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**SPR Reading Guidance**



## Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Uganda, Republic of (UG)

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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Uganda has a total population of 35 million (2014 Census) and a population growth rate of 3 percent per year. The country has made progress over the past two decades in terms of macro-economic growth and human development. However, with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita at USD 1,623 and human development index of 0.483 [1], the country remains one of the poorest countries in the world. Uganda ranks 122nd on the the Gender Inequality Index (GII), with Human Development Index for women noticeably lower than for men (0.452 and 0.510 respectively) (UNDP HDR 2014). The implementation of the Universal Primary Education programme since 1997 has improved human development indicators, increasing enrollment from 2.5 million to 8.7 million in 2014. Uganda is close to achieving parity in enrollment rates between girls and boys at the national level. To achieve further growth, it is essential that the country addresses key areas of vulnerability. At least 6.7 million people remain poor or vulnerable to poverty, and only 4.5 percent of the population have access to social security in a country where the natural environment, human capital, infrastructure, public services and markets vary widely between regions.

Agriculture, a key sector of the economy, employs 77 percent of the labour force and accounts for 25 percent of the GDP. Smallholders – food and cash crops, horticulture, fishing and livestock – account for an estimated 95 percent of farmers and 75 percent of agricultural produce [2]. These smallholder farmers underperform significantly as a result of poorly integrated markets, limited access to credit, uncertain land tenure and low levels of technology. Poor market information and the inability of primary producers to meet regional and international food quality standards also limit the sector's contribution to exports.

While women make up 77 percent of total farmers, less than 20 percent of women farmers control outputs from their efforts and only 27 percent of registered land is owned by women. According to a pilot study by International Food

Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and USAID in 2011, the domains that contribute most to women's disempowerment are time burden (26.3 percent)—where only 55.7 percent of women in Uganda have manageable workloads—and lack of control over resources (23.1 percent) (IFPRI/USAID Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index 2011). The Government of Uganda has committed to the promotion of gender equality in the National Gender Policy in 1997, and its revision in 2007, and the Uganda Gender Policy is an integral part of the national development process. However, cultural factors and harmful traditional practices -- such as early marriage which contributes to high maternal mortality -- exacerbate gender inequality.

In Uganda, post-harvest losses have been estimated to reach 40 percent in some sectors [3]. Because post-harvest handling techniques and storage facilities are inadequate, surpluses tend to be sold after the harvest when prices are normally low due to market supply. The loss of potential income contributes to food insecurity and undernutrition among smallholder farming families, especially during lean seasons.

In Karamoja region – a geographic focus of WFP's activities in the country – the mainly agro-pastoralist population is vulnerable to erratic dry spells, flooding and food price rises. Education and undernutrition indicators have stagnated in recent years. In Karamoja, WFP supports the government's Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF II) through asset creation programmes, the Ministry of Health's nutrition programmes through community-based supplementary feeding and mother and child health and nutrition activities, and the Ministry of Education through school feeding.

Studies conducted by WFP in 2016 reported increasing rainfall and variability across Karamoja region. Average monthly rainfall in Karamoja has increased over the last 35 years. This increase in variability will likely perpetuate the historic trend of unpredictable and unreliable rain, leading to an increase in the frequency of periods of low/no rainfall and heavy rainfall events. With low efforts in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in the region, increased rainfall variability will have a detrimental impact upon agricultural production, exacerbating the already elevated levels of food insecurity in the region. There is evidence of an emerging late rainfall phase in Karamoja as a result of increased rainfall during September, October and November. This extension of rainfall into the latter part of the year has the potential to lengthen the growing season in Karamoja, which could be beneficial for agricultural production in the region, if capitalized upon. Average monthly temperatures in Karamoja have increased over the last 35 years. Rising temperatures will impact households directly through the increased frequency, intensity and duration of heat waves and reduced water availability. Rising temperatures will also detrimentally impact agricultural and livestock production in the region, exacerbating food insecurity.

In 2016, Uganda experienced an increased inflow of refugees fleeing violence and unrest in Southern Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and other countries in the region. The country now hosts over 800,000 refugees in ten refugee settlements in West Nile and South Western Uganda with more than 489,000 people having arrived in 2016 alone. High levels of anaemia among children have been reported across the refugee settlements. The rates are significantly higher than 40 percent. The food consumption scores indicate that the majority of the refugees are within the “acceptable” ranges, however, the household dietary diversity scores shows that majority of the refugees are within the “medium” category. Due to resource constraints refugees have been on reduced food assistance since August 2016.

Deliberate efforts have been made to address challenges associated with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) indicators holistically (unimproved sanitary environment, inadequate hygiene practices and unsafe and inadequate drinking water). Majority of the refugees in the settlements continue receiving less than 20 litres of water per person per day and households depend on shared, communal or public latrines. A significant number of refugees' children were reported to have suffered from diarrhoea, also increased morbidity on malaria and respiratory tract infections were reported in the health information system reports.

