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Uganda

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2025

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Overview

WFP continues to play a central role in Uganda by supporting refugees, crisis-affected populations, and institutions responsible for social protection and school feeding. Uganda remains one of the world's largest refugee-hosting countries, and WFP's presence ensures that the most vulnerable populations receive life-saving assistance while national systems are strengthened for long-term sustainability.

In Uganda, WFP's added value is rooted in its ability to operate effectively across the humanitarian-development nexus. With strong field presence, extensive supply chain capacities, and long-standing partnerships, WFP is uniquely positioned to respond rapidly to emerging crises while simultaneously advancing resilience and development objectives.

The year was marked by a particularly constrained funding environment, requiring difficult prioritisation decisions and a reshaping of operations. WFP refined its targeting approach to ensure that assistance reached those in greatest need with roughly one million refugees no longer receiving WFP humanitarian support since May 2025.

Food security and nutrition needs in Uganda are driven primarily by displacement and chronic vulnerabilities, particularly in regions such as Karamoja. Natural disasters, limited livelihood opportunities, and structural poverty exacerbate these challenges, placing significant strain on vulnerable households.

Food security among refugee populations showed signs of stabilising for the most vulnerable households receiving targeted assistance although negative coping strategies have been on the rise, especially since the May 2025 prioritisation exercise. Acute malnutrition in reception and transit centres also improved, supported by timely nutrition interventions and a decrease in new arrivals in the second half of 2025.

Uganda's role as Africa's largest refugee-hosting nation and breadbasket in the Eastern African region underscores the continued need for a flexible and integrated approach that supports both emergency response and long-term development. As Uganda consolidates its lower-middle-income status, the shift toward resilience-building and system strengthening is also crucial. Collaboration with line ministries and district authorities has been essential to maintaining coherence between national development frameworks and WFP interventions.

WFP's new Country Strategic Plan (2026-2030) approved by the Executive Board in November 2025 is aligned with national priorities and supports government direction, including ongoing efforts to finalise the National School Feeding Policy, strengthen social protection systems, and enhance disaster preparedness.

WFP continued to strengthen national capacities through targeted technical assistance, particularly in social protection systems, school feeding, and the development of the Uganda Self-Reliance Index. These investments enable government institutions to better coordinate, target, and deliver support to vulnerable populations.

Throughout the year, WFP collaborated with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), District Local Governments (DLGs), United Nations (UN) agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and humanitarian and development partners. These partnerships were essential in shaping policy, implementing programmes, and delivering critical services to populations in need. Government institutions remained central partners in capacity strengthening initiatives aimed at enhancing national leadership and ownership.

Uganda continued to advance toward its national goals under SDG 2 and SDG 17. Progress in reducing stunting and strengthening food-system governance reflects the national commitment to achieving Zero Hunger. Under SDG 17, Uganda advanced strong multi-stakeholder partnerships including with the private sector and National Organisations, with WFP supporting coordination platforms and providing robust identity management and data systems.

2,316,244

Total beneficiaries in 2025



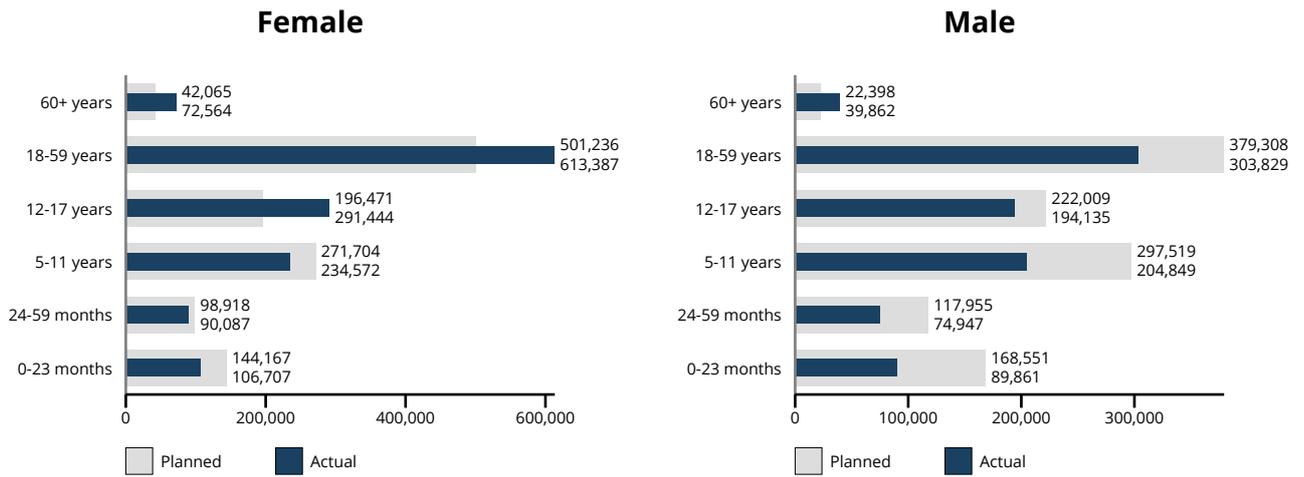
61% female



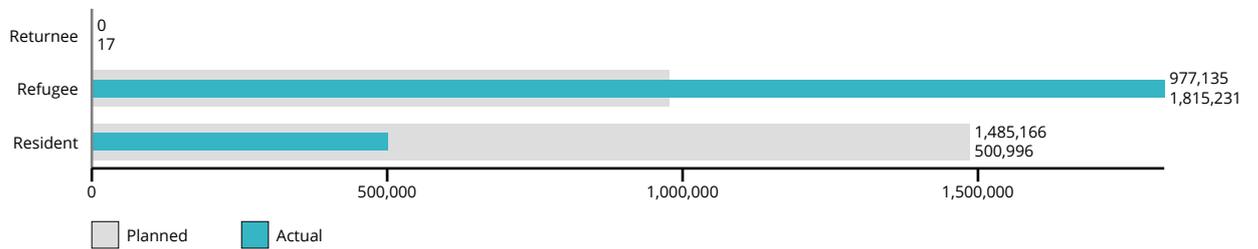
39% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 162,137 (61% Female, 39% Male)

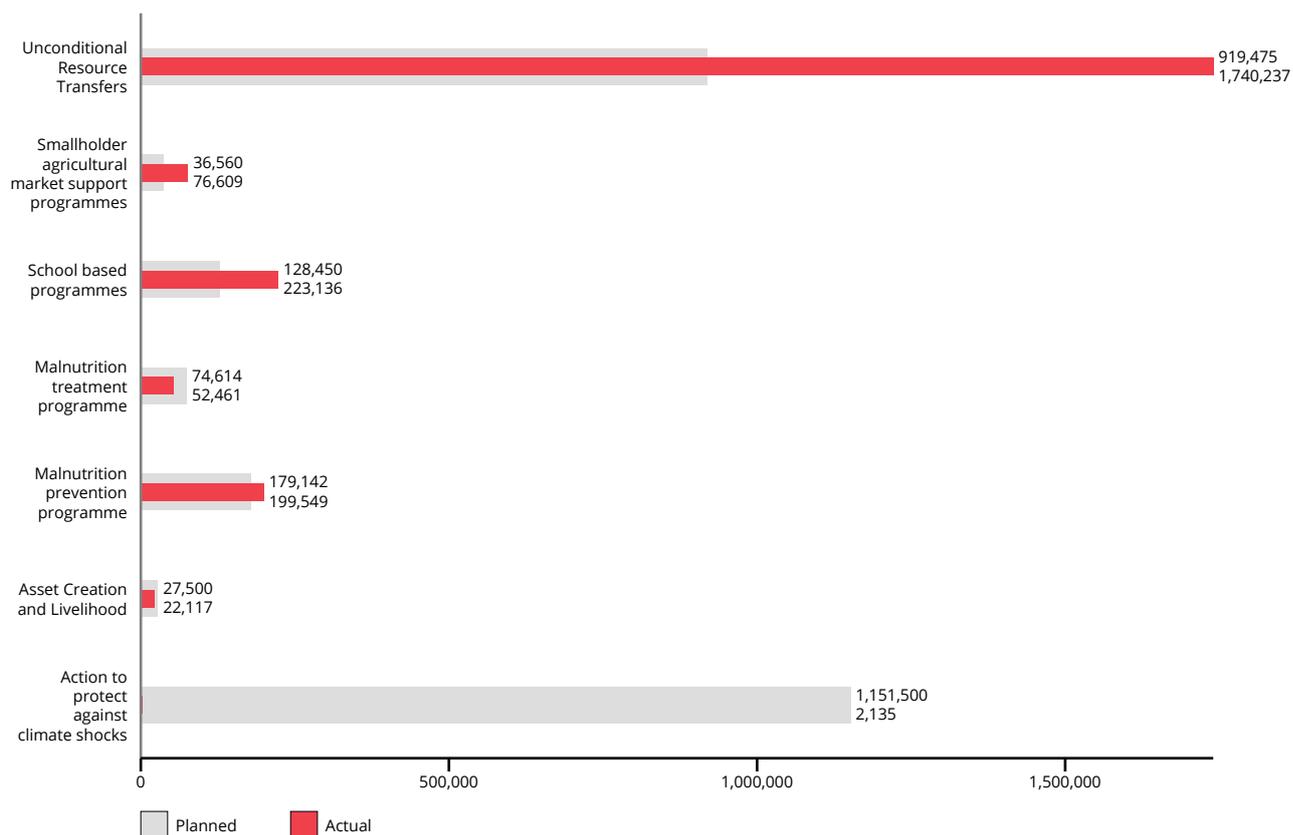
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



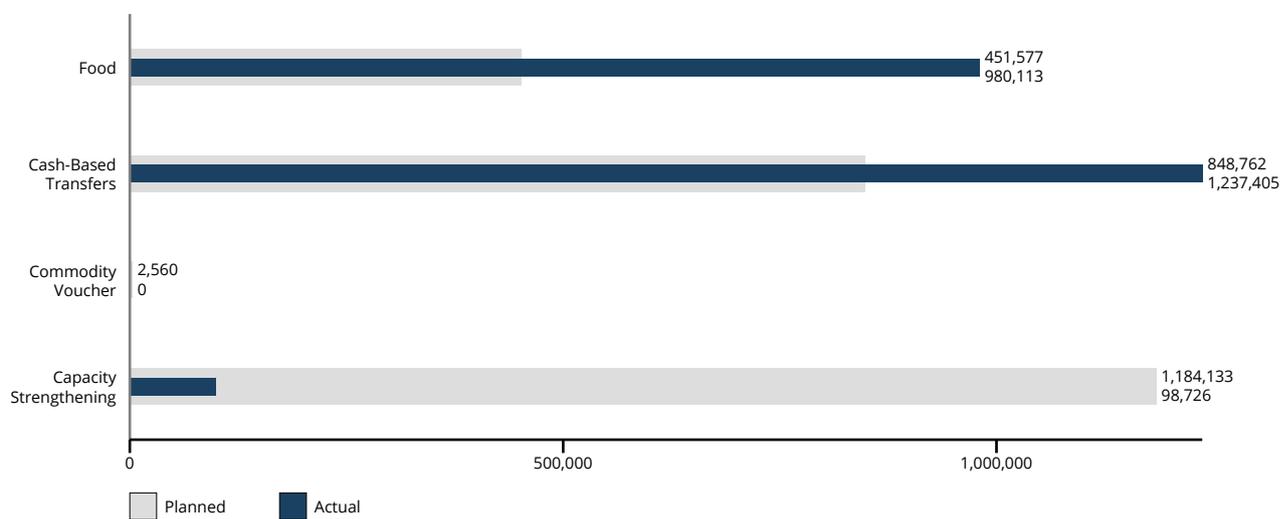
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



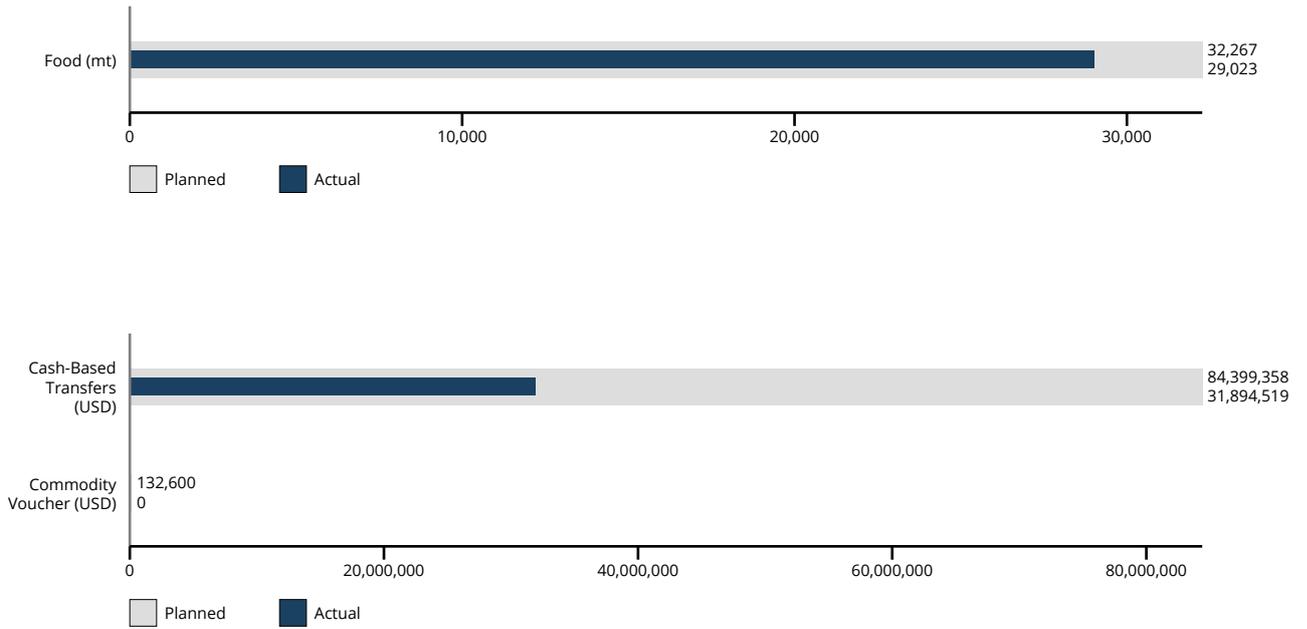
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



