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Programme

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# Uganda

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2025

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# Overview

## Key messages

- The food security situation in Uganda deteriorated in 2024, driven by recurring climatic shocks and an ongoing influx of refugees from neighboring countries due to conflicts. Funding shortfalls led to the lowest food rations for refugees in the region, further straining humanitarian efforts.
- WFP assisted over 2 million people, including 1.39 million refugees, through food and cash-based transfers. The scale-up of cash assistance improved cost efficiency, while the Self-Reliance Model started transitioning refugees towards self-sustenance.
- WFP strengthened national systems by advancing Uganda's school feeding policy, enhancing social protection frameworks, and developing anticipatory action plans to mitigate impacts of climatic shocks.

In 2024, Uganda faced food insecurity challenges, driven by a large influx of refugees fleeing conflict in neighboring countries and recurring climatic shocks impacting local communities. Uganda received over 147,000 [1] new refugees, primarily from Sudan, South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo, bringing the total refugee population to 1.7 million. These challenges heightened the need for food and cash assistance but diminished funding led to the lowest food rations in the region, further straining humanitarian response efforts.

Despite the challenges, WFP maintained an active partnership with the Government of Uganda, aligning its response with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17. WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to both refugees and crisis-affected nationals by implementing nutrition interventions to address the immediate effects and underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. Additionally, WFP supported income generation and skills training, and helped build assets to enhance households' resilience and adaptability to climatic shocks. WFP also focused on strengthening the capacities of national and subnational institutions, particularly in social protection and disaster preparedness and response measures.

In collaboration with the Government and its partners, WFP provided assistance (in-kind food, cash based transfers and capacity strengthening) to more than 2 million individuals, 56 percent of whom were women, a notable increase from 1.8 million people assisted in 2023. WFP's interventions included General Food Assistance (GFA), malnutrition management and prevention, and resilience-building programs aimed at strengthening local food systems. However, due to funding constraints, food rations were reduced, and assistance to refugees was provided based on vulnerability levels. The most vulnerable refugees, including new arrivals (Category 1), received a 60 percent ration, while moderately vulnerable refugees (Category 2), who made up 82 percent of the population, received only a 30 percent ration. Meanwhile, Category 3 refugees (4 percent of the total) no longer receive food assistance.

To improve operational efficiency and empower refugees to prioritize resources while stimulating local markets, WFP scaled up the use of Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) in the refugee response from 61 percent in 2023 to 73 percent in 2024. Additionally, WFP promoted financial inclusion by replacing direct cash distributions with agency banking and mobile money solutions, which expanded from 43 percent to 64 percent of CBT assisted refugee. These efforts not only empowered households to prioritize their needs but also reduced transaction costs in the delivery of assistance.

Beyond refugee assistance, WFP played a critical role in emergency response to climatic shocks. In the Karamoja sub-region, WFP provided early action response assistance to more than 13,900 people affected by prolonged dry spells. Following devastating mudslides in Kasese district, WFP delivered a one-time CBT to 5,000 affected individuals, while in Ntoroko district, where floods displaced thousands, WFP implemented a hybrid response combining cash and in-kind assistance for 17,000 individuals.

Recognizing the need to transition refugees away from dependence on humanitarian aid, WFP, in partnership with the Government of Uganda, launched the Self-Reliance Model in 2024. This initiative aimed to equip refugees and host communities with market-oriented livelihood skills, financial literacy training, and cash transfers to support sustainable income generation. The programme targeted 10,500 households in five refugee settlements, offering on-farm and off-farm livelihood activities that fostered economic self-sufficiency. To ensure a standardized approach to measuring self-reliance, WFP supported the Government in developing a national self-reliance measurement framework, which was subsequently adopted by United Nations (UN) agencies and development partners across 13 refugee settlements.

in Uganda.

A major milestone in 2024 was Uganda's official entry into the School Meals Coalition, a direct result of WFP's sustained advocacy efforts. Following this achievement, the Government committed to finalizing a National School Feeding Policy, developing school feeding guidelines, and allocating dedicated funding for school meals. This commitment underscores Uganda's determination to improve children's nutrition and education outcomes through sustained access to nutritious school meals, particularly in vulnerable regions.

In line with SDG 2.2, WFP adopted a nutrition-sensitive approach to prioritize prevention of undernutrition while integrating lifesaving management for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in high-burden locations. This strategy enhances the impact and sustainability of malnutrition management by shifting away from the traditional reliance on specialized nutritious foods (SNFs). While SNFs are effective in managing MAM and saving lives, their long-term sustainability remains a challenge.

In line with WFP's commitment to achieving SDG target 2.3, and strengthen Uganda's local food systems, WFP worked closely with smallholder farmers (SHFs), improving their productivity, post-harvest handling, and market access. In 2024, WFP supported over 68,000 SHFs across 15 districts, leading to the aggregation and sale of more than 4,700 metric tons (MT) of food commodities valued at nearly USD 1.5 million. This marked a threefold increase compared to 2023, demonstrating the effectiveness of WFP's market-driven approach to strengthening local food value chains.

WFP played a vital role in strengthening Uganda's social protection policy framework. WFP supported the launch of the National Social Protection Strategy (2024-2029), following its development by the Government in 2023. WFP conducted a Regulatory Impact Assessment for the revision of the 2015 Policy, and contributed to the development of key frameworks such as the Shock Responsive Social Protection Framework. To enhance Uganda's social registry system, WFP facilitated South-South learning, conducted a feasibility study, and leveraged lessons from the Karamoja Social Registry. Through the NutriCash program, WFP improved dietary diversity for 13,000 women and children, while also graduating 1,400 teenage parents from vocational training programs in 14 government-led institutes.

In anticipation of future climate-related shocks, WFP worked with IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Center, the Uganda Meteorological Authority (UNMA), and Karamoja District Local Governments, to develop triggers and thresholds for drought. These triggers (currently under stakeholder review) will guide activation of drought anticipatory actions, improving the timeliness and effectiveness of response measures. Additionally, WFP collaborated with UNMA and relevant partners to finalize an anticipatory action plan for drought response in Karamoja.

As part of its commitment to SDG 17, WFP has consistently positioned itself as a preferred partner in supporting the Government and other partners in the humanitarian response. WFP provided critical supply chain services, supporting World Health Organization (WHO), the Ministry of Health, Malteser International, and World Vision with 2,889 square meters of storage space, handling, and logistics management. WFP also transported 283 metric tons of relief items for drought and flood response efforts and deployed 55 mobile storage units to South Sudan and six to Rwanda in response to floods and Marburg outbreaks. WFP enhanced emergency preparedness and response capacity through staff training in Temperature-Sensitive Logistics and the implementation of an aflatoxin awareness campaign focusing on prevention, detection, and decontamination.

To assist over 2 million people, WFP prioritized assistance by adjusting the duration of assistance for some activities. For unconditional resource transfers, people were supported for 300 days through in-kind food and 305 days through cash-based transfers (CBT). In school-based programmes, 83 percent of the planned caseload was reached with 167 school feeding days out of 203, factoring in holiday adjustments. The malnutrition supplementation programme ran for 79 out of 96 planned days, while malnutrition prevention support lasted 107 days for food assistance (out of 326) and 200 days for CBT (out of 340). Additionally, for CBT in asset creation and livelihoods, people were supported for 28 days out of the planned 53 days.

# 2,145,524

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



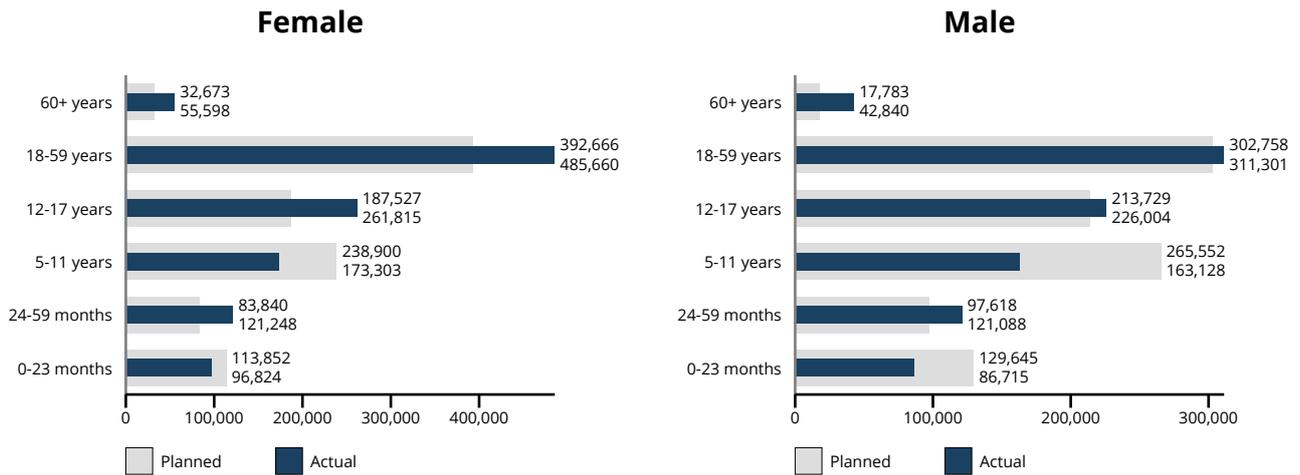
56% female



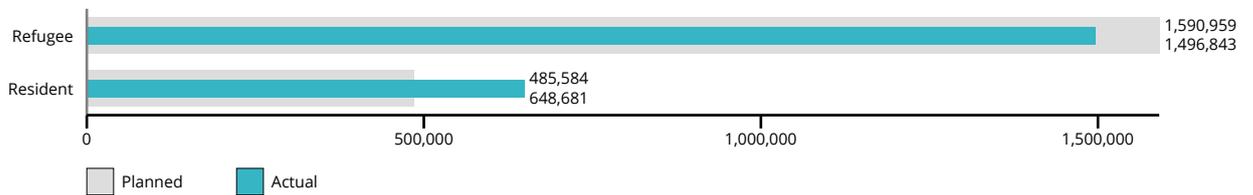
44% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 126,058 (55% Female, 45% Male)

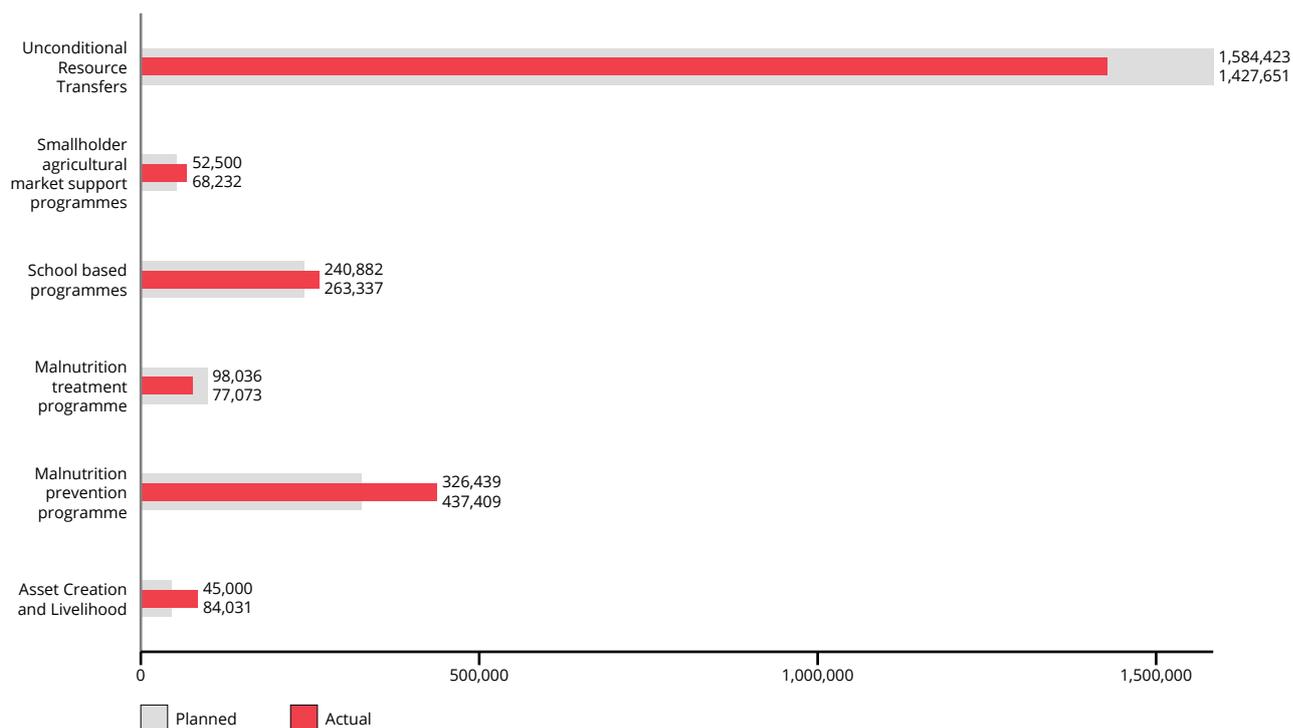
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



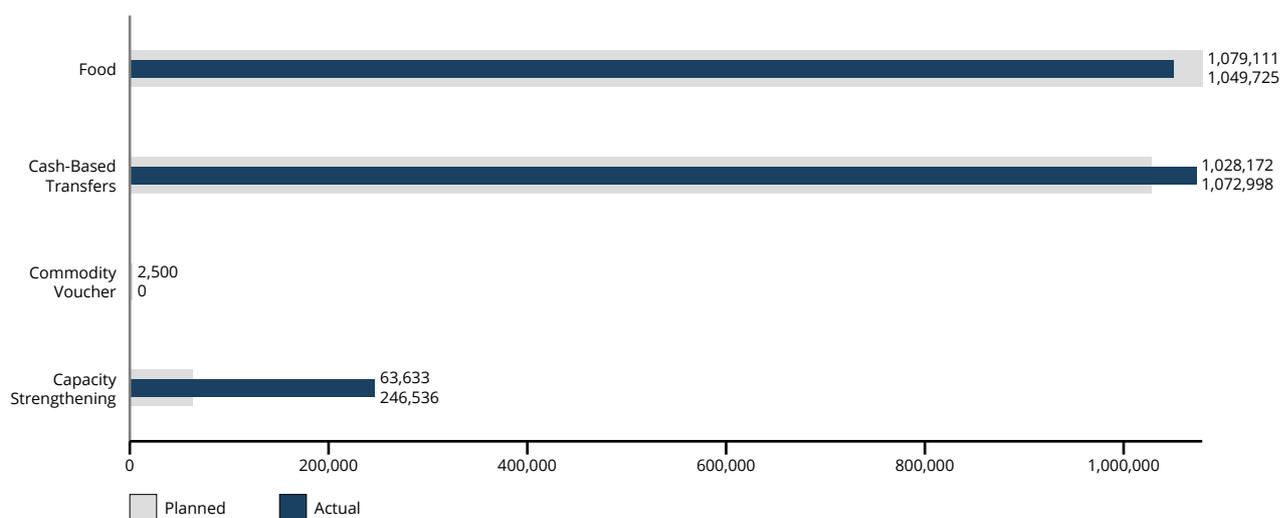
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



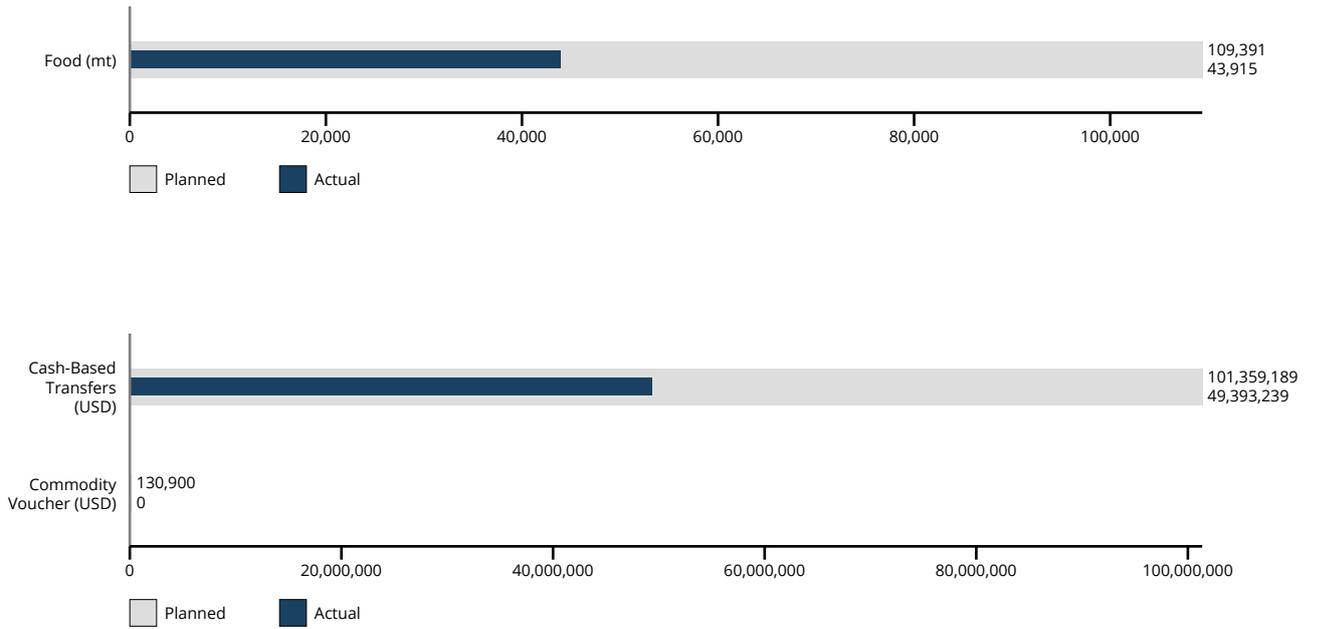
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



