamoja IPC Acute Food Insecurity Situation (May ,2022)

[3] Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA). The follow up values of 2022 were compared against the FSNA values of 2020. This is to ensure consistency in methodology and sampling across the comparison years as FSNA was not conducted in 2021.

[4] The rCSI measures household hardship/stress levels during food crises.

[5] Ministry of Health IMAM Guidelines TSFP Indicators targets: Default rate <15%; Nonresponse rate <10%; Recovery rate >75% and Mortality rate <3%

Strategic outcome 02

[1] This is conducted every two years

Strategic outcome 03

[1] A locally formulated therapy for prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition.

[2] A government programme designed to establish and scale up development projects and initiatives aimed at increasing household income.

SO3 data is not from Semi-Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SQUEAC)/Simplified Lot Quality Assurance Sampling Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SLEAC)

The limitation around reporting on TB/ART treatment outcomes has been around the lack of a specific HIV/TB Nutrition programme. Through the joint programme, WFP supports CSP components and it becomes difficult to collect data on nutrition specific components.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] BR7 referring budget revision which is a corporate process to change country programme budgets, beneficiary targets and implementation modalities.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/96817>

[2] Agriculture and Market Support (AMS) Indicator tables Pag 13; Table 13

[3] AMS Indicator tables Pg 26 table 25

Environment

[1] The World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=UG>

Extra Section

Photo: Members of Nyambura Women's Group sort out tomatoes for sale after harvest

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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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			41.4	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	714,309	659,362	1,373,671	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	968,895	888,337	1,857,232	
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	19,979	9,396	29,375	
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	63,316	31,054	94,370	
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	15,721	16,364	32,085	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			805	

						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	15,721	16,364	32,085
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SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal :				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	10	
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\$	926,979	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	877,600	888,337	101%
	female	904,029	968,895	107%
	total	1,781,629	1,857,232	104%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	134,704	79,955	59%
	female	122,221	91,859	75%
	total	256,925	171,814	67%
24-59 months	male	77,002	94,891	123%
	female	66,400	82,421	124%
	total	143,402	177,312	124%
5-11 years	male	190,119	207,727	109%
	female	172,256	217,462	126%
	total	362,375	425,189	117%
12-17 years	male	148,648	204,062	137%
	female	147,596	213,796	145%
	total	296,244	417,858	141%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
18-59 years	male	235,660	174,406	74%
	female	294,302	222,324	76%
	total	529,962	396,730	75%
60+ years	male	91,467	127,296	139%
	female	101,254	141,033	139%
	total	192,721	268,329	139%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	341,500	494,051	145%
Refugee	1,440,129	1,363,181	95%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	25,000	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	241,131	124,771	51%
Malnutrition treatment programme	68,225	123,745	181%
School based programmes	135,000	205,903	152%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	50,982	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,399,871	1,556,959	111%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	19,510	11,645	60%
Corn Soya Blend	7,306	4,816	66%
High Energy Biscuits	69	35	51%
Iodised Salt	957	355	37%
LNS	20	158	798%
Maize	80,630	50,208	62%
Maize Meal	1,527	1,186	78%
Rice	0	3,933	-
Split Peas	0	772	-
Vegetable Oil	5,863	4,048	69%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	822	1,005	122%
Maize	4,108	4,460	109%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Rice	0	700	-
Vegetable Oil	274	338	123%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	200	555	278%
LNS	354	528	149%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	89,672,782	44,361,043	49%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,760,784	841,637	48%
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Commodity Voucher	442,000	0	0%

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	66,506	54,703
			Male	54,414	61,687
			Total	120,920	116,390
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	420,878	400,131
			Male	409,255	369,354
			Total	830,133	769,485
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	240,702	308,136
			Male	239,736	296,050
			Total	480,438	604,186
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	4,998	1,502
			Male	5,413	1,628
			Total	10,411	3,130
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	59,501	24,724
			Male	64,460	26,785
			Total	123,961	51,509
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	6,696	9,779
			Male	7,254	9,396
			Total	13,950	19,175
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	2,892	738
			Total	2,892	738
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	68,867	41,010
			Total	68,867	41,010
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3,875	10,200
			Total	3,875	10,200
A.2: Food transfers			MT	113,439	73,792
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	88,550,498	43,879,531
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	22,771	38,127
			Male	21,879	36,633
			Total	44,650	74,760
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	22,328	93,477
			Male	22,322	89,811
			Total	44,650	183,288
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	9,984	7,951
			Male	10,816	7,640
			Total	20,800	15,591
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	5,200	0
			Total	5,200	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,444	3,362
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,122,284	481,511

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	69.41	35.22
B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	%	2	2
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	332.3	250.67
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	581,500	511,126
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	598,013	552,350
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	69,873	62,200
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	136,258	92,247
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	7,254	9,396
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	10,571	11,633
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	84,644	102,926
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	36,276	44,111