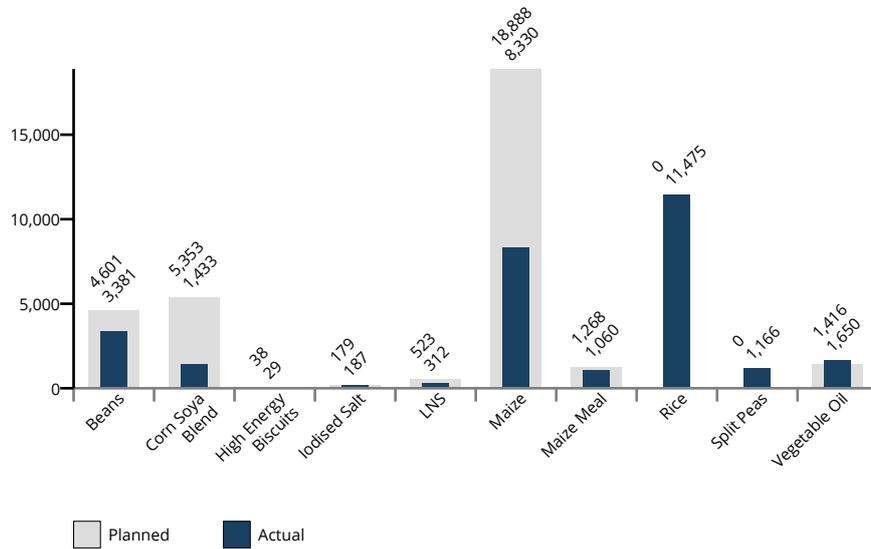
Beneficiaries by Modality



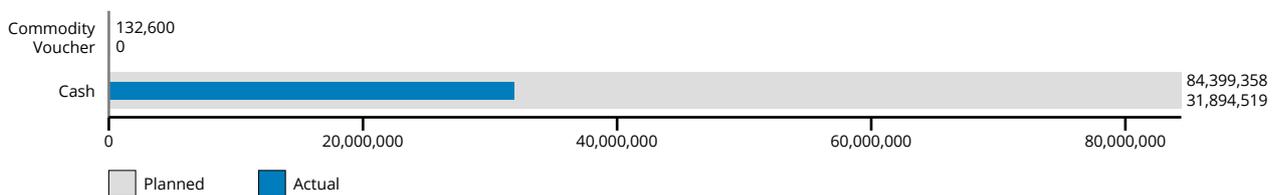
Total Transfers by Modality



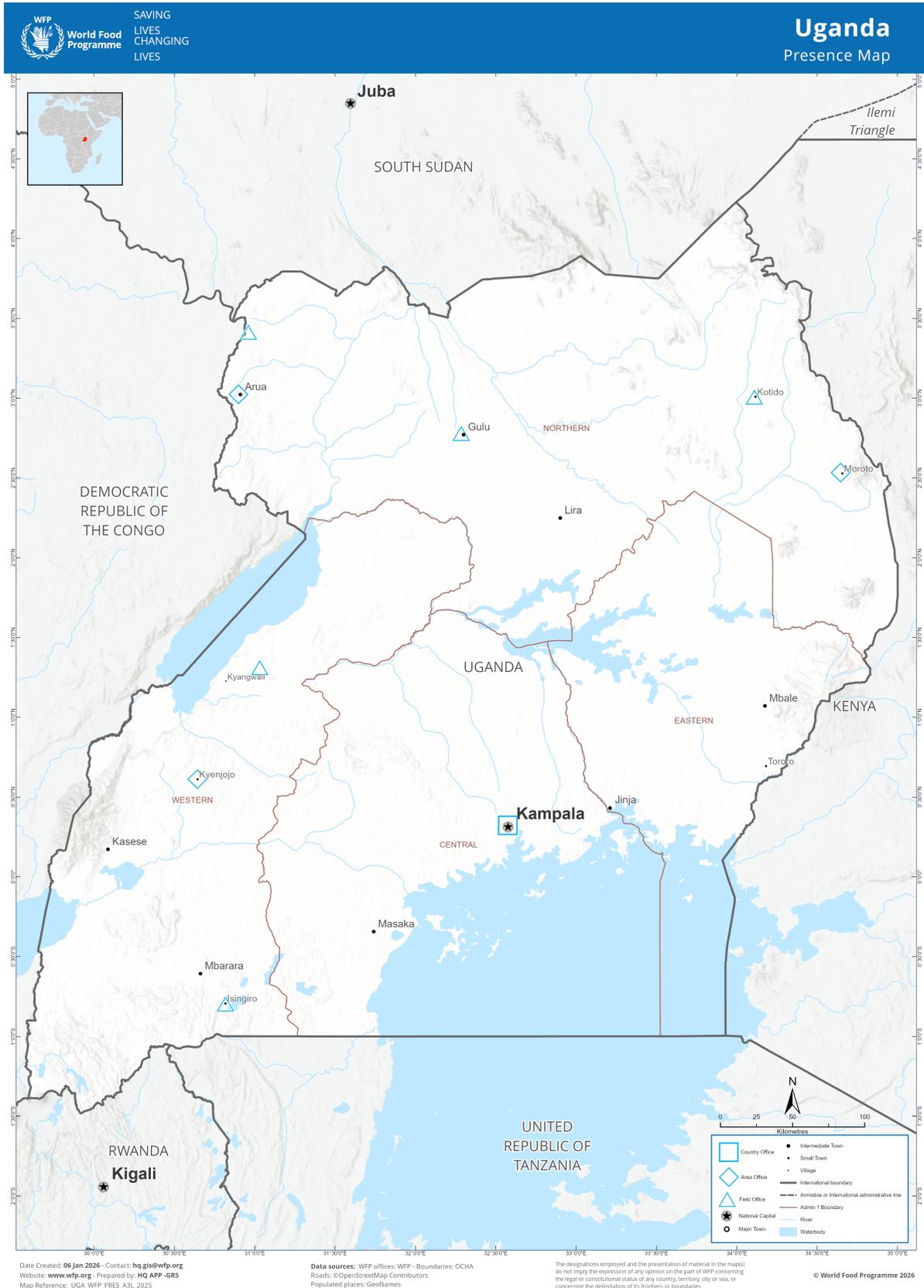
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Uganda, a lower middle-income country with a population of 45.9 million and an annual growth rate of 2.9 percent, remains highly susceptible to natural disasters due to its heavy reliance on rainfed agriculture which form the backbone of rural livelihoods. Limited adaptive capacity in disaster prone areas exacerbates vulnerability, exposing communities

to floods and droughts.

Uganda hosts more than 1.9 million refugees with over 147,000 new arrivals registered in 2025 alone. By the end of 2025, conflict was ongoing in DRC, South Sudan, and Sudan. Recent developments in the region indicate heightened instability that may impact refugee flows into Uganda in 2026. This steady flow of refugees places immense pressure on Uganda's physical infrastructure and social services. The refugee population in Uganda has quadrupled in the last decade.

The Karamoja sub-region in northeastern Uganda, home to approximately 1.5 million people, is defined by its semi-arid climate and agro-pastoralist heritage. Despite its socio-economic potential, Karamoja faces chronic development challenges due to several factors such as insecurity, and weather shocks. Seasonal livestock movements by agro-pastoralist communities disrupt consistent schooling. In 2025, Western Uganda continued to face severe flooding that compounded existing climate-related vulnerability in districts such as Kasese and Ntoroko.

These factors contribute to persistent food and nutrition insecurity, limiting human capital development. The impacts of these trends disproportionately affect the most vulnerable populations, particularly children under 5, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers.

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. WFP assisted 1.6 million refugees—61 percent of them women—with food and cash assistance. The population reached dropped to about 700,000 in May after the prioritisation exercise. In total, 22,420 mts of food were distributed, while cash-based transfers (CBT) amounted to USD 30 million. WFP also provided nutrition assistance to refugees and host communities through treatment and prevention programmes.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provided nutritious hot meals to 216,343 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 develop the National School Feeding Policy. WFP supported about 50,000 refugees and nationals to invest in livelihoods and reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance through the Self-Reliance Model (SRM).

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP supported the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition reaching 11,926 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and 19,806 children under 5. WFP also promoted small-scale, nutrition-sensitive interventions through partnerships with district local governments, development partners, and research organisations.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP supported 76,609 smallholder farmers in strengthening their capacity in post-harvest management, business planning, and marketing. WFP implemented pro-smallholder farmer contracting approaches, enabling purchase of food commodities, which helped inject USD 5.9 million into the local economy.

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 weather forecasting enabled the development of triggers and thresholds for drought and floods to inform Anticipatory Action and early response plans.

Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP provided supply chain services to both the Government and humanitarian community.

Overall, WFP provided assistance to 2.3 million beneficiaries (61 percent females), including 162,137 persons with disabilities (7 percent of the total) in 2025.

Risk management

WFP Uganda's risk profile is shaped by limited funding amid a growing refugee population driven by conflict in neighbouring countries. This financial strain challenges both strategic and operational plans, with potential impacts on food security and nutrition outcomes. Fraud and corruption risks extend beyond refugee registration, encompassing challenges in automating processes, data sharing with third parties, and exposure to external fraud attempts. To mitigate these, WFP maintains an updated risk register and conducts regular risk awareness sessions for staff.

To strengthen risk management with partners, WFP has implemented annual spot checks that improve oversight and accountability across operations. These checks verify compliance with procedures, identify irregularities, and ensure resources are delivered efficiently and transparently. Uganda's 2025 context presented unique risks to programme continuity and staff safety, prompting comprehensive business continuity plans with scenario-based contingencies, clear communication protocols, and partner coordination.

WFP is enhancing data analytics to improve fraud detection and risk assessment, while the establishment of an Identity Management (IDM) unit strengthens beneficiary verification and oversight. Reliable beneficiary data systems enabled WFP to prioritise the most vulnerable refugees and host communities when resources were insufficient. Strengthened digital registration, beneficiary data management, and verification processes improved accuracy, transparency, and reconciliation across both cash-based transfers and in-kind assistance.

Building on these measures, WFP integrated the Global Assurance Project (GAP) as a unifying framework to consolidate risk management, identity management, and accountability. The GAP review sharpened WFP's focus on safe delivery of assistance, quality programming, and strong controls, while maintaining agility and deep field presence. By adopting the Global Assurance Framework and addressing assurance gaps, WFP reinforced its commitment to operational efficiency, ensuring resources reach the right people through the right mechanisms. Milestones achieved and lessons learnt have been critical in improving efficiency and safeguarding aid delivery to the most vulnerable.

Lessons learned

In 2025, WFP Uganda concluded its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2025, fully embracing the recommendations that shaped the new CSP (2026-2030). A central lesson was the need for stronger integration across programmes streamlining outcomes from six to three under a food systems lens. Nutrition, school meals, resilience, and smallholder support will increasingly be aligned in the same geographic areas.

WFP's 2018-2025 evaluation reinforced the shift from cyclical emergency response to resilience-building, with locally driven, market-oriented programming. Cross-cutting priorities included accountability and inclusion, highlighted during the 2025 refugee prioritisation exercise, which underscored the importance of transparent communication and appeals systems.

Equally important was WFP's enabling role—empowering national systems and institutions. The Uganda Self Reliance Index (UG SRI), developed with Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and ministries, marked a step toward institutionalised resilience metrics. Strategic partnerships also deepened, notably with the Ministry of Education on Uganda's forthcoming first-ever National School Feeding Policy and with the Government, through the Ministry for Karamoja Affairs, now funding food procurement from local farmers for Karamoja schools.

Karamoja Nutrition Journey

Wheels and Meals: A Nutrition Journey Through Karamoja



© WFP/Daisy Masembe

Lions International Members join St Mary's Namalu pupils for a NutriSchool Bus session in Nakapiripirit District, Uganda

The WFP NutriSchool Bus stands out with its bright blue colour against Karamoja's dusty landscape, drawing barefoot children who excitedly wave as it travels from highways to remote savannah paths. The NutriSchool Bus campaign travelled across six districts in Karamoja to educate schoolchildren and communities about nutrition, promote school feeding and build resilience. Over 14 days, interactive sessions on balanced diets, food groups, and the importance of school meals were conducted while mobilising parents and local leaders to champion school feeding programmes.

I witnessed two interconnected battles against hunger: the immediate fight to treat acute malnutrition in children under five, and the longer-term effort to prevent malnutrition through school feeding and community resilience. WFP's school feeding programme reaches over 200,000 children across 284 schools in Karamoja, boosting enrolment and injecting resources into the local economy through purchases from farmers.

Launched at the 2025 Karamoja Cultural Festival, the NutriSchool Bus quickly drew crowds. Children eagerly joined nutrition games and videos, inspired by stories like Daniel's, a former beneficiary now working at WFP. "I want to be like Daniel," one child chimed while parents continue to be influenced to adopt healthier practices, showing strong community engagement across schools.

As the NutriSchool bus passed Tokora Health Centre IV, the conversation shifted from school feeding to the deeper challenge of acute malnutrition in Karamoja. To address this, WFP's efforts currently focus preventive approaches, such as teaching mothers to prepare METU-1, a nutrient-rich porridge from local ingredients of sorghum, groundnuts, oil, and honey. From 2025, WFP Uganda is transitioning from emergency response to prevention and resilience-building, aiming to stop malnutrition before it starts.

In Abim District, our final stop, we witnessed WFP's shift from treatment to prevention through nutrition resilience hubs—community centers that train families in nutrition and climate-smart farming to grow crops like orange-fleshed

sweet potatoes. As we boarded the NutriSchool Bus for the last time, one truth stood out: a school meal is more than food—it drives education, supports local markets and farmers, and builds resilience. Treating malnutrition saves lives, preventing it transforms communities.

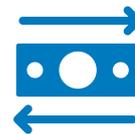
Story by David Mark Edimu, WFP Programme Assistant - School Meals, Karamoja

Programme performance

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



1.69 million settlement-based refugees reached



USD 30 million distributed in cash transfers to refugees



22,420 metric tons of food distributed to refugees



21,886 individuals reached with preventive nutrition services through the integrated Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition

Activities implemented under Strategic Outcome One focused on addressing critical food security and nutrition needs among refugees and food-insecure host populations in Uganda, including the Karamoja sub-region. In 2025, Uganda experienced weather shocks, and a continuous refugee influx, which contributed to sustained needs. In response, WFP worked closely with the Government of Uganda, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and cooperating partners to deliver lifesaving assistance to refugees and crisis affected Ugandans.

Refugee Response

By the end of 2025, Uganda hosted over 1.9 million refugees, with approximately 147,000 new arrivals during the year, including 75,000 from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Over the past decade, Uganda's refugee population has quadrupled, placing significant pressure on humanitarian resources and host communities.

Despite funding constraints, WFP reached 1.69 million settlement-based refugees, of whom 61 percent were female and 7 percent persons with disabilities. In total, 22,420 mts of food were distributed, while cash-based transfers (CBT) amounted to USD 30 million.