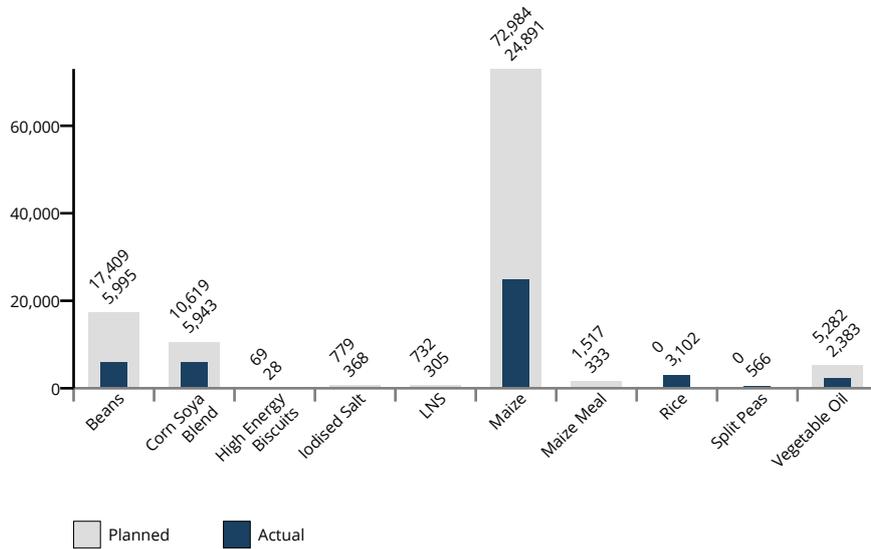
## Beneficiaries by Modality



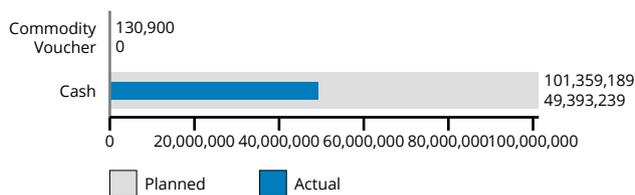
### Total Transfers by Modality



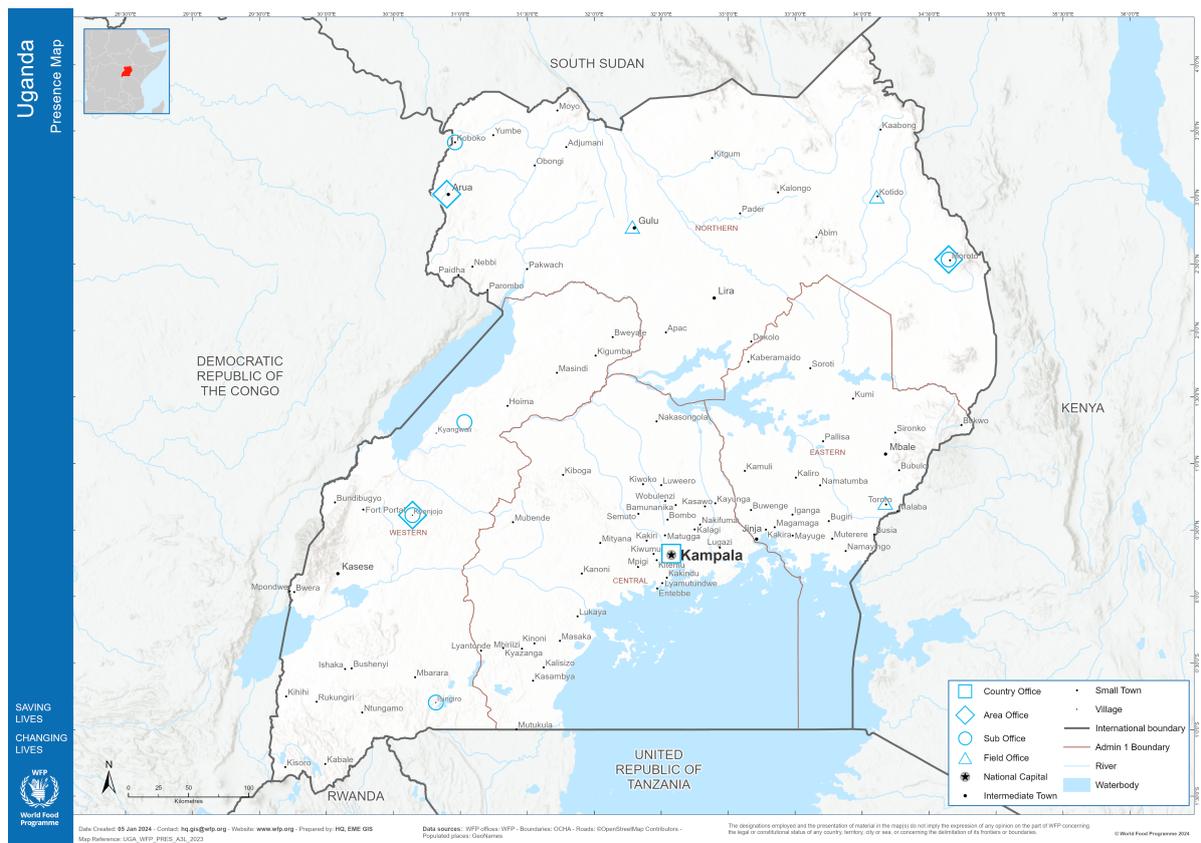
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



Uganda, a lower middle-income country [2] with a population of 45.9 million [3] and an annual growth rate of 2.9 percent, remains highly susceptible to climate change due to its heavy reliance on rainfed agriculture and natural resources, which form the backbone of rural livelihoods [4]. Limited adaptive capacity in disaster prone areas exacerbates vulnerability, exposing communities to frequent climatic shocks, including floods, droughts, and mudslides. Food security remains a challenge, compounded by disease outbreaks and a high refugee population. Malnutrition is widespread, affecting over 268,000 children, many suffering from wasting [5], which severely impacts their physical and mental development.

The Karamoja sub-region in Northeastern Uganda, prone to prolonged dry spells, faces persistent low agricultural production. In April 2024, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis conducted by WFP and partners placed all the nine districts of Karamoja in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis), with 600,000 people (45 percent of the population) experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), including 84,000 people (6 percent) classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) [6]. Prolonged dry spells in 2023/24 led to below-average crop yields [8], and reduced pasture availability led to livestock migration to neighboring districts. However, food security improved in refugee settlements and host communities [7] compared to 2023, with only four of the twelve refugee hosting districts classified in IPC phase 3. This was partly attributed to a decrease in prices of food commodities [9] (improved purchasing power for cash assistance beneficiaries) and WFP's interventions through its integrated programming and partnerships.

Uganda experienced flooding in Kasese, Ntoroko, Kisoro, Butaleja, Katakwi and Kumi districts, as well as landslides in Bulambuli district and mudslides in Bunyangabu and Kasese districts. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated that more than 200,000 people were affected by natural hazards. This created a surge in food insecurity and amplified the need for both food and non-food assistance to mitigate the immediate and long-term impacts on affected households [10].

Uganda hosts more than 1.7 million refugees [1], providing a safe haven for people fleeing conflict and persecution. By the end of 2024, conflict was ongoing in DRC, South Sudan and Sudan. Considering conflict in the neighboring countries, WFP anticipates a continued influx of refugees into Uganda as the most likely scenario. This steady flow of refugees places immense pressure on Uganda's physical infrastructure and social services. Combined with limited humanitarian funding, the situation has led WFP to continue providing food assistance at reduced rations, further

straining the country's resources and highlighting the urgent need for increased support to both host communities and refugees.

Despite these challenges, the Ugandan government has made strides in addressing poverty and vulnerability through various social protection initiatives. However, the scope and coverage of these efforts remain limited in face of increasing needs. WFP complemented the government's efforts by supporting vulnerable and food-insecure populations to meet their basic needs while also building resilience.

**Under Strategic Outcome 1**, WFP provided lifesaving food and nutrition assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected nationals utilizing available resources. 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 (MCHN). WFP reached nearly 1.4 million refugees (56 percent females) with food assistance; 27 percent receiving 33,739 MT of food while 73 percent received USD 46.7 million in CBT.

**Under Strategic Outcome 2**, WFP supported communities to adapt to climatic shocks through Asset Creation and Livelihoods (ACL) activities. WFP also provided cash-based transfers under the Self Reliance Model (SRM) as well as nutritious hot meals to school-going children and technical assistance to the Government under the School Meals programme. Technical support provided to Government included working with Government and partners to formulate the national school feeding policy and fostering the Government's commitment to join the School Meals Coalition.

**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, development partners and research organizations. Nutrition-sensitive interventions improved pregnant and breastfeeding women's dietary diversity.

**Under Strategic Outcome 4**, WFP fostered local production by linking agriculture to the homegrown school feeding programme in Karamoja. WFP implemented innovative pro-smallholder farmer contracting approaches, enabling purchase of food commodities locally, which helped inject USD 744,600 into the local economy, empowered smallholder farmers, and strengthened local food systems. WFP also supported smallholder farmers in strengthening their capacity in post-harvest management. In and around refugee settlements, WFP focused on enhancing the capacity of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to meet the demand resulting from cash assistance provided to refugees.

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

**Under Strategic Outcome 6**, WFP provided vital supply chain services to both the Government and humanitarian community. WFP collaborated with the Government to implement an aflatoxin awareness raising campaign focused on prevention, detection, and decontamination. This involved capacity building efforts, provision of aflatoxin testing kits, and raising awareness about an innovative ozone treatment plant in Uganda that removes aflatoxins from grains.

The current Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for WFP Uganda, covering the period from 2018 to 2025, is nearing its conclusion. WFP is working closely with the Government of Uganda and its partners to ensure that the new CSP for 2026 - 2030 is aligned with the Government's development efforts.

Strategic partnerships are critical to saving and changing the lives of people in need across Uganda. WFP acknowledges the Government and humanitarian partners for their collaboration in shaping development policies and enhancing interventions that benefit the people WFP serves. We recognize our donors, whose support has made it possible for WFP to assist over 2 million people in Uganda in 2024.

## Risk management

WFP Uganda's risk profile is shaped by limited funding amid a growing refugee population, driven by conflict in neighboring countries. This financial strain challenges both strategic and operational plans, potentially impacting food security and nutrition outcomes. To address this sustainably, WFP launched the SRM, a set of integrated interventions empowering refugees to meet their essential needs independently, reducing long-term reliance on humanitarian aid. WFP continued implementing Phase 3 of vulnerability-based prioritization in the refugee response with the objective of ensuring that the limited resources available have maximum impact.

Fraud and corruption risks extend beyond refugee registration, encompassing challenges in automating processes, particularly in data sharing with third parties, as well as exposure to external fraud attempts. To mitigate these risks,

WFP is steadily enhancing data analytics capabilities to improve fraud detection and risk assessment, while the establishment of an Identity Management (IDM) unit strengthens beneficiary verification and oversight. Additionally, stringent third-party due diligence helps minimize vulnerabilities, supported by robust monitoring, oversight mechanisms, and community feedback channels. As part of its global assurance project, WFP has also implemented a comprehensive assurance action plan to ensure that assistance reaches the right people safely, fully, and without interference.

By expanding its IDM and data analytics capabilities, WFP has significantly improved the accuracy of beneficiary identification and entitlement allocation. The SCOPE system, a digital platform designed to register and manage the identities of individuals and households receiving WFP assistance, enhances accountability and enables efficient beneficiary tracking. Piloted in 2024 for in-kind distributions, SCOPE is set for full rollout in 2025, allowing for household-level tracking and reconciliation of in-kind assistance. These initiatives have streamlined assistance processes, reduced anomalies, and strengthened coordination with key stakeholders, improving overall operational efficiency. WFP also maintained an updated risk register and carried out risk awareness sessions for staff.

## Lessons learned

In the Refugee Response, a cost-efficiency analysis revealed that implementing a single modality of assistance, rather than a hybrid modality in a settlement is more cost-effective. Consequently, WFP shifted beneficiaries from in-kind assistance to the Cash Based Transfer (CBT) modality in targeted settlements, further optimizing resource utilization.

For School Meals, there is a critical link between school feeding initiatives and broader educational and developmental goals. Also, the inclusion of Orange Fleshed Sweet Potatoes in school children's diets, an innovation spreading to Kenya, helps diversify diets and supplements food provided by WFP.

For the Self-Reliance Model, effective integration, layering, sequencing, and coordination across partners and WFP programmes were essential for maximizing synergy and impact. Equally important was fostering a mindset shift among beneficiaries which was critical in enhancing livelihoods and resilience.

For Agriculture and Market Support, integrating training with subsidies for equipment enabled participants to engage in commercial activities.

Integrating and layering social protection interventions with livelihoods to promote resilience and sustainability of outcomes is critical as Social Protection is still perceived by some stakeholders as being consumptive and promoting dependency on handouts; the need to improve awareness on social protection and its role in development is paramount.

# Country office story

## Marcelina: A Refugee's Journey towards Self-Reliance



© WFP/Brendah LUYIGA

Marcelina at the rabbitry section of the Rubingo farm in Nakivale Refugee Settlement, October 2024

By Brendah LUYIGA

For ten years, Marcelina Bunyere, a Congolese refugee, endured a relentless cycle of poverty and desperation. Like many others fleeing conflict, she was forced to leave everything behind during the war in the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2014. After passing through Nyakabande Transit Centre in Kisoro, she eventually settled in Nakivale Refugee Settlement in Southwestern Uganda. A mother of two and a grandmother of three, Marcelina's journey has been marked by resilience and transformation.

"I came to Nakivale, leaving behind my commercial building with three shops in Congo! That loss has haunted me" she recalls. "Life here was unimaginably hard. Providing for my family amidst dwindling food rations that would not even last us a week was a constant struggle." To make matters worse, Marcelina found herself in a foreign land, unable to communicate effectively. "How could I ask the locals for a job to supplement the low food rations?" she added. "I often had to borrow money for basic necessities, sinking deeper into debt."

Everything changed when Marcelina joined the Rubingo Gamba Nyokola Nursery Bed and Woodlot group. "Joining Rubingo was a turning point. Our subgroup of six people planted tomatoes and cabbages, earning over \$550. It was life-changing," she said.

The Rubingo initiative, launched by the World Food Programme (WFP) in 2021, consists of 22 refugees and eight Ugandan nationals. Its goal is to foster peaceful coexistence and equip participants with livelihood and entrepreneurial skills. To ease transportation of their farm produce to the market, WFP provided a tricycle to the group. Under the able

leadership of Chairperson Kamya Stephen, the group was also allocated ten acres of land in Rushasha by the Government of Uganda through the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). This land has become a lifeline, ensuring both food availability and sustainable income. Through innovative agricultural practices, the group cultivates a diverse range of crops, including maize, beans, pawpaw, mangoes, oranges, green peppers, cabbages, and onions, alongside rabbit farming.

"A single season of tomatoes can bring in about \$410 to \$550," said Kamya. "We grow maize and beans for our consumption and to diversify our income, we also rent out our tricycle provided by WFP, which helps us generate an additional \$30 weekly."

The group's emphasis on savings and loans has been pivotal for Marcelina. Through hard work, she made extra savings and took out loans to help transform her life. She has been able to pay off her debts, sent her son back to school, who has since completed lower secondary education, and even started a small grocery shop earning about \$50 weekly. Additionally, she has purchased goats, further improving her financial stability.

"My group members are like family. We have learned to rely on each other," Marcelina said. "The solidarity among us has even motivated me to learn new languages like Luganda and Runyankore."

Despite ongoing challenges such as water scarcity, limited access to quality farm inputs, and infrastructure delays, the group has shown remarkable resilience. They have embraced innovative solutions like using rabbit urine as fertilizer and sharing knowledge to build a sustainable future. To date, their efforts have resulted in the production of approximately 1.8 metric tons of vegetables, valued at \$3,290.

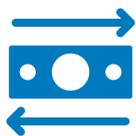
WFP continues to support the group's journey towards self-reliance by facilitating a rabbitry project to diversify income sources and strengthen food security. Marceline shares that the group supplies rabbit urine fertilizer to both refugees and host communities around Nakivale refugee settlement in Southwestern Uganda. Through its Self-Reliance Model, WFP provides training, technical assistance, and start-up kits to refugees. Marcellina's household is one of the 3,750 households in Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements that WFP is facilitating to transition from dependence on humanitarian aid to self-sustenance.

Reflecting on her progress, Marcelina shares her optimism: "We were once beggars, but today, we are on the path to self-sufficiency. With Rubingo, we have come so far, and we are striving for even more. With the support of WFP and the dedication of our group, we are building a brighter future for ourselves and our children."

WFP's resilience-building approach to programming focuses on strengthening systems that empower food-insecure populations, communities, and Governments to manage and reduce risks stemming from increased shocks, stressors, and vulnerabilities. This includes mitigating the damaging effects of shocks, restoring livelihoods, and building self-reliance to reduce the need for external assistance.

# Programme performance

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



**USD 46.7 million** distributed in cash transfers to refugees.



**33,193 mt** of food distributed to refugees.



**85,624** refugees received financial literacy training.



**22,000** flood affected people in Southwestern Uganda received food and cash assistance.



**36,425** drought affected people in Karamoja received cash assistance.



**250,535** children under the age of five and women were assisted through prevention of malnutrition.

### Strategic Outcome One

Activities implemented under this strategic outcome focused on addressing critical food and nutrition assistance to refugees, and to food-insecure local populations in the Karamoja sub-region and Southwestern Uganda. In 2024, Uganda experienced climatic shocks, and a continuous refugee influx, which contributed to increased needs. In response, WFP partnered with stakeholders including the Government of Uganda, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and cooperating partners, to improve food access, ensure refugees receive adequate and nutritious food, and promote their financial inclusion. Additionally, food-insecure households in Karamoja benefited from early action interventions, providing both food assistance and nutrition support. WFP also extended food and cash assistance to communities in Kasese and Ntoroko districts, which were affected by mudslides and floods.

### Refugee Response

Uganda's refugee population surpassed 1.7 million by the end of 2024, marking a 12 per cent increase compared to 2023 [11]. Amidst rising needs, funding constraints remained an issue, with 79 percent of the required funding received against the annual needs-based plan requirement (an 8 percent improvement from the 71 percent received in 2023).

Utilizing available resources, WFP reached 147,400 newly arrived refugees and more than 1.39 million settlement-based refugees (56 percent females and 6 percent persons with disabilities) with food assistance, a 2 percent increase from last year's 1.36 million refugees. Of those assisted, 27 percent received 33,193 mt of in-kind food assistance, and 73 percent received assistance through Cash Based Transfers (CBT) valued at USD 46.7 million.

Food assistance was provided based on vulnerability to food insecurity. The most vulnerable refugees, including new arrivals (Category 1), received a 60 percent ration, while the moderately vulnerable refugees (Category 2), making up 82 percent of the population, received a 30 percent ration. The least vulnerable refugees (Category 3), comprising 4 percent of the population, no longer received food assistance to ensure resources were directed at those in most need.

WFP's food assistance significantly mitigated the severity of acute food insecurity outcomes. According to the Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) [12], the food security status of refugee households slightly improved compared to 2023. About 68 percent of refugee households were moderately and severely food insecure in 2023 compared to 62 percent in 2024. The percentage of households with poor food consumption levels dropped from 11 percent to 5 percent, and the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption rose from 49 percent to 50 percent. The use of emergency coping strategies decreased from 19 percent in 2023 to 9 percent in 2024. Additionally, 51 percent of the households consumed between 5-12 food groups, an improvement from 48 percent in 2023, with no significant gender difference. This improvement in the food security situation of refugee households is partly attributed

to a reduction in the prices of major food commodities, increasing refugees' purchasing power through cash transfers, as well as WFP's integrated programming.

### **Cash-based Transfers Scale-up and Digitization.**

To enhance operational efficiency, accountability and empower refugees with control and flexibility to prioritize resources while boosting local markets, WFP continued to scale up CBT in its refugee response. By the end of 2024, 73 percent of refugee people received assistance through CBT, an increase from 61 percent in 2023. CBT was delivered through three delivery mechanisms; cash in hand, mobile money, and agency banking. Of the 1 million people receiving CBT, 18 percent received their assistance through mobile money, an increase compared to 1 percent in 2023.

However, the refugee response was influenced by the confirmation of in-kind contributions during the second half of the year, which required adjustments to the programme. WFP received a larger proportion of resources as in-kind contributions, which meant that the initially planned scale-up of CBT to 81 percent by December 2024 could not be achieved as anticipated (only 73 percent was achieved).

WFP prioritized the expansion of digital cash solutions by increasing the use of agency banking and mobile money for CBT, which rose from 43 percent to 64 percent of beneficiaries assisted in Kyangwali, Nakivale, Oruchinga, Rwamwanja, Kyaka II, Adjumani, Rhino Camp and Kiryandongo settlements. The uptake of digital cash delivery mechanisms has been more cost effective compared to non digital mechanisms such as cash in hand, helping reduce CBT related costs while enhancing efficiency. Despite this progress, challenges persisted in scaling up digital cash transfers. These included a limited number of financial access points in areas with poor network coverage, low mobile phone ownership, interoperability issues among financial service providers, and compliance difficulties among refugees. To address these challenges, WFP in collaboration with the UNHCR, partnered with financial service providers and mobile network operators to provide basic phone devices to targeted refugees, enabling access to mobile money services. WFP continued its advocacy efforts to address the supply-side barriers, focusing on improving last-mile access to affordable financial services for refugees, ultimately enabling greater financial inclusion.