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	93.1	95.2		WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥66	92.1	92		programme
	Overall	0	≥90	≥66	92.6	93.4		monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
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	4	3	6	WFP
	Male	19.5	<15	<15	4	3	6	programme
	Overall	19.5	<15	<15	4	3	6	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme 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
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	3.5	<15	<15	2	3.7	1	WFP
	Male	3.5	<15	<15	2	3.7	1	programme
	Overall	3.5	<15	<15	2	3.7	1	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	76	>75	>75	94	93.3	93	WFP
	Male	76	>75	>75	94	93.3	93	programme
	Overall	76	>75	>75	94	93.3	93	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Target Group: Refugees and Host - Location: West Nile - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥90	≥66	93.1	91.5		WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥66	94.2	90.1		programme
	Overall	0	≥90	≥66	93.7	91.3		monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Target Group: Refugees and Host - Location: West Nile - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	19.5	<15	<15	2.8	0	6	WFP
	Male	19.5	<15	<15	2.8	0	6	programme
	Overall	19.5	<15	<15	2.8	0	6	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	2.3	0	2	WFP
	Male	3.5	<15	<15	2.3	0	2	programme
	Overall	3.5	<15	<15	2.3	0	2	monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	76	>88	>75	94.8	97	91	WFP
	Male	76	>88	>75	94.8	97	91	programme
	Overall	76	>88	>75	94.8	97	91	monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	67	>90	≥90	88.2	67		Secondary
	Male	67	>90	≥90	88.2	67		data
	Overall	67	>90	≥90	88.2	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	15.4	17.1	10.5	WFP survey
	Male	11.62	<10	<10	18.2	16.5	9.5	WFP survey
	Overall	12.4	<10	<10	16.6	16.8	10.18	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3	>5	>5	4.5	4.1	4.02	WFP survey
	Male	3	>5	>5	4.3	4.1	3.88	WFP survey
	Overall	3	>5	>5	4.4	4.1	3.96	WFP survey
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	2.2	0	WFP survey
	Male	1.4	>2	>2	1.5	1.7	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1.4	>2	>2	0.9	2	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	>15	>15	17.8	21.5	14.1	WFP survey
	Male	20.4	>21	>21	25.1	20.2	11.3	WFP survey
	Overall	17	>18	>18	20.8	20.8	12.4	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.3	>29	>29	52.4	60.8	52.1	WFP survey
	Male	32.1	>33	>33	51.5	54.1	53.8	WFP survey
	Overall	30.1	>31	>31	52	57.2	53.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.6	<32	<32	76.6	83.2	57	WFP survey
	Male	31.6	<30	<30	75.5	79.8	49	WFP survey
	Overall	33.2	<31	<31	76.1	81.4	52	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.7	<11	<11	6.5	0.9	7.1	WFP survey
	Male	13.1	<12	<12	4.4	2.5	6	WFP survey
	Overall	12.7	<11.5	<11.5	5.7	1.8	6.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.5	<11	<11	27.9	26.6	8	WFP survey
	Male	9.6	<9	<9	29.3	28.3	12	WFP survey
	Overall	10.6	<10	<10	28.4	24.5	10	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.1	>66	>66	22.9	14.6	14.1	WFP survey
	Male	67	>68	>68	23	18.5	12.9	WFP survey
	Overall	65.4	>67	>67	22.9	16.6	13.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59	>60	>60	41.1	38.3	40.8	WFP survey
	Male	54.8	>60	>60	44.1	43.4	40.2	WFP survey
	Overall	57.1	>60	>60	42.3	41	40.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.5	>74	>74	54.3	51.9	38.8	WFP survey
	Male	70.1	>72	>72	45.6	51.5	46.1	WFP survey
	Overall	72.5	>73	>73	50.8	51.7	43.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	54	≥65	≥65	57	57.3	51	WFP survey
	Male	53	≥65	≥65	54.4	54.6	51.4	WFP survey
	Overall	53	≥65	≥65	55.9	55.9	51.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<28	<28	32.4	32.9	31.3	WFP survey
	Male	35	<28	<28	33.8	29.7	31.8	WFP survey
	Overall	35	<28	<28	33	31.2	31.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11	<7	<7	10.6	9.8	17.7	WFP survey
	Male	12	<7	<7	11.8	15.7	16.7	WFP survey
	Overall	12	<7	<7	11.1	12.9	17.1	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	64.99	≤50	≤50	70.3	67.36	56	WFP survey
	Male	52.97	≤50	≤50	61	56.08	54	WFP survey
	Overall	56.67	≤50	≤50	64.8	60.48	55	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	22	>40	>40	25.7	16.1	44.1	WFP survey
	Male	23	>40	>40	23.4	14.8	41.3	WFP survey
	Overall	23	>40	>40	24.8	15.5	42.4	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14	<14	<14	25.7	27.8	7.4	WFP survey
	Male	15	<15	<15	28.3	24.9	9.1	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<15	<15	26.8	26.3	8.4	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	41	<40	<40	17.8	33.9	25.7	WFP survey
	Male	31	<30	<30	22.8	29.4	22.7	WFP survey
	Overall	36	<35	<35	19.9	31.5	23.9	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23	<23	<23	30.8	22.2	22.8	WFP survey
	Male	30	<25	<25	25.5	30.8	27	WFP survey
	Overall	26	<25	<25	28.6	26.7	25.2	WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5.2	≥10	≥10	11.7	16.7	9.8	WFP survey
	Male	5.2	≥10	≥10	3.1	16.7	4.5	WFP survey
	Overall	5.2	≥10	≥10	8.4	16.7	6.9	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	95.2	94	WFP
	Male	73.1	>78	>78	93	92	94	programme monitoring
	Overall	75.3	>78	>78	94	93	94	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	63	>90	≥90	64.7	63		Secondary data
	Male	63	>90	≥90	64.7	63		Secondary data
	Overall	63	>90	≥90	64.7	63		Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.09	<10	<10	13	21.1	10.56	WFP survey
	Male	11.62	<10	<10	13.6	22.2	9.55	WFP survey
	Overall	12.4	<10	<10	13.5	21.5	10.18	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3	>5	>5	4.7	4.8	3.94	WFP survey
	Male	3	>5	>5	4.6	4.9	3.85	WFP survey
	Overall	3	>5	>5	4.6	4.8	3.88	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.3	>2	>2	2.6	0.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	1.4	>2	>2	0.8	0.4	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1.4	>2	>2	1.3	0.5	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	>15	>15	19.1	9.9	10.1	WFP survey
	Male	20.4	>21	>21	21.1	10.3	7.3	WFP survey
	Overall	17	>18	>18	20.6	10.2	9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.1	>29	>29	37.6	44.6	45.1	WFP survey
	Male	28.3	>33	>33	35.4	42.3	50.4	WFP survey
	Overall	30.1	>31	>31	36	43.9	47.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.6	<32	<32	63.2	68.5	38	WFP survey
	Male	31.6	<30	<30	64.6	72.2	36	WFP survey
	Overall	33.2	<31	<31	64.2	69.7	38	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.7	<11	<11	6.6	0.7	5.4	WFP survey
	Male	13.1	<12	<12	6.2	1.5	4.6	WFP survey
	Overall	12.7	<11.5	<11.5	6.3	1.2	5.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.5	<11	<11	18.5	20.2	6	WFP survey
	Male	9.6	<9	<9	23.5	19.1	9	WFP survey
	Overall	10.6	<10	<10	22.2	19.4	10	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.1	>66	>66	34.2	31	12	WFP survey
	Male	67	>68	>68	34.6	27.4	16.1	WFP survey
	Overall	65.4	>67	>67	34.5	29.8	13.5	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59	>60	>60	55.8	53.9	49.5	WFP survey
	Male	54.8	>60	>60	58.4	57	44.9	WFP survey
	Overall	57.1	>60	>60	57.7	54.9	47.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.5	>74	>74	62.4	69.9	42.3	WFP survey
	Male	70.1	>72	>72	55.4	70.6	46.7	WFP survey
	Overall	72.5	>73	>73	57.2	70.4	43.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	54	>65	≥65	54	69.5	51	WFP survey
	Male	53	>65	≥65	55.1	66.4	51	WFP survey
	Overall	53	>65	≥65	54.8	67.6	51	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<28	<28	38.4	28.5	31.5	WFP survey
	Male	35	<28	<28	37.3	32.8	31.5	WFP survey
	Overall	35	<28	<28	37.6	29.9	31.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11	<7	≤7	7.6	3	17.5	WFP survey
	Male	12	<7	≤7	7.6	1.6	17.5	WFP survey
	Overall	12	<7	≤7	7.6	2.5	17.5	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	64.99	≤50	≤50	61.3	76.7	46	WFP survey
	Male	52.97	≤50	≤50	64.4	72.9	47	WFP survey
	Overall	56.67	≤50	≤50	63.6	75.73	48	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33	>50	>50	52.6	33.3	45.3	WFP survey
	Male	34	>50	>50	49.6	35.1	45.3	WFP survey
	Overall	33	>50	>50	50.3	33.8	45.3	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27	<20	<20	21.5	29.4	10.4	WFP survey
	Male	22	<20	<20	18.2	28.5	10.4	WFP survey
	Overall	26	<20	<20	19	28.9	10.4	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	<17	<17	8.7	13.7	31	WFP survey
	Male	21	<20	<20	11.7	7.9	31	WFP survey
	Overall	19	<18	<18	10.9	11.8	31	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22	<20	<20	17.1	23.6	13.3	WFP survey
	Male	22	<20	<20	20.6	28.5	13.3	WFP survey
	Overall	22	<20	<20	19.7	25.2	13.3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5.2	≥10	≥10	16	23.9	5.2	WFP survey
	Male	5.2	≥10	≥10	9.4	23.9	7.8	WFP survey
	Overall	5.2	≥10	≥10	11	23.9	6.4	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	94	91.5	92	WFP
	Male	87	>90	>90	92	90.1	92	programme monitoring
	Overall	87	>90	>90	93	91.3	92	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 cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	12,750	0	
			Male	12,250	0	
			Total	25,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	2,756	0	
			Male	2,544	0	
			Total	5,300	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	3,700	12,793	
			Total	3,700	12,793	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,674,600	841,637	
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 cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	2,138	0	
			Male	2,612	0	
			Total	4,750	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1,650	1,735	
			Male	3,850	4,047	
			Total	5,500	5,782	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	8,440	
			Male	0	9,143	
			Total	0	17,583	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	50,063	87,790	
			Male	61,187	95,104	
			Total	111,250	182,894	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	6,075	8,268	
			Male	7,425	8,959	
			Total	13,500	17,227	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,203	6,503	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	86,184	0	