Persistent funding shortfalls necessitated progressive assistance reductions. In March 2025, ration levels were reduced across all vulnerability categories. New arrivals received 60 percent rations (down from 100 percent) for their first three months before reclassification into Category 1. Highly vulnerable refugees (Category 1) received 40 percent rations, moderately vulnerable households (Category 2) received 22 percent, while the least vulnerable (Category 3) were removed entirely from monthly food assistance. These reductions represent some of the lowest ration levels distributed by WFP anywhere in Africa.

In May 2025, WFP further reduced the assisted population from 1.6 million to 663,000, prioritising households facing the most severe food insecurity. Following extensive community consultations, and discussions with the Government of Uganda, WFP applied a refined vulnerability index incorporating household characteristics such as disability, chronic illness, dependency ratio, and length of stay. A transparent appeals process enabled refugees to contest their categorisation, resulting in 47,000 individuals being reinstated into Category 1.

Since May 2025, 24 percent of the targeted refugee population has been classified under Category 1, 13 percent under Category 2, and 63 percent under Category 3, compared to 14 percent previously supported in Category 1. The re-categorisation strengthened the focus on protecting the most vulnerable households within available resources. WFP continued scaling up CBT to enhance efficiency, provide flexibility to refugees, and stimulate local markets. By the end of 2025, 72 percent of refugees received assistance through CBT, delivered via cash in hand, mobile money, and agency banking.

Nutrition Assistance

WFP implemented a Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) in refugee settlements with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates above 5 percent, as well as in reception and transit centres. Children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/Gs) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) received specialised nutritious foods, including ready to use supplementary food (RUSF) for children and Super Cereal Plus (CSB++) for PBW/Gs.

In reception and transit centres where GAM exceeded 10 percent, WFP provided Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) services to prevent further nutrition deterioration among all children under five and PBW/Gs.

In 2025, WFP reached 12,052 children and 8,677 PBW/Gs with targeted MAM treatment and 21,886 individuals with preventive nutrition services through the integrated Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (iMCHN) programme. As a result, women's dietary diversity improved from 3.9 to 4.9 food groups.

Treatment outcomes exceeded SPHERE standards, with a 92.9 percent cure rate, a 0.9 percent non-response rate, a 6.2 percent default rate, and zero recorded deaths. These results were reinforced through Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) on Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Feeding practices, alongside capacity strengthening for health workers and Village Health Teams.

Overall, the nutrition situation among refugees remained relatively stable, with GAM rates below 10 percent in most settlements. Higher rates (8-11 percent) were observed in West Nile and Northern Uganda, while southwestern settlements recorded slight increases, notably in Rwamwanja (from 2 to 7 percent). By December, nutrition caseloads among new arrivals were very low, with fewer than 100 cases across all reception and transit centres.

Food Security Monitoring

WFP assistance significantly mitigated the severity of acute food insecurity. The November 2025 Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey, conducted as a follow-up to the July 2025 baseline (Food Security and Nutrition Assessment), assessed outcomes after nearly one million refugees stopped receiving general food assistance.

Food insecurity among Category 1 households declined by 14 percentage points (from 62 to 48 percent), showing targeted assistance is stabilising their situation, while Category 2 households recorded a 10-point reduction (from 60 to 50 percent), indicating assistance continues to reach those most in need. Among unassisted Category 3 households, severe food insecurity increased slightly from 8 to 9 percent, while food secure households declined from 6 to 2 percent. While these changes are modest, overall food insecurity among Category 3 households remains a significant concern.

Settlement level disparities remained pronounced. Palabek and Palorinya recorded food insecurity rates above 80 percent, while southwestern settlements such as Rwamwanja (36 percent) and Kyaka II (20 percent) fared comparatively better. These patterns reflect past findings and will inform the 2026 prioritisation process.

Negative coping strategies continued to rise, with households increasingly prioritising children's meals (from 34 to 43 percent) and borrowing food (from 48 to 58 percent). This suggests households are protecting children and relying more on social networks, revealing both resilience and vulnerability. Participants reported relocation driven by ration cuts, loss of farmland, disputes, and economic pressures. People move to nearby districts for labour, to urban areas for jobs, to other settlements for better conditions, or even return home despite risks. Discussions highlighted severe hardship, including cases of child abandonment.

Data collection coincided with the harvest season and followed a double food distribution, likely moderating observed food insecurity levels. Historically, food security deteriorates during the April lean season, reinforcing the importance of sustained assistance.

Overall, PDM results indicate that while prioritisation has effectively protected the most vulnerable, a majority of refugee households remain food insecure. Households increasingly rely on negative coping strategies—borrowing food, selling essential assets, skipping adult meals, and reducing health expenditures—just to survive. More alarming trends include mounting debt, distress migration, child labour, theft, and protection-related risks such as child marriage and sexual exploitation, signaling deepening vulnerability and eroding resilience. As settlements enter the March-June 2026 lean season, shrinking household food stocks and rising market prices place refugees at heightened risk. Sustained humanitarian support, combined with investments in livelihoods and self-reliance, remains critical.

Assistance to Crisis-Affected Host Population

In Karamoja, WFP implemented an early action response at the onset of the lean season, reaching over 76,000 individuals across six districts with 1,200 metric tons of emergency food assistance. This intervention stabilised household consumption during a critical period, prioritising elderly-headed households, persons with disabilities, PBW/Gs, and malnourished children under five.

In response to the Mpox outbreak in Uganda, WFP supported the Government’s public health emergency efforts by providing life-saving assistance to affected households and patients under isolation. WFP disbursed cash assistance to 201 Mpox-affected households to enable food access, while also delivering 77,555 nutritious hot meals to patients admitted at the four regional referral hospitals designated for Mpox management.

WFP also strengthened anticipatory action mechanisms in Ntoroko District, integrating early warning triggers into district contingency plans for flooding along the Semiliki River. Early action interventions including pre-emptive cash transfers and prepositioned food enabled at-risk households to prepare, relocate, and meet essential needs before floods intensified. Evidence from broader anticipatory action pilots in Uganda demonstrates that such interventions improve food consumption, reduce negative coping, and protect livelihoods.

Partnerships and Collaboration

WFP’s commitment to localisation is reflected in its partnership model, with national NGOs playing a central role. In 2026, partnerships will be evenly split between national and international NGOs, with national partners expected to reach approximately 55 percent of targeted refugees. Nearly 50 percent of NGO-directed funding will be allocated to national partners, up from 36 percent in 2024, including support for livelihoods programming. This approach is underpinned by a strong focus on capacity sharing and strengthening, ensuring that national organisations are equipped to deliver high-quality, sustainable assistance at scale.

WFP provided technical and strategic support to the National Cash Working Group (CWG). The implementation of the harmonised 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 prioritised 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.

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



247,388 individuals reached through livelihoods interventions for both refugees and Ugandans



5,700 refugee and **2,543 host-community** households supported through the Self-Reliance Model



216,343 learners in **320 schools** received daily hot meals in Karamoja

Under Outcome 2, WFP supported livelihoods interventions for both refugees and Ugandans to build resilience and reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance, reaching 247,388 individuals in 2025, 47 percent of whom were women. Under the school feeding programme, WFP provided nutritious meals to 216,343 children, enhancing education and learning outcomes while also delivering technical support to the government to strengthen national ownership.

Resilience building (Karamoja)

WFP supported the establishment, rehabilitation, and maintenance of critical livelihood assets in Karamoja. This activity adopted an area-based programme approach, where interventions are layered within the same geographic zone to maximise impact. This ensures that activities such as school feeding, malnutrition prevention, support to smallholder farmers, market access initiatives, and social behaviour change are implemented together, creating synergies and reinforcing positive outcomes.

The Nutrition Resilience Hubs are centres of empowerment where targeted households (prioritising vulnerable households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/Gs) and children under two) are equipped with the tools and knowledge to sustain healthy nutrition practices.

In 2025, WFP supported 86 Nutrition Resilience Hubs representing 35,260 households in nine districts of Karamoja. Participants were supported through training on drought-resistant and nutrient-dense crops, particularly orange-fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP), and iron-rich beans, which strengthened dietary diversity. Participating households received planting materials and agricultural extension services, enabling them to produce nutrient-dense foods and strengthen community nutrition.

Community-based facilitators and extension workers completed training in climate-smart and regenerative agriculture, which was then cascaded to smallholder farmers across multiple districts. The implementation of regenerative earthworks advanced through site identification and soil sampling, helping communities to start restoring degraded soils, improve water retention, and enhance resilience ahead of the next planting season.

Collaboration with the National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) further expanded WFP's work on climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive agriculture, including promotion of drought-tolerant seeds, improved crop varieties and farmer-led innovation platforms such as the Seeds of Gold Farm Clinic, which in 2025 brought together nearly 840 farmers to engage with new technologies and production practice.

Resilience building (Refugee Hosting Districts)

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 2025, the SRM supported 5,700 refugee households and 2,543 host-community households (about 50,000 people) across the Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements in Southwest Uganda, as well as Rhino, Bidi Bidi, and Lobule settlements in West Nile. Participants received social empowerment through coaching, mentorship, and community participatory planning.

The SRM also incorporated a social protection component, providing cash assistance to meet immediate food and nutritional needs while helping to build long-term resilience. This financial support alleviated short-term challenges and facilitated the transition to sustainable livelihood practices. Additionally, 790 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers enrolled in the NutriCash support received USD 13 each month to enhance their nutritional well-being, while 500 refugees aged 80 years and above received USD 6.80 monthly, building on a government-led old-age pension initiative and testing its scalability to the refugee population.

Half of the participants engaged in on-farm activities benefited from agricultural inputs, tools, and training in agronomy and animal husbandry. Together, they cultivated 1,444 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, enabling them to establish small-scale enterprises and contribute to local economies.

Digital financial inclusion offered basic and advanced digital literacy training. WFP also supported the formation and digitisation of 382 village saving and loan associations, with 45 percent of groups now digitised. WFP further advanced financial inclusion by supporting equitable access to digital financial services and products, such as opening bank accounts and mobile money wallets.

Since its launch, participants in WFP's livelihood programming have been working towards self-sufficiency. Outcome monitoring results from July 2025 show that the percentage of total participants experiencing "acceptable" food consumption rose from 35 percent at baseline (2023) to 54 percent in July 2025.

In Nakivale, the number of participants experiencing "poor" food consumption reduced over a period of around two years, falling from 19 percent at baseline to just 4 percent in July 2025. At the same time, those with "acceptable" food consumption rose from 36 percent to 64 percent. This means that on average, participants are eating more frequently and have diets that are more diverse and contain more nutritional value than they did before. Similarly, on average, the percentage of participants in Oruchinga adopting "emergency" coping strategies plummeted from a baseline of 45 percent to only 7 percent. This means that overall, fewer SRM participants are adopting negative coping strategies such as skipping meals or selling their productive assets.

WFP together with key partners supported the government to develop a self-reliance measurement framework, now the benchmark for partners to assess the effectiveness of efforts aimed at enhancing refugees' livelihoods, resilience, and self-reliance. The tool was officially launched and rolled out across all 13 refugee settlements by the government, together with agencies and development partners.

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. In 2025, WFP delivered daily hot meals to 320 schools in Karamoja, supporting 216,343 learners with maize, rice, beans, fortified oil, and complementary nutrition service.

School gardens—implemented in 283 schools and supported by 127 new gardens—produced 1,540 acres of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP) and 1,130 acres of iron rich beans, enhancing dietary diversity and hands-on agricultural learning for thousands of children. The Nutrition Resilience Hubs approach also uses school gardens as centres of excellence to promote the production and utilisation of nutritious foods. These combined interventions improved school attendance, supported retention, and strengthened nutrition outcomes through reliable, nutritious meals rooted in local food systems.

Direct procurement was digitised and scaled, awarding 2,200 mt of maize and beans (valued at USD 1.4 million) to eight cooperatives in Karamoja. Preparations for decentralised procurement included school assessments, district consultations, cocreation workshops, and development of procurement SOPs, positioning schools to purchase directly from nearby producers from 2026 onward. This farmer to school supply chain increased smallholder incomes, empowered women farmers, strengthened local economies, and laid a foundation for a sustainable HGSF model.

WFP advanced clean cooking transition in Karamoja, addressing fuel inefficiency, smoke exposure, and weak kitchen infrastructure. In 2025, WFP rehabilitated or built 70 school kitchens equipped with institutional energy-saving cookstoves and enabling safer, more efficient meal preparation. Training was provided to 550 cooks on stove operation, maintenance, and hygiene. These interventions reduced firewood use by up to 50 percent, cut emissions (estimated 4,757-tCO₂e[1]), and improved kitchen safety. WFP also completed a full school cooking infrastructure assessment and engaged in Uganda's national Clean Cooking Task Force, preparing for an e-cooking- pilot in three schools and integrating clean cooking into broader HGSF systems.

Through the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model, schools integrated nutrition and food education programming, reactivated 40 nutrition clubs, and reached 3,842 children during child health days that offered Vitamin A supplementation, immunisation, and deworming in collaboration with District Health Office and partners.

Cooking demonstrations in 11 schools strengthened local knowledge on nutritious preparation methods, while the Nutri School Bus campaign reached 3,470 learners and 214 adults with interactive nutrition sessions. This campaign launched by WFP Uganda in 2025 was a mobile nutrition initiative designed to promote healthy diets in Karamoja.

Uganda made advances toward a national, government-led school feeding system with WFP providing critical technical assistance. The Ministry of Education and Sports established a dedicated national budget line for school meals, and the

Ministry for Karamoja Affairs committed USD 695,000 (UGX 2.5 billion) over five years for Karamoja.

Overall, the Government progressed to initiate a National School Feeding Policy. WFP is supporting the process providing technical and financial assistance to develop a financing strategy, a baseline survey, menu standardisation, and development of implementation SOPs. Cross ministerial coordination was strengthened through partnerships with MoES, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)/Ministry of Karamoja Affairs (MoKA), Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO), and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)—linking agriculture, energy, education, and local government functions.

In 2026, WFP will prioritise primary school learners in line with the Global School Feeding Strategy and thus phase out school meals for 36 secondary and tertiary institutions—about 20,000 learners—starting in Term 1 (February 2026). To support the handover, WFP will continue strengthening MoES capacity and assisting in resource mobilisation for secondary schools, while maintaining close collaboration with districts and school administrators throughout the transition.

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.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



86 Nutrition Resilience Hubs supported representing **35,260** households in **9** districts of Karamoja



220 pregnant and breastfeeding women and **310** children under five managed using locally formulated nutrient-dense recipes



663,982 pregnant women received antenatal services

Although Uganda has registered progress in reducing stunting and improving child nutrition at the national level, Karamoja remains a region of concern where acute and chronic malnutrition remain high.