### **Empowering refugees through Financial and Digital Literacy**

WFP promoted digital and financial literacy education among refugees receiving cash assistance. This is aligned with Government initiatives such as the Parish Development Model (PDM). WFP adopted the national financial literacy curriculum to support and strengthen Government systems, and trained 85,624 refugees (52 percent female) transitioning from in-kind assistance to CBT across 12 refugee settlements. The training equipped refugees with knowledge and skills to manage their finances, enhance their financial resilience, and explore savings and investment opportunities. Impact stories indicated successful ventures, such as refugees starting poultry businesses and retail shops, which significantly improved their livelihoods. Butare, a beneficiary from Nakivale refugee settlement, shared: *"From financial literacy training, I learnt that setting savings goals and saving with a purpose will help me avoid unnecessary expenditure and increase my savings in the group. I used my profits to expand into a bar business, and my operating capital now stands at USD 820."*

### **Stakeholder Coordination**

WFP provided technical and strategic support to the National Cash Working Group (CWG). The implementation of the harmonized cash approach, a strategy collaboratively developed with UNHCR and the CWG Secretariat, encompasses a range of strategic efforts to enhance efficiency and coordination across the refugee and development sectors. Efforts included mapping transfer values used by various partners to ensure consistency, conducting assessments, monitoring the implementation of minimum standards for financial literacy training to empower beneficiaries, and designing targeted capacity-building workshops to strengthen stakeholder competencies. The approach prioritized fostering partnerships with key entities such as the Bank of Uganda, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and the private sector, to reduce duplication, improve coordination, and align objectives among stakeholders, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of cash-based interventions and their sustainability.

### **Nutrition Assistance**

WFP provided targeted nutrition assistance to prevent and manage acute malnutrition (MAM) among refugees and host communities. WFP reached 28,805 children and PBWG in the management of MAM, achieving 90 percent of the planned target. Additionally, 250,535 children and PBWGs were reached (92 percent planned) under prevention through the Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition programme (MCHN), helping to safeguard their nutritional well-being. In 2024, the proportion of all refugee children under 5 years who met Minimum Acceptable Diet increased from 9.3 percent in 2023 to 20 percent in 2024 while dietary diversity for women improved from 17 to 19 percent.

Performance indicators for the treatment of MAM remained above SPHERE standards (>75 percent cure rate) with 94 percent of all children receiving MAM support recovering from malnutrition. The programme recorded a 2 percent non-response rate, 3 percent default rate, and 0 percent death rate, indicating high quality and effectiveness of the programme. This was complemented by the provision of Social Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) on Infant

and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF), capacity strengthening and mentorship programmes for health workers and village health teams.

### Assistance to Crisis-Affected Host Population

The food security situation in Karamoja deteriorated in 2024 primarily due to climatic hazards leading to low levels of food production, with 45 percent of the population facing high food insecurity levels (IPC 3 plus) [6]. In response, WFP launched an early action response in May 2024 at the start of the lean season to support vulnerable households and protect children under-five years, and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers from MAM. To this end, WFP provided cash assistance worth USD 469,281 to 13,915 people across Kotido, Nabilatuk, and Abim districts, enabling them to purchase food and seeds for fast-maturing vegetables.

WFP also provided relief assistance to residents affected by severe floods and mudslides in Ntoroko and Kasese districts. A one-time CBT and hybrid (CBT and in-kind) assistance was extended to 17,125 and 5,385 individuals, respectively, affected by displacement. A total of 200 mt of in-kind food and CBT assistance worth USD 647,326 were distributed to these individuals.

### Partnerships and Collaboration

WFP continued to promote the localization agenda by partnering with ten Non-Governmental Organizations, including four local ones. These partners contributed to the implementation of unconditional resource transfers and nutrition activities, with one partner focused on the digital and financial literacy component. To strengthen local capacities, WFP transitioned additional responsibilities for implementing GFA to these partners, shifting strategically from direct to indirect programme implementation.

WFP collaborated with the Government of Uganda and other United Nations agencies to enhance refugee response activities. As part of the strategy to expand cash assistance and offer refugees more flexibility, WFP onboarded two additional Financial Service Providers (FSPs) bringing the total number of FSPs to five.

### Cross cutting considerations

Gender considerations were fully integrated into the design and implementation of activities, ensuring both refugees and host communities benefited equally from the programme. Financial literacy training was provided to men, women, and youths across the 13 refugee settlements, fostering active participation of both women and men in household decision-making about cash assistance, which reached 57 percent of targeted households.

WFP also advanced in financial inclusion by supporting equitable access for both genders to digital financial services and products, such as opening bank accounts and mobile money wallets. This helped refugees, especially women, progress towards self-reliance. In addition, WFP expanded capacity strengthening and entrepreneurship training particularly to women, which included roles as mobile banking agents and participation in village savings and loans associations. This improved their ability to navigate digital and financial services effectively. Similarly, WFP mainstreamed gender responsive SBCC in to its programmes to stimulate positive behavior change in nutrition practices. These efforts contributed to male engagement in child and household nutrition, challenging traditional norms, promoting shared responsibility, previously seen as a woman's role.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



**255,000** school going children provided with hot school meals in Karamoja.



**206** households were supported to engage in fish farming in Karamoja.



**45** hand pumped boreholes repaired to support agricultural production and domestic consumption in Karamoja.



**5** automatic weather stations installed in Southwestern Uganda to improve climate information generation.



**65** institutional energy saving cook stoves installed in **65** schools across Karamoja.



**11,424** refugee and host community households enrolled in livelihood activities under the Self Reliance Model.

### Strategic Outcome Two

Under Outcome 2, WFP aims to ensure food-insecure populations in climate-affected areas have year-round access to adequate and nutritious food. Through its livelihood and resilience-building programme, WFP provided technical assistance to the government and supported men and women to establish community assets while strengthening the national social protection system for livelihood and resilience programs. Under the school feeding programme, WFP provided nutritious school meals to improve education access, retention, and learning outcomes, while offering technical support to the government to foster national ownership. These efforts align with Uganda's Third National Development Plan (NDP III) and aim to establish a sustainable, government-led Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model which focuses on procuring food locally from Small Holder Farmers (SHFs) to improve community resilience and support local food systems.

The livelihood and resilience-building initiatives, as well as the school feeding programs, were supported by traditional government donors and private foundations through both existing and new multi-year contributions. In 2024, these activities were fully funded against the needs-based plan requirements. However, short-term funding for resilience building resulted in limited reach of 57,400 people compared to 100,000 planned.

### Asset Creation and Livelihoods (ACL)

Through Asset Creation and Livelihoods (ACL) and the Self-Reliance Model (SRM), WFP reached 11,424 households (57,400 individuals), of which 60 percent were women, across the Karamoja, Southwest, and West Nile regions. This marked more than threefold increase compared to last year (increased from 3,630 households to 11,424). The increase is attributed to the enrolment of new people in five refugee settlements under the SRM.

WFP supported the establishment, rehabilitation, and maintenance of various livelihood assets in refugee-hosting districts and semi-arid Karamoja. Key achievements include the establishment of 37 fishponds stocked with 58,500 fish fingerlings, helping peoples improve their diets. Notably, 15 percent of women of reproductive age reported consuming more than five types of food across Karamoja. Additionally, 206 households engaged in fish farming, generating approximately USD 10,300 as income from fish sales which supported other needs. The initial investment cost was USD25,514, demonstrating the long-term impact and value of investing in livelihood assets for enhanced food security and income generation.

In addition, over 1,480 beehives were maintained, contributing to the growth of the honey production sector in Karamoja. A honey mini value chain analysis revealed that, on average, participating households sold 20 litres of honey, with each litre priced at USD 26. This resulted in an average income of USD 520 per household, which significantly supplemented household food needs. The income from honey sales provided families with additional resources, improving both their nutrition and overall economic stability.

Assisted people in Karamoja expanded vegetable production across more than 50 acres of land, and in Southwest Uganda, irrigation systems established three years ago continued to sustain vegetable farming. In Kyaka II settlement, people continued investing in livelihood enterprises at the incubation hub, sustaining vegetable production, introducing piggery and fishponds, and identifying markets for their products. These practices were replicated at the household level, boosting vegetable and fish production. The establishment of irrigation systems enabled year-round agricultural production with improved agricultural productivity, supported by training in agronomic practices.

In Karamoja, 4,140 people participated in Labor-Intensive Public Works received USD 49,500 in cash assistance in expanding vegetable production, enhancing household food security and nutrition. Assisted people reported an enhanced livelihood asset base, with 80 percent of households citing positive impacts [13].

Through a water assessment carried out by Karamoja sub-region DLG and Ministry of Water and Environment, WFP repaired 45 hand pumped boreholes to support agricultural production and domestic consumption. *"We feel relieved having water in school because learners no longer move out to fetch water. Instead, we now have members from the nearby communities coming to fetch water from our borehole,"* says Kizito Aleper a teacher at Daniel Comboni Secondary School in Karamoja.

Working with the Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA), WFP installed five automatic weather stations to enhance preparedness and response to address recurrent floods and mudslides in Kisoro, Ntoroko and Kasese districts, which have impacted livelihoods and caused damage to physical infrastructure over years.

### **The Self-Reliance Model**

The Self-Reliance Model (SRM) aims to transition refugees from dependence on humanitarian aid to self-sustenance through building capacities and supporting market-oriented livelihood enterprises. In 2024, the SRM enrolled a first cohort of 7,372 refugee households and 3,160 households from host communities in Nakivale, Oruchinga (Southwest), Rhino, Bidi Bidi and Lobule settlements (West Nile). WFP supported the government to develop a self-reliance measurement framework, now the benchmark for partners to assess the effectiveness of efforts aimed at enhancing refugee's livelihoods, resilience, and self-reliance. The tool was officially launched and rolled out across all 13 refugee settlements by the government, agencies, and development partners.

Participants received social empowerment through coaching, mentorship, and community participatory planning. Half of the participants engaged in on-farm activities, benefiting from agricultural inputs, tools, and training in agronomy and animal husbandry. Together, they cultivated 3,718 acres of land, producing various crops at both household and group levels. Another 41 percent of the participants focused on off-farm activities, received training in business planning, while the remaining 9 percent pursued vocational training with support from startup grants of USD 550, enabling them to establish small-scale enterprises and contribute to local economies.

The SRM also incorporated a social protection component, providing cash assistance to meet their immediate food and nutritional needs while helping build long-term resilience. This financial support alleviated short-term challenges and facilitated the transition to sustainable livelihood practices.

Additionally, 2,000 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers who were enrolled in the Nutricash support received USD 13 monthly to enhance their nutritional well-being, while 500 refugees aged 80 years and above received USD 6.80 monthly mirroring a government-led initiative and testing its scalability to the refugee population.

Digital financial inclusion offered basic and advanced digital literacy training, with 55 percent completing the programme. Efforts also supported the formation and digitization of village savings and loan associations, with 45 percent of groups now digitized.

### **School-Based Programmes**

WFP continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), District Local Governments (DLGs), and local communities to support the school feeding programme in Karamoja sub-region. Under the technical leadership of MoES and support by local government education staff, the programme has seen considerable progress, extending to 320 schools by end of 2024, a notable increase compared to 315 schools supported in 2023. This expansion included primary, secondary, and vocational schools. However, Karamoja continues to face significant challenges, with literacy rates of only 25 percent, significantly below the national average of 74 percent [14]. Compounding vulnerabilities and persistent food insecurity forced many families to prioritize household responsibilities over education, particularly for girls. This has led to irregular attendance, high dropout rates, and poor academic performance.

WFP provided hot meals to 255,718 learners (47 percent female) across the 320 supported schools, an 18 percent increase from the 216,000 learners reached in 2023. Despite this progress, funding shortfalls constrained meal ration size at 80 percent. Nevertheless, the programme resulted in an increase in school enrolment by 16 percent compared to 2023, with female enrolment increasing by 17 percent and male enrolment increasing by 16 percent.

In line with its goals of improving nutrition and dietary diversity, WFP partnered with the International Potato Centre and the National Agricultural Research Organization, to promote the integration of Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potatoes (OFSP) into school meals. In 2024, WFP supported 140 schools, an increase from 99 in 2023, all of which were actively planting OFSP. This initiative not only improved food security and nutrition, but also contributed to income generation for parents, as they received OFSP vines to plant at home, which helped support livelihoods and offset cuts to school ration sizes. WFP also worked with the government to develop a standardized school feeding menu to ensure that meals provided are balanced, nutritious, and locally sourced.

To promote clean cooking and improve fuel efficiency, WFP piloted energy-saving cooking stoves in 65 schools in Karamoja as part of the school meals programme. WFP refurbished 55 kitchens, installed 65 institutional improved cookstoves, trained 300 school cooks, distributed 259 household improved cook stoves and supported the establishment of 10 local energy access entrepreneurs. Preliminary data shows that these stoves have reduced wood consumption and cooking time by half. *"Every month the school has been spending USD 80 on purchasing firewood and this is a huge expense,"* says Agnes Acayo, the Headteacher Loro Primary School. *"With energy efficient kitchens, this monthly cost of firewood has reduced to about USD 27"*.

To ensure transparency and accountability at the school level, WFP provided tablets to 315 supported schools. These enable schools to accurately track meal distribution and monitor nutritional standards.

To support the development of a national school feeding policy, WFP worked with the MoES to conduct and finalize regional consultations across the country. WFP's advocacy efforts resulted in Uganda joining the School Meals Coalition, highlighting the Government's commitment to sustainable school feeding. This milestone led to the formation of a multisectoral national working group to strengthen coordination at the national level. The membership of the Government to the School meals Coalition has raised the profile of Uganda's school feeding programme. The Government of Uganda pledged to allocate resources to school feeding under the Universal Primary Education Programme. This underlines government's recognition of school feeding as a critical investment in the health, education, and future of Uganda's children.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset-creation projects and technical assistance for the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives.	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

## 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



48,268 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children received malnutrition prevention and management services.



3,214 acres of high-value nutritious crops including orange-fleshed sweet potatoes and iron-rich beans were cultivated.



Malnutrition in 530 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under five was managed using locally formulated recipes.



59,795 parents and caregivers received interpersonal Social Behavioral Change Communication messages.



64 community nutrition sites formed in Karamoja to manage malnutrition.

### Strategic Outcome Three

WFP aims to prevent and manage all forms of malnutrition by empowering communities to produce and consume safe, diverse, and nutritious foods while strengthening food systems. The nutrition programme follows an integrated approach that focuses on building resilience of vulnerable households and communities, enabling them to sustainably produce and consume nutritious foods. It also emphasizes the promotion of appropriate maternal, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices and behaviors. The two key components are nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions to create sustainable improvements in the prevention and management of malnutrition. The ultimate goal is to enhance dietary habits while aligning with Uganda's National Nutrition Action Plan, Vision 2040, and National Development Plan. The implementation is guided by the Uganda Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and Maternal, Infant, Young Child, and Adolescent Nutrition (MIYCAN) frameworks.

In 2024, WFP's nutrition activities were fully funded against the annual needs-based plan enabling the delivery of malnutrition prevention and supplementation services to 17,996 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (111 percent of planned) and 30,272 children under the age of five years (54 percent of planned). This represents a 66 percent overall achievement compared to the 2024 plan. However there was a 41 percent decrease in the number of children reached compared to 2023 (95 percent) which is attributed to programmatic redesign and targeting. With a reduced funding outlook, WFP made necessary adjustments by prioritizing supplementation services in high malnutrition burden areas, starting in April 2024. As a result, supplementary feeding services reached fewer people.

Given the funding constraints, WFP opted for more integrated and cost-effective approaches, to achieve greater impact with limited resources. The nutrition response adopted a nutrition-sensitive, livelihood-based resilience, prioritizing the prevention of undernutrition and integrating lifesaving supplementation for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in high malnutrition burden areas. This strategy focused on key integrated components to enhance food and nutrition security such as active case identification, referral, and management of MAM, thereby increasing the sustainability and impact of malnutrition management programmes.

### Integrated Nutrition Response

WFP implemented the integrated nutrition resilience programme in Karamoja sub-region which was delivered through 86 community-driven "nutrition resilience hubs", each reaching approximately 400 vulnerable households. These hubs facilitated the cultivation of 3,214 acres of high-value nutritious crops including orange-fleshed sweet potatoes and

iron-rich beans.

The new integrated approach empowered communities to produce and consume nutritious, safe, and diverse foods. Contextualized nutrition-sensitive livelihood interventions were implemented to improve the availability and access to safe, diverse, and nutritious foods. Additionally, climate change mitigation and environmental conservation activities were incorporated into the strategy through targeted messaging.

This approach shifted from the traditional method of managing MAM using specialized nutritious foods (SNFs), which, though effective in managing MAM and in saving lives, lacked sustainability. WFP introduced the use of locally formulated nutritious recipes in two districts (Abim and Karenga) which had low acute malnutrition caseloads. In these areas 220 pregnant and breastfeeding women and 310 children under five were managed using locally formulated recipes.

An essential aspect of WFP's integrated nutrition approach is the family-Led MUAC (Mid-Upper Arm Circumference) screening. WFP trained caregivers and provided them with MUAC tapes, enabling families to monitor the nutritional status of children at home. This early screening allows for timely identification and referral of malnourished children to management centers, thus preventing the worsening of malnutrition. *"With my MUAC tape at home, I do not want to have another malnourished child. I keep Mark warm whenever it is cold and seek treatment from the health centre whenever he is sick with malaria or diarrhoea."* Says Anna a mother in Karamoja. Her story illustrates how family-Led MUAC can significantly reduce waiting time for malnutrition assessments at nutrition sites and increase the demand for health services for children needing management.

WFP facilitated the establishment and capacity building of care groups and functionality of village health teams. Through the community resource persons, a total of 59,795 individuals (74 percent females) received interpersonal SBCC messages, and more than 20,100 households were provided with planting materials and agricultural extension services to produce nutrient dense foods. The SBCC emphasized the production and consumption of the nutritious foods at household level.

### **Nutrition Outcomes**

In partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund, NGOs, and Government, WFP supported management of MAM among 17,996 pregnant and breastfeeding women, and 30,272 children under 5-years (54 percent Female) through 64 community nutrition sites across seven high-burden districts in Karamoja. While the programme coverage of 66 percent was achieved, the overall number reached was lower due to a scale down in management of MAM and emphasis on prevention interventions.

The programme contributed to the overall improvement in maternal and child health (MCH) service utilization. As a result, 663,982 pregnant women received antenatal services, 1,874,647 individuals were tested/treated for Malaria, and 540,297 children received Vitamin A supplementation. Additionally, a total of 367 people living with HIV were assessed and identified with acute malnutrition and referred to nutrition services, while 367 women on Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV received nutrition counselling and education services.

Programme performance data shows that management of MAM continued to yield positive outcomes based on SPHERE standards, with 75 percent recovery rate, a 9 percent default rate, and zero percent death rates. However, the non-response rate was slightly above the standards at 16 percent. The integration of health services, strengthened SBCC, and targeted interventions in high-burden areas contributed significantly to the programme's effectiveness.

Despite these gains, dietary diversification among women and children remained low. Only 11 percent of children and 15 percent of women met the minimum dietary requirements of consuming five food groups. This is mainly attributed to high food insecurity in Karamoja. To address these gaps, the second phase of the Integrated Nutrition Programme will focus on expanding nutrition resilience hubs to boost production, availability, and access to nutritious foods.

The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) levels in Karamoja sub-region slightly increased from 11 percent in 2023 to 12 percent in 2024. However, the sub-region saw a reduction in stunting from 43 percent recorded in 2022 to 40 percent. This reduction is attributed to WFP's interventions aimed at building resilience, improving health service utilization, promoting appropriate IYCF practices, and implementing growth monitoring and promotion initiatives.