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	2,348	2,256
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	1,272	110
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	7	6
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	7	5
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	1	1
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				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Number	225	1,423
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	323	805
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	930	727
G: 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				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	2,291	334
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	67	0
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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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees & Nationals - Location: South West - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13.5	<10	<10	16.9	9.5		WFP
	Male	11.6	<10	<10	12.8	11.2		programme monitoring
	Overall	12.4	<10	<10	14.7	10.2		WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	74	≤56	≤78	52	75		WFP
	Male	81	≤56	≤78	52	75		programme monitoring
	Overall	78	≤56	≤78	52	75		WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.9	≥5	≥4.3	5.4	4.2		WFP
	Male	3.9	≥5	≥4.3	5.5	4.3		programme monitoring
	Overall	3.9	≥5	≥4.3	5.5	4.3		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>1	>1	2.2	0.6		WFP
	Male	1	>1	>1	6	1.3		programme monitoring
	Overall	1	>1	>1	5.3	1		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	21	>50	>40	35.7	40		WFP
	Male	41	>50	>40	31.9	40.2		programme monitoring
	Overall	33	>50	>40	34.3	40.1		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	>60	>40	85.7	52.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	>60	>40	80	55.2	
	Overall	36	>60	>40	83.8	54	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	77	<66	<60	81.5	64.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	<66	<60	71.4	62.3	
	Overall	66	<66	<60	76.1	63.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	<10	<8	3.1	10.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	<10	<8	1.9	8	
	Overall	10	<10	<8	2.4	8.9	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19	<18	<10	17.7	10.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	<18	<10	24.9	10	
	Overall	18	<18	<10	21.5	10.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	>64.1	>39	16.3	35	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	>67	>39	22.6	36.4	
	Overall	33	>65.4	>39	18.6	38.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64	>59	>52	11.2	37.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	>54.8	>52	18.1	36.8	
	Overall	54	>57.1	>52	13.8	37.1	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	>11.5	>50	46.6	7.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	>9.6	>50	43.2	12.5	
	Overall	49	>10.6	>50	44.2	10.4	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	19	≥48	≥52	60.8	42.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≥48	≥52	70	51.5	
	Overall	28	≥48	≥52	65.6	47.7	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	44	<34	<32	31.1	38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39	<34	<32	26.9	31.4	
	Overall	41	<34	<32	28.9	34.1	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<18	<16	8.1	19.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	<18	<16	3.1	17.2	
	Overall	31	<18	<16	5.5	18.2	
Food Expenditure Share	Female	53	≥64	≥35	28.9	40.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72	≥64	≥35	24.9	34.6	
	Overall	64	≥64	≥35	26.9	37.1	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	9	≥15	≥40	17.6	54	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	≥15	≥40	20.4	51	
	Overall	15	≥15	≥40	18.6	53	