The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) levels in Karamoja sub-region slightly increased from 11 percent in 2024 to 12 percent in 2025. However, the sub-region saw a reduction in stunting from 43 percent recorded in 2022 to 40 percent.

In this context, WFP has transitioned towards a sustainable malnutrition prevention model in Karamoja. This marks a significant pivot from a treatment-based to a prevention-oriented strategy that empowers communities towards the consumption of safe, nutritious, and affordable diets, diversified production, and promoting pro-nutrition behaviours across the Nutrition Resilience Hubs.

The hubs bring neighbouring households together to promote practices aimed at increasing access to safe, diverse, and nutritious foods and promote adoption of appropriate nutrition practices and behaviours. At hub level, community members are trained in an integrated package of agronomic practices, especially regenerative agriculture and maternal, infant, young child, and adolescent nutrition.

Through the linkages with schools, school initiatives are replicated in communities, promoting good practices in food preservation and storage, as well as fostering appropriate nutrition practices and behaviours in adolescent, maternal, infant, and young child feeding.

In this regard, Malnutrition Eradication Therapy (METU) is a locally formulated, nutrient-rich blended food designed to combat malnutrition using ingredients readily available in Karamoja. Its components—cow ghee, peanut paste, and honey or sugar—are all locally sourced foods in the region, making METU both culturally acceptable and accessible for households. Research conducted by Kenyatta University has demonstrated that METU is not only effective in addressing moderate malnutrition but also sustainable, as it leverages community resources and traditions. By relying on locally available ingredients, METU ensures household ownership, strengthens nutrition outcomes, reduces dependency on external food aid, and empowers families to manage malnutrition with solutions at their disposal. These findings highlight METU as a practical, homegrown intervention that will increasingly serve as a cornerstone in the prevention and management of moderate malnutrition in Karamoja.

To strengthen malnutrition early case identification, referrals, and nutrition service delivery, WFP together with UNICEF and other partners, supports the functionality of district and sub-county nutrition coordination structures, facilitates joint supervision visits, and strengthens capacity of health workers, Village Health Teams (VHTs), and care group volunteers to deliver essential nutrition services. Mothers and caretakers are equipped with practical skills to detect, prevent, and manage acute malnutrition in children under two through training in locally formulated nutritious recipes, including METU. Demonstration sessions held at health facilities and resilience hubs provide hands-on guidance, enabling participants to confidently prepare and administer nutrient-rich food formulations tailored to local diets.

An essential aspect of WFP's integrated nutrition approach is the family-led MUAC (Mid-Upper Arm Circumference) screening. WFP trained parents and other caregivers—equipping them with MUAC tapes—to routinely monitor the nutritional status of children at household level. Early screening allows for timely identification and referral of malnourished children to management sites, thus preventing the worsening of malnutrition.

WFP facilitated the establishment and capacity building of care groups and functionality of VHTs to deliver nutrition-focused social behaviour change communication (SBCC) on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition. Through community resource persons, a total of 29,364 individuals (74 percent females) received interpersonal SBCC messages. The SBCC emphasised the production and consumption of nutritious foods at household level.

Nutrition Outcomes

In partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), NGOs, and the Government, WFP supported the management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) among 11,926 pregnant and breastfeeding women, and 19,806 children under 5-years (52 percent Female) through 64 community nutrition sites across 7 high-burden districts in Karamoja.

The programme contributed to overall improvement in maternal and child health (MCH) service utilisation. As a result, 663,982 pregnant women received antenatal services, 1,874,647 individuals were cumulatively 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 a 75 percent recovery rate, a 9 percent default rate, and 0 percent death rate.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers for populations at risk.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



76,609 smallholder farmers engaged in aggregation, business skills development, and post-harvest handling activities



13,131 mt of aggregated commodity volumes reached by farmers, generating **USD 5.9 million** in revenue



49,000 youth transitioned into work under the The Youth in Work (YiW) initiative

Strategic Outcome 4 aims to improve resilient livelihoods for smallholder farmers. WFP's Agriculture Market Support (AMS) programme operates in districts within Karamoja, West Nile, Southwest, and Teso regions and sub-regions of Uganda.

By December 2025, 76,609 smallholder farmers—63 percent of them women—had engaged in aggregation, business skills development, and post-harvest handling activities. WFP partnered with 68 Farmer Organisations and 4,419 Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), supporting the formalisation of 19 farmer groups into cooperatives and registering 258 MSEs with the Uganda Registration Service Bureau. These efforts expanded access to markets and strengthened farmer bargaining power.

Market linkages development is a cornerstone of the AMS programme. WFP reinforced market access by supporting aggregation systems—650 groups and 68 farmer organisations—linking youth groups and cooperatives to buyers through bulking centres and trade facilitation forums. This facilitation of bulking and collective marketing enabled farmers to negotiate better prices and expand their outreach. As a result, aggregated commodity volumes reached 13,131 mt, generating USD 5.9 million in revenue, a sharp increase from USD 744,632 in 2024, with maize and beans performing strongly due to improved production practices and adoption of post-harvest technologies. In Karamoja, eight cooperatives signed contracts worth USD 1.4 million to supply 2,200 mt of maize and beans for the school feeding programme, underscoring the tangible benefits of structured market linkages for local communities.

To reduce losses and improve food quality, WFP provided drying materials, hermetic bags, and improved storage solutions. WFP, in collaboration with its partners, organised radio talk shows to raise public awareness on improved post-harvest management as well as food safety and quality. As a result, participating smallholder farmers (SHFs) reported remarkably low post-harvest losses at the storage stage, averaging only 5.5 percent.

A co-financing subsidy model was implemented where farmer cooperatives developed business plans and contributed a portion of the investment, while WFP provided matching subsidies. This approach enabled cooperatives to acquire essential storage facilities, equipment, and agricultural inputs. By requiring farmer co-investment, the model promotes ownership, sustainability, and a market-driven approach.

WFP advanced digital agribusiness integration by partnering with platforms such as Famunera and Ensibuuko, enrolling 14,099 smallholders (57 percent women) and MSEs onto digital marketplaces to boost visibility and transactions.

Digital innovation also played a key role. Through Farm2Go, WFP's mobile platform, farmers accessed structured markets information, digital payments, and climate-resilient practices. Farm2Go connected 11,361 farmers (57 percent women) to buyers while digitising capacity-building and strengthening farmer organisation reporting.

The Youth in Work (YiW) initiative is a five-year collaboration between WFP Uganda and the Mastercard Foundation designed to expand meaningful employment opportunities for young people across Uganda's food systems. Anchored in WFP's livelihood activity, it identifies viable enterprises by weighing affordability, market demand, and potential for sustainable job creation. Operating across 15 districts—including refugee-hosting areas and Karamoja—the programme has enabled more than 103,000 youth to transition into work including 49,000 new participants in 2025. YiW supports diverse livelihood pathways, from primary production and aggregation to agro-processing, input retail, and service-based micro-businesses. Its focus extends beyond immediate job placement, helping youth move into positions along the value chain where income is steadier, growth prospects are stronger, and their skills contribute to strengthening the wider food-system economy. Through this partnership, young people have diversified income streams, gained access to savings and credit, and built the confidence and dignity that come with meaningful work. Youth-led enterprises generated USD 4.3 million in sales in 2025 alone, with young women contributing slightly more than young men, underscoring the rising economic influence of women entrepreneurs and the effectiveness of

gender-responsive enterprise support.

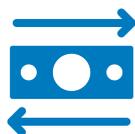
WFP partnered with FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), and the National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) to provide holistic agriculture market support to farmers. For example, working jointly with FAO, WFP supported Government efforts to establish a Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority, reinforcing national food quality and safety systems essential for structured markets and smallholder inclusion.

By fostering ownership through co-financing and creating dignified employment opportunities, WFP contributed to building resilient livelihoods and positioning Uganda’s farmers as active contributors to a stronger, more sustainable food-system economy.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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.</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>
<p>Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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.



15,374 beneficiaries reached through the NutriCash package in Karamoja and the refugee settlements



530 elderly refugees (above 80 years old) reached through the Social Cash Transfer for Elderly Refugees (SCTER) pilot



2,135 individuals safeguarded through anticipatory cash transfers

Strategic Outcome 5 aims to strengthen national and subnational institutions in Uganda for ensuring that the national social protection system enhances food and nutrition security and people's ability to cope with shocks, and to strengthen national preparedness for and response to disasters.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP advanced several flagship interventions that together aim to shift the country portfolio from ad hoc lean season emergency responses to risk informed, nationally owned safety nets and systems. NutriCash and Social Cash Transfers for Elderly Refugees strengthened nutrition-sensitive and shock responsive social protection and last-mile delivery to the most vulnerable; Anticipatory Action focused on linking forecast based early warning to pre-agreed actions plans to deepen resilience and protect livelihoods in chronically shock affected areas. Collectively, these initiatives contributed to strengthen government-led systems and institutional capacities—data, delivery, financing, and coordination—so that Uganda can prevent, prepare for, and respond to predictable shocks more efficiently, equitably, and at scale.

NutriCash

In 2025, WFP continued delivering the *cash-plus* NutriCash package in refugee settlements and expanded implementation to Karamoja, reaching a total of 15,374 beneficiaries and maintaining the standard monthly transfer of UGX 48,000 for pregnant/breastfeeding women and children under two, bundled with Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC), financial literacy, and backyard gardening support. The 2025 evaluation of phase of NutriCash implemented in West Nile sub-region (2022 - 2025) shows NutriCash delivered meaningful impact. Stunting fell by about 9 percentage points and maternal anaemia dropped from 61 percent to 21 percent overall.

Social Cash Transfer for Elderly Refugees

In 2025, WFP and Government operationalised the Social Cash Transfer for Elderly Refugees (SCTER) pilot—harnessing Uganda's Senior Citizens' Grant (SAGE) to reach refugees in Bidibidi (Yumbe) and Lobule (Koboko) settlements, reaching 530 refugees above 80 years old. To ensure inclusivity, WFP supported home to home verification and registration and facilitated cash delivery in line with SAGE parameters and payment cycles.

WFP provided technical assistance that advanced inclusive, lifecycle social protection for older persons. These efforts positioned SAGE/SCTER within Uganda's broader commitments under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and the Government's pledges to strengthen financing and coverage of social protection for vulnerable groups, including older persons.

Anticipatory Action

To advance institutionalisation, WFP in partnership with FAO, the Uganda Red Cross, UNDRR and IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) supported the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to finalise Uganda's Anticipatory Action (AA) Roadmap, which defines how government and partners will scale AA across six strategic pillars. WFP spearheaded efforts to establish the AA Community of Practice to harmonise partner interventions in developing triggers, thresholds, and activation protocols.

District-specific Flood Anticipatory Action Plans for Kasese, Kisoro, and Ntoroko were co-developed and validated with government, integrating AA into contingency and development frameworks and providing a basis for predictable pre-financed activations going forward. WFP trained 925 officials from the Department of Meteorological Services and the Department of Water Resources Monitoring on forecast interpretation, trigger design, and operational readiness, and supported the Ministry of Water and Environment to lead the finalisation of flood triggers for these districts.

WFP supported government to update Hazard Risk Vulnerability profiles for Kasese, Kisoro and Ntoroko to sharpen hotspot targeting. Together, these instruments institutionalise AA in Uganda’s Disaster Risk Reduction (DRM) architecture and align partners on scalable, government led early action. At the local level in the southwestern districts, early warnings were disseminated through community meetings and radio broadcasts, enabling at-risk households to take timely action. Overall, radio programming and listening groups reached an estimated 1,325,000 people.

With the Department of Meteorological Services/Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA), WFP installed five automatic weather stations in the three districts, co-produced localised seasonal forecasts in local languages, and disseminated advisories through district sector leads and local radio. Importantly, WFP leveraged complementary partnerships with UNMA/District Meteorological Station (DMS), ICPAC and Oxford University to operationalise machine learning forecasts using Artificial Intelligence augmented rainfall guidance, improving the accuracy and timeliness of flood triggers that will fuel future activations.

Anticipatory cash transfers were delivered within the required lead time, safeguarding 2,135 individuals—primarily in Ntoroko—before forecasted impacts. Communities also benefited from targeted mitigation measures, including river desilting (1.9 km along the River Semliki, contributing to 3.5 km of river works overall) and critical road spot repairs.

Significant progress was made on operationalising drought-related AA. In 2025, the Karamoja Drought Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) was formally endorsed, enabling WFP to access critical funds upon trigger activation. Although no activation occurred as thresholds were not met, WFP convened a five-day joint tabletop simulation exercise (SIMEX) to test coordination mechanisms and decision-making processes outlined in the AAP. The SIMEX brought together 40 participants from OPM, Department of Meteorological Services (DoMS), representatives from nine Karamoja districts and UN agencies.

Under the WFP-FAO joint Food Security Through Enhanced Resilience (FOSTER) initiative in Karamoja, WFP delivered climate risk services and preparedness actions. This included sustaining district-led multi-hazard bulletins and expanding last-mile communication through community groups and schools.

Working with OPM and the World Bank’s NUSAF team, WFP supported design work on Disaster Risk Financing and shock responsive social protection—harmonising AA triggers/thresholds with government mechanisms, aligning interventions to the Karamoja Regional Development Plan, and advancing integration of the *Karamoja Social Registry* into the National Single Registry.

At national level, FOSTER continued to support UNMA on impact-based forecasting and climate data operations, leveraging flood and rainfall instrumentation already installed in Karamoja catchments to improve observation quality for local advisories. WFP supported the consolidation of the Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) by institutionalising routine bulletin production and community dissemination within District Disaster Management structures to embed early warning and anticipatory action approaches into District Development Plans.

Social protection systems strengthening

Throughout 2025, WFP worked with the Government to carry forward national policy advances that promote nutrition-sensitive social protection. WFP provided technical assistance to integrate NutriCash within government programmes (e.g., Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF 4). Overall, WFP facilitated 16 capacity-building initiatives that reached 2,817 participants (41 percent women) at national and sub-national levels, as well as a South-to-South learning visit on disability inclusion, which informed the development of disability inclusion guidelines planned for 2026.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



USD 230,000 annualised savings through closure of Extended Delivery Points



54,985 mt of food delivered to over **300** locations nationwide



26,009 mt of humanitarian cargo equivalent to **815** truckloads valued at **USD 3.2 million** moved across the region

Logistics operations in 2025 played a central role in ensuring that vulnerable populations across Uganda received food assistance on time and in good condition. WFP delivered 54,985 mt of food to more than 300 locations nationwide. Uganda continued to serve as a regional logistics hub in 2025, facilitating movement of 26,009 mt of humanitarian cargo—equivalent to 815 truckloads valued at USD 3.2 million—to Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, South Sudan, and Ethiopia.