### **Systems Strengthening**

As part of technical support and government capacity building, WFP supported the Ministry of Health in adopting the 2023 WHO recommendations on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema, which will lead to updates in the 2020 National IMAM guidelines. A Nutrition Assessment, Counselling and Support package was developed, including training manuals and job aids for community resource persons, to strengthen nutrition integration in HIV/TB care. Furthermore, WFP contributed to the drafting of National Food Procurement and Service Policy and establishment of national food systems coordination mechanisms. These efforts aim to create an enabling environment for delivering nutrition services and contribute to the achievement of national nutrition priorities by 2025.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers for populations at risk.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



**68,232** smallholder farmers were supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure



**54** Farmer Groups supported to register as Community-Based Organizations.



Supported bulking and selling of **3,484 MT** of assorted food commodities from smallholder farmers.



**USD 744,632** earned by supported smallholder farmers from sale of various food commodities.



**26,493** smallholder farmers received training in post-harvest management and storage.

### Strategic Outcome Four

Strategic Outcome 4 focuses on strengthening and building resilient livelihoods for Smallholder Farmers (SHFs), particularly women. WFP is implementing the Agriculture Market Support (AMS) activity across 16 districts in Uganda, an increase from 10 districts in 2023. These districts are located in Karamoja, West Nile, Southwest, and Teso sub-regions in Uganda.

This initiative is aligned with WFP's Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy, which empowers SHFs to engage in and benefit from agri-food systems, advancing food security, resilience, and inclusive economic growth in line with SDG2 (Zero Hunger). By enhancing agricultural value chains and creating opportunities for women and youths, the activity fosters sustainable development to support rural economies for improved livelihoods. The AMS activities were fully funded against the annual needs-based plan with multi-year funding.

#### Capacity Strengthening support to Smallholder Farmers

In 2024, the AMS activity reached over 68,232 smallholder farmers (67 percent women) and 1,992 Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), a significant increase compared to the 36,500 farmers supported in 2023, thanks to donor contributions which ensured resource availability.

The programme engaged farmers through 64 farmer organizations, and 2,340 farmer groups, providing hands-on training in agronomic practices, post-harvest handling, and business skills. Support in subsidies were provided to improve access to high-quality agricultural inputs, services, and post-harvest technologies, such as storage facilities and equipment. These measures helped reduce food losses and improve product quality. The programme facilitated market linkages, connecting farmers with a diverse range of competitive output markets.

In collaboration with the Consortium of Agricultural Insurance Companies, WFP promoted agricultural insurance in Karamoja. This included radio talk shows and training for 1,157 SHFs; 64 percent females, and 52 percent youths. As a result, a total of 154 SHFs (36 percent women) subscribed to the Weather Based Index Insurance, covering 266 acres.

#### Linking Smallholder Farmers to Markets

WFP significantly increased SHFs' participation in structured markets. In 2024, 61 percent of supported SHFs participated in bulking and collective selling through groups, a substantive rise from 15 percent in 2023. WFP trained 8,873 smallholders (54 percent women) in bulking and collective marketing, enabling them to pool resources and negotiate for better market opportunities. This support led to the registration of 54 farmer groups and three FOs as Community-Based Organizations/Cooperatives at the district level. Additionally, 13 micro and small enterprises were

registered by the Uganda Registration Service Bureau, improving access to diversified markets. Collectively, these efforts empowered smallholders to bulk and sell 3,484 MT of assorted food commodities, including maize grains, maize flour, beans, sorghum, ground nuts, and OFSP, to both public and private markets, earning the farmers USD744,632 in revenue.

WFP introduced the Farm2Go mobile application, a digital platform that connects SHFs to buyers and digitizes capacity-strengthening activities and record-keeping. WFP facilitated a Training of Trainers (ToT) for 25 participants (32 percent women), including Farmer Organization leaders, WFP staff, and cooperating partner staff. Additionally, 65 stakeholders (42 percent women) from District Local Governments (DLGs) and farmer groups representatives were trained on the use of the application to enhance market access.

To reduce post-harvest grain losses and improve food safety and quality, WFP trained 26,493 smallholders (57 percent women) in post-harvest management and storage. This training focused on harvesting, household storage, and the use of modern post-harvest management technologies. WFP collaborated with DLGs in hosting radio talk shows to raise awareness on improved post-harvest management and food safety and quality. Additionally, WFP promoted the adoption of post-harvest management materials and equipment including tarpaulins, shellers, and hermetic bags, and silos. As a result, the average post-harvest loss at the storage stage dropped from 12.1 percent in 2023 to 3.6 percent as per the 2024 survey.

WFP partnered with six non-governmental organizations in implementation of AMS activities providing comprehensive support to smallholders in training, linkage to quality inputs and services, financial services, market linkages, and access to modern post-harvest management technologies. WFP also worked with the United Nations Capital Development Fund to enhance participants' capacity in digital and financial solutions for improved business growth. WFP also partnered with the private sector to boost access to quality inputs and markets, and leveraged on WFP's Ignite Food Systems challenge activity to scale-up 12 innovative startups to improve access to products and services for farmers.

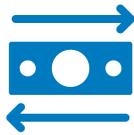
Findings from the 2023 youth and gender consultations revealed that limited land access for women and youth remains a major challenge in rural agriculture, restricting their control over production income. To address this, WFP, in collaboration with DLGs, facilitated community dialogues that led to lease agreements between landlords and groups in Koboko, Adjumani, and Kiryandongo districts. By targeting 60 percent women, WFP promoted inclusive development through market linkages and active participation in dialogues, which also resulted in the election of women into leadership roles within several Farmer Organizations.

Working with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry, and Fisheries (MAAIF) in drafting a bill to establish the Food and Agriculture Authority, which will oversee regulation of agricultural inputs to enhance food safety. WFP also supported the launch of the national campaign on aflatoxins control which resulted in development of an action plan for prevention of aflatoxins contamination. WFP supported Kiryandongo DLG in developing a maize ordinance action plan and facilitated a learning visit to Kyegegwa district for 25 (20 percent female) DLG staff and other stakeholders to gain experience in formulating and implementing maize ordinances for ensuring good quality grains are available in the local markets.

## 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.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
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.



**USD 1.5 million** disbursed to **13,000** pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under the age of two.



**13,301** pregnant and breastfeeding women and their spouses received training on child care practices.



Minimum Dietary Diversity Score for Women (MDD-W), improved from **28** percent to **38** percent in refugee settlements.



**1,444** teenage parents (96 percent female) were enrolled into Government-aided Vocational Training Institutions.



**8,515** households supported with CBT and early maturing crop seeds to enhance resilience before anticipated shocks in Karamoja.



**800,000** people reached with early warning information through various communication channels in Karamoja during the March-April-May (MAM) 2024 season.

### Strategic Outcome Five

Strategic Outcome 5 focuses on strengthening the capacity of national and subnational institutions in Uganda to effectively coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes while also responding to shocks. Through a series of interventions, this outcome contributes to the achievement of SDG target 17.9 by building the capacity of institutions for better programme management and preparedness. It also supports SDG targets 2.1-3 by enhancing nutrition, health, education outcomes, and livelihoods for individuals and households. This integrated approach aims to bolster resilience and sustainability across food systems and communities, which aligns with the government's priorities of enhancing programme integration for improved coordination and efficiency.

WFP implemented two activities: the Child-Sensitive Social Protection Programme (CSSP) and Pro-Resilience Action (PRO-ACT). These initiatives complement one another in enhancing social protection systems to deliver nutrition-sensitive interventions and building the institutional capacity for shock-preparedness and response. By combining nutrition-sensitive interventions with resilience-building efforts, these programmes strengthen the national systems' capacity to improve food security and nutrition outcomes. The CSSP and PRO-ACT interventions were fully funded against annual implementation plans through multiyear contributions.

#### Support in Policy Development

WFP collaborated with the Government to strengthen Uganda's social protection policy framework, culminating in the launch of the National Social Protection Strategy (2024-2029). WFP also facilitated a Regulatory Impact Assessment for the policy review set for 2025/26. Key contributions included the development of the Shock Responsive Social Protection Framework, the Social Protection Communications and Advocacy Strategy, Complaints and Grievance Management Guidelines, and a feasibility report for the National Social Registry under the World Bank-funded Fourth Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF4) project. These initiatives contribute to the creation of essential protection instruments.

#### Strengthening National and sub-national Social Protection Systems for Coordination and Targeting.

WFP's design and implementation of the NutriCash Management Information System (MIS) within existing Government infrastructure has been pivotal in strengthening the country's social protection systems. The MIS became a repository, hosting data for all nutrition sensitive Social Protection interventions. This system decentralizes the SAGE MIS, enabling on demand registration and exit of older persons. The National Single Registry has been expanded, now holding data on 2.6 million people and 4.4 million applicants across ten programmes.

Advocacy efforts carried out jointly with the Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Social Protection, successfully secured additional funding for the Senior Citizens' Grant. These efforts reversed a proposed 20 percent budget cut for 2024/2025 and reduced the eligibility age for older persons with disability from 80+ years to 75 years and above thus enhancing inclusivity and expanding the fiscal space for social protection.

To build technical capacities on Social Protection (SP), WFP conducted 26 training initiatives for 374 government officials and 13,727 programme participants. These efforts were complemented through learning visits to Kenya and Pakistan to strengthen systems and South-to-south learning. The visit focused on exchanging knowledge and picking lessons from the Benazir Income Support Programme and the National Database and Registration Authority, insights gained from learning visits will contribute to the development of Uganda's Dynamic Social Registry.

### **Nutrition-sensitive Social Protection Programmes**

Working with the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (MGLSD), the OPM, and DLGs, WFP reinforced the implementation of the NutriCash intervention across eight refugee-hosting districts in West Nile. This aimed to support the nutrition needs of mothers and children within the first 1,000 days of life through a package of monthly cash transfers, SBCC messages, financial literacy, and Backyard Gardening (BYG) initiatives. In total, WFP disbursed USD 1.5 million in monthly CBT to 13,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under two, marking a 5 percent reduction from 2023, which saw USD 2.2 million distributed to 13,633 people. The reduction was due to over 600 people exiting the programme cumulatively as their babies reached two years thus cupping the 1,000-day window. Despite this decline, 90 percent of recipients used the funds to purchase food, underscoring the intervention's critical role in improving household nutrition amidst resource limitations.

WFP complemented CBT with SBCC where 13,301 programme participants and their spouses received training on care practices, while 15,102 benefited from financial literacy training. The initiative also established 48 regenerative backyard gardens to promote soil and water conservation, addressing drought challenges. Monitoring reports showed significant improvement in the Minimum Dietary Diversity Score for Women (MDD-W), which increased from 28 percent to 38 percent, and the percentage of children meeting minimum dietary diversity increased from 4 percent to 12 percent between 2023 and 2024.

WFP expanded the NutriCash programme to 3,500 people in Karamoja and the Southwest under the resilience and SRM approach. WFP also supported the integration of this intervention into the NUSAF-4 project. Additionally, WFP and MGLSD are piloting a Social Cash Transfer for Elderly Refugees, targeting 500 refugees to demonstrate the potential of integrating refugees into national social protection programmes.

Aligned with the national strategy, WFP supported targeted micro-projects addressing teenage pregnancy and child marriage in eight districts across West Nile. As a result, 1,444 teenage parents (96 percent female) were enrolled into 14 government-aided Vocational Training Institutions, coupled with the provision of startup kits to further support their transition to self-reliance. They successfully graduated in December 2024 with commitment from the DLGs to link them to government programmes, such as Generating Growth Opportunities and Productivity for Women Entrepreneurs, Parish Development Model, and upcoming NUSAF4.

Additionally, WFP invested USD 198,000 to bolster systems strengthening with the MGLSD using the Harmonized Approaches for Cash Transfers. This focused on enhancing social protection data management and reporting systems, capacity building, cash transfer delivery and harmonizing complaints and grievance redress mechanisms for effective implementation of social protection programmes.

### **Shock-Responsive Social Protection Systems**

WFP continued its efforts to improve shock-responsiveness of national social protection systems. In line with PRO-ACT objectives, WFP launched two complementary initiatives to strengthen these systems. This included the development of the National Shock Responsive Social Protection Framework and assessment of the shock responsiveness and preparedness of the SAGE Programme.

Additionally, PRO-ACT supported the development of NUSAF 4 by enhancing the shock responsiveness of the Disaster Risk Financing component (DRF), incorporating the Standardized Precipitation Index as a drought trigger to enable early responses. PRO-ACT also contributed to drafting the DRF national strategy, led by the Ministry of Finance and the OPM.

### **Early Action and Anticipatory Action (AA) Implementation**

In the context of early action and anticipatory action, WFP co-developed the Karamoja Drought Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP), which outlines key actions to be undertaken when a drought has been forecasted, including timing of actions, responsible actors and the financing required to implement the actions.

The Karamoja Single Registry was used to enhance registration, enrolling 68,743 individuals for early response in May 2024. WFP supported 8,515 households with CBT and early maturing crop seeds to enhance resilience before anticipated shocks. By adopting an early action approach, WFP provided CBT in May, earlier than the typical lean season

response of June/July. *"The money we received was timely and helpful. I bought food for my household and a new pair of school uniform for my son."* says Esther from Karamoja.

To address water scarcity in Karamoja and enable agricultural production all year-round, WFP embarked on repairing and rehabilitation of water infrastructure including 45 boreholes and hand pumps.

WFP disseminated early warning Information in Karamoja during the March-April-May (MAM) 2024 season, reaching over 800,000 people through various channels, including public address systems and radio advisories. WFP's AA work in the Karamoja sub-region received international recognition in a global report titled "Scaling Up Anticipatory Actions for Food Security: Anticipatory Action Year in Focus 2023 (pages 52-53)" highlighting its contribution to food security and shock preparedness.

Capacity strengthening efforts were further bolstered through the second National Anticipatory Action Dialogue, which convened over 180 stakeholders, including Government officials, humanitarian organizations, and local representatives. Organized by WFP, the Uganda Red Cross, FAO, and OPM, the dialogue focused on assessing AA initiatives, drawing lessons from the 2023 El Niño response, and advancing localization strategies.

### **Climate Action and Risk Transfer Mechanisms**

WFP participated in the Technical Committee, constituted to provide technical support and ensure quality assurance during the development of the National Climate Finance Strategy 2023/24 - 2029/30. The Technical Committee brings together development partners who can carry out climate finance mobilization. WFP mobilized resources to extend tailored climate risk insurance solutions to Karamoja. This initiative was critical to enhance resilience and mitigate impacts of climate-related risks on the vulnerable communities in Karamoja.

### **Capacity Strengthening**

WFP supported capacity strengthening of national institutions in climate action by facilitating the participation of two delegates from Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) in both the United Nations Climate Change Conference and the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum. This exposure allowed Government officials to engage in latest global perspectives, technologies, and best practices in climate action, thus enhancing their skills and knowledge in areas of climate finance, adaptation, and mitigation. Additionally, capacity strengthening activities around AA and shock responsive social protection resulted in the training of 679 people in anticipatory action implementation.

### **Partnerships**

The PROACT initiative was a collaborative effort between WFP, FAO, and the OPM with additional partnerships formed with the UNMA. These collaborations significantly enhanced capacities in contingency planning, hazard risk profiling, and impact forecasting for droughts and floods. By leveraging existing Government structures such as the District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) and Subcounty Disaster Management Committee (SDMCs), the initiative fostered joint planning and strengthened ownership of outputs. Effective dissemination through mass media and other communication channels remained crucial to reach end-users at the last mile.

### **Transition and Handover Strategy**

Before the PROACT intervention closed in December 2024, a joint Project Management Team (PMT) and Project Steering Committee (PSC) closure meeting was held, bringing together representatives from the nine Ministries and Departments that make up the PMT and PSC. The meeting proposed a transition strategy that includes transitioning activities to existing Government entities such as the OPM, DDMCs and SCDMCs.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

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

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



**10,000 MT** of partner stocks (Non Food Items) transported.



**173,745 MT** of food delivered to **545** locations across Uganda.



**USD 4.5 million** support to the national logistics sector through engaging commercial service providers.



Facilitated timely delivery of **33,000 MT** of food to Burundi, DR Congo, Kenya, South Sudan, and Ethiopia.



Provided **2,889 m2** of storage space to WHO, Ministry of Health, Malteser International, and World Vision International.



**7,182 MT** of food commodities purchased from Ugandan suppliers, injecting **USD 5.2 million** into the local economy.

### Strategic Outcome Six

Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP supports the wider humanitarian and development communities in Uganda and neighboring countries by providing supply chain services which leverages the economies of scale of our core logistics operations as related comparative advantages include strong Government relations, expertise in customs arrangements, and strategically located logistics infrastructure for emergency prepositioning. These activities align with SDG 17 objectives.

WFP logistics plays a critical role in ensuring timely delivery of food assistance to vulnerable populations, supporting emergency responses, transportation of specialized nutritious foods for prevention and treatment of malnutrition and supporting school meals in the remote and impoverished areas of Karamoja.

#### Resources and results

This activity was funded at 19 percent of the annual requirements for 2024 and utilized funds from different programme activities. On-demand service provision costs were fully recovered through invoicing recipient partners.

WFP transported 10,000 MT of partner stocks (Non Food Items) and delivered 173,745 MT of food assistance to 545 locations across Uganda. This supported the national logistics sector by injecting USD 4.5 million into commercial service providers through transportation, labor, fumigation, storage rentals and engineering works.

As a certified Authorized Economic Operator (AEO), WFP benefited from fast-tracked customs processing, avoiding demurrage charges. WFP also supported humanitarian partners with capacity-building activities to help them achieve AEO certification.

Regionally, WFP facilitated timely delivery of 33,000 MT of food assistance (1,650 truckloads) to Burundi, DR Congo, Kenya, South Sudan, and Ethiopia.

Working with WHO, the Ministry of Health, Malteser International, and World Vision International, WFP provided 2,889 m2 of storage and transported 10,000 MT of relief items for drought and flood responses. Engineering support was extended to UN Women for constructing four multi-purpose women's community centers in refugee settlements. Additionally, 55 mobile storage units were deployed to South Sudan and six to Rwanda for flood and Marburg responses. WFP also trained its staff on emergency preparedness, response, and temperature-sensitive logistics.

#### Market Development

Considering WFP's shift towards cash transfers and livelihood programming in the refugee response, supporting the development of retail markets is paramount as it stimulates local markets. Empowering retailers strengthens supply

chains, creates jobs, enhances market functionality, and ensures access to safe, nutritious foods with better value for money. Standardized Market Functionality Assessments (including market functionality indexes, market systems analyses and retailer performance monitoring) were conducted across 60 markets to design and implement retail development activities. In partnership with Muni University, WFP also developed a low-cost, off-grid, zero-emissions evaporative cooling chamber to extend the shelf life of fresh foods in rural markets.

To address risks associated with market disruptions and price volatility, WFP trained retailers on commodity price stabilization and conducted quarterly Retailer Performance Monitoring and Evaluation. District-level market coordination working groups were formed, and wholesalers were engaged to negotiate better prices with retailers.

WFP also prioritized strategic procurement approaches to support programmatic objectives of building resilient and sustainable food systems, enhancing food security and nutrition, and strengthening livelihoods of smallholder farmers. In 2024, WFP purchased 7,182 MT of food commodities from Ugandan suppliers, injecting USD 5.2 million into the local economy with 90 percent of the food distributed by WFP being locally purchased. In 2024, WFP identified new local sourcing opportunities for vegetable oil and white sorghum, increasing local and regional food procurement opportunities and purchasing 542 MT of fortified vegetable oil and 2,750 MT of white sorghum.

### Capacity Building for Food Safety and Quality

Uganda is highly susceptible to aflatoxin contamination, posing a significant food safety threat to public health and trade. It is estimated that the Ugandan health system incurs aflatoxin-related costs up to USD 577 million annually. To address aflatoxin contamination, WFP implemented an aflatoxin awareness raising campaign focusing on critical pillars of prevention, detection, and decontamination. Under prevention, WFP trained 1,400 farmers and key stakeholders on the utilization of bio-controls. To improve detection, WFP provided aflatoxin through testing kits and trainings to farmer organizations in Karamoja. It also collaborated with the East African Grain Council to train grain suppliers on effective aflatoxin management and testing protocols for commercial sector operators. On decontamination, WFP partnered with Pela Commodities Limited to promote innovative ozone treatment plant to remove aflatoxins from otherwise good-quality grains.

