

Evaluation of Uganda WFP Country Strategic Plan (2018-2025)

COUNTRY CONTEXT



population



asylum seekers

share of population living below the international poverty line

in children < 5 Karamoja



food security estimated food insecurity 2021-2023

moderate or severe food insecurity

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (CSP) focused on six strategic outcomes



Access to adequate nutritious food for refugees and other crisis affected people (86%)

Access to adequate nutritious food for populations affected by recurring climate shocks (5%)



Targeting acute malnutrition and stunting in children (4%)



Strengthened and resilient livelihoods for smallholder farmers, especially women (2%)



Increasing capacity of institutions in Uganda to respond to food insecurity and shocks (2%)



Cost-efficient, agile on-demand supply chain services for the humanitarian community (1%)



CSP budget 1.99 USD million | 71.5% funded

Original planned

3.3 million beneficiaries

8 budget revisions

2.9 million

beneficiaries

EVALUATION

KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

RELEVANCE AND STRATEGIC POSITIONING



Adapted to evolving context without compromising the original focus



Increased synergies between workstreams through integrated crisis response programming, and embedded nutrition-sensitive interventions across activities



Leveraged WFP's comparative advantages in emergency response, logistics, food security and nutrition, and beneficiary information management

EFFECTIVENESS AND SUSTAINABILITY



Shift over time towards evidence- and vulnerabilitybased targeting

Mixed food security and nutrition outcomes; improved for crisis affected communities in Karamoja but limited effect for refugees in West Nile and Southwest regions



had positive effects for refugees and communities

Shift to cash



Improved knowledge and practices in dietary diversity, backyard gardening, and financial literacy



Strengthened national and local capacities in shock-responsive social protection systems



More systematic approach is needed to address cross-cutting issues including gender, environment and accountability to affected populations

EFFICIENCY



Most CSP activities were implemented on time and within budget, though delays due to pipeline breaks disrupted programme delivery



Shift to cash-based transfers improved cost efficiency and reduced operational burdens



WFP maintained low post-delivery losses

activities remained fragmented. Results hampered by funding shortfalls, COVID-19, food price volatility and increases in the needs of refugees and other vulnerable populations

Integration across SOs and



gaps in agricultural market activities in Karamoja and school feeding



engagements with the private sector to support food systems development



capacity gaps in gender equality and women's empowerment, and capacity strengthening



CHALLENGES

Limited use of monitoring information for evidence-based management decisions



Enhance integration and coherence across activities to maximize synergies and effectiveness

Clearly define and strengthen WFP's role as enabler of sustainable government capacity and

systems

Develop more strategic and sustainable approach to partnerships

Improve

design and sustainability of resiliencepriorities building and self-reliance

Strengthen advancement of cross-cutting

Enhance WFP's thought leadership and catalytic role in food systems transformation

KNOW MORE











interventions