In 2025, WFP procured 18,000 mt of food commodities locally, injecting USD 11.4 million into Uganda's economy. A significant component of this effort was direct procurement of 2,200 mt of maize and beans valued at USD 1.4 million from eight cooperatives in Karamoja for the school feeding programme. Of this 18,000 mt, and to reinforce regional supply chain integration, Uganda piloted procurement of 1,000 mt of mung beans and 1,000 mt of sorghum for onward delivery to South Sudan. This initiative demonstrated Uganda's key role as a food basket in supporting regional food security and highlighted the potential of cross-border trade to strengthen WFP's operational footprint in East Africa.

In 2025, 1,000 mt of sorghum and mung beans were procured from Uganda—marking the first time these commodities were procured by WFP in the country. This initiative not only enabled diversification of WFP's food basket but also underscored Uganda's emerging role as a reliable source of diverse commodities for East Africa, presenting new opportunities to strengthen regional supply chains.

WFP prioritised continuous improvement and a cost efficiency drive to increase the impact of WFP's lifesaving and life-changing operations. Consequently, a strategy for supply chain optimisation and digital transformation delivered substantial cost savings while maintaining service quality.

A key pillar of this effort involved right sizing the logistics infrastructure, aligning physical assets with reduced commodity volumes. Following a comprehensive review of projected tonnage against existing facilities, WFP transitioned toward direct deliveries from Central Delivery Points (CDPs) reducing operational overheads. This shift enabled the closure of four Extended Delivery Points namely Rhino Camp, Imvepi, Kiryandongo, and Nyumanzi—for an estimated USD 230,000 in annualised savings.

Complementing this rationalisation, WFP implemented a warehouse consolidation strategy. The Nalukolongo warehouse in Kampala was closed entirely, while the Tororo warehouse was scaled down to 20 percent of its capacity. These actions, combined with flexible renegotiated contracts, resulted in USD 1.5 million in savings.

WFP expanded the use of Optimus, the corporate supply chain decision-support tool. Through Optimus modelling, multiple basket compositions, commodity mixes, and delivery scenarios were analysed, enabling identification of nutritionally adequate and cost-efficient alternatives. This offers approximately USD 200,000 per month in potential savings.

WFP's engagement with Uganda's commercial logistics market remained a defining feature of the 2025 response. The organisation injected USD 8.85 million into the national economy through contracts with transporters, fumigation companies, casual labourers, storage facility owners, and engineering service providers, strengthening local logistics systems.

WFP supported the Government of Uganda in managing a 1,610 mt rice donation from the People's Republic of China. WFP provided professional handling, storage, quality inspection, and internal transport to ensure accountability and timely distribution.

In 2025, the Government of Uganda authorised the issuance of distinctive UN/WFP license plates for the Global Fleet hub in Kampala. The distinctive license plates are recognised countrywide and beyond Uganda's eliminating lengthy deregistration and re-registration processes at borders and ensuring unhindered movement across the region. This

offers significant potential to reduce delays and costs tied to cross-border vehicle registration, enabling faster deployments during emergency response operations.

In 2025, WFP's emergency preparedness activities were implemented through a strengthened multi-agency collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the Mastercard Foundation, and the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC). As part of this joint effort, WFP provided 2,655 m² of shared storage space in Kampala to MoH and WHO and deployed two strategic fleet trucks for three months to support the Government-led response to the 2025 MPOX outbreak, ensuring rapid movement of medical supplies and essential equipment across the country. WFP also provided logistics support for the deployment of a 92-bed emergency field hospital. In line with national health-emergency priorities, one 32-bed unit was designated for installation in Hoima, while two additional units were retained in strategic storage for future outbreaks.

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

Women are central to Uganda's food systems—from seed selection and planting to postharvest handling, local trading and household nutrition decision making—yet they face structural barriers to land, finance, and markets.

In the refugee response, the expansion of digital cash assistance through mobile money and agency banking improved women's direct access to transfers, reduced security risks associated with cash-in-hand and helped address longstanding barriers to financial services helping many women gain their first digital accounts.

Under the school meals programme, WFP conducted a gender context analysis that revealed a high burden of unpaid care work on women in Karamoja and men's low participation in food production at household level. This will be used to inform future programming.

Under the school meals programme, WFP conducted a gender context analysis that revealed a high burden of unpaid care work on women in Karamoja and men's low participation in food production at household level. This will be used to inform future programming. Based on these findings, WFP will design tailored activities such as engaging men in nutrition initiatives and supporting women's access to time-saving low-tech agricultural assets and techniques.

WFP continued to partner with the Institute for Social Transformation (a local NGO) for the implementation of the Gender Action Learning System (GALS), a methodology that uses a set of participatory tools to facilitate reflection on gender norms and identify negative gender norms that hold back individuals and communities from achieving gender-equitable livelihoods. Reports from participating communities describe more balanced division of tasks, improved communication between spouses, and greater recognition of women's contributions to household food security.

A total of 118 Trainers of Trainees in GALS (68 male, 50 females) received training that enabled them to cascade the methodology in their farmer groups and communities. A similar training on Transformative Leadership and GALS also reached 163 youth aged 18-35 (70 males, 93 females).

WFP prepared for the next strategic planning cycle, gender equality remained central to the design of the new Country Strategic Plan. WFP completed the corporate Gender Equality Certification Programme (GECP) that offered a systematic and practical tool to fulfil its gender commitments. By the end of 2025, WFP achieved 31 benchmarks out of the 33 benchmarks.

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

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 prioritised at distribution points and during verification exercises to ensure they are not subjected to long waits.

During food and cash distribution and verification exercises, translated messages were broadcasted to beneficiaries, raising awareness about WFP's zero-tolerance policy on Fraud, Corruption, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and emphasising 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 strengthened community engagement as ration levels dropped, including through appeals mechanisms. These processes enabled women and men to voice concerns and have vulnerability classification outcomes reconsidered. Practices developed through joint humanitarian learning informed communication and engagement approaches, helping maintain trust and reduce protection risks during difficult changes to assistance levels.

During the prioritisation exercise, protection indicators—used as key inclusion criteria—were assessed alongside other vulnerability factors for each refugee and household. Each indicator was assigned a weight, and the combined score determined the household category and, ultimately, its ration entitlement.

As ration levels and number of refugees assisted decreased, WFP enhanced community engagement, including the use of appeals mechanisms. These measures empowered both women and men to express their concerns and request a review of vulnerability classifications. Joint humanitarian learning shaped communication and engagement strategies, helping to uphold trust and minimise protection risks amidst challenging reductions in assistance. Despite a particularly difficult year, with ration cuts and over one million people phased out of support, there were no significant protests or widespread disputes regarding the outcomes. However, protection concerns persist due to the continued vulnerability of those no longer receiving assistance.

To mitigate and prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (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 adhere to the code of conduct regarding SEA and the obligation to report SEA. All NGO partners received SEA training, which was coordinated among United Nations agencies through the UN Partner Portal.

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. The campaign highlighted the linkages between GBV and food and nutrition security.

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 such as churches, mosques and markets, have enabled WFP to widely disseminate information regarding WFP assistance to our beneficiaries.

WFP Uganda has a CFM standardised tool ensuring uniform and systematic feedback documentation, management, analysis, and visualisation across all feedback channels enhancing transparency and accountability.

Overall, 135,521 cases were processed through the community feedback mechanism of which 85 per cent (115,321 cases) were related to the re-categorisation exercise conducted by WFP; specifically requests for information on assigned household category and appeals. With support from case focal points, WFP achieved an overall 99 percent resolution rate, owing to the use of SMS and community feedback agents to close the loop with feedback relating to prioritisation.

Of the feedback received, less than 1 per cent were highly sensitive cases, of which 100 percent were escalated through the relevant channels for resolution.

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)

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts.

Uganda's environment is under significant pressure from human activity, leading to a decline in biodiversity and land degradation. This degradation is particularly evident in Uganda's tree cover, which has decreased by 14 percent between 2001 and 2024. 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.

In response, WFP Uganda began integrating regenerative agriculture into its initiatives which enhances soil health to support sustainable, long-term food production. In Karamoja, the 15-acre horticulture site at Kaichom dam first established in 2024 was transformed using regenerative agriculture principles. Similarly, a 30-acre section of the Kibengo block farm in the Southwestern region, part of the Self-Reliance Model (SRM), was converted through a training-of-trainers demonstration site involving local government officials, cooperating partners, and both refugee and host community members.

WFP Uganda has achieved significant advancement in enhancing energy access by installing 67 institutional improved cookstoves in schools across Karamoja. These cookstoves contribute to reducing firewood consumption, thereby lessening the burden on local tree resources.

In partnership with private sector companies Omia and Tulima Solar, WFP is also enhancing access to solar irrigation. The Solarizing Livelihoods Activities with Refugees (SOLAR) project aimed to boost agricultural productivity, strengthen market access, and enhance the self-reliance of refugee and host community farmers through solar-powered irrigation and private sector partnerships. By equipping farmer groups with portable solar irrigation systems and training them in climate-smart agriculture, the project enabled year-round and off-season vegetable production, resulting in significantly higher yields and substantial net financial gains. Structured market linkages - particularly buy-back arrangements with Omia Agribusiness, provided reliable buyers, allowing farmers to reinvest in inputs and build sustainable income streams. The project supported 5,000 farmers (2,500 refugees and 2,500 host-community members), 70 percent of whom were women, and helped them acquire advanced agronomic and business skills. Early results from the first 2025 season (January-July) have shown yield and revenue growth, and average profits of USD 296 per farmer group, demonstrating fast payback for both farmers and private-sector partners

In Karamoja, WFP works with social enterprises such as ECOBORA, Agro & More, and Tulima Solar to address underused school gardens, unreliable water access, and reliance on firewood-based kitchens that slow progress toward a home-grown school feeding model. The project is introducing e-cooking technologies, solar and grid power, and rainwater harvesting in schools while equipping farmer groups with solar water and energy systems that strengthen climate-resilient food production.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Uganda made significant progress in establishing its Environmental Management System (EMS) to address environmental challenges and manage operational impacts. To ensure compliance with environmental, social, health, and safety (ESHS) commitments outlined in the ESMPs, WFP staff, Cooperating Partners (CPs), and Government representatives agreed to include an ESMP implementation section in their regular reports to WFP, which would inform WFP's reporting on environmental indicators.

To support consistent monitoring, WFP developed an M&E Framework for implementing the ESSF. Additionally, environmental risk assessment indicators were integrated into the CPs Performance Evaluation Tool as part of the performance evaluation conducted at the end of the year.

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. WFP has also made significant strides in its commitment to decarbonising its premises. In Kampala Country Office, the savings generated by solar energy use are estimated at USD 12,828 in 2025.

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.

Together, these efforts reinforce WFP Uganda's commitment to integrating sustainability into every aspect of its operations. Under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), activities such as Asset Creation and Livelihoods (ACL) and Agricultural Market Support (AMS) undergo rigorous environmental and social risk screenings, ensuring that progress benefits communities without compromising ecological integrity.

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

The integration and layering of nutrition across the WFP-supported programmes contributes to preventing and reducing all forms of malnutrition. As part of general food assistance, nutrition specific messaging and education was shared at every distribution site to facilitate the adoption of appropriate nutrition practices and behaviours especially on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition. This includes nutrition education sessions at the distribution of Specialised Nutritious Food for children with acute malnutrition.

WFP also supported Village Health Teams and care groups in the refugee response and in Karamoja. 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 introduction of new crops such as Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potatoes (OFSP) in school gardens have contributed to diversification and improvement of the quality of school meals.

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

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP Uganda continued to strengthen, maintain, and diversify its partnership ecosystem to sustain humanitarian operations while advancing long-term resilience and self-reliance. Faced with evolving needs and resource constraints, WFP prioritised broadening its engagement beyond traditional donors by deepening collaboration with government institutions, UN agencies, local and international NGOs, the private sector, and emerging development partners.

WFP delivered critical lifesaving and life-changing interventions in Uganda, thanks to government partners including Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, European Commission, France, 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 Foundation, Mastercard Foundation, Novo Nordisk Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation and UPS. This was further complemented by multilateral funding mobilised through WFP Headquarters, which secured critical contributions from partners such as United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Sweden. These flexible resources strengthened WFP Uganda's ability to respond swiftly to emerging needs.

In 2025, WFP expanded its donor base with new contributions from France and the Rockefeller Foundation, alongside a bilateral contribution from Denmark. The year also saw continued support from private foundations, including renewed funding from the Novo Nordisk Foundation.

Throughout the year, WFP undertook regular consultations with partners to guide key programmatic and strategic shifts, including prioritisation decisions on the refugee response and the development of the new Country Strategic Plan. These discussions ensured that partners remained informed of operational realities and evolving needs while allowing WFP to incorporate their feedback contributing to strengthened transparency and shared ownership of WFP's strategic direction.

Looking ahead, WFP Uganda will continue its deliberate shift toward diversifying its partnership and financing base. WFP will expand engagement with private sector actors, foundations, and innovative financing opportunities. At the same time, WFP will strengthen collaboration with international financial institutions (IFIs) to support to national priorities notably through the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) IV, to strengthen government-led safety nets. Simultaneously, WFP will align refugee livelihood programming with the expanded Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP) II framework.

Local Private Sector Partnership

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 increased number of financial service providers under the cash assistance programme as well as agro-input providers and solar energy providers under its livelihood activities.

From 2022 to 2025, WFP has built a diverse portfolio of growing ventures with the potential to support its operation with market-based approaches. 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 interested in investing in refugee-hosting districts and Karamoja in various agricultural value chains.

Partnering with Omia agribusiness development and Tulima solar, WFP implemented solar-powered irrigation in West Nile reaching 5,000 farmers in 2025. By the end of 2025, Omia had leveraged WFP's initial support to attract 20 times the amount of follow-on investment, underscoring WFP's role as a driver of scalable innovation.

The Good Nutrition is Good Business initiative strengthened food security in Uganda's Nakivale settlement by enabling three refugee-led enterprises—Abizera, Charity Mushrooms, and Masoka Nutrition—to scale production of affordable, nutritious foods. Through combined infrastructure support, zero-interest financing, and tailored technical assistance from WFP and StartHub Africa, these businesses increased output of fortified porridge, poultry products, and mushrooms for refugee and host communities. The intervention demonstrated that good nutrition can drive viable economic growth: participating enterprises improved monthly revenues, expanded production capacity, and adopted stronger financial management systems, positioning them to operate sustainably and meet growing local demand for nutritious foods.

Focus on localization

NGO Partnerships

In 2025, following new contracts signed with NGO Cooperating Partners, WFP reached an equal split between national and international NGOs. In 2025, our largest partner was a national NGO. In 2026, our local partners are projected to serve around 55 percent of targeted refugees. In 2026, our local partners will receive nearly half of all the budget directed to NGOs. This is a substantive increase from 36 percent of the refugee response budget in 2024.