Additionally, WFP stimulated public-private sector collaboration and innovative solutions on food safety and quality issues and promoting pro-smallholder farmer business models by convening multi-stakeholder training exercises involving representatives from commercial suppliers, traders, academics, Government agencies, development actors and Farmer Organizations.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable partners to deliver humanitarian assistance.	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

#### Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

Uganda is largely an agricultural based economy where subsistence agriculture is the dominant economic activity, representing 72 percent of Uganda's workforce [15] [16]. Uganda is a signatory to key global legal instruments that promote addressing social norms and structural barriers, including the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA). Uganda's 1995 Constitution provides for equality between men and women under the law and includes provisions for affirmative action to address imbalances faced by historically marginalized groups like women.

Despite a strong legal framework, Ugandan women have different access and participation in social, political, legal-cultural and economic development compared to men. For instance, despite the dominance of women in the agriculture sector, only 36 percent of women own land compared to 47 percent of men [15]. Only 9 percent of women compared to 17 percent of men had a personal bank account. Furthermore, opportunities for low-income rural women to access financial services are limited and they have lower access at 63 percent compared to men at 73 percent [17].

While WFP primarily focuses on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), it also contributes to achieving SDG 5 (Gender Equality) by integrating gender into its activities. Although gender was recognized as a crosscutting priority in the Corporate Strategic Plan 2018-2025, it was difficult to meaningfully integrate gender across programmes and operations.

Recognizing this gap, in 2024, Uganda country office enrolled in and implemented the Gender Equality Certification Programme (GECF) which provided a systematic and practical framework to enable the CO to fulfil the WFP's gender commitments. While the CO has not yet completed the certification programme, significant progress has been made. As part of the GECF implementation, WFP conducted a two-day gender training for the Country Management Team, activity managers, heads of area and field offices, and programme leads (17 men and 8 women). The training enhanced participants' understanding of gender integration and its role in improving programme quality, effectiveness, and sustainability. The training provided a practical examination of gender stereotypes that both WFP and people may uphold and unconscious bias and how this filter into the work WFP does undermining programme quality.

The training examined gender and power dynamics, focusing on how they affect participation, decision-making, and benefits from production. It also explored the connections between gender and food security, gender-based violence (GBV) and food security, gender and mobility, gender and time use, and how these factors influence household food and nutrition security. This training was critical for the managers and fostered shared ownership, commitment and accountability for gender equality outcomes. It also strengthened support for implementation of the CO GECF improvement plan, and enhanced gender integration across activities, proposals, human resources processes, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems.

WFP organized three-day regional training sessions for Gender Results Network members, WFP activity leads at the field level, and gender and protection focal points from cooperating partners across three area offices; 77 women and 65 men. The objective was to deepen participants' understanding of the WFP Gender Policy and approaches driving fundamental change to address the root causes of gender inequality. The training covered topics like basic gender concepts, explored gender and power through the power walk, common gender barriers in food and nutrition security, GBV and food security and had practical sessions on the gender discussion guide chart and gender community facilitators toolkit. These tools equipped participants with skills to facilitate gender discussion sessions at community level and dialogues to identify and challenge negative gender norms that contribute to food and nutrition insecurity. Following the training, WFP disseminated gender discussion charts to field teams and CPs to facilitate community dialogues with programme participants, highlighting the linkages between gender inequality, food, and nutrition, and promoting equitable power dynamics at the household level to improve food and nutrition outcomes.

Through CBT, WFP is contributing to banking the unbanked, a majority of whom are women, enabling them access formal financial institutions to create a credit history for use in accessing financial products. The Financial Literacy training provided to 110,265 people (62 percent female) under CBT scale up, especially women who are stereotypically excluded from managing finances and making financial decisions at household level has boosted their confidence in managing their finances, saving and engaging in income generating activities. In addition, the financial literacy trainings targeted spouses and has contributed to more inclusive decision making on finances among spouses at household level, increasing transparency in resource management and mitigating against GBV arising out from misuse of household resources.

In 2024, WFP partnered with the Institute for Social Transformation, to pilot the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) in three districts of Obongi, Kotido and Kikube. This methodology uses participatory tools to facilitate household dialogue, allowing couples to collectively examine and address gender norms that are the root causes of gender inequalities. As part of GALS implementation, a total of 456 trainers (53 percent women) including WFP staff, CPs, DLGs representatives and farmer group members were trained in this methodology to ensure sustainability. Sixty-eight GALS champions (couples) from refugee and host communities in Obongi district have since developed household visions and are actively working to change negative social norms.

The training sessions prompted participants to reflect deeply on gender dynamics such as distribution of household responsibilities and decision making with some attendees sharing how the experience revealed the often-overlooked burdens carried by women in their daily lives. This newfound awareness inspired commitments to promote more equitable sharing of household tasks and greater support for women's contributions, highlighting the power of such programmes in driving fundamental change. Impact of this intervention will be measured in 2025 through focus group discussions and significant change stories.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

**Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

## Protection

Uganda experienced political stability in 2024, with isolated incidents of demonstrations leading to confrontations between civilians and police. According to UNHCR, the majority of refugees hosted in Uganda are women and children. Following the Phase three of prioritization and ration cuts, there have been unverified reports of refugee self-repatriations to home countries as a coping strategy, especially by men. WFP has continued to integrate protection considerations in programme implementation and promoting the Do No Harm principles. For example, under the refugee response, Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) such as persons with disabilities, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, the elderly, and those with serious chronic illnesses are prioritized at distribution points and during verification exercises to ensure they are not subjected to long waits that could deteriorate into protection concerns.

During food and cash distribution and verification exercises, pre-recorded translated audio messages were broadcasted to beneficiaries, raising awareness about WFP's zero-tolerance policy on Fraud, Corruption, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and emphasizing safety, dignity, and beneficiary security. WFP's cooperating partners run protection desks at distribution sites where beneficiaries can report protection concerns for attention which are assessed and referred to Alight (UNHCR protection partner) for case management and support.

WFP, through twenty cooperating partners, formed voluntary men's action groups that advocated for positive behavior change, focusing on violence-free households and positive parenting. These men's action groups were trained on gender, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, and conflict resolution. Following the training, group members conducted quarterly community awareness and sensitization sessions. During the periodic reflection meetings, the action groups reported improved attitudes from community members that condemn GBV as opposed to seeing it as a spouse issue that does not warrant community intervention as was the case before. To mitigate and prevent SEA, WFP working with partners, conducted SEA orientations for community support structures like project committees, food and cash management committees and casual workers to ensure that they knew the acceptable code of conduct regarding SEA and the obligation to report SEA.

The community structures were also sensitized about the reporting channels and encouraged to share with community members to encourage reporting. In line with the operationalization of the UN SEA self-assessment, the SEA UNPP self-assessment was rolled-out, with a training for all WFP cooperating partner staff on SEA, and a live demonstration of the portal use. The training was well attended by 17 cooperating partners and timelines for developing improvement plans set by end of October 2024. However, the uptake of the self-assessment was rather low at 4 CPs. A follow up will be made for CPs that have not completed the assessment in early 2025.

WFP also participated in the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in different regions, together with the Government, development partners and community. Under the theme "Towards Beijing+30: UNiTE to End Violence Against Women and Girls", the campaign highlighted the linkages between GBV and food and nutrition security and explored how WFP programmes can contribute to GBV mitigation by addressing food insecurity, hunger and poverty which are key triggers of GBV. Key activities of the campaign included radio talk shows and community dialogues aimed at raising awareness and promoting harmonious relationships at the community level. Since GBV perpetrators are often spouses, family members, and people known to the victims, the campaign also focused on encouraging positive behavior.

The country office conducted a GBV and SEA risk assessment covering three CSP activities: refugee response, school meals and the nutrition. Preliminary findings indicated that there was a low level of awareness among the people WFP served regarding GBV reporting and referral pathways, as well as SEA reporting channels. In the refugee setting, dwindling resources were identified as exacerbating deprivation, which affected agencies' ability to meet their mandates. This led to frustration and weak mechanisms, ultimately contributing to GBV.

## Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP operates several Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) channels to ensure that any concerns or feedback received from the people it serves are documented, referred to relevant focal points and responded to. These include a

toll-free helpline, community-based help desks, community feedback sessions such as dialogues, pre- and post-distribution meetings that are jointly conducted with community-owned resource persons such as village committees, religious and traditional leaders, and representatives. These channels in addition to mainstream and community-based communication channels such as community radios, megaphones, town criers placed at high traffic areas like churches, mosques and markets, have enabled WFP to widely disseminate information regarding WFP assistance to our beneficiaries.

In 2024, WFP received 31,836 feedback cases, 41 percent of which originated from women, marking a 9 percent increase compared to 2023 (29,118 cases). The percentage of feedback from women rose by 5 percent (from 36 percent to 41 percent), reflecting WFP's targeted efforts to sensitize communities on women's rights to provide feedback.

Of the feedback received, 56 cases were high priority (category 1), involving protection, corruption, and PSEA-related issues; 9,985 were medium priority (category 2), requiring follow-up and redress from programme teams; and 21,795 were low priority (category 3), mostly requests for information about WFP programming. The overall case resolution rate was 97 percent.

In November 2024, WFP Uganda initiated a CFM standardization project in collaboration with the global CFM team. This involved migration of the CFM system to standard corporate CFM tools to ensure uniform and systematic feedback documentation, management, analysis, and visualization across all feedback channels. Standardizing WFP Uganda's CFM will strengthen consistent feedback handling, enhancing transparency and accountability. Improved data analysis and visualization will enable informed decision-making, fostering trust and responsiveness.

WFP Uganda also finalized its first-ever community engagement action plan. After submission, the corporate office confirmed that the country office had met the corporate requirement for Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), as per the CRF indicator CC.2.4. This action plan, developed in consultation with WFP partners, the government, and community representatives, outlines a framework for community engagement across WFP programs, focusing on meaningful participation based on consultation, information sharing and community feedback mechanisms.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

### Environmental and Social safeguards (ESS)

Uganda's environment is under significant pressure from human activity, leading to a decline in biodiversity, land degradation, and reduced ability of natural systems to absorb climatic shocks. This degradation is particularly evident in Uganda's tree cover, which has decreased by 14 percent between 2001 and 2023. This is primarily driven by the expansion of agriculture based on conventional approaches and the continued dependence on firewood for cooking. The decline in forest cover disrupts the water cycle by decreasing the capacity of landscapes to store water resulting in greater impact of floods and droughts. As climate change intensifies, these shocks are more frequent and severe, undermining food security and nutrition, particularly in refugee-hosting districts and Karamoja sub-region [18].

In response, WFP Uganda began integrating regenerative agriculture into its initiatives which enhances soil health to support sustainable, long-term food production. Nine WFP staff and three partner staff were trained in regenerative agriculture by African Women Rising in Palabek Refugee settlement. This training led to the creation of 52 kitchen gardens in West Nile, functioning as learning centers to spread the approach.

In Karamoja, the ten-acre horticulture site at Kaichom dam first established in 2023 was transformed using regenerative agriculture principles and expanded by an additional five acres in 2024. Similarly, a 30-acre section of the Kibengo block farm, part of the Self-Reliance Model (SRM), was converted through a training-of-trainers program involving local government officials, cooperating partners, and both refugee and host community members.

WFP Uganda has also made substantial progress in improving energy access. The Uganda Country Office finalized an Energy Approach paper to guide the expansion of sustainable energy access for persons of concern. This document aligns with national priorities and ongoing projects, such as the installation of 65 institutional improved cookstoves in Karamoja schools, with more planned. These cookstoves will help reduce firewood consumption, alleviating pressure on local trees.

In partnership with private sector companies Omia and Tulima Solar, WFP is also enhancing access to solar irrigation. This collaborative initiative, launched in 2024, began with 500 farmers in West Nile who produced vegetable crops with a net profit of USD 24,000. The program will scale up to 5,000 farmers, including refugees participating in the SRM, through additional funding and private sector investment. Solar irrigation is particularly crucial in West Nile, where extended droughts make crop cultivation nearly impossible without irrigation.

Throughout these efforts, WFP ensures that activities under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) do not negatively impact the environment or local communities, in line with WFP's Environmental Policy and Sustainability Framework. In 2024, 100 percent of activities under Asset Creation and Livelihoods (ACL) and Agricultural Market Support (AMS) were subjected to environmental and social risk screenings and mitigation measures.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

### Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Uganda made significant progress in establishing its Environmental Management System (EMS) to address environmental challenges and manage operational impacts. In January 2024, a mission from the WFP Regional Bureau Nairobi (RBN) Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) advisor advanced EMS implementation through practical ESS training for WFP staff, cooperating partners, and District Local Government officials, including District Natural

Resources Officers, Senior Environment Officers, and District Environmental Officers. These efforts were key in equipping local stakeholders to implement and sustain the EMS across Uganda.

The trained personnel were tasked with supporting the Refugee Self Reliance Model and ensuring adherence with WFP's and donors' ESS requirements throughout all project phases. The mission included visits to CP project sites in the Southwest Area Office (SWAO) and Arua Area Office (AAO) focusing on environmental monitoring. Environmental and social risk screening and the preparation of environmental and social risk management plans (ESMPs) were conducted for WFP projects in all operational areas.

To ensure compliance with environmental, social, health, and safety (ESHS) commitments outlined in the ESMPs, WFP staff, CPs, and Government representatives discussed implementation modalities. CPs agreed to include an ESMP implementation section in their regular reports to WFP, which would inform WFP's reporting on environmental indicators and donor requirements.

To support consistent monitoring, WFP developed an M&E Framework for implementing the ESSF. Additionally, environmental risk assessment indicators were integrated into the GFA CP Performance Evaluation Tool 2024, as part of the performance evaluation conducted at the end of the year. Data analysis from CPs revealed limited ESSF and ESMP implementation, as not all CPs received initial training, underscoring the need for continued capacity-building efforts.

WFP has also made significant strides in its commitment to decarbonizing its premises. Building on earlier energy audits, a strategy has been developed to further implement solar energy and expand its coverage across facilities. To support this, energy assessments were conducted at eight sites to refine energy data, design accurate solar solutions, assess electrical safety, and inform planning for solar energy interventions. WFP Uganda was awarded USD 34,127 through the global Energy Efficiency Programme (EEP) to solarize an Extended Delivery Point (EDP) in Rhino, marking an important step in this strategy.

In line with its sustainability goals, the Uganda Country Office has initiated formal procurement processes to onboard local recyclers for both hazardous and non-hazardous waste. This includes rigorous technical evaluations to assess recyclers' capabilities and ensure alignment with WFP's environmental and social standards. Official agreements with these recyclers will enable WFP to recycle various waste streams, including packaging and fleet waste.

To raise environmental awareness and strengthen capacity, WFP provided training to field office staff on the management of air conditioners to enhance energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption. WFP continues to pursue opportunities to integrate environmental sustainability into its operations, demonstrating its commitment to a greener future.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

## Nutrition integration

The integration and layering of nutrition across the WFP supported programmes contributed towards prevention and reducing all forms of malnutrition. There was deliberate targeting and inclusion of vulnerable groups, including individuals or households with pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under five years, adolescent and young girls, people with disabilities and people living with HIV/Tuberculosis. Nutrition integration was deliberately considered internally within the WFP-supported programmes and externally through partnerships with UN agencies, especially UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, FAO, UNAIDS and others, Government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) as well nutrition implementing partners at national and sub-national level. As part of general food assistance (GFA), nutrition specific messaging and education was shared at every distribution site (irrespective of the transfer modality) to facilitate the adoption of appropriate nutrition practices and behaviors especially on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition.

Establishment of kitchen gardens among refugees was promoted at GFA distribution sites to facilitate knowledge transfer towards the production of diverse and nutritious foods at household level, and contribute to household dietary diversification. All the designated GFA distribution sites have well established kitchen gardens across the 13 refugee settlements across the country. WFP also supported the establishment of mother and father care groups in the 13 refugee settlements, 9 districts of Karamoja and Katakwi district in Teso sub-region. Care group volunteers have been instrumental in promoting infant and young child feeding practices, active case finding and referrals for acute malnutrition and this aligns with the Government community health strategy which WFP and other agencies actively contribute to.

Under the School Meals programme, WFP has made deliberate efforts to diversify meals consumed by learners in school. The nutrition sensitive initiatives integrated within the School Meals Programme have contributed to diversification and improvement of the quality of school meals. A total of 65 schools have been supported to use school gardens and produce nutritious foods. In 2024, focus was on cultivating orange fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP) and a total of 90 acres were established to boost uptake of vitamin A rich food and promote dietary diversity. Capacity building of school nutrition focal persons was done on OFSP production and horticulture and a total of 86 persons were trained.

Nutrition clubs were established across the 320 supported schools to improve the knowledge of learners on nutrition and contribute to the spillage of nutrition knowledge at community level. In 2024, Uganda made great strides towards the development of the National School Feeding policy and the nutrition objective around improving the quality of school meals is a priority component of the policy document.

To deliver more effective interventions targeting vulnerable refugee and host community populations in Uganda, a Social Behavior Change toolkit was developed for health workers, community health workers, WFP staff, CP staff and other key nutrition stakeholders. The toolkit provides guidance on delivery of messages and interventions to address the core behaviors that hinder the adoption of appropriate nutrition practices within the targeted communities.

Over 13,000 people benefiting from the Child-Sensitive Social Protection programme (CSSP) were empowered to establish backyard gardens using climate smart agricultural practices. The capacity building efforts together with the nutrition messaging offered alongside NutriCash transfers have contributed to an improvement in the quality of diets. Minimum Dietary Diversity Score for women participating in CSSP increased from 28 percent in 2023 to 38 percent in 2024, and that of children under 5 years from 4 percent to 12 percent. The CSSP components especially around voluntary savings and loan schemes have been instrumental in empowering women and improving their participation in decision making especially on finances.

To strengthen the resilience of households in the drought prone Karamoja sub-region, nutrition support was offered to 8,515 households through cash-based transfers and in-kind support of early maturing crop seeds, aimed at bolstering food security amid anticipated shocks. This contributed to improved access to nutritious foods from the local markets. Additionally, with the training of small holder farmers on bulking and collective marketing, there has been a significant improvement in the production and availability of food commodities. As a result, 4,764 MT of various food commodities

including cereals, pulses, nuts, and biofortified value chains such as OFSP, have been produced.

To increase access to nutritious foods and address some of the persistent micro-nutrient deficiencies especially in children under five, women of reproductive age and school going children, WFP through the agriculture and market support platform engaged government and other stakeholders in promoting small scale industrial food fortification and managed to complete a milling census and fortification readiness assessment. Resource mobilization and focused support to fortification and other interventions around improving the quality of diets will continue into 2025.

# Partnerships

## Partnerships, Innovations, Localization and UN Collaboration

### Partnerships

WFP maintained a crucial partnership with the Government, actively supporting its endeavors to deliver Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). WFP's initiatives include providing food and nutrition assistance to refugees and implementing nutrition interventions to tackle both the immediate effects and underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition.

WFP delivered critical lifesaving and life-changing programmes to crisis affected populations in Uganda, thanks to government partners including Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, European Commission, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America, as well as private sector partners namely Grundfos Foundation, Lions Club International, Master Card Foundation and Novo Nordisk Foundation.

With support from our donors, WFP assisted nearly 1.4 million refugees across all the 13 refugee settlements in Uganda with in-kind food and cash transfers. WFP also provided nutrition support to children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls with nutritious foods under the Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme and Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) where there has been an observed stabilization of the Global Acute Malnutrition rates to below 5 percent in most of the refugee settlements. WFP continues to expand the use of digital delivery mechanisms coupled with promotion of digital financial inclusion for refugees. This includes financial literacy education for the refugee population receiving cash assistance.