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25	≤24	≤28	36.7	9	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	23	≤24	≤28	33.6	11		
	Overall	24	≤24	≤28	35.6	11		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	43	<37	<12	34.4	18	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	32	<37	<12	28.8	16		
	Overall	37	<37	<12	32.4	17		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23	≤22.8	≤20	11.2	19	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	26	≤27	≤20	17.3	19		
	Overall	25	≤25	≤20	13.4	19		
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	7	>7	>32	17.4	7	WFP programme monitoring	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	68	≥68	≥85	49.1	84.4	WFP programme monitoring	
Target Group: Refugees - Location: North Buganda - 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	>2	≥2	0	0	1 Secondary data	
Target Group: Residents - Location: North Buganda - 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	1	2	2 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=2	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall	2	>2	≥2	2	2		Secondary data
Target Group: Nationals - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	25	<20	<20	30.7			WFP
Drop-out rate	Male	37	<20	<20	23.4			programme monitoring
	Overall	31	<20	<20	27.1			WFP
								programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	75	>80	>8	69.3			WFP
Retention rate	Male	63	>80	>80	76.6			programme monitoring
	Overall	69	>80	>80	72.9			WFP
								programme monitoring
								WFP
								programme monitoring
								WFP
								programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School Feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	57	>65	>65	70	57.5	57	WFP
	Male	58	>65	>65	76	57.5	58	programme monitoring
	Overall	57	>65	>65	73	57.5	57	WFP
								programme monitoring
								WFP
								programme monitoring
								WFP
								programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Enrolment rate	Female	7	>12	>12	24.8		7	WFP
	Male	9	>12	>12	15.8		9	programme monitoring
	Overall	9	>12	>12	20.3		9	WFP
								programme 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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	20,049	32,320
			Male	19,263	31,054
			Total	39,312	63,374
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	11,088	30,996
			Total	11,088	30,996
A.2: Food transfers			MT	553	1,083