WFP delivered targeted capacity strengthening to more than 200 staff from national and sub-national organisations—covering finance/compliance, monitoring and evaluation, gender, and social and behaviour change communication—and participated in a three-day training for community-based organisations in Gulu in 2025.

National NGOs, CBOs, and refugee-led organisations are being supported to complete due diligence in the UN Partner Portal, including PSEA requirements, and WFP is operationalising multiyear FLAs with explicit capacity sharing provisions alongside progressive financing (e.g., prefinancing/advances) to address liquidity constraints for local partners. In parallel, WFP is harmonising capacity assessments and due diligence approaches with UN counterparts, reducing transaction costs for local NGOs.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

UN Interagency Collaboration

WFP partners with key United Nations agencies to deliver integrated assistance to vulnerable populations in Uganda, focusing on food security, nutrition, resilience, financial inclusion, and emergency response. Its long-standing collaboration with UNHCR remains central to refugee support, featuring joint targeting, interoperable data systems, and digitised cash assistance. This partnership has advanced the shift to digital transfers using SIM-enabled mobile money accounts. Internally, WFP's Identity Management work aligns beneficiary identity standards and data exchange systems like SCOPE[1] to enhance joint verification and operational interoperability with UNHCR.

WFP's partnership with UNICEF plays a critical role in improving nutrition outcomes. Together, they implement Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition across refugee settlements and Karamoja, running joint screening campaigns and coordinating supply chains to strengthen detection and referral systems. They also co-deliver community-based nutrition activities, behaviour change communication, and maternal and child health interventions addressing immediate and structural causes of malnutrition.

Collaboration between WFP and FAO revolves around linking agriculture, food systems, and resilience. Their joint initiatives include the SDG Fund project supporting national food systems reform, the FOSTER project in Karamoja aimed at climate resilience and improved smallholder livelihoods, and a Norway-funded project in Teso that enhances food and nutrition security by increasing smallholder incomes.

WFP's partnership with UNCDF focuses on financial inclusion and enterprise development in rural and refugee hosting areas, supported by the Mastercard Foundation. The partnership equips microentrepreneurs—particularly women, youth, and refugees—with digital tools, business skills, grants, and loans. UNCDF's capital mobilisation expertise enables entrepreneurs to adopt digital payment systems that generate data for alternative credit scoring, opening new lending opportunities and supporting business growth.

Finally, WFP strengthened its collaboration with WHO in 2025 to bolster Uganda's preparedness for public health emergencies, including mpox, leveraging WFP's logistics and field presence to support rapid response efforts.

Financial Overview

WFP Uganda's funding since the commencement of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2018-2025) stands at 68 percent of the needs-based plan. In 2025, WFP secured 88 percent of the resources required against its needs-based plan, including carryover from 2024. In 2025, WFP received 98 percent of its funding earmarked for specific strategic outcomes and activities.

Due to funding constraints, the implementation of certain activities was negatively impacted, with some cases necessitating reductions in rations (refugee response).

WFP also relied on internal strategic advance financing mechanisms for timely procurement of commodities from the Global Commodity Management Facility (a financial framework that combines advance financing with the prepositioning of food to reduce lead times) at optimal prices.

Strategic Outcome 1 was financed at 81 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 and refugees' caseload to align with total requirements.

Strategic Outcome 2, encompassing resilience-building through asset creation (Activity 3) and school feeding (Activity 4) was fully funded. School feeding and resilience-building initiatives benefited from multi-year funding, which supported their implementation and facilitated long-term planning.

Strategic Outcome 3, which targets delivering nutrition assistance to children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women in food-insecure regions, was 92 percent funded. Under the new CSP 2026-2030, WFP will increasingly embed nutrition within broader programmes—such as livelihoods, social protection, school feeding, and food systems—to maximise synergies and impact through an integrated, multi-sectoral approach. This transition reflects the CSP's emphasis on layered and sequenced programming, enabling nutrition outcomes to be strengthened through complementary investments across sectors.

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, centred 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 83 percent funded. In 2025, WFP concluded its large-scale Child-Sensitive Social Protection Programme (CSSP) in the West Nile sub-region. WFP will continue providing targeted technical assistance to reinforce planning, coordination, monitoring, and shock-responsive capacities within national and district social protection mechanisms.

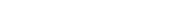
Strategic Outcome 6 which focuses on supply chain and logistical services, was funded at 30 percent. This included cost-recovery funds from organisations requesting WFP's services and contributions from donors. These resources enabled WFP to enhance the capacity of humanitarian actors and governments to facilitate emergency responses, including the Mpox response.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	126,233,956	100,489,658	114,905,662	92,342,252
SO01: Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis	119,141,475	87,333,369	96,536,612	78,997,171
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees	114,190,438	85,735,552	93,227,106	78,849,535
Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	4,951,037	1,597,817	452,754	147,636
Non-activity specific	0	0	2,856,752	0
SO02: Food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	7,092,481	13,156,289	18,369,051	13,345,081
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.	2,364,795	4,370,184	7,697,494	4,803,581
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	4,727,685	8,786,105	10,653,827	8,541,500

Non-activity specific	0	0	17,729	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	4,472,971	3,861,210	4,133,770	3,451,945
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	12,309	0
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	4,472,971	3,861,210	4,121,461	3,451,945
Activity 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk	4,472,971	3,861,210	4,121,461	3,451,945
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	4,080,926	4,922,508	5,024,289	4,766,537
SO04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have strengthened and resilient livelihoods by 2030	4,080,926	4,922,508	5,024,289	4,766,537
Activity 06: Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets	4,080,926	4,922,508	5,024,232	4,766,537
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	5,093,071	5,198,826	4,207,600	3,710,938
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.	5,093,071	5,198,826	4,207,600	3,710,938
Activity 08: Strengthen national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations	4,779,071	4,036,277	3,215,476	3,018,718
Activity 09: Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks	314,000	1,162,548	720,746	692,220
Non-activity specific	0	0	271,378	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	4,256,164	321,566	1,263,797	972,855
SO06: The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services when needed.	4,256,164	321,566	1,263,797	972,855
Activity 10: Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance	4,256,164	321,566	1,263,797	972,855
Non-SDG Target	0	0	3,588,617	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 144,137,089	 114,793,767	 133,123,735	 105,244,527
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 19,706,885	 12,371,578	 16,958,725	 11,999,135
Total Direct Costs	 163,843,974	 127,165,345	 150,082,460	 117,243,662
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 10,335,383	 8,242,593	 3,027,120	 3,027,120
Grand Total	 174,179,357	 135,407,938	 153,109,580	 120,270,782

Data Notes

Strategic outcome 01

[1] No actual values reported in the the data table for Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions since the activation triggers did not meet the threshold. Therefore no actual beneficiaries were served.

Strategic outcome 02

Narrative

[1] Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent

Data Notes

[1] Planning figures for Indicator A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities were not captured in the planning phase.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] For Indicators A.1.1 and A.4.1, no cash transfers were implemented in 2025, therefore no actuals to be reported.

[2] Planning figures for Indicator F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure, were not captured during the planning phase.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] Planning figures for Indicator 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) were not captured during the planning phase.

Partnerships

[1] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary information and transfers management platform. It is an in-house developed technology that functions as a database to securely store the beneficiary information country offices may need to carry out their operations.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	1,207,740	907,483	75%
	female	1,254,561	1,408,761	112%
	total	2,462,301	2,316,244	94%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	168,551	89,861	53%
	female	144,167	106,707	74%
	total	312,718	196,568	63%
24-59 months	male	117,955	74,947	64%
	female	98,918	90,087	91%
	total	216,873	165,034	76%
5-11 years	male	297,519	204,849	69%
	female	271,704	234,572	86%
	total	569,223	439,421	77%
12-17 years	male	222,009	194,135	87%
	female	196,471	291,444	148%
	total	418,480	485,579	116%
18-59 years	male	379,308	303,829	80%
	female	501,236	613,387	122%
	total	880,544	917,216	104%
60+ years	male	22,398	39,862	178%
	female	42,065	72,564	173%
	total	64,463	112,426	174%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,485,166	500,996	34%
Refugee	977,135	1,815,231	186%
Returnee	0	17	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	1,151,500	2,135	0%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	27,500	22,117	80%
Malnutrition prevention programme	179,142	199,549	111%
Malnutrition treatment programme	74,614	52,461	70%
School based programmes	128,450	223,136	173%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	36,560	76,609	209%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	919,475	1,740,237	189%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	3,785	2,751	73%
Corn Soya Blend	5,159	1,320	26%
High Energy Biscuits	38	29	75%
Iodised Salt	179	187	105%
LNS	180	102	57%
Maize	14,806	6,733	45%
Maize Meal	1,268	1,060	84%
Rice	0	9,985	-
Split Peas	0	1,166	-
Vegetable Oil	1,144	1,431	125%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	816	630	77%
Maize	4,082	1,596	39%
Rice	0	1,490	-
Vegetable Oil	272	219	81%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	194	113	58%
LNS	343	210	61%
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	81,822,409	30,299,351	37%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	437,250	30,795	7%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Commodity Voucher	132,600	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 05			
Cash	2,139,699	1,564,372	73%

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	415,088	1,041,020	
			Male	415,087	645,267	
			Total	830,175	1,686,287	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	19,010	22,422.18	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	79,380,125	30,284,243	
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	40,182	27,398	
			Male	43,530	26,324	
			Total	83,712	53,722	
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	48,367 48,367	45,836 45,836	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	4,755	898.56	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	4,755	898.56	
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	2,768	8,840	
			Male	2,997	8,493	
			Total	5,765	17,333	

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	1,665 1,665	4,553 4,553
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	67	23.99
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	67	23.99

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 Total	9,574 10,373 19,947	6,268 5,784 12,052
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	5,762 5,762	8,677 8,677
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	283	151.88
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	283	151.88

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 Male Total	45,319 43,981 89,300	28,894 25,056 53,950
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	2,210	1,119.33
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,122,284	15,107

CSP Output 31: 2.3 Targeted Ugandans (tier 1) receive anticipatory assistance to reduce the risk of decline in food and nutrition security due to shocks.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female Male Total	9,000 6,000 15,000	
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 Male Total	15,184 10,816 26,000	32,317 29,832 62,149
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	234	148.15
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	234	148.15

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	664,140	637,453

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	132,079	99,558

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
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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	25,709	20,729
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Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees and Host - Location: South West - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	95.4	89.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	95.4	89.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	95.4	89.2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees and Host - Location: South West - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	76	≥75	≥75	92.3	94.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76	≥75	≥75	94.6	94.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	76	≥75	≥75	92.9	94.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	19.5	<15	<15	6.8	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.5	<15	<15	4.4	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.5	<15	<15	6.2	2.5	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	3.5	<3.5	<3.5	0.8	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.5	<3.5	<3.5	1	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.5	<3.5	<3.5	0.9	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees and Host - Location: West Nile - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	94.3	93.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	94.3	93.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	94.3	93.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees and Host - Location: West Nile - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	76	≥75	≥75	90.6	92.99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76	≥75	≥75	94.1	95.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	76	≥75	≥75	91.7	93.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	19.5	<15	<15	5.83	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.5	<15	<15	3.56	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.5	<15	<15	5.13	2.7	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	3.5	<3.5	<3.5	6.21	4.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.5	<3.5	<3.5	2.3	1.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.5	<3.5	<3.5	5.02	3.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	67	>90	>90	86.5	84	Secondary data
	Male	67	>90	>90	86.5	84	Secondary data
	Overall	67	>90	>90	86.5	84	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	54	≥65	≥65	56.6	50.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	≥65	≥65	63.6	57.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53	≥65	≥65	60	54.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<28	<28	39.3	36.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	<28	<28	33.6	33.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	<28	<28	36.6	35	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11	<7	<7	4.1	12.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	<7	<7	2.7	8.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	<7	<7	3.4	10.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.3	>2	>2	0.2	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.4	>2	>2	0.8	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.4	>2	>2	0.5	1	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.1	>66	>66	32.6	39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67	>68	>68	36.2	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	65.4	>67	>67	34.4	42	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.6	<32	<32	67.1	60	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.6	<30	<30	63	56	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.2	<31	<31	65.1	58	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.3	>29	>29	42.2	52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.1	>33	>33	46	53	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30.1	>31	>31	44.1	53	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59	>60	>60	53.7	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54.8	>60	>60	49.9	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57.1	>60	>60	51.8	44	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.7	<11	<11	4.1	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.1	<12	<12	4.1	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.7	<11.5	<11.5	4.1	3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	>15	>15	16.3	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.4	>21	>21	21.1	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17	>18	>18	18.6	17	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.5	>74	>74	72.8	65	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.1	>72	>72	67.6	64	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	72.5	>73	>73	70.3	64	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.5	<11	<11	10.9	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.6	<9	<9	11.2	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.6	<10	<10	11.1	19	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.09	<10	<10	11.5	13.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.62	<10	<10	10.75	12.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.4	<10	<10	11.14	12.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	41	<40	<40	7.3	29.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	<30	<30	5.6	22.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36	<35	<35	6.5	20.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14	<14	<14	28.4	16.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	<15	<15	26.4	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	<15	<15	27.4	16	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23	<23	<23	34	38.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	<25	<25	32.2	40.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<25	<25	33.1	39.5	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	22	>40	>40	30.3	15.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	>40	>40	35.9	21.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23	>40	>40	33	18.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	8	≥15	≥15	10	18.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.3	≥15	≥15	14	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.7	≥15	≥15	12	19.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3	>5	>5	4.9	3.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	>5	>5	5.1	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	>5	>5	5	3.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.10: 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	17	26.1	Secondary data
	Male	9.3	≥20.6	≥20.6	17	30.7	Secondary data
	Overall	9.3	≥20.6	≥20.6	17	28.6	Secondary data
1.1.10: 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	48.6	61.7	Secondary data
	Male	55.5	≥37	≥37	48.6	64.1	Secondary data
	Overall	55.5	≥37	≥37	48.6	63	Secondary data
1.1.10: 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	81.8	86.7	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥13.6	≥13.6	81.8	86.7	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥13.6	≥13.6	81.8	86.7	Secondary data
1.1.10: 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	11.5	19.8	Secondary data
	Male	7.2	≥10.6	≥10.6	11.5	24.2	Secondary data
	Overall	7.2	≥10.6	≥10.6	11.5	22.2	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							