As part of the changing lives agenda, WFP, in collaboration with key donors and partners, implemented a comprehensive support initiative through social protection programme, assets and livelihoods creation, agriculture and market support, and school feeding programmes.

WFP Uganda launched the Self-Reliance Model for Refugees, a market-oriented, pathway-based approach that seeks to support refugees and host communities in meeting their own essential needs, providing and promoting a range of activities that enable social cohesion, empowerment, mindset change, social protection, livelihoods, and (digital) financial inclusion. This approach has gained traction with donors with indication of multiyear support from Ireland and EU INTPA.

WFP continues its stewardship of existing donors, to consolidate and diversify its donor base, and collaborated closely with the Government, UN agencies, private sector, local organizations, and International and National organizations (INGO). WFP is continuing to establish partnerships, building on its comparative advantage and expertise while leveraging its position as a humanitarian and development partner to engage in cross-cutting themes such as disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action, social protection and resilience building in the "changing lives" space. For resource mobilization, emphasis has been to increasingly scale up diversification of donors from the traditional donors, working to engage more with the private sector and international financial institutions (IFIs), and reinforce strategic and evidence-based resource mobilization across all WFP activities.

### Private Sector and Innovation

WFP is making significant progress in engaging with the private sector collaborating with private entities to deliver services across its portfolio. In the refugee response, there is an increase in the number of financial service providers under the cash assistance programme as well as agro-input providers and solar energy providers under its livelihood activities. This engagement is experiencing notable funding growth, thanks to multi-year partnerships with the Mastercard Foundation, Novo Nordisk and Lions Club International and Grundfos foundation.

From 2022 to 2024, WFP has built a diverse portfolio of growing ventures with the potential to support its operation with market-based approaches. Key initiatives include enhancing refugee self-reliance, promoting climate-smart agriculture, and improving financial inclusion. WFP promoted digital and financial literacy education among refugees receiving CBT utilizing the national financial literacy curriculum where refugees across 12 refugee settlements were trained. The training equipped them with knowledge and skills in managing their limited finances while building their financial resilience including savings and investments.

Partnering with Omia agribusiness development and Tulima solar, WFP implemented a solar-powered irrigation in West Nile which started with 500 farmers in December 2023 and will be scaled to 5,000 farmers in 2025. WFP is also investing in innovations like biodigesters and solar mills to decarbonize the school meals preparation, and satellite imagery to monitor asset creation. Lastly WFP has engaged the local private sector to boost the production of nutritious products for market consumers and Specialized Nutritious Foods for humanitarian actors.

Private sector engagement serves as a vital exit strategy for WFP by empowering refugees to transition from dependence on humanitarian aid to self-sufficiency through commercial activities. By partnering with businesses, WFP helps integrate refugees into local economies, providing them with skills, resources, and market access to gradually sustain themselves. In Uganda, WFP has established innovative partnerships with business incubators to fast-track the engagement of startups, helping to address operational challenges with innovative solutions in farming, clean cooking and asset monitoring.

## Focus on localization

### Localization

WFP activities were implemented by 20 cooperating partners including seven national and 13 international organizations with half of the USD 31,619,536 budget coverage across the six strategic outcomes going to national CPs.

In 2024, it became evident that national and local partners face significant challenges with WFP's invoice reimbursement process and noted through findings from capacity assessments, reports of constrained operations and impeded activity implementation. In response, WFP has revised Standard Operating Procedures for the CP Management Team, the revision includes provisions for advances.

WFP conducted comprehensive partner capacity assessments for all the partners to identify areas of improvement. To this end, WFP provided technical trainings to cooperating partners in line with the identified capacity gaps like finance, monitoring, gender and SBCC.

The field level agreement (FLA) Manager module on Partner Connect significantly reduced the need for printing agreements and enhanced the process by digitizing the workflow for negotiation with CPs, review, approval, and signing of FLAs. WFP also rolled out the PSEA capacity assessment module through UNPP. For reporting, WFP continued to use partner connect, an online and real-time reporting solution that eliminates paper-based CP distribution reports for in-kind distribution of food assistance to the persons of concern.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

### UN Interagency Collaboration

WFP has established partnership agreements with other United Nations agencies such as United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to deliver key integrated interventions identified in vulnerable populations. This also maximizes effective use of limited resources and deliver on a shared mandate for significant impact. It further galvanizes collaboration between these agencies, paving way for joint fundraising efforts. In 2024, WFP together with UNICEF, WFP, ILO and FAO, codesigned the integrated social protection programme as a follow up and building on best practices from the SIDA funded Child Sensitive Social Protection programme in West Nile sub-region of Uganda. The integrated social protection programme will be a multi donor funded programme seeking to strengthen and sustain delivery mechanisms for social protection as well as national management and coordination systems.

# Financial Overview

## Financial Overview

### Financial Overview

The funding for WFP Uganda since the commencement of the CSP (2018-2025) stands at 71 percent of the needs-based plan. In 2024, WFP secured 96 percent of the resources required against its needs-based plan, including a 29 percent carryover from 2023. This represents a slight improvement from the 82 percent achieved in 2023.

In 2024, WFP received 91 percent of its funding earmarked for specific strategic outcomes and activities. This earmarking significantly restricted flexibility in reallocating funds to other urgent activities.

Due to funding constraints, the implementation of certain activities was negatively impacted, with some cases necessitating reductions in rations (refugee response). Effective utilization of available resources allowed WFP to meet some of its commitments and implement key initiatives efficiently.

WFP also relied on internal strategic advance financing mechanisms and some internal funding. This facilitated timely procurement of commodities from the Global Commodity Management Facility at optimal prices. This strategic approach enabled WFP to address critical funding gaps in key areas, such as emergency responses in Karamoja and refugee response.

Strategic Outcome 1 was financed at 79 percent, ensuring refugees (Activity 1) and other crisis-affected individuals (Activity 2) had access to adequate and nutritious food during crises. This was achieved partly by reducing rations for refugees to align with total requirements. The Refugee Response activity was resourced at 78 percent, while funding for crisis-affected populations stood at 160 percent. Delays and uncertainties in resource confirmation adversely affected programming, leading to further ration reductions in refugee response activities. Currently, 75 percent of refugees receive cash-based transfers, while the remaining 25 percent rely on in-kind transfers. The Country Office through Activity 2 responded to floods, landslides and drought in Uganda whose extent couldn't be anticipated in the budget. Part of these resources have been carried over into 2025.

Strategic Outcome 2, encompassing resilience-building through asset creation (Activity 3) and school feeding (Activity 4), received 137 percent funding relative to the needs-based plan (with 48 percent carry over from 2023). Resilience-building initiatives benefited from multi-year funding, which supported their implementation and facilitated long-term planning. This form of funding sustains the self-reliance model critical to the success of this initiative. However, the School Feeding Program faced delays in receiving funding for food-related activities, resulting in an implementation rate of 80 percent of planned rations for school children.

Strategic Outcome 3, which targets delivering nutrition assistance to children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women in food-insecure regions, experienced reduced funding (105 percent) compared to 136 percent in 2023. Consequently, the program could not meet its beneficiary targets. Most of the funds allocated to this outcome were sourced through internal mechanisms, and projections for the coming year remain concerning, putting the program's continuity at risk. Funding for this activity is critical to ensuring purchase and distribution of nutritious food to vulnerable populations and enhancing capacities of health workers in nutrition and HIV-related services, particularly in Karamoja.

Strategic Outcome 4, which focuses on improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and enhancing their resilience, was fully funded against the needs-based plan. WFP successfully directed significant resources toward sustainable initiatives benefiting smallholder farmers, with an emphasis on empowering women and youth in the Southwest, West Nile, Karamoja, and Teso sub-regions.

Strategic Outcome 5, centered on strengthening the capacity of national and sub-national institutions to strengthen social protection systems and prepare for and respond to climate related shocks, was fully funded. This outcome was supported primarily through multi-year funding from two donors. However, these funds will be exhausted in early 2025, raising concerns about the continuity of the initiatives especially in the West Nile sub-region.

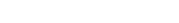
Strategic Outcome 6, which emphasizes supply chain and logistical services, was funded at 19 percent. This included cost-recovery funds from organizations requesting WFP's services and contributions from donors. These resources enabled WFP to enhance the capacity of humanitarian actors and governments, facilitating emergency responses and contributing to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 17.16.

## **Collaborative Partnerships**

WFP partnered with several UN agencies, including FAO, WHO, and the UNAIDS. Together with FAO, WFP implemented a joint financing program to enhance the climate resilience of smallholder farming households in Uganda's Teso Sub-Region. This collaboration aimed to improve food and nutrition security by increasing incomes for households. Additionally, WFP worked with WHO to conduct a mass screening exercise for malnutrition in Karamoja. Furthermore, WFP joined forces with the Novo Nordisk Foundation to tackle hunger in Karamoja by focusing on sustainable agriculture, improved food systems, and climate change mitigation.

WFP continues to effectively use resources and forge robust collaborations to address Uganda's critical food and nutrition needs. Challenges, including earmarked funding, delayed resource confirmation, and limited flexibility, underscore the need for diversified and flexible funding to sustain and expand these vital initiatives.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 224,695,858	 132,403,595	 184,111,255	 111,170,784
SO01: Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis	 213,128,143	 118,475,145	 168,238,002	 102,690,959
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees	 209,702,485	 116,969,687	 162,744,869	 98,348,177
Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	 3,425,658	 1,505,458	 5,493,102	 4,342,782
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 31	 0
SO02: Food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	 11,567,716	 13,928,449	 15,873,253	 8,479,825
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.	 3,364,113	 6,003,210	 7,324,890	 3,882,717
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	 8,203,603	 7,925,239	 8,548,364	 4,597,107

SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	5,091,807	6,922,637	5,349,228	3,207,777
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	5,091,807	6,922,637	5,349,228	3,207,777
Activity 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk	5,091,807	6,922,637	5,349,228	3,207,777
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	4,145,484	5,744,762	10,285,621	6,008,435
SO04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have strengthened and resilient livelihoods by 2030	4,145,484	5,744,762	10,285,621	6,008,435
Activity 06: Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets	4,145,484	5,744,762	10,285,565	6,008,435
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
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	5,665,793	8,873,699	12,702,033	8,392,664
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.	5,665,793	8,873,699	12,702,033	8,392,664

Activity 08: Strengthen national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations	5,337,184	7,697,247	11,092,781	7,455,029
Activity 09: Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks	328,609	1,176,452	1,609,252	937,634
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	4,249,571	829,275	800,668	131,528
SO06: The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services when needed.	4,249,571	829,275	800,668	131,528
Activity 10: Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance	4,249,571	829,275	800,668	131,528
Non-SDG Target	0	0	12,202,616	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	243,848,514	154,773,968	225,451,422	128,911,188
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	11,726,692	13,586,192	24,080,120	13,441,910
Total Direct Costs	255,575,206	168,360,160	249,531,542	142,353,098

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 16,322,883	 10,884,776	 11,422,897	 11,422,897
Grand Total	 271,898,089	 179,244,936	 260,954,439	 153,775,995

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] U. N. H. C. f. R. (UNHCR), "United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees," 01 December 2024. [Online]. Available:

[https://reporting.unhcr.org/operational/operations/uganda#:~:text=Uganda%20provides%20a%20home%20to,and%20other%20nationalities%20\(6%25\).](https://reporting.unhcr.org/operational/operations/uganda#:~:text=Uganda%20provides%20a%20home%20to,and%20other%20nationalities%20(6%25).)

The 2023 WHO guidelines on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema included a shift in terminology from treatment to supplementation of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). In this report, the narrative sections reflect 'supplementation of MAM' but the indicators presented on tables/matrices still reflect 'treatment of MAM' due to ongoing adjustments in the WFP corporate M&E; systems that have not been finalized.

## Operational context

[1] U. N. H. C. f. R. (UNHCR), "United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees," 01 December 2024. [Online]. Available:

[https://reporting.unhcr.org/operational/operations/uganda#:~:text=Uganda%20provides%20a%20home%20to,and%20other%20nationalities%20\(6%25\).](https://reporting.unhcr.org/operational/operations/uganda#:~:text=Uganda%20provides%20a%20home%20to,and%20other%20nationalities%20(6%25).)

[2] W. Bank, "The World Bank," 14 October 2024. [Online]. Available:

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[3] U. B. O. S. (UBOS), "Uganda Bureau of Statistics," 30 June 2024. [Online].

Available:[/www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/National-Population-and-Housing-Census-2024-Preliminary-Report.pdf](https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/National-Population-and-Housing-Census-2024-Preliminary-Report.pdf).

[4] M.A. A.I.F (Ministry of Agriculture, "Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries," 12 June 2020. [Online]. Available:

<https://www.agriculture.go.ug/agriculture-sector-strategic-plan-asp/>.

[5] W. H. O. (WHO), "World Health Organization," 15 July 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.afro.who.int/countries/uganda/news/ugandas-efforts-save-life-children-malnutrition>.

[6] I. F. S. P. C. (IPC), "Integrated Food Security Phase Classification," 21 March 2024. [Online]. Available:

<https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1157053/?iso3=UGA>.

[7] I. F. S. P. C. R. (IPC), "Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)," 20 July 2024. [Online]. Available:

<https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159430/?iso3=UGA>.

[8] Earth Observatory, "Karamoja Beset with Drought" 23 Oct 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/151969/karamoja-beset-with-drought>

[9] FEWS NET, "Uganda Price Bulletin" 26 Sept 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/uganda-price-bulletin-september-2024>

[10] IOM, "Post Disaster Assessment Report" 31 Jan 2025. [Online]. Available:

<https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/dtm-uganda-emergency-event-tracking-post-disaster-needs-assessment-report-november-december-2024>

## Strategic outcome 01

Zero values reported in data tables for Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Output 4 as activity was not implemented during the reporting period i.e. no TSFP for new arrivals as had been originally planned during the budget revision.

Activity 2- Output 8, No Actual Food commodity Mtn indicated in the tables (199.962 mtn) as this contribution was drawn from Activity 1 and thus reported under Activity 1.

Activity 1: Outcome indicator: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behavior- No values indicated for 2023 as this was not a required indicator for the CO then and now as a new mandatory indicator, data is collected and included for the first time in 2024. This comment is relevant for all required reporting disaggregation's such location of intervention i.e. SW,WN and Karamoja for 2023.

[6] I. F. S. P. C. (IPC), "Integrated Food Security Phase Classification," 21 March 2024. [Online]. Available:

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[11] UNHCR, "Uganda Comprehensive Refugee Response Portal," UNHCR, 30 December 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/uga>. [Accessed 08 January 2025].

[12] M.A.A.I.F. Ministry of Agriculture, "Food Security and Nutrition Assessment for Refugees," Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, Kampala, 2024.

## Strategic outcome 02

[13]W. F. P, "Evaluation of Promoting Self-reliance with Livelihood, Asset Creation and Resilience Interventions - World Food Programme," 20 July 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/uganda-evaluation-promoting-self-reliance-livelihood-asset-creation-and-resilience>

[14]W. P. D. I, "Whitaker Peace and Development Initiative," 19 July 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://wpdi.org/news/a-focus-on-literacy-rates-wpdi-runs-advocacy-campaign-across-23-schools-in-the-karamoja-sub-region-uganda/#:~:text=July%2019%2C%202024%20%E2%80%93%20The%20Karamoja%20Sub%2DRegion%2C,compared%20to%20the%20national%20average%20of%2072%.&text=The%20targeted%20advocacy%20campaigns%20in%20Karamoja's%20schools,addressing%20the%20critical%20challenges%20faced%20by%20students.>

D.1.1.g.5: Has 0 target because it was a response to a forecast for flooding during the MAM (March, April, May) season and thus the DDMC proposed early actions which included desilting of drainage canals.

Activity 3: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT): A new indicator and reported for the first time in 2024 for all locations.

Indicators G5 & G6 0 Targets - Ideally in the first year groups were still being constituted and under going group dynamics coaching, therefore for the Self Reliance Model, they hadn't yet started saving but they could have been saving from elsewhere before joining the Self Reliance Model group, so that is why we couldn't set targets yet until the group is constituted.

## Strategic outcome 03

Indicator C.5.g.3 was not implemented and thus the zero actual value in the data tables

## Strategic outcome 04

Output A1.1 Planned value was 2500 but there are no actuals in the data tables as activity was not implemented during the reporting period. Commodity vouchers were not distributed.

Output F.1 the planned value is 50,000 aligned to actual value of 68,232

The planned values for the 2 outputs were combined during the design of the CPN, this will be separated during the next BR for future reporting.

After the quarterly review, noted several participants had extensively benefited from the different training modules and shifted the support to creating linkages for the smallholder farmers with the private sector to ensure utilization of the knowledge received from the training. This was to ensure SHFs are able to access and procure agro inputs, access financial loans, PHM promoted technologies and BDS. Hence the low achievement for indicators related with training i.e. F.10, F.11, F.12 and F.8

Achievement for value and volume of sales through supported aggregation systems much is below the planned target, assisted smallholder farmers continue to struggle with several challenges related to post harvest losses, low yield due to drought especially in Karamoja region, access to markets with preference for individual sales than collective sales through groups and adopting record keeping systems.

## Strategic outcome 05

Indicator C.4.g.3: was over achieved because initially there was only one project, however the programme got another project to scale up anticipatory actions in another region (South West) & this allowed expansion of CS efforts to cover awareness building for anticipatory action & development of anticipatory action plans.

G.9 - G.9 was zeroed in the OOP as advised by Franciscar Rionokou that Given that the AAP is not yet pre-approved and that is unlikely given the year is coming to an end, the CO is expected to have Zero values for FBA indicator G.9.

Proportion of eligible population enrolled in national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support : No values for 2023 indicated as collected for the first time in 2024.

Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support: No values for 2023 indicated as collected for the first time in 2024.

EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI): No values for 2023 indicated as collected for the first time in 2024.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

CC3.1 Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality has been locked; no data entries can be made for target nor follow up values

2024 is the first reporting period for indicator CC 3.4 Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation and CC 3.5 Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment, hence have no 2023 values for comparison.

[15]U.B.O.S, "Uganda Bureau of Statistics - Statistical Report - Uganda Bureau of Statistics," 18 June 2024. [Online]. Available: [https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/05\\_20232022\\_Statistical\\_Abstract.pdf](https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/05_20232022_Statistical_Abstract.pdf).