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	19,263	31,054
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	31,137	63,316
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	553.39	1,191.06
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	2	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	1	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	19,263	31,054
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	31,137	63,316
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥7	56.1	64.4		Joint survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥70	56.1	64.4		Joint survey
	Overall	0	≥90	≥70	56.1	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	76	82.4		WFP
	Male	70	≥66	>71	76	82.4		programme monitoring
	Overall	70	≥66	>71	76	82.4		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	11.3	>23	>23	18.9	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	1.8	8.8	5.2	WFP
	Male	5	>20	>20	2	6.51	5	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.2	>20	>20	1.9	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	1.8	8.8		Secondary data
	Male	10	>20	>20	2	6.51		Secondary data
	Overall	10	>20	>20	1.9	7.76		Secondary data
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	17	<15	<15	12.9	11.5	17	WFP
	Male	14	<15	<15	12.9	11.5	14	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.5	<15	<15	12.9	11.5	14	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	19.8	17.7	22	WFP
	Male	22	<15	<15	19.8	17.7	22	programme monitoring
	Overall	22	<15	<15	19.8	17.7	22	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	58	>75	>75	67.1	70.2	58	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	64	>75	>75	67.1	70.2	64	
	Overall	61	>75	>75	67.1	70.2	64	

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 agricultural market support activities	Female	24,707	0
			Male	20,215	0
			Total	44,922	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	3,333	0
			Male	2,727	0
			Total	6,060	0
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	442,000	0

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	151	196
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	30,335	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.1.17: Number of Farmer Organizations/Farmer Group leaders trained on group dynamics	Individual	380	2,250
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	38	40
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	Individual	30,335	43,961
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	Individual	30,335	21,536
F: 6.2: Small holder farmers and micro and small agricultural businesses (including refugee and host community farmers) benefit from improved information in order to access formal markets and financing				
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	380	2,250
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	380	2,250
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.39: Number of group leaders trained on leadership and governance practices	Individual	380	916
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.52: Number of smallholder farmers mobilized, identified and profiled	Individual	30,335	32,085
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	30,335	32,085
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.58: Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	Individual	14,392	1,048
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	758	539
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.62: Number of government counterparts trained	Individual	151	196
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.LRP.4: Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries	MT	2,633	1,002