1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	67	≥70	≥70	31	91	Secondary data
	Male	67	≥70	≥70	31	91	Secondary data
	Overall	67	≥70	≥70	31	91	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	63	≥90	≥90	54.1	62.3	Secondary data
	Male	63	≥90	≥90	54.1	62.3	Secondary data
	Overall	63	≥90	≥90	54.1	62.3	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	54	>65	>65	23.3	44.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	>65	>65	28.3	44.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53	>65	>65	24.3	44.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<28	<28	53.9	43.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	<28	<28	53.5	44.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	<28	<28	53.8	43.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11	<7	<7	22.8	11.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	<7	<7	18.2	11.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	<7	<7	21.9	11.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.3	>2	>2	0.2	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.4	>2	>2	0.5	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.4	>2	>2	0.2	0	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.1	>66	>66	28.4	37	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67	>68	>68	34.4	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	65.4	>67	>67	29.6	34	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.6	<32	<32	71.5	63	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.6	<30	<30	65.1	67	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.2	<31	<31	70.2	66	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.1	>29	>29	9.2	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.3	>33	>33	11.3	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30.1	>31	>31	9.7	21	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59	>60	>60	60.6	72	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54.8	>60	>60	63.8	73	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57.1	>60	>60	61.3	72	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.7	<11	<11	30.2	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.1	<12	<12	24.9	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.7	<11.5	<11.5	29.1	7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	>15	>15	40.5	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.4	>21	>21	42	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17	>18	>18	40.8	21	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.5	>74	>74	52.9	71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.1	>72	>72	52.1	73	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	72.5	>73	>73	52.7	71	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.5	<11	<11	6.6	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.6	<9	<9	5.9	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.6	<10	<10	6.5	7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.09	<10	<10	15.08	11.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.62	<10	<10	13.92	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.4	<10	<10	14.84	11.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	<17	<17	4.4	14.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21	<20	<20	4.7	17.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	<18	<18	4.5	15.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27	<20	<20	44.9	20.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	<20	<20	43	19.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<20	<20	44.5	20.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22	<20	<20	23.6	28.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	<20	<20	24.5	25.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	<20	<20	23.8	28.1	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33	>50	>50	27	35.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	>50	>50	27.8	37.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33	>50	>50	27.2	35.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	5.5	≥17	≥17	3	13.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.6	≥17	≥17	7	21.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.3	≥17	≥17	4	15.1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3	>5	>5	4.21	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	>5	>5	4.3	4.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	>5	>5	4.23	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.10: 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	11.6	21.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.2	≥19.9	≥19.9	11.6	22.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.2	≥19.9	≥19.9	11.6	22	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	55.6	60.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.8	≥40.3	≥40.3	55.6	59.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	46.8	≥40.3	≥40.3	55.6	60.6	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.10: 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	93.1	74.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥9.7	≥9.7	93.1	57.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥9.7	≥9.7	93.1	72.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	9.5	16.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.3	≥10.2	≥10.2	9.5	17.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.3	≥10.2	≥10.2	9.5	16.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	63	≥70	≥70	43.5	89.4	Secondary data
	Male	63	≥70	≥70	43.5	89.4	Secondary data
	Overall	63	≥70	≥70	43.5	89.4	Secondary data
Target Group: Residents - Location: South West - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	64	≥64	≥64	67	64	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	64	≥64	≥64	67	64	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: West Nile - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	57	>57	>57	60	57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57	>57	>57	60	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		7,407	
			Male		4,736	
			Total		12,143	
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	14,025	5,897	
			Male	13,475	4,077	
			Total	27,500	9,974	
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female	568,250	1,200	
			Male	568,250	935	
			Total	1,136,500	2,135	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	437,250	30,795	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	437,250		
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD		30,795	
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	1,650	2,496	
			Male	3,850	4,297	
			Total	5,500	6,793	
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	48,713	91,867	
			Male	59,537	104,709	
			Total	108,250	196,576	
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	6,615	9,856	
			Male	8,085	9,911	
			Total	14,700	19,767	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	5,170	3,935.65	

B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	272	219.07
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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\$	4,394,749	0
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	78	7,851
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	57	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 tons of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices	Food assistance for asset	metric ton	1	34
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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	2	20
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	20	20
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	40.33	20
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	1,533	300
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.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	10,000	19,200
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	27,500	12,143

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
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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	11	0
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	2	0

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.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	0	231,270
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	82,664.39
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	99,002.2

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	4,756.71	4,756.71
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	5,580	5,580

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	114	3,070

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	320	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	114	70
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	3,000	3,000
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	79
N.6: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	128,450	216,343
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	320	320
CSP Output 14: 4.3: School children, especially adolescent girls, benefit from the establishment of a home grown national school meals policy, strategy, and program in order to have sustainable access to food and better nutrition (SR 2)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nationals - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
1.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	9.12	≤9.12	≤9.12	8	8.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.94	≤8.94	≤8.94	8	8.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.04	≤9.04	≤9.04	8	8.39	WFP programme monitoring

1.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	22.7	≤22.7	≤22.7	4.6	10.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.4	≤15.4	≤15.4	2.8	16.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.4	≤19.4	≤19.4	4.1	13.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	41.4	≥41.4	≥41.4	42.2	51.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.5	≥38.5	≥38.5	34.6	51.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40.1	≥40.1	≥40.1	39.8	51.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	35.9	≥35.9	≥35.9	53.1	38.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.2	≥46.2	≥46.2	62.6	32.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40.4	≥40.4	≥40.4	56.1	35.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees & Nationals - Location: South West - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
1.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	7	>32	>32	16.4	16.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	19	≥48	≥48	64.4	52.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≥48	≥48	69.2	54.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28	≥48	≥48	66.7	53.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	44	<34	<34	31.7	40.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39	<34	<34	27.5	37.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	<34	<34	29.6	39	WFP programme monitoring

1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<18	<18	3.9	7.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	<18	<18	3.3	8.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	<18	<18	3.6	7.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	68	≥68	≥68	69.2	55.1	WFP survey
	Male	68	≥68	≥68	70.6	48.7	WFP survey
	Overall	68	≥68	≥68	69.9	52.3	WFP survey
1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>1	>1	0.31	1.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	>1	>1	0.68	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	>1	>1	0.43	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.2: 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	36.31	16.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	>67	>67	32.43	21.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33	>65.4	>65.4	35.09	18.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	77	<66	<66	63.38	82.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	<66	<66	66.89	77.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	66	<66	<66	64.48	80.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	>60	>60	20.8	35.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	>60	>60	35.7	50.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36	>60	>60	25.5	42	WFP programme monitoring

1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64	>59	>59	63.2	55.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	>54.8	>54.8	50.5	44.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54	>57.1	>57.1	59.2	50.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	<10	<10	16.1	8.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	<10	<10	13.7	5.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<10	<10	15.34	7.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	21	>50	>50	29.6	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	>50	>50	29	30.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33	>50	>50	29.4	31.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.2: 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	60.4	57.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	>9.6	>9.6	56.2	59.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49	>10.6	>10.6	59.1	58.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19	<18	<18	9.9	10.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	<18	<18	14.8	10.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18	<18	<18	11.4	10.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.5	<10	<10	11.7	9.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.6	<10	<10	9.45	9.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.4	<10	<10	10.77	9.5	WFP programme monitoring

1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	43	<25	<25	1.2	4.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	<23	<23	5.1	6.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	<24	<24	8	5.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25	≤43	≤43	14.5	8.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≤32	≤32	12.7	7.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24	≤37	≤37	13.7	7.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23	≤23	≤23	46.5	55.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	≤26	≤26	41.9	60.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25	≤25	≤25	44.4	58	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	9	≥9	≥9	28.8	31.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	≥19	≥19	40.3	24.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≥15	≥15	33.9	28.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: North Buganda - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
1.3.45: 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	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	0	1	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
1.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	6.46	≤6.46	≤6.46	6.1	6.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.95	≤6.95	≤6.95	5.9	6.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.69	≤6.69	≤6.69	5.9	6.4	WFP programme monitoring

1.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	17.2	≤17.2	≤17.2	35	14.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.3	≤7.3	≤7.3	52	10.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.7	≤12.7	≤12.7	48	12.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	74.7	≥74.7	≥74.7	27	69.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75.6	≥75.6	≥75.6	27	70.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75.1	≥75.1	≥75.1	27	69.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	8.1	≥35.9	≥35.9	38	16.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.1	≥46.2	≥46.2	22	18.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.2	≥40.4	≥40.4	25	17.4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≥8	≥8	68	45.1	Secondary data
	Male	10	≥8	≥8	72	48.1	Secondary data
	Overall	10	≥8	≥8	69	46.3	Secondary data
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26	<22	<22	30	37.9	Secondary data
	Male	26	<22	<22	26	39.9	Secondary data
	Overall	26	<22	<22	29	38.7	Secondary data
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	64	<70	<70	2	17	Secondary data
	Male	64	<70	<70	2	12	Secondary data
	Overall	64	<70	<70	2	15	Secondary data

1.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	85	≥86	≥86	77	66	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85	≥86	≥86	77	70	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85	≥86	≥86	77	67.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17	<16.5	<16.5	7.3	12.8	Secondary data
	Male	17	<16.5	<16.5	6.7	13.4	Secondary data
	Overall	17	<16.5	<16.5	7.1	13.11	Secondary data
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	<15	<15	7	29	Secondary data
	Male	18	<15	<15	5	32.2	Secondary data
	Overall	18	<15	<15	7	30.5	Secondary data
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	18	<14	<14	15	18.7	Secondary data
	Male	18	<14	<14	15	11.1	Secondary data
	Overall	18	<14	<14	15	15.2	Secondary data
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	10	≤16	≤16	40	18.7	Secondary data
	Male	10	≤16	≤16	42	13.3	Secondary data
	Overall	10	≤16	≤16	41	16.2	Secondary data
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	54	≥55	≥55	37	33.6	Secondary data
	Male	54	≥55	≥55	38	43.3	Secondary data
	Overall	54	≥55	≥55	38	38.1	Secondary data
1.3.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	16.7	>17	>17	73	16.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.5	>19	>19	82	18.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.5	>18	>18	81	17.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: North Buganda - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
1.3.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	1	1	Secondary data

Target Group: Residents - Location: South West - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
1.3.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	69.2	>70	>70	74.2	69.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	65.4	>70	>70	72.3	65.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	67.5	>70	>70	73.3	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nationals - Location: Karamoja - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.3.45: 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	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	4	1	Secondary data
Target Group: Nationals - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.3.43: SABER school feeding index	Overall	2	>2	>2	2	2	Secondary data
1.3.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	75	≥80	≥80	58	90.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	63	≥80	≥80	59	92.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69	≥80	≥80	59	91.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Nationals - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)							
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	47.7	≥48	≥48	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58.5	≥59	≥59	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55.2	≥56	≥56	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	40.3	<40.3	<40.3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.6	<34.6	<34.6	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37.4	<37.4	<37.4	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12	<12	<12	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.9	<6.9	<6.9	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.5	<9.5	<9.5	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.5	≤10	≤10	6.7	13.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.4	≤10	≤10	6.2	12.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.9	≤10	≤10	6.5	13.11	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.3.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	7	>12	>12	1	44.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	>12	>12	2	37.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	>12	>12	2	40	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.22: Attendance rate	Female	57	>65	>65	69	69.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	>65	>65	73	73.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57	>65	>65	71	71.4	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	19,454	10,300
			Male	18,691	9,506
			Total	38,145	19,806
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	10,760	11,926
			Total	10,760	11,926
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	537	322.87
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	537	322.87

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\$	93,428	10,315
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	32	58
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	48,905	29,364
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.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 Treatment (CCS)	Number	0	56
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	2

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nationals - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
2.2.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	56	58	Joint survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	56	58	Joint survey
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	56	58	Joint survey
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	11.3	>23	>23	53.5	15.3	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female				54		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	51	≥51	≥51	54	51	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.10: 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	24.7	11.6	Secondary data
	Male	13	≥13	≥13	24.7	11.3	Secondary data
	Overall	13	≥13	≥13	24.7	11.4	Secondary data

2.2.10: 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	32.6	34.9	Secondary data
	Male	22.7	≥22.7	≥22.7	32.6	39.1	Secondary data
	Overall	22.7	≥22.7	≥22.7	32.6	38.1	Secondary data
2.2.10: 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	24.1	20.8	Secondary data
	Male	16.9	≥16.9	≥16.9	24.1	21.1	Secondary data
	Overall	16.9	≥16.9	≥16.9	24.1	21	Secondary data
2.2.10: 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	12.1	5.4	Secondary data
	Male	5.3	≥5.3	≥5.3	12.1	6	Secondary data
	Overall	5.3	≥5.3	≥5.3	12.1	5.9	Secondary data
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	70	≥71	≥71	90	94.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	≥71	≥71	90	94.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	≥71	≥71	90	94.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
2.2.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	79	>75	>75	75	76.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79	>75	>75	78.3	79.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	79	>75	>75	76	78	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	8	<8	<8	6	7.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	<8	<8	5.6	5.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	<8	<8	6	6.7	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	13	<13	<13	19	16.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	<13	<13	16.1	14.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	<13	<13	18	15.3	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		48,283
			Male		28,326
			Total		76,609
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	20,108	
			Male	16,452	
			Total	36,560	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	132,600	

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	32,635
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	5,516
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.10: Number of agrodealers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	101	148
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	68	68
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	6,206

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	2,118
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	1,295
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	2,460
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	1,295
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	148
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	164	368

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
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	100	91

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
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	49	54
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	28,326
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	48,283

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Farmers - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
3.3.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	4	≥4	≥4	0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Farmers - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							

3.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female		>20	>20	66		WFP survey
	Male		>20	>20	66		WFP survey
	Overall	9.2	>20	>20	66	61	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.3	≥50	≥50	1	3.5	WFP survey
	Male	0.3	≥50	≥50	2	2	WFP survey
	Overall	0.3	≥50	≥50	1	2.2	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.1	≥35	≥35	58	26.1	WFP survey
	Male	48.8	≥35	≥35	62	36.3	WFP survey
	Overall	48.2	≥35	≥35	59	34.7	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.6	<0.3	<0.3	41	70.4	WFP survey
	Male	50.9	<0.3	<0.3	37	61.7	WFP survey
	Overall	51.5	<0.3	<0.3	40	63	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.9	≥60.9	≥60.9	41	80	WFP survey
	Male	61.7	≥61.7	≥61.7	46	89.3	WFP survey
	Overall	61.5	≥61.5	≥61.5	43	87.9	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.5	≥60	≥60	58	19.1	WFP survey
	Male	37.5	≥60	≥60	53	10.4	WFP survey
	Overall	37.8	≥60	≥60	57	11.7	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	≤0.6	≤0.6	1	0.9	WFP survey
	Male	0.8	≤0.8	≤0.8	1	0.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0.7	≤0.7	≤0.7	1	0.4	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.7	≥65	≥65	32	23.5	WFP survey
	Male	43.5	≥65	≥65	31	28.2	WFP survey
	Overall	43.6	≥65	≥65	31	27.5	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.3	≥40	≥40	60	57.4	WFP survey
	Male	48	≥40	≥40	61	49.2	WFP survey
	Overall	46.8	≥40	≥40	60	50.4	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≤0.7	≤0.7	8	19.1	WFP survey
	Male	8.5	≤0.7	≤0.7	8	22.6	WFP survey
	Overall	9.7	≤0.7	≤0.7	8	22.1	WFP survey
3.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	17.9	<16	<16	5.5	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.97	≤11	≤11	13.16	12.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.53	≤8	≤8	11.83	12.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.68	≤10.68	≤10.68	12.64	12.3	WFP programme monitoring