[16]U.B.O.S, "Uganda Bureau of Statistics - Uganda Demographic and Health Survey - Uganda Bureau of Statistics," 16 Sept 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/The-Uganda-Demographic-And-Health-Survey.pdf>

[17]F.A.O, "Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - Rural Women's Access to Financial Services - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations," 12 Oct 2024. [Online]. Available: <chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/3be01019-4565-45a7-82ef-840d779ca2e6/content>

## Protection and accountability to affected people

no have values for 2023 due to the fact that 2024 was the first reporting period for those indicators

## Environmental sustainability

[18] I.O.M, "Assessing The Evidence Migration, Environment & Climate Change Nexus in Uganda - International Organization for Migration," 26 Nov 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://uganda.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11376/files/documents/assessing-the-evidence-migration-environment-climate-change-nexus-in-uganda.pdf>

# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,027,085	951,076	93%
	female	1,049,458	1,194,448	114%
	total	2,076,543	2,145,524	103%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	129,645	86,715	67%
	female	113,852	96,824	85%
	total	243,497	183,539	75%
24-59 months	male	97,618	121,088	124%
	female	83,840	121,248	145%
	total	181,458	242,336	134%
5-11 years	male	265,552	163,128	61%
	female	238,900	173,303	73%
	total	504,452	336,431	67%
12-17 years	male	213,729	226,004	106%
	female	187,527	261,815	140%
	total	401,256	487,819	122%
18-59 years	male	302,758	311,301	103%
	female	392,666	485,660	124%
	total	695,424	796,961	115%
60+ years	male	17,783	42,840	241%
	female	32,673	55,598	170%
	total	50,456	98,438	195%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	485,584	648,681	134%
Refugee	1,590,959	1,496,843	94%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	45,000	84,031	186%
Malnutrition prevention programme	326,439	437,409	133%
Malnutrition treatment programme	98,036	77,073	78%
School based programmes	240,882	263,337	109%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	52,500	68,232	129%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,584,423	1,427,651	90%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	15,944	5,229	33%
Corn Soya Blend	10,328	5,629	55%
High Energy Biscuits	69	28	41%
Iodised Salt	779	368	47%
LNS	227	111	49%
Maize	65,662	22,371	34%
Maize Meal	1,517	333	22%
Rice	0	2,088	-
Split Peas	0	566	-
Vegetable Oil	4,794	2,140	45%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	1,465	766	52%
Maize	7,323	2,520	34%
Rice	0	1,013	-
Vegetable Oil	488	243	50%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	292	314	108%
LNS	505	194	38%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	98,060,380	47,830,862	49%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,159,110	41,169	4%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Commodity Voucher	130,900	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 05			
Cash	2,139,699	1,521,208	71%

## 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						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: 1.1: Refugees receive cash and food transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	747,561	775,184	
			Male	747,562	616,042	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,495,123</b>	<b>1,391,226</b>	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	86,554	33,193.64	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	96,938,096	46,718,482	
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 02: 1.3: Refugee children aged 6-23 months (through primary caregivers) and PLW receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent chronic malnutrition						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	84,422	55,111	
			Male	91,457	52,989	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>175,879</b>	<b>108,100</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	97,710 97,710	142,435 142,435	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	9,849	4,352.61	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	9,849	4,352.61	
CSP Output 03: 1.2 Refugees children aged 6-23 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent chronic malnutrition. Where Global Acute Malnutrition rates exceed 15 percent the target group will include children aged 24-59 months to prevent acute malnutrition						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	4,966	9,163	
			Male	5,378	9,372	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,344</b>	<b>18,535</b>	

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	2,873 2,873	422 422
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	119	44.64
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	119	44.64

CSP Output 04: 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.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	238 258 <b>496</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	138 138	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	126	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	126	

CSP Output 05: 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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	12,054 13,057 <b>25,111</b>	9,948 7,166 <b>17,114</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	6,975 6,975	11,691 11,691

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	226	254.26
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	226	254.26

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

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 08: 2.1 Crisis Affected Ugandans receive Cash and/or food transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	45,319	20,033
			Male	43,981	16,392
			<b>Total</b>	<b>89,300</b>	<b>36,425</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	2,210	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,122,284	1,112,380

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 09: 2.2 Crisis affected children 6-59 months and PLW in areas where GAM rates exceed 15 percent receive specialized nutritious food to prevent and/or treat moderate acute malnutrition

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls; Children (pre-primary)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	15,184	71,695
			Male	10,816	69,961
			<b>Total</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>141,656</b>
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	234	1,019.65
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	234	1,019.65

### Other Output

#### Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: 1.1: Refugees receive cash and food transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	1,196,098	818,739

CSP Output 06: 1.7: Refugees have access to formal financial services, in order to achieve digital financial inclusion

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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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 (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	172,757	85,624
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Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: 1.3: Refugee children aged 6-23 months (through primary caregivers) and PLW receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent chronic malnutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	273,589	254,685

CSP Output 05: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	32,720	28,805

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Refugees and Host - **Location:** South West - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	89.2	94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	89.2	94	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥90	≥90	89.2	94	WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** Refugees and Host - **Location:** South West - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	19.5	<15	<15	2.6	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.5	<15	<15	2.3	3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	19.5	<15	<15	2.5	3	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	3.5	<15	<15	3	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.5	<15	<15	3.2	3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3.5	<15	<15	3.1	3	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	76	≥75	≥75	94.4	94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76	≥75	≥75	94.5	94	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	76	≥75	≥75	94.5	94	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees and Host - <b>Location:</b> West Nile - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	93.6	94.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	93.6	93.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥90	≥90	93.6	93.7	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees and Host - <b>Location:</b> West Nile - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	19.5	<15	<15	2.7	2.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.5	<15	<15	2.8	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	19.5	<15	<15	2.7	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	3.5	<15	<15	4.31	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.5	<15	<15	1.9	2.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3.5	<15	<15	3.7	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	76	≥75	≥75	92.99	93.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76	≥75	≥75	95.4	96.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	76	≥75	≥75	93.6	94.2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> South West - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	67	>90	>90	84	85.5	Secondary data
	Male	67	>90	>90	84	85.5	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	67	>90	>90	84	85.5	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> South West - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.09	<10	<10	13.3	18.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.62	<10	<10	12.3	17.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.4	<10	<10	12.8	17.95	WFP programme monitoring

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	8	≥15	≥15	18.2	19.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.3	≥15	≥15	21	21.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	9.7	≥15	≥15	19.8	20.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	54	≥65	>65	50.6	39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	≥65	>65	57.9	45.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	53	≥65	>65	54.7	42.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<28	<28	36.6	51.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	<28	<28	33.8	47.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	35	<28	<28	35	49.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11	<7	<7	12.8	9.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	<7	<7	8.4	7.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12	<7	<7	10.2	8.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.3	>2	>2	1	1.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.4	>2	>2	0	2.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1.4	>2	>2	1	1.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.1	>66	>66	39	43.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67	>68	>68	44	43.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	65.4	>67	>67	42	43.5	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.6	<32	<32	60	55.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.6	<30	<30	56	53.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	33.2	<31	<31	58	54.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.3	>29	>29	52	25.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.1	>33	>33	53	33.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	30.1	>31	>31	53	29.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59	>60	>60	44	61.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54.8	>60	>60	44	55.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	57.1	>60	>60	44	58.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.7	<11	<11	3	13.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.1	<12	<12	3	11	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.7	<11.5	<11.5	3	12.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	>15	>15	14	38.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.4	>21	>21	19	34.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	17	>18	>18	17	36.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.5	>74	>74	65	53.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.1	>72	>72	64	57.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	72.5	>73	>73	64	55.3	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.5	<11	<11	21	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.6	<9	<9	17	8.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10.6	<10	<10	19	8.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14	<14	<14	16.1	23.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	<15	<15	16	23.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	15	<15	<15	16	23.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	41	<40	<40	29.6	13.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	<30	<30	22.6	9.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	36	<35	<35	20.4	11.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23	<23	<23	38.8	58.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	<25	<25	40.1	60.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	26	<25	<25	39.5	59.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	22	>40	>40	15.6	5.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	>40	>40	21.3	6.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	23	>40	>40	18.8	5.9	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> South West - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3	>5	>5	3.9	4.39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	>5	>5	4	4.56	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3	>5	>5	3.9	4.48	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> South West - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	9.3	≥20.6	≥20.6	26.1	15.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.3	≥20.6	≥20.6	30.7	16.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	9.3	≥20.6	≥20.6	28.6	16.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	55.5	≥37	≥37	61.7	36.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55.5	≥37	≥37	64.1	42.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	55.5	≥37	≥37	63	39.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	≥13.6	≥13.6	86.7	4.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥13.6	≥13.6	86.7	9.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥13.6	≥13.6	86.7	7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	7.2	≥10.6	≥10.6	19.8	10.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.2	≥10.6	≥10.6	24.2	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	7.2	≥10.6	≥10.6	22.2	10.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> South West - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	67	≥70	≥70	91	88.6	Secondary data
	Male	67	≥70	≥70	91	88.6	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	67	≥70	≥70	91	88.6	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> West Nile - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	63	≥90	≥90	62.3	67	Secondary data
	Male	63	≥90	≥90	62.3	67	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	63	≥90	≥90	62.3	67	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> West Nile - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.09	<10	<10	11.4	15.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.62	<10	<10	12	16.92	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.4	<10	<10	11.6	15.56	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	5.5	≥17	≥17	13.3	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.6	≥17	≥17	21.3	22.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	8.3	≥17	≥17	15.1	15.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	54	>65	>65	44.8	33.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	>65	>65	44.5	30.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	53	>65	>65	44.7	32.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<28	<28	43.7	58.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	<28	<28	44.1	61	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	35	<28	<28	43.8	59.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11	<7	<7	11.5	8.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	<7	<7	11.4	8.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12	<7	<7	11.5	8.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.3	>2	>2	0	0.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.4	>2	>2	0	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1.4	>2	>2	0	0.3	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.1	>66	>66	37	57.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67	>68	>68	33	59.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	65.4	>67	>67	34	57.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.6	<32	<32	63	42.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.6	<30	<30	67	39.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	33.2	<31	<31	66	41.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.1	>29	>29	20	15.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.3	>33	>33	23	16.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	30.1	>31	>31	21	15.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59	>60	>60	72	77.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54.8	>60	>60	73	76.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	57.1	>60	>60	72	77.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.7	<11	<11	8	7.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.1	<12	<12	5	6.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.7	<11.5	<11.5	7	7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	>15	>15	22	30.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.4	>21	>21	19	30.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	17	>18	>18	21	30.6	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.5	>74	>74	71	65.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.1	>72	>72	73	64.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	72.5	>73	>73	71	65	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.5	<11	<11	7	4.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.6	<9	<9	8	5.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10.6	<10	<10	7	4.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27	<20	<20	20.9	25.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	<20	<20	19.4	32.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	26	<20	<20	20.5	27.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	<17	<17	14.9	10.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21	<20	<20	17.5	10.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	19	<18	<18	15.5	10.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22	<20	<20	28.8	39.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	<20	<20	25.7	38	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	22	<20	<20	28.1	38.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33	>50	>50	35.4	25.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	>50	>50	37.4	19	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	33	>50	>50	35.8	23.4	WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** Refugees - **Location:** West Nile - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)

Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3	>5	>5	4.8	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	>5	>5	4.7	4.67	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3	>5	>5	4.8	4.76	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	9.2	≥19.9	≥19.9	21.8	15.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.2	≥19.9	≥19.9	22.4	19.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	9.2	≥19.9	≥19.9	22	16.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	46.8	≥40.3	≥40.3	60.8	45.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.8	≥40.3	≥40.3	59.8	49.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	46.8	≥40.3	≥40.3	60.6	46.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	≥9.7	≥9.7	74.5	21.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥9.7	≥9.7	57.1	6.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥9.7	≥9.7	72.2	19.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	4.3	≥10.2	≥10.2	16.2	9.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.3	≥10.2	≥10.2	17.3	10.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.3	≥10.2	≥10.2	16.5	10	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	63	≥70	≥70	89.4	66	Secondary data
	Male	63	≥70	≥70	89.4	66	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	63	≥70	≥70	89.4	66	Secondary data
<b>Target Group: Residents - Location: South West - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>							

Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	64	>64	>64	64	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	64	>64	>64	64	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents - <b>Location:</b> West Nile - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	57	>57	>57	57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	57	>57	>57	57	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.					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 10: 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					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female		41,902
			Male		15,498
			<b>Total</b>		<b>57,400</b>
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	22,950	16,422
			Male	22,050	10,209
			<b>Total</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>26,631</b>
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,159,110	41,169
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	715,500	41,169
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					
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 12: 4.1: School children especially adolescent girls receive a nutritious meal everyday they attend school in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs, and increase school enrolment and attendance					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1,677	2,286
			Male	3,914	5,333
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>7,619</b>
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	98,758	105,241
			Male	120,704	128,628
			<b>Total</b>	<b>219,462</b>	<b>233,869</b>
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	7,123	9,832
			Male	8,706	12,017
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,829</b>	<b>21,849</b>
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	9,276	4,542.51
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	488	243.43

#### Other Output

**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.**

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 10: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance for asset	US\$	1,723,359	2,161,342
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	174	174
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	58	45
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.15: Total tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices	Food assistance for asset	metric ton	1	1
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha Ha	0 39.66	42.49 39.61
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Km	0	22
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.11: Number of hives distributed	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,480	1,349
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	60,258	57,400

CSP Output 11: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	18	22
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	3	6

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 10: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.5: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	US\$	0	64,807.62

G.6: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	US\$	0	96,438.26
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**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**

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 12: 4.1: School children especially adolescent girls receive a nutritious meal everyday they attend school in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs, and increase school enrolment and attendance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.14: Number of tonnes of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced through improved or clean cooking solutions	G.14.1: Number of tons of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced - large devices	Access to Energy Services	metric ton	33.84	33.84
G.14: Number of tonnes of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced through improved or clean cooking solutions	G.14.2: Number of tons of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced - small devices	Access to Energy Services	metric ton	8.21	8.21

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 12: 4.1: School children especially adolescent girls receive a nutritious meal everyday they attend school in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs, and increase school enrolment and attendance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	3,130	18
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	315	320
A.6.3: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	A.6.3.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	School feeding (on-site)	Number	65	65
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Rice)	School feeding (on-site)	%		
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	55,073	10,291
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100

### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: Nationals - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>							
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	22.7	≤22.7	≤19	10.3	22.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.4	≤15.4	≤14	16.7	15.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	19.4	≤19.4	≤16	13.2	19.4	WFP programme monitoring
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	41.4	≥41.4	≥43	51.4	41.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.5	≥38.5	≥40	51.1	38.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	40.1	≥40.1	≥42	51.3	40.1	WFP programme monitoring
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	35.9	≥35.9	≥38	38.3	35.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.2	≥46.2	≥46	32.2	46.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	40.4	≥40.4	≥42	35.5	40.4	WFP programme monitoring
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	9.12	≤9.12	≤8.94	8.33	9.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.94	≤8.94	≤7.94	8.45	8.94	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	9.04	≤9.04	≤8.04	8.39	9.04	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Refugees &amp; Nationals - Location: South West - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.5	<10	<10	9.4	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.6	<10	<10	9.6	10.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.4	<10	<10	9.5	10.5	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	19	≥48	≥48	52.3	73.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≥48	≥48	54.1	78	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	28	≥48	≥48	53.1	75.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	44	<34	<34	40.1	25.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39	<34	<34	37.6	22	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	41	<34	<34	39	22.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<18	<18	7.6	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	<18	<18	8.3	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	31	<18	<18	7.9	0.5	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	1.2	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	>1	>1	1.5	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1	>1	>1	1.3	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	>64.1	>64.1	16.3	44.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	>67	>67	21.1	50	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	33	>65.4	>65.4	18.4	47.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	77	<66	<66	82.6	55.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	<66	<66	77.4	50	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	66	<66	<66	80.3	52.8	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	>60	>60	35.5	61.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	>60	>60	50.4	64.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	36	>60	>60	42	63.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64	>59	>59	55.8	37.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	>54.8	>54.8	44.4	34.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	54	>57.1	>57.1	50.8	35.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	<10	<10	8.7	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	<10	<10	5.3	1.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10	<10	<10	7.2	1.1	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	>50	32	41.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	>50	>50	30.1	45.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	33	>50	>50	31.1	43.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	>11.5	>11.5	57.6	56.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	>9.6	>9.6	59.4	50	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	49	>10.6	>10.6	58.4	53.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19	<18	<18	10.5	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	<18	<18	10.5	4.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	18	<18	<18	10.5	3.4	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25	≤24	≤24	8.1	17.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≤24	≤24	7.5	17.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	24	≤24	≤24	7.9	17.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	43	<37	<37	4.7	7.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	<37	<37	6.8	3.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	37	<37	<37	5.6	5.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23	≤22.8	≤22.8	55.8	53.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	≤27	≤27	60.9	54.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	25	≤25	≤25	58	54.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	9	≥15	≥15	31.4	22.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	≥15	≥15	24.8	24.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	15	≥15	≥15	28.5	23.2	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	7	>32	>32	16.5	16.5	Secondary data
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	68	≥68	≥68	55.1	79.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68	≥68	≥68	48.7	81.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	68	≥68	≥68	52.3	80.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> North Buganda - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2	≥2	1	0	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> South West - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							

Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	17.2	≤17.2	≤15	14.5	17.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.3	≤7.3	≤6	10.5	7.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.7	≤12.7	≤10	12.8	12.7	WFP programme monitoring
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	74.7	≥74.7	≥75	69.2	74.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75.6	≥75.6	≥76	70.7	75.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	75.1	≥75.1	≥75	69.8	75.1	WFP programme monitoring
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	8.1	≥35.9	≥10	16.3	8.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.1	≥46.2	≥17.1	18.8	17.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.2	≥40.4	≥15	17.4	12.2	WFP programme monitoring
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	6.46	≤6.46	≤5.46	6.3	6.46	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.95	≤6.95	≤5.95	6.6	6.95	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	6.69	≤6.69	≤7.69	6.4	6.69	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents - <b>Location:</b> Karamoja - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17	<16.5	<16.5	12.8	19.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	<16.5	<16.5	13.4	17.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	17	<16.5	<16.5	13.11	18.4	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≥8	≥10	45.1	45.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≥8	≥10	48.1	50.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10	≥8	≥10	46.3	47.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26	<22	<22	37.9	37.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	<22	<22	39.9	41.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	26	<22	<22	38.7	39.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	64	<70	<64	17	17.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	64	<70	<64	12	8.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	64	<70	<64	15	13.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	18	<14	<14	18.7	26.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	<14	<14	11.1	21.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	18	<14	<14	15.2	23.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	<15	<15	29	20.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	<15	<15	32.2	25.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	18	<15	<15	30.5	23.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	10	≤16	<16	18.7	32.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤16	<16	13.3	29.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10	≤16	<16	16.2	31.1	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	54	≥55	≥55	33.6	20.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54	≥55	≥55	43.3	23.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	54	≥55	≥55	38.1	21.8	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	85	≥86	≥86	66	72.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85	≥86	≥86	70	72.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	85	≥86	≥86	67.8	72.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	16.7	>17	>17	16.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.5	>19	>19	18.5		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	17.5	>18	>18	17.5		WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** Residents - **Location:** North Buganda - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥2	≥2	1	0	Secondary data
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**Target Group:** Residents - **Location:** South West - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Community and household asset creation (CCS)

Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	69.2	>70	≥69.2	69.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	65.4	>70	≥65.4	65.4		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	67.5	>70	≥67.5	67.5		WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 04: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Nationals - **Location:** Karamoja - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥2	≥2	1	0	Secondary data
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**Target Group:** Nationals - **Location:** Karamoja - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	75	≥80	≥80	90.9	70.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	63	≥80	≥80	92.6	73.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	69	≥80	≥80	91.8	72.1	WFP programme monitoring
SABER school feeding index	<b>Overall</b>	2	>2	>2	2	2	Secondary data
<b>Target Group: Nationals - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)</b>							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.5	≤10	≤10	13.4	14.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.4	≤10	≤10	12.9	16.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.9	≤10	≤10	13.11	15.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	47.7	≥48	≥48	0	45.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58.5	≥59	≥59	0	50.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	55.2	≥56	≥56	0	47.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	40.3	<40.3	<40.3	0	37.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.6	<34.6	<34.6	0	41.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	37.4	<37.4	<37.4	0	39.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12	<12	<12	0	17.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.9	<6.9	<6.9	0	8.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	9.5	<9.5	<9.5	0	13.3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>							

Annual change in enrolment	Female	7	>12	>12	44.2	26.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	>12	>12	37.3	21.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	9	>12	>12	40	24	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	57	>65	>65	69.4	72.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	>65	>65	73.1	72.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	57	>65	>65	71.4	72.3	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					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 15: 5.1: Moderately acute malnourished Children aged 6 - 59 months and PLW receive specialized nutritious food in order to improve their nutritional status					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	28,605	16,439
			Male	27,483	13,833
			<b>Total</b>	<b>56,088</b>	<b>30,272</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	16,203	17,996
			Total	16,203	17,996
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	796	507.56
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	796	507.56