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥11	13.3	13.2	12.69	WFP survey
	Male	9.53	≥8	≥8	10.1	13.2	10.52	WFP survey
	Overall	10.68	≥10.68	≥10.68	12.6	13.2	10.99	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.35	≥5	>5	2.89	3.02	4.82	WFP survey
	Male	3.36	≥5	>5	3.12	3.13	5.07	WFP survey
	Overall	3.36	≥5	>5	2.95	3.09	4.99	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.3	≥50	≥50	0.3	0.3	0.1	WFP survey
	Male	0.3	≥50	≥50	0	0.4	0.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0.3	≥50	≥50	0.1	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	≥65	43.7	41.4	52.3	WFP survey
	Male	43.5	≥65	≥65	39.2	38.8	48.3	WFP survey
	Overall	43.6	≥65	≥65	41	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	≥60.9	45.5	47.8	43.7	WFP survey
	Male	61.7	≥61.7	≥61.7	55.8	56.7	47	WFP survey
	Overall	61.5	≥61.5	≥61.5	51.6	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	≤0.3	60	55.5	48.8	WFP survey
	Male	50.9	<0.3	≤0.3	58.3	55.5	38.7	WFP survey
	Overall	51.5	<0.3	≤0.3	59	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	3.1	2	4	WFP survey
	Male	0.8	≤0.8	≤0.8	1.7	1.6	2.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0.7	≤0.7	≤0.7	2.3	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	≤0.7	13.8	9.7	3.1	WFP survey
	Male	8.5	≤0.7	≤0.7	13.3	9.3	3	WFP survey
	Overall	9.7	≤0.7	≤0.7	13.5	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	≥35	39.7	44.2	50.3	WFP survey
	Male	48.8	≥35	≥35	41.7	44.1	60.8	WFP survey
	Overall	48.2	≥35	≥35	40.9	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	≥60	51.4	50.2	52.3	WFP survey
	Male	37.5	≥60	≥60	42.5	41.7	50.7	WFP survey
	Overall	37.8	≥60	≥60	46.1	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	≥40	42.5	49.2	44.6	WFP survey
	Male	48	≥40	≥40	47.6	51.8	48.8	WFP survey
	Overall	46.8	≥40	≥40	45.5	50.9	46.4	WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	79.3	≤59	≤59	58.3	58.5	60.3	WFP
	Male	77.5	≤57	≤57	54	58.5	55.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	78.4	≤58	≤58	55.7	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	≥54.5	48.3	43	44.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.7	≥44.7	≥60	51.4	48.94	44.7	
	Overall	41.6	≥41.6	≥57.2	50.13	46.76	44.5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27.1	<28.8	<12	14.8	13.67	17.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.4	<28.8	<12	16	15.86	22.6	
	Overall	26.25	<28.8	<12	15.5	15.06	20	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	19.5	<11.8	<19.5	12.3	26	22.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.1	<11.8	<14	7.2	18.96	13	
	Overall	16.8	<11.8	<16.8	9.25	21.54	18	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14.9	≤29.6	≤14	24.6	17.33	15.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.8	≤29.6	≤14	25.5	16.25	19.8	
	Overall	15.35	≤29.6	≤14	25.13	16.65	17.5	
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	1.04	>2.5	>2.5	17.7	2.5	1	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	9.2	>20	>20	23.72	20.9	25	WFP survey
	Male	9.2	>20	>20	24.84	20.9	21	WFP survey
	Overall	9.2	>20	>20	23.24	20.9	20	WFP survey
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	17.9	<16	<16	8.19	11.65	8.65	WFP survey
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	24.57	3.33	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	4	>30	>30	10.16	3.33		
	Overall	4	>30	>30	17.35	3.33		
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	≥5,315,628	≥5,315,628	461,845	304,485		WFP programme monitoring

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	≥15,379	≥15,379	1,002	1,060		WFP programme monitoring
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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.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 08: Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to provide direct income support .					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Activity supporters	Institutional capacity	Female	0	269
		strengthening activities	Male	0	258
			Total	0	527

Output Results				
Activity 08: Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to provide direct income support .				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: 8.1: Food-insecure people in Karamoja and refugees hosting districts benefit from improved planning, targeting and delivery of direct income support and asset creation programmes in order to reduce vulnerability to shocks and sustain their access to food.(SR1)				
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	256	1,161
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	38	16
I: 8.1: Food-insecure people in Karamoja and refugees hosting districts benefit from improved planning, targeting and delivery of direct income support and asset creation programmes in order to reduce vulnerability to shocks and sustain their access to food.(SR1)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	I.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Number	0	3
M: 8.1: Food-insecure people in Karamoja and refugees hosting districts benefit from improved planning, targeting and delivery of direct income support and asset creation programmes in order to reduce vulnerability to shocks and sustain their access to food.(SR1)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	10	15
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	269
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	8	4
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	5	3
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	2	5

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	10	6
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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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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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	>6	3	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	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	>0	0	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	0	695,061.99	4.9	WFP programme monitoring
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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	0		WFP programme monitoring
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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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Nationals - **Location:** Karamoja - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Climate adaptation and risk management activities

Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2	=4	≥3	2.79			WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Residents - **Location:** Uganda - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	10	>10	≥10	12			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	86	>90	≥90	57			WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 06: The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services when needed.				- Crisis Response	
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	15	0	
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	14	7	
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	1	0	
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	8	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported	metric ton	10,000	9,260	
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	20	10	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Nationals & Refugees - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	10	>15	≥10	12			Secondary data
User satisfaction rate	Overall	75	>90	≥70	70			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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	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	=664,459	708,267			-
	Male	554,544	=741122	=646,112	665,404			-
	Overall	1,146,323	=1482247	=1,310,571	1,373,671			-
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - 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	21.2	29.4	56.9	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	12.8	13.6	12	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	66	57	31.1	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	17.5	42.9	56	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	34.2	16.8	25	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	48.3	40.3	19	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	40.2	32.5	21.9	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	10.1	13	5.6	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	49.7	54.5	72.5	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	=45,099	131,604			-
	Male	6,832	=162254	=44,201	126,444			-
	Overall	21,730	=324512	=89,300	258,048			-
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	=15,184	7,951			-
	Male	31,062	=136136	=10,816	7,640			-
	Overall	104,167	=261800	=26,000	15,591			-
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=512	512			-
	Male	53,169	=149438	=512	512			-
	Overall	110,766	=310755	=1,024	1,024			-
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	75			-

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	96.1	96.6	95.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	=100	97.3	97.8	100	
	Overall	96	=100	=100	96.5	97.2	98.4	
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100		
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	96	=100	=100	96	97.8	95.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	97	96.6	100	
	Overall	97	=100	=100	97	97.4	98.4	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	80	=100	=100	97.8	98.1	96.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=100	=100	98.6	98.3	96.3	
	Overall	89	=100	=100	98.1	98.2	96.5	
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	97.4	98.5	98.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.18	=100	=100	97.1	97.7	98.7	
	Overall	96.78	=100	=100	97.3	98.1	98.7	

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring -
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99	=100	=100	97.4	98.55	98.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	97	97.7	98.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	97.2	98.1	98.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	90	=100	=100	97.5	97.5	86.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88	=100	=100	96.2	96.2	87.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89	=100	=100	96.8	96.8	87.2	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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	100		-
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100		-
	Overall	100	=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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	99.6	99.4	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	95.9	94.5	95.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.12	=100	=100	97.5	95.9	96.3	
	Overall	96.15	=100	=100	96.6	95.3	95.7	
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	99.6	99.4	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	95.9	94.5	95.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.04	=100	=100	97.1	96.2	97.7	
	Overall	95.03	=100	=100	96.2	95.3	96.6	
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	94.6	94.5	95	WFP programme monitoring -
	Male	100	=100	=100	95.8	95.9	96	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	95.2	95.3	97	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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	100	0	WFP programme monitoring

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Students from Namalu Girls Primary School enjoying some of the food they grew in their school garden

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

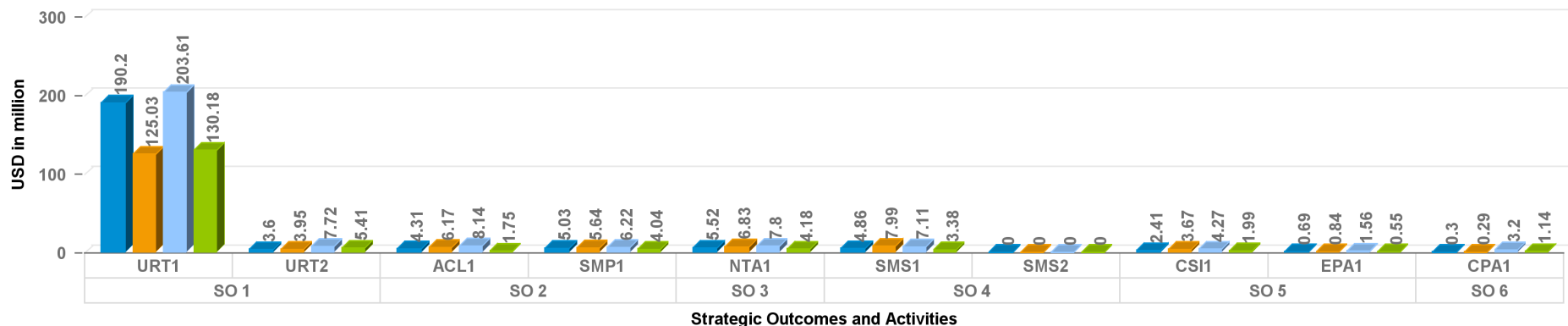
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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

Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis	Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees	190,197,820	125,025,834	203,606,986	130,183,256
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	3,595,021	3,945,928	7,722,636	5,414,420
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	167,017	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.	4,313,061	6,173,987	8,137,070	1,748,348
		Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership	5,025,834	5,638,058	6,216,896	4,043,922

Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

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	207,021	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			203,131,737	140,783,806	226,057,626	141,389,946
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	5,516,134	6,826,824	7,798,432	4,181,580
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	52,523	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,516,134	6,826,824	7,850,955	4,181,580

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Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	4,857,816	7,988,146	7,108,401	3,376,064
		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	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			4,857,816	7,988,146	7,108,458	3,376,064
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 .	2,407,238	3,667,798	4,265,846	1,989,400
		Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks	688,386	840,706	1,558,962	550,711
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,095,624	4,508,504	5,824,808	2,540,111

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	295,248	285,248	3,200,478	1,142,495
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)			295,248	285,248	3,200,478	1,142,495
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,205,530	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	3,205,530	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			216,896,559	160,392,528	253,247,855	152,630,197
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			11,387,769	9,812,328	29,425,541	13,697,817
Total Direct Costs			228,284,328	170,204,856	282,673,396	166,328,014
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			14,818,283	11,043,640	12,864,095	12,864,095
Grand Total			243,102,611	181,248,497	295,537,491	179,192,109



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

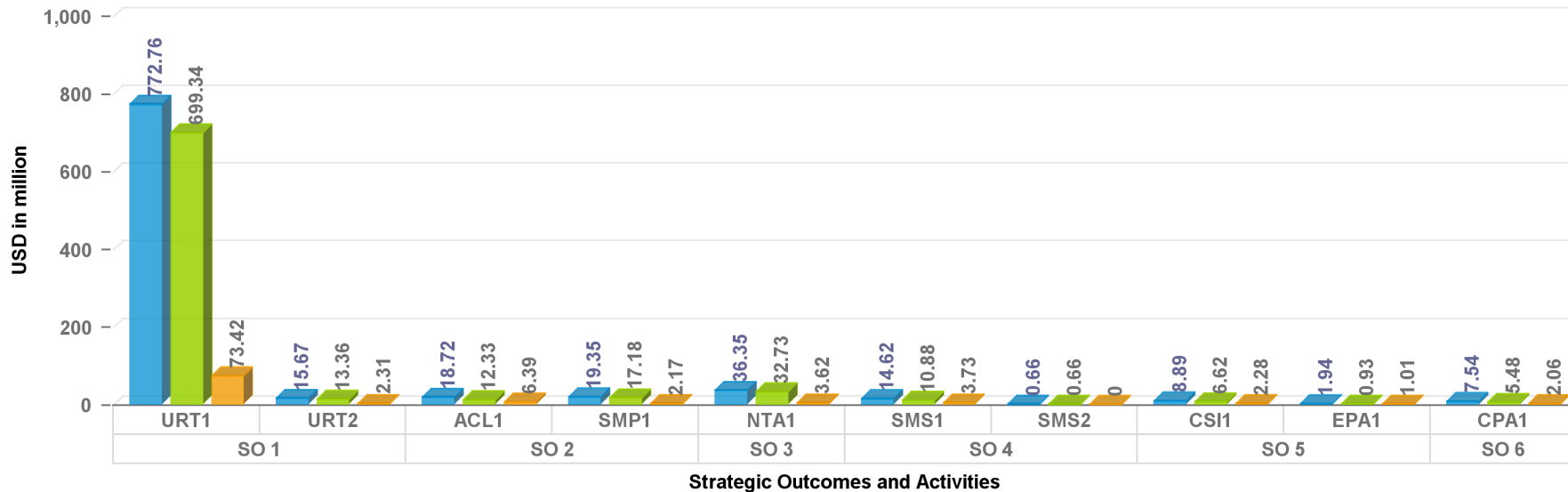
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis
SO 2	Food insecure populations in areas affected by 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

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	1,007,657,089	772,760,031	0	772,760,031	699,336,301	73,423,730
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	18,430,774	15,670,137	0	15,670,137	13,361,921	2,308,216
		Non Activity Specific	0	167,017	0	167,017	0	167,017
	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	23,321,393	19,351,146	0	19,351,146	17,178,172	2,172,974

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	41,045,355	18,717,046	0	18,717,046	12,328,324	6,388,722
		Non Activity Specific	0	207,021	0	207,021	0	207,021
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,090,454,611	826,872,398	0	826,872,398	742,204,718	84,667,680

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	59,992,458	36,346,443	0	36,346,443	32,729,591	3,616,852
		Non Activity Specific	0	52,523	0	52,523	0	52,523
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			59,992,458	36,398,966	0	36,398,966	32,729,591	3,669,375

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	20,150,507	14,616,307	0	14,616,307	10,883,971	3,732,337
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			21,714,791	15,271,782	0	15,271,782	11,539,389	3,732,393

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 .	10,785,939	8,894,636	0	8,894,636	6,618,190	2,276,446
		Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks	1,989,051	1,941,223	0	1,941,223	932,972	1,008,251
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			12,774,990	10,835,859	0	10,835,859	7,551,162	3,284,697
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	4,390,235	7,540,663	0	7,540,663	5,482,679	2,057,984
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)			4,390,235	7,540,663	0	7,540,663	5,482,679	2,057,984
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,205,530	0	3,205,530	0	3,205,530
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	3,205,530	0	3,205,530	0	3,205,530
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,189,327,085	900,125,197	0	900,125,197	799,507,539	100,617,658

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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)	47,492,954	56,441,358	4,345,000	60,786,358	45,058,634	15,727,724
		Total Direct Costs	1,236,820,039	956,566,555	4,345,000	960,911,555	844,566,173	116,345,382
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	80,097,098	57,893,231		57,893,231	57,893,231	0
		Grand Total	1,316,917,137	1,014,459,786	4,345,000	1,018,804,786	902,459,404	116,345,382

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