3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	19.5	<11.8	<11.8	10.1	13.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.1	<11.8	<11.8	6.7	10.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.8	<11.8	<11.8	8.7	11.6	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27.1	<28.8	<28.8	22.7	15.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.4	<28.8	<28.8	19.2	19.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.25	<28.8	<28.8	21.3	17.8	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14.9	≤29.6	≤29.6	40.8	36.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.8	≤29.6	≤29.6	39.7	33.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.35	≤29.6	≤29.6	40.4	34.5	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.5	≥38.5	≥38.5	26.4	35.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.7	≥44.7	≥44.7	34.4	36.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41.6	≥41.6	≥41.6	29.6	36.2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
3.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	4	>30	>30	20	67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	>30	>30	23	67	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	>30	>30	21	67	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥5,344,256	≥5,344,256	5,990,609	744,632	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥1,947,933	≥1,947,933	300,306	245,728.5	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥5,315,628	≥5,315,628	5,121,273	0	WFP programme monitoring

3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥487,732	≥487,732	569,030	0	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥17,494	≥17,494	13,131	3,484	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≥2,345.6	≥2,345.6	363	0	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥15,379	≥15,379	11,490	3,484	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥1,165	≥1,165	1,277	0	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	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)	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total			352 230 582
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	13,633 13,633		15,374 15,374
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,139,699		1,564,372

Other Output						
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 06: 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	
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	294,815		0
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.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	750,000		1,325,000

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	250,000	430,000
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	437,841	631,000
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	350,000	130,000
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	698,659	769,610

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.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	6
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	8	8
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	925
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	4
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	5

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Nationals & Refugees - Location: Uganda - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2	>10	>10	6	9	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female		>480,000	>480,000	482,221	1,971,905	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>520,000	>520,000	522,407	2,138,190	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>1,000,000	>1,000,000	1,004,628	4,110,095	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.45: 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	Overall	2	>6	>6	3	9	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.75: 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	Overall	8	≥7	≥7	9	15	Secondary data
Target Group: Nationals & Refugees - Location: Uganda - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
5.4.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	4,000,000	≥4,900,000	≥4,900,000	71,981,714	5,734,962	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees & Nationals - Location: Uganda - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
5.4.76: Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	2	3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents & Refugees - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
5.4.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	18	≥32	≥32	61	26	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Uganda - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
5.4.79: 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	Overall	36	≥36	≥36	28	29	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Uganda - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							

5.4.73: 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	1	Secondary data
	Male	0	>1	>1	1	1	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>1	>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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Nationals - **Location:** Karamoja - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities

5.4.40: Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	2	≥4	≥4	2.86	2.86	Secondary data
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Target Group: Nationals - **Location:** Uganda - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

5.4.62: 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	Overall	40	>40	>40	60	60	Secondary data
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5.4.77: Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	3	>8	>8	12	5	Secondary data
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Target Group: Residents - **Location:** Uganda - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

5.4.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	17	<17	<17	49.5	13	WFP programme monitoring
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5.4.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	52.7	>52.7	>52.7	21.8	80	WFP programme monitoring
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5.4.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	30.3	>30.3	>30.3	28.7	7	WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 06: The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services when needed.					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 10: Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance						
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	30	10	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	2,000	996	
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	243	
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	5	8	
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	5	4	

Outcome Results							
Activity 10: Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nationals & Refugees - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: SC/Logistics Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	75	≥75	≥75	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Residents - Location: South West - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	69.2	≥70	≥70	50	68.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	69.2	≥70	≥70	50	69.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69.2	≥70	≥70	50	69.2	WFP programme monitoring
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	70.3	≥72	≥72	58	70.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	69.2	≥72	≥72	63	69.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69.8	≥72	≥72	60	69.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: West Nile - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	66.5	≥70	≥70	50	66.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.3	≥70	≥70	50	66.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	66.4	≥70	≥70	50	66.4	WFP programme monitoring
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	52.8	≥60	≥60	50	52.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	59.8	≥60	≥60	53	59.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55.3	≥60	≥60	51	55.3	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: 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	80,616	2,198	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1,559	>1,559	>1,559	51,541	2,209	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2,903	>2,903	>2,903	132,157	4,407	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Partially meets standard	Partially meets standard	Partially meets standard	Meets standard	Partially meets standard	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	96	=100	=100	96.41	99.19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	95.49	98.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	=100	=100	95.85	99.04	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	95.48	98.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	94.63	98.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	94.97	98.14	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	80	=100	=100	97.32	96.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=100	=100	96.6	96.91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89	=100	=100	96.89	96.9	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Refugees - **Location:** West Nile - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	91.09	99.62	Secondary data
	Male	99	=100	=100	89.23	99.33	Secondary data
	Overall	99	=100	=100	89.54	99.55	Secondary data

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	88.28	98.19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	88.43	96.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	88.4	97.85	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	92.23	98.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88	=100	=100	95.05	98.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89	=100	=100	94.56	98.68	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Residents - **Location:** Karamoja - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	90.61	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	93.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	91.67	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Residents - **Location:** Karamoja - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (take-home rations)

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	92.7	=100	=100	93.16	95.61	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.7	=100	=100	93.33	95.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93.4	=100	=100	93.06	95.8	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93.6	=100	=100	81.11	80.11	Secondary data
	Male	93.6	=100	=100	82.86	80.42	Secondary data
	Overall	93.6	=100	=100	81.25	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	99.19	98.13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.03	97.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.12	97.46	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
CC.2.5: 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	584,033	820,009	Secondary data
	Male	404,566	>404,566	>404,566	373,398	680,692	Secondary data
	Overall	890,899	>890,899	>890,899	957,432	1,500,701	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	94.44	=100	=100	80.02	83.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.12	=100	=100	81.01	85.19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.15	=100	=100	80.5	84.23	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	95.03	=100	=100	79	90.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.04	=100	=100	80.05	91.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.03	=100	=100	79.21	90.59	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	93.1	=100	=100	72.89	57.52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85.5	=100	=100	72.86	68.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.3	=100	=100	72.9	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Residents - **Location:** Karamoja - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (take-home rations)

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	93.7	=100	=100	93.06	82.41	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.5	=100	=100	93.33	82.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90.8	=100	=100	93.16	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Residents - **Location:** Karamoja - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	93.1	=100	=100	91.74	91.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85.5	=100	=100		91.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87.2	=100	=100	91.74	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Uganda - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	87.5	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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			21.89	35.62	Secondary data
	Male	14			6.16	21.22	Secondary data
	Overall	21			12.89	29.24	Secondary data
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	10	=12	=12		10	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Uganda - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	28	≥90	≥90	92.2	82.86	Secondary data
	Male	14	≥90	≥90	87.09	82.86	Secondary data
	Overall	22	≥90	≥90	90.21	82.86	Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Arete/Kibuuka Mukisa

Mary with her tomato harvest in Kululu, Zone 3 of the Bidibidi Refugee Settlement, Yumbe District, Uganda, 22 May 2025

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

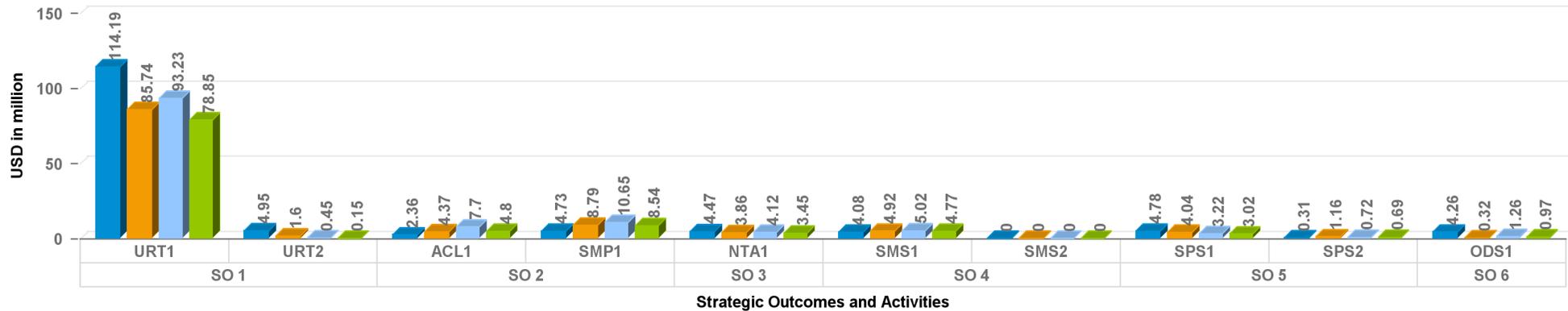
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2018-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

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

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	4,080,926	4,922,508	5,024,232	4,766,537
		Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.	0	0	56	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			4,080,926	4,922,508	5,024,289	4,766,537
2.2	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	12,309	0
	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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk	4,472,971	3,861,210	4,121,461	3,451,945
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,472,971	3,861,210	4,133,770	3,451,945

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	2,856,752	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	17,729	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	114,190,438	85,735,552	93,227,106	78,849,535
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and anticipatory actions to at-risk households	4,951,037	1,597,817	452,754	147,636
	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.	2,364,795	4,370,184	7,697,494	4,803,581
		Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership	4,727,685	8,786,105	10,653,827	8,541,500
	Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			126,233,956	100,489,658	114,905,662

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	4,256,164	321,566	1,263,797	972,855
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			4,256,164	321,566	1,263,797	972,855
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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	271,378	0
		Strengthen national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations	4,779,071	4,036,277	3,215,476	3,018,718
		Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks	314,000	1,162,548	720,746	692,220
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			5,093,071	5,198,826	4,207,600	3,710,938
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,588,617	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	3,588,617	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			144,137,089	114,793,767	133,123,735	105,244,527
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			19,706,885	12,371,578	16,958,725	11,999,135
Total Direct Costs			163,843,974	127,165,345	150,082,460	117,243,662
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			10,335,383	8,242,593	3,027,120	3,027,120

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Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2018-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			174,179,357	135,407,938	153,109,580	120,270,782



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC
Michael Hemling

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

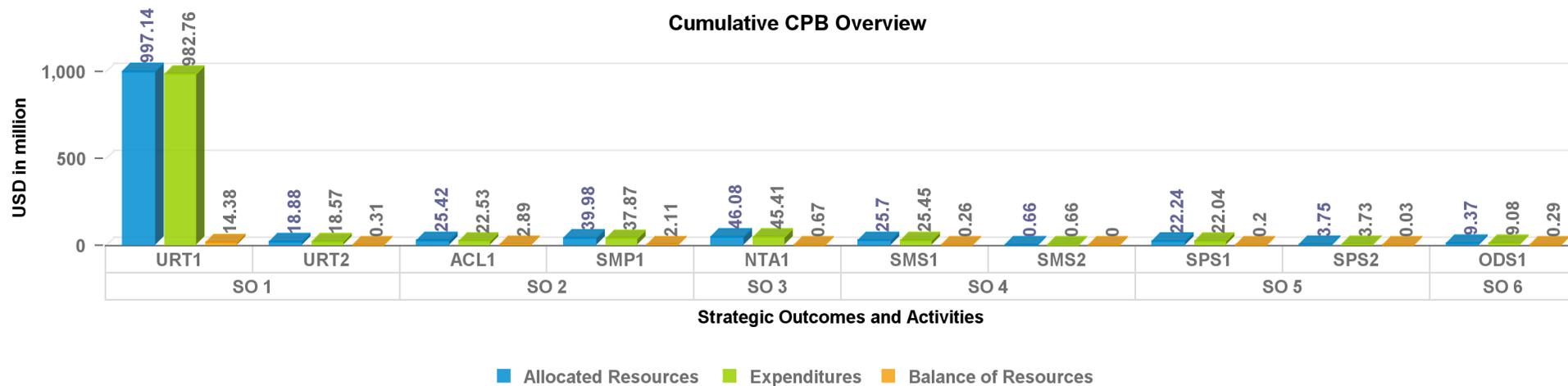
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 and anticipatory actions to at-risk 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

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Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	1,516,877,546	997,142,391	0	997,142,391	982,764,820	14,377,571
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and anticipatory actions to at-risk households	30,233,127	18,875,271	0	18,875,271	18,570,153	305,118
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,856,752	0	2,856,752	0	2,856,752
	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	43,659,578	39,977,757	0	39,977,757	37,865,430	2,112,327

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	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.	49,847,747	25,424,289	0	25,424,289	22,530,376	2,893,913
		Non Activity Specific	0	17,729	0	17,729	0	17,729
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,640,617,998	1,084,294,190	0	1,084,294,190	1,061,730,780	22,563,410

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	74,709,425	46,080,014	0	46,080,014	45,410,497	669,516
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	12,309	0	12,309	0	12,309
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			74,709,425	46,092,323	0	46,092,323	45,410,497	681,826

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Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	32,972,232	25,704,824	0	25,704,824	25,447,128	257,696
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			34,536,516	26,360,299	0	26,360,299	26,102,547	257,752

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	25,026,672	22,241,392	0	22,241,392	22,044,634	196,758
		Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks	3,037,769	3,754,337	0	3,754,337	3,725,812	28,526
		Non Activity Specific	0	271,378	0	271,378	0	271,378
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			28,064,441	26,267,107	0	26,267,107	25,770,445	496,662
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	17,039,142	9,374,243	0	9,374,243	9,083,302	290,941
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			17,039,142	9,374,243	0	9,374,243	9,083,302	290,941

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,588,617	0	3,588,617	0	3,588,617
Subtotal SDG Target			0	3,588,617	0	3,588,617	0	3,588,617
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,794,967,521	1,195,976,780	0	1,195,976,780	1,168,097,572	27,879,208
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			91,233,617	84,436,107	0	84,436,107	79,476,517	4,959,590
Total Direct Costs			1,886,201,138	1,280,412,887	0	1,280,412,887	1,247,574,088	32,838,798
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			121,418,355	78,981,707		78,981,707	78,981,707	0
Grand Total			2,007,619,493	1,359,394,594	0	1,359,394,594	1,326,555,796	32,838,798

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling, c.
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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