Other Output					
Activity 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk					
Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 15: 5.1: Moderately acute malnourished Children aged 6 - 59 months and PLW receive specialized nutritious food in order to improve their nutritional status					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.2: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	A.10.2.1: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	US\$	0	93,428
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	257	64
CSP Output 18: 5.4: Caregivers of moderately acute malnourished children aged 6 - 59 months and PLW receive nutrition education to support nutritional recovery					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	72,291	59,998
CSP Output 19: 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					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	2	0

Outcome Results							
Activity 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Nationals - <b>Location:</b> Karamoja - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	58	56	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	58	56	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥90	≥90	58	56	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents - <b>Location:</b> Karamoja - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	11.3	>23	>23	15.3	9.5	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	<b>Overall</b>	51	≥51	≥51	51		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents - <b>Location:</b> Karamoja - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	70	≥66	≥66	94.5	85.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	≥66	≥66	94.5	85.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	70	≥66	≥66	94.5	85.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	13	≥13	≥13	11.6	9.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≥13	≥13	11.3	9.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	13	≥13	≥13	11.4	9.8	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	22.7	≥22.7	≥22.7	34.9	31.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.7	≥22.7	≥22.7	39.1	31.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	22.7	≥22.7	≥22.7	38.1	31.2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	16.9	≥16.9	≥16.9	20.8	11.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.9	≥16.9	≥16.9	21.1	11.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	16.9	≥16.9	≥16.9	21	11.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5.3	≥5.3	≥5.3	5.4	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.3	≥5.3	≥5.3	6	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	5.3	≥5.3	≥5.3	5.9	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents - <b>Location:</b> Karamoja - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	8	<15	<15	7.6	10.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	<15	<15	5.8	10.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	8	<15	<15	6.7	10.1	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	13	<15	<15	16.2	18.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	<15	<15	14.5	18.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	13	<15	<15	15.3	18.3	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	79	>75	>75	76.2	66.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79	>75	>75	79.7	66.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	79	>75	>75	78	66.8	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have strengthened and resilient livelihoods by 2030				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 06: Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets					
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 24: 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					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		45,328
			Male		22,904
			<b>Total</b>		<b>68,232</b>
CSP Output 26: 6.4. Smallholder farmers and micro and small agricultural businesses (including refugee and host community farmers) participate in co-paying for commodity vouchers aimed at purchasing post-harvest handling technologies					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	28,875	
			Male	23,625	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>52,500</b>	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	130,900	

Other Output					
Activity 06: Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets					
Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 23: 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)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	39,780	31,529
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	59,916	8,603
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.10: Number of agrodealers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	101	49
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	68	64
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,517	2,233

F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,156	369
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.9: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,194	818
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.1: Number of end buyers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,764	1,010
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,194	918
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.3: Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	101	128
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	164	22

CSP Output 24: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	52,847	4,975
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	23,720	4,195
F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	53,263	4,805
F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	23,720	5,173
F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	53,263	6,219
F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	23,720	3,936
F.15: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.15.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,122	7,127

F.16: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.16.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,122	2,539
F.17: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.17.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,122	1,346
F.18: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.18.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,668	1,346
F.19: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.19.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in finance and insurance	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,406	1,696
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	36,673	27,516
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	55,009	43,045
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	52,847	4,319
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	23,719	2,808
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	52,847	13,591
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	23,719	10,750

#### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Uganda - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	4	≥3	≥3	0	4	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Uganda - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	<b>Overall</b>	17.9	<16	<16	3.6	12.1	WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.97	≤11	≤11	12.1	9.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.53	≤8	≤8	12.4	11.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10.68	≤10.68	≤10.68	12.3	10.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.3	≥50	≥3.5	3.5	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.3	≥50	≥2	2	1.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.3	≥50	≥2.2	2.2	1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.1	≥35	≥26.1	26.1	68	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.8	≥35	≥36.3	36.3	72.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	48.2	≥35	≥34.7	34.7	70.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.6	<0.3	<70.4	70.4	31.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50.9	<0.3	<61.7	61.7	26.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	51.5	<0.3	<63	63	28.9	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.9	≥60.9	≥80	80	43.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.7	≥61.7	≥89.3	89.3	51.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	61.5	≥61.5	≥87.9	87.9	47.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.5	≥60	≥19.1	19.1	54	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.5	≥60	≥10.4	10.4	46.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	37.8	≥60	≥11.7	11.7	50.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	≤0.6	≤0.9	0.9	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.8	≤0.8	≤0.3	0.3	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.7	≤0.7	≤0.4	0.4	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.7	≥65	≥23.5	23.5	57.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43.5	≥65	≥28.2	28.2	60.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	43.6	≥65	≥27.5	27.5	59.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.3	≥40	≥57.4	57.4	39.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	≥40	≥49.2	49.2	35.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	46.8	≥40	≥50.4	50.4	37.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≤0.7	≤19.1	19.1	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.5	≤0.7	≤22.6	22.6	3.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	9.7	≤0.7	≤22.1	22.1	3.2	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27.1	<28.8	<15.1	15.1	8.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.4	<28.8	<19.3	19.3	22.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	26.25	<28.8	<17.8	17.8	15.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	19.5	<11.8	<13.3	13.3	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.1	<11.8	<10.6	10.6	12.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	16.8	<11.8	<11.6	11.6	10.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14.9	≤29.6	≤36.2	36.2	46.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.8	≤29.6	≤33.5	33.5	33.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	15.35	≤29.6	≤34.5	34.5	39.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.5	≥38.5	≥35.5	35.5	36.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.7	≥44.7	≥36.6	36.6	31.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	41.6	≥41.6	≥36.2	36.2	34.1	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	<b>Overall</b>	9.2	>20	>20	61	51	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents - <b>Location:</b> Uganda - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	4	>30	>30	67	67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	>30	>30	67	67	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4	>30	>30	67	67	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥7,751,293	≥7,751,293	744,632	2,435,665	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1,947,933	≥1,947,933	245,728.5	1,947,933	WFP programme monitoring

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥487,732	≥487,732	0	487,732	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5,315,628	≥5,315,628	0	487,732	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥18,889	≥18,889	3,484	3,511	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2,345.6	≥2,345.6	0	2,345.6	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1,165	≥1,165	3,484	1,165	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥15,379	≥15,379	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

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 national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations						
Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 27: 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)						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		172	
			Male		509	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>681</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		11,899	
			Male		389	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>12,288</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	13,633	13,292	
			Total	13,633	13,292	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,139,699	1,521,208	

Other Output						
Activity 08: Strengthen national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations						
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 27: 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)						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Savings and Loans Associations (CCS)	Number	1,128	1,034	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	400	374	

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	13,633	13,301
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**Activity 09: Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks**

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 31: Skills, Capacities and Services for Climate Adapted livelihoods

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	100
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	12,000	30,000
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	700,000	800,000

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 28: 9.1: Populations in crises benefit from increased emergency preparedness and response capacity of national and sub-national government institutions to protect and maintain their access to food

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	7	7
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	185	823
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	9	10
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	7	8

**Outcome Results**

Activity 08: Strengthen national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Nationals & Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Uganda - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	2	>10	>10	9	6	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	<b>Overall</b>	2	>6	>6	9	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	8	≥10	≥10	15		Secondary data
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female			>487,200	1,971,905	4,901	Secondary data
	Male			>527,800	2,138,190	5,310	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>61,813	>1,015,000	4,110,095	10,211	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Nationals & Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Uganda - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	4,000,000	≥4,900,000	≥4,900,000	5,734,962	26,400,000	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees & Nationals - <b>Location:</b> Uganda - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	3	≥3	≥3	3		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents & Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Uganda - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	18	≥32	≥32	26	28	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents - <b>Location:</b> Uganda - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	<b>Overall</b>	36	≥20	≥20	29		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents - <b>Location:</b> Uganda - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Community and household asset creation (CCS)							

Proportion of eligible population enrolled in national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	>1	>1	1		Secondary data
	Male	0	>1	>1	1		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>1	>1	1		Secondary data

**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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Nationals - **Location:** Karamoja - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities

Emergency preparedness capacity index	<b>Overall</b>	2	=4	≥2.9	2.86	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
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**Target Group:** Nationals - **Location:** Uganda - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating	<b>Overall</b>	40	>40	>40	60		Secondary data
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Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	3	>8	>5	5	3	Secondary data
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**Target Group:** Residents - **Location:** Uganda - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	<b>Overall</b>	17	<17	<17	13	17	WFP programme monitoring
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Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	<b>Overall</b>	52.7	>52.7	>52.7	80	52.7	WFP programme monitoring
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Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	<b>Overall</b>	30.3	>30.3	>30.3	7	30.3	WFP programme monitoring
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<b>Strategic Outcome 06: The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services when needed.</b>					<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>Activity 10: Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance</b>						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 29: 10.1: Populations affected by crisis benefit from WFP services to humanitarian agencies enabling life-saving food, non-food items and medical supplies						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	29	6	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	10,000	10,000	
CSP Output 30: 10.2: Populations affected by crises benefit from enhanced capacity among humanitarian actors in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	50	11	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	10	2	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	4	1	

<b>Outcome Results</b>							
<b>Activity 10: Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Nationals & Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Uganda - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> SC/Logistics Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	75	≥70	≥70	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents - <b>Location:</b> South West - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	69.2	≥70	≥69.2	68.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	69.2	≥70	≥69.2	69.9		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	69.2	≥70	≥69.2	69.2		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)	Female				0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)	Female				118		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				93		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				211		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted	Female				118		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				93		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				211		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				118	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				93	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				211	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	70.3	≥72	≥70.3	70.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	69.2	≥72	≥69.2	69.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	69.8	≥72	≥69.8	69.8	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents - <b>Location:</b> West Nile - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	66.5	≥70	≥66.4	66.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.3	≥70	≥66.4	66.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	66.4	≥70	≥66.4	66.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				107	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				61	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				168	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted</i>	Female				107	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				61	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				168	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				107		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				61		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				168		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	52.8	≥60	≥52.8	52.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	59.8	≥60	≥59.8	59.8		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	55.3	≥60	≥55.3	55.3		WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	<b>Overall</b>	Partially meets standard	Partially meets standard	Partially meets standard	Partially meets standard		WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	1,344	>1,344	>1,344	2,198	1,991	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1,559	>1,559	>1,559	2,209	1,907	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2,903	>2,903	>2,903	4,407	3,898	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> South West - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	96	=100	=100	99.19	99.74	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	98.88	99.33	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	97	=100	=100	99.04	99.54	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	80	=100	=100	96.88	98.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=100	=100	96.91	97.84	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	89	=100	=100	96.9	97.95	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	98.1	99.35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.18	98.25	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	98.14	98.81	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	99.62	98.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	99.33	98.63	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99	=100	=100	99.55	98.81	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	98.79	94.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88	=100	=100	98.31	93.68	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	89	=100	=100	98.68	94.03	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	98.19	97.61	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	96.8	96.24	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	97.85	97.27	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	90.61	96.76	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	93.01	99.51	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	91.67	98.1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>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</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)</b>							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	92.7	=100	=100	95.61		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.7	=100	=100	95.97		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	93.4	=100	=100	95.8		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93.6	=100	=100	80.11		Secondary data
	Male	93.6	=100	=100	80.42		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	93.6	=100	=100	80.25		Secondary data

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents - <b>Location:</b> Karamoja - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	98.13	90.61	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.78	93.01	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	97.46	91.67	WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	486,333	>486,333	>486,333	820,009	486,333	Secondary data
	Male	404,566	>404,566	>404,556	680,692	404,566	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	890,899	>890,899	>890,899	1,500,701	890,899	Secondary data

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> South West - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	94.44	=100	=100	83.31	95.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.12	=100	=100	85.19	95.69	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	96.15	=100	=100	84.23	95.64	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> West Nile - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	95.03	=100	=100	90.38	98.41	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.04	=100	=100	91.24	98.46	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	95.03	=100	=100	90.59	98.42	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents - <b>Location:</b> Karamoja - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	93.1	=100	=100	57.52		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85.5	=100	=100	68.88		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	89.3	=100	=100	62.06		WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 04: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Residents - **Location:** Karamoja - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (take-home rations)

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	93.7	=100	=100	82.41		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.5	=100	=100	82.05		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	90.8	=100	=100	82.22		WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Residents - **Location:** Karamoja - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	93.1	=100	=100	91.43		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85.5	=100	=100	91.67		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	87.2	=100	=100	91.43		WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Uganda - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	87.5	45.83	Secondary data

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	10	=12	=12	10	10	Secondary data
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	26		>26	35.62		Secondary data
	Male	14		>14	21.22		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	21		>21	29.24		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Uganda - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	28	≥28	≥28	82.86	27.52	Secondary data
	Male	14	≥14	≥14	82.86	13.74	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	22	≥22	≥22	82.86	21.77	Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/ Ensinikwetyo TURAKIRA  
A happy farmer proudly irrigates his vegetables at Kaichom Community Horticulture Farm set up by WFP to improve household food security in Karamoja.

**World Food Programme**

# 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 2024 (2018-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis
SO 2		Food insecure populations in areas affected by 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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees
SO 1	URT2	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households
SO 2	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.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership
SO 3	NTA1	Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk
SO 4	SMS1	Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets
SO 4	SMS2	Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.
SO 5	SPS1	Strengthen national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations
SO 5	SPS2	Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks
SO 6	ODS1	Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance

# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2018-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have strengthened and resilient livelihoods by 2030	Non Activity Specific			0	
		Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets	4,145,484	5,744,762	10,285,565	6,008,435
		Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.	0	0	56	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity &amp; Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>4,145,484</b>	<b>5,744,762</b>	<b>10,285,621</b>	<b>6,008,435</b>
2.2	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	5,091,807	6,922,637	5,349,228	3,207,777
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>5,091,807</b>	<b>6,922,637</b>	<b>5,349,228</b>	<b>3,207,777</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2018-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis	Non Activity Specific	0	0	31	0
	Food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	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	209,702,485	116,969,687	162,744,869	98,348,177
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	3,425,658	1,505,458	5,493,102	4,342,782
	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.	3,364,113	6,003,210	7,324,890	3,882,717
		Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership	8,203,603	7,925,239	8,548,364	4,597,107
	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>224,695,858</b>	<b>132,403,595</b>	<b>184,111,255</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2018-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	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	4,249,571	829,275	800,668	131,528
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>4,249,571</b>	<b>829,275</b>	<b>800,668</b>	<b>131,528</b>
17.9	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 national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations	5,337,184	7,697,247	11,092,781	7,455,029
		Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks	328,609	1,176,452	1,609,252	937,634
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>5,665,793</b>	<b>8,873,699</b>	<b>12,702,033</b>	<b>8,392,664</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	12,202,616	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,202,616</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>243,848,514</b>	<b>154,773,968</b>	<b>225,451,422</b>	<b>128,911,188</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>11,726,692</b>	<b>13,586,192</b>	<b>24,080,120</b>	<b>13,441,910</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>255,575,206</b>	<b>168,360,160</b>	<b>249,531,542</b>	<b>142,353,098</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>16,322,883</b>	<b>10,884,776</b>	<b>11,422,897</b>	<b>11,422,897</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>271,898,089</b>	<b>179,244,936</b>	<b>260,954,439</b>	<b>153,775,995</b>

  
 Michael Hemling, CHIEF, CFORC  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

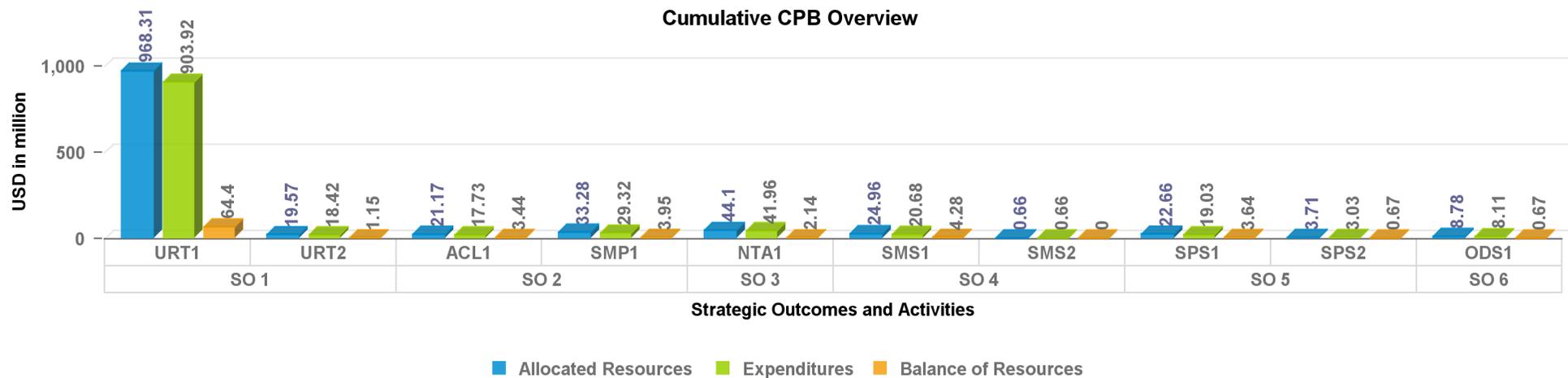
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2018-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



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

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees
SO 1	URT2	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households
SO 2	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.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership
SO 3	NTA1	Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk
SO 4	SMS1	Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets
SO 4	SMS2	Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.
SO 5	SPS1	Strengthen national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations
SO 5	SPS2	Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks
SO 6	ODS1	Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance

# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2018-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	1,402,687,108	968,311,978	0	968,311,978	903,915,285	64,396,693
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	25,282,089	19,572,837	0	19,572,837	18,422,517	1,150,320
		Non Activity Specific	0	31	0	31	0	31
	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	38,931,892	33,275,186	0	33,275,186	29,323,930	3,951,256
		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.	47,482,951	21,168,968	0	21,168,968	17,726,796	3,442,172

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# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2018-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,514,384,042</b>	<b>1,042,328,999</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,042,328,999</b>	<b>969,388,528</b>	<b>72,940,472</b>
2.2	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	70,236,454	44,100,004	0	44,100,004	41,958,553	2,141,451
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>70,236,454</b>	<b>44,100,004</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,100,004</b>	<b>41,958,553</b>	<b>2,141,451</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2018-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.3	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	28,891,305	24,957,721	0	24,957,721	20,680,591	4,277,130
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity &amp; Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>30,455,589</b>	<b>25,613,196</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,613,196</b>	<b>21,336,010</b>	<b>4,277,186</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2018-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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 national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations	20,247,601	22,663,668	0	22,663,668	19,025,916	3,637,751
		Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks	2,723,769	3,705,210	0	3,705,210	3,033,592	671,618
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>22,971,370</b>	<b>26,368,877</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,368,877</b>	<b>22,059,508</b>	<b>4,309,370</b>
17.16	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	12,782,978	8,779,587	0	8,779,587	8,110,447	669,140
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>12,782,978</b>	<b>8,779,587</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,779,587</b>	<b>8,110,447</b>	<b>669,140</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	12,202,616	0	12,202,616	0	12,202,616
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>12,202,616</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,202,616</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,202,616</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>1,650,830,432</b>	<b>1,159,393,279</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,159,393,279</b>	<b>1,062,853,045</b>	<b>96,540,234</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>71,526,732</b>	<b>76,270,591</b>	<b>1,845,000</b>	<b>78,115,591</b>	<b>67,477,382</b>	<b>10,638,210</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2018-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	1,722,357,164	1,235,663,870	1,845,000	1,237,508,870	1,130,330,426	107,178,444
		<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>	111,082,972	75,954,587		75,954,587	75,954,587	0
		<b>Grand Total</b>	1,833,440,136	1,311,618,458	1,845,000	1,313,463,458	1,206,285,014	107,178,444

This donor financial report is interim

*Michael Hemling*  
 Michael Hemling, CFP®  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures