



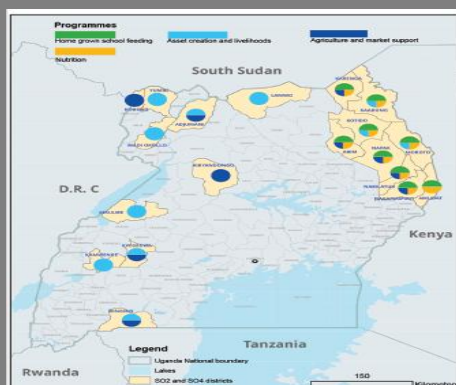
SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Uganda
Country Brief
May 2025



Uganda has a longstanding history of hosting refugees, with over 1.9 million refugees, mainly from South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi currently residing in the country. Despite its agricultural potential and significant exports, Uganda's food insecurity levels remain classified as 'serious' by the 2019 Global Hunger Index. Ugandans consume 400 kcal less than their daily need. Malnutrition is widespread across the country: 29 percent of children under the age of 5 years are stunted with 53 percent anaemic and at risk of not reaching their full mental and physical potential.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2018-2025 has 6 strategic outcomes and is fully aligned with national policy objectives, including Uganda's Vision 2040 and the Third National Development Plan (NDP III). Through the CSP, WFP addresses the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, supports the refugee response, and strengthens social protection systems. WFP assistance is provided through direct implementation, evidence generation, knowledge sharing and capacity strengthening, while building strategic partnerships, including through South-South and Triangular Co-operation.



2021 Human **Development** Index:
161 out of 191

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

In Numbers

868,823 people assisted in May 2025

332 mt of in-kind food distributed

USD 3.2 million in cash-based transfers

USD 57.1 million six months (June – Nov 2025) net funding requirements.

Operational Updates

Support to Refugees.

- In May 2025, WFP implemented a resource-driven recategorization exercise to prioritize limited resources to the most vulnerable. Currently, over one million refugees have been taken off general food assistance (GFA). Due to inadequate resources for in-kind distribution in May, all 657,904 beneficiaries received GFA assistance through cash-based transfers (CBT) worth USD 6.4 million; a double cycle distribution for May and June 2025.
- WFP implemented supplementary feeding programmes in five refugee settlements, and three transit and reception centres to provide nutrition support to 9,737 individuals including 7,220 children under 5 years of age and 2,517 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). Of this, 4,176 children and women (67 percent children and 33 percent PBWG) received specialised nutritious foods for managing moderate acute malnutrition under the targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP), whereas 5,561 people (80 percent children and 20 percent PBW/G) were reached with blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) to prevent malnutrition. WFP also carried out bi-monthly malnutrition mass screening for newly arrived refugees.

Scale up and Digitization of Cash-Based Transfers (CBT)

- WFP continues to accelerate the digitization of CBT to improve cost efficiency and operational effectiveness. In May, of the 657,904 people served through CBT, 63 percent received assistance through agency banking, 18 percent via mobile money and 19 percent in cash. Efforts continue to improve transparency, accountability, and accessibility through increased digitization.

Social Protection and Systems Capacity Strengthening

- In collaboration with UNICEF, ILO, FAO and Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), WFP convened and presented the proposed Integrated Social Protection Programme (ISPP) scheduled to start in July 2025 to donors namely the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, World Bank, Irish Embassy, Embassy of Iceland, and Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office. The event aimed at mobilising funds for the ISPP implementation. The ISPP aims to work with the Government of Uganda to enhance resilience to risks and vulnerabilities across the life cycle through social protection amongst households in Moroto, Abim, Napak, Lamwo, Adjumani, Koboko, Yumbe and Madi-Okollo districts in Northern Uganda.

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Photo Caption: A WFP staff serving a hot meal to newly arrived refugees at Nyakabande Reception Centre in Kisoro District.

Photo credit: WFP/Amone Okello.

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2025)

| Total Requirement (In USD) | Allocated Contributions (in USD) | Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1.99 b | 1.32 b | 57.1 m |

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

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

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

- Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees.
- Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households

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

Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

- Provide 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.
- Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation, for increased national ownership

Strategic Result 2: End malnutrition

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

Focus area: Root causes

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 3: Smallholder productivity and income

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

Focus area: Root causes

Activities:

- Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post-harvest management and link smallholder farmers to markets.

Strategic Result 5: Capacity strengthening

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

Focus area: Root causes

Activities:

- Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to provide direct income support.
- Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks

Strategic Result 8: Global partnerships

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

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

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

- As part of its efforts to provide nutrition-sensitive cash transfers and complementary services (Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC), Financial Literacy, Backyard Gardening) and strengthening national social protection systems in Karamoja, WFP disbursed USD 41,000 via CBT to 1,532 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children under two in Moroto and Abim districts.

Anticipatory Actions (AA)

- To strengthen national systems and drive sustainable, government-led responses, WFP conducted anticipatory action training for 24 District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) members from Ntoroko, Kasese, and Kisoro districts, and for 20 DDMC members and Early Warning focal persons from nine districts in Karamoja. In Karamoja region, WFP is working with local governments and the Department of Meteorology to validate the Drought Anticipatory Action Plan. This technical support and capacity-strengthening initiatives are part of WFP's broader support to strengthen early warning and disaster management and response.

School Meals Programme

- To transition school meals into a government-led programme, WFP is building the capacity of schools in Karamoja to procure food locally under a decentralized procurement strategy, aimed at ensuring sustainability and promoting dietary diversity. Consultations were held with the Ministry of Education, District Local Governments, selected pilot schools, and farmer organizations to determine preferred implementation modalities (cash and/or voucher) and define preparatory actions for the 2026 pilot rollout.
- At the Nutrition Week celebrations, WFP led the school feeding awareness session in the Parliamentary Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security discussions to popularize school feeding among different stakeholders in support of WFP's efforts to address education and nutritional challenges among school age children in Karamoja.

Nutrition

- WFP implemented nutrition services across 59 community outposts in Karamoja reaching 7,874 women and children with nutrition support for managing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Of this, 2,474 were new enrolments who received 20 mt of specialized nutritious foods. In addition, WFP provided food vouchers amounting to USD 6,200 to 526 participants to enable them to procure 4 mt of local nutritious foods (Sorghum, Peanut, oil and Sugar) to manage malnutrition.
- Working with the Ministry of Health, WFP also provided targeted nutrition clients with Vitamin A supplementation, immunization, Antenatal Care (ANC) and deworming services at 59 outposts (health centres across Karamoja). A total of 786 children under 5 years received Vitamin A supplements, 110 were immunized including with the new malaria vaccine, 656 were dewormed and 205 pregnant women accessed ANC services.

Agriculture and Market Support (AMS)

- WFP mentored 114 smallholder farmers (75 women) in Kiryandongo and Adjumani on post-harvest management and good agronomic practices. Training covered harvesting, sorting, drying, storage, value addition, pest control, and soil preparation, enhancing maize production and reducing post-harvest losses.