The joint WFP-Government of Uganda-UNICEF-UNHCR Food Security and Nutrition Assessment of December 2016 reported that the public health and nutrition situation in refugee settlements in Uganda mirrors two different levels of malnutrition between West Nile and South West settlements. While the nutritional status in South West settlements progressively stabilise, the West Nile side have either medium or high prevalence of malnutrition.

[1] UNDP report 2015

[2] Uganda Bureau of Statistics Report - 2005

[3] Costa 2014 - Reducing Food Losses in sub-Saharan Africa

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

In 2016, the government (National Planning Authority) requested WFP to support the 2030 agenda and the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG 2, on achieving zero hunger; and SDG 17, on



partnering to support implementation of the SDGs. To implement the agenda 2030, WFP Uganda supported the National Planning Authority by engaging Makerere University's Economic Policy Research Institute to review SDG 2 with the following objectives: review the situation of food and nutritional security within the targets of SDGs and national food and nutrition plans; assess the progress made by policies and programmes aimed at improving food security and nutrition for special categories such as women, men, girls and boys, across the different socio-economic groups, and between urban and rural populations; identify gaps in the responses to food security and nutrition needs, the available resources and institutional capacity to achieve SDG 2 targets by 2030; and identify opportunities and prioritize actions that will be required to meet response gaps and accelerate progress toward SDG 2 targets, and provide an overview of how these actions may be implemented and how they could be funded. The consultancy is an on-going effort. The findings of this report will provide input to the development of WFP Uganda's second Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022).

Given the refugee influx from Southern Sudan, the government opened three new settlements: Pagirinya, Bidibidi and Pagirinya, in West Nile, to settle South Sudanese refugees. During the relocation of the refugees to the new site, WFP provided cooked meals for the first three days and dry family rations after the refugees were resettled. The government allocated land and provided other support in collaboration with UNHCR. Continued support to refugees is WFP's response to government through the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the Department of Refugees and Refugee Protection working closely with UNHCR. OPM developed and implemented a refugee settlement transformative agenda (RSTA) to which WFP's operations were closely aligned to. The development and design of the WFP/UNHCR joint livelihood project was informed by the RSTA. The country office also supported OPM in its leadership role for emergency preparedness and response, and provided food assistance to over 800,000 refugees settled in the country in 2016.

In 2016, WFP joined UNHCR on a high-level donor mission, comprised of representatives from Geneva, donor capitals (UK, USA, Japan, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Ireland) and Kampala to four refugee settlements. Issues raised included: refugees' access to markets, agriculture value chains, joint planning and programming of the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) strategy. The donors commended the government's progressive asylum policies and the potential this creates for integrating development assistance with humanitarian response.

Government requested WFP's support through institutions like the National Development Plan, Karamoja Integrated Development Programme or United Nations Development Framework. For example, building resilience in Karamoja required a common agenda and an integrated and coordinated approach by key stakeholders. Therefore, WFP worked with the government, UNICEF and FAO to develop a joint strategy to enhance resilience to shocks through programmes implemented by each of the three agencies and the government. The government requested WFP to support the establishment of a single beneficiary registry for Karamoja and northern Uganda with the objective of having more effective and accountable programmes. It is expected that the Karamoja single registry will be finalised in 2017, while the northern Uganda single registry will be finalised in 2017.

WFP Uganda continues to proactively engage in planning meetings and discussions on disaster management and response, and to respond to requests to support the institutional framework for disaster risk management in the country. WFP established working relations with the National Emergency Coordination Centre and building resource and response capacities through district-level disaster management committees. WFP worked closely with the government on the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) at both national and local levels to enhance livelihood and income support for the people in Karamoja. Local government officials were actively involved in the planning and monitoring of the programme and WFP was able to transfer knowledge and build their capacity in programme planning and management. The mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme was implemented through the government health service delivery system, with government health centres as implementers of the programme.

The country office held a partnership consultation meeting in Karamoja, which was attended by representatives of seven district local governments, Government's Karamoja Integrated Development Programme (KIDP) and non-governmental organization partners. Recommendations from the meeting focused on improving coordination, communication, and engagement with local government stakeholders.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP Uganda's interventions in 2016 supported government plans to shift from emergency responses to long-term investments to address the causes of poverty and vulnerability. The interventions aimed at resilience-building by supporting predictable safety nets, nutrition prevention and capacity development for the government with a view to deliver nutrition, health and education services in the country.

In the refugee context, food assistance (food and cash-based transfer modalities) enhanced nutritional support and remained necessary in the short and medium term. WFP has continued to participate in joint activities with UNHCR and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to increase refugee self-reliance through support for agricultural livelihoods.

WFP's interventions in Uganda were implemented through a three-year Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200852) (2016—2018), and a four-year Country Programme (CP 200984) (2016 - 2020). WFP Uganda also implemented IR-EMOP (201010) and a Special Operation (SO) (200836) that were later integrated into PRRO 200852 and CP 200894 activities, respectively.

### **Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation: PRRO 200852 (2016-2018), approved budget USD 290 million**

Programme activities were implemented to assist: i) refugees and vulnerable people have access to food to meet their immediate needs and enable participation in programmes to increase their self-reliance; and ii) government and vulnerable communities in Karamoja have reliable safety-net systems that increase resilience to shocks and improve human development trends. The food assistance for asset (FFA) activities are seasonal in nature and are part of the NUSAF II public works.

Activities covered three programming components that addressed a combination of refugee influx and a protracted refugee crisis in Uganda; resilience-focused programming for food-insecure households in non-refugee areas, and strengthening of the government's own emergency response capacity.

### **Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) 201010, approved budget USD 430,814**

Food assistance through this IR-EMOP was needed to position essential commodities for hot meals for 30,000 people for a 30-day period. OPM and UNHCR planned to move refugees from reception centres to transit centres or directly to settlements as fast as possible but they faced resource constraints to transport them in a short time. So the IR-EMOP was required to immediately purchase and position hot meal commodities within 7 – 10 days to prevent critical breaks. The duration of assistance was planned from July 22 – October 22, 2016. This operation was integrated into PRRO 200852.

### **Country Programme: 200894 (2016 – 2020), approved budget USD 103 million**

The activities were implemented in collaboration with the government's health, nutrition and education systems to: i) prevent further stunting and micronutrient deficiencies among children by targeting food assistance to mothers and children in the first 1,000 days of life; ii) provide treatment for individuals with moderate acute malnutrition; and iii) provide school meals to increase enrolment and attendance.

Through the agriculture and market support component, WFP supported small-scale farmers in all regions of Uganda to reduce post-harvest losses and improve incomes, leveraging infrastructure and skills previously developed to enhance productivity, quality and market access. The project also trained smallholder farmers in improved farm management practices and equipped them with modern (hermetic) storage equipment to reduce post-harvest losses.

The activities of the country programme complemented the PRRO activities with a focus on a systems-strengthening approach under three components: i) agriculture and market support; ii) nutrition; and iii) home grown school feeding. The systems-strengthening approach encompasses policy, governance and the transfer of capacities to local governments for the management of the nutrition and school feeding safety nets especially in Karamoja where the nutrition and education indicators are very low compared to the rest of the country. The country office works with district governments to integrate WFP's activities into their development plans.

In 2016, the country office signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the government of Uganda (Office of the Prime Minister) to support the home grown school feeding programme in Karamoja sub region. The government contributes with grains (maize meal) produced from the prison farm in Namalu-Karamoja, while WFP provides technical assistance in storage management, handling and distribution of the commodity across the schools in Karamoja. The Agriculture and Market Support activity under the CP was also introduced in Karamoja in 2016 and school gardens are one of the planned activities.

### **Logistics Capacity Development: Post-Harvest Food Loss Reduction in Uganda through improved Storage and Handling at the start of the Supply Chain SO 200836 (17 May 2015 to 16 May 2016), approved budget USD 5.6 million**

The overall goal of this special operation was to support the Government of Uganda and WFP globally to address two of the five objectives of the United Nations Secretary General's Zero Hunger Challenge, namely: 1) increase in smallholder productivity and income; and 2) zero loss or waste of food through implementation of post-harvest loss reduction initiatives. Aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 3, reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs, the project aimed at: i) improving the household income of

smallholder farmers; ii) improving the nutrition of smallholder farming families; iii) increasing food security/availability of food for family and community consumption; and iv) developing a clear sustainability strategy by encouraging strong private sector engagement.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Funding received in 2016 dramatically increased compared to previous years, mainly due to the increasing needs for the refugee operation. The mass influx of refugees from South Sudan into Uganda put enormous pressure on WFP's pipeline. The budget for PRRO 200852 was increased twice in 2016. Monthly requirements more than doubled by the end of the year from USD 5 million in January to more than USD 13 million by December.

Donors were regularly informed about the critical funding situation of the refugee operation even before the influx began in July 2016. WFP and UNHCR launched urgent appeals for resources at the local level in August and October 2016. In December 2016, an appeal letter signed by the UNHCR Commissioner and WFP Executive Director was sent out to donor capitals.

Despite strong support from donors, the refugee operation faced significant funding constraints. The country office responded by prioritizing new arrivals, which necessitated ration cuts to refugees who had arrived prior to July 2015 (with the exception of the extremely vulnerable households). These ration cuts were effective August 2016 and remained in place through the remainder of the year.

WFP expanded cash-based transfers to refugees, based on evidence indicating that cash transfers are cost-efficient and cost-effective compared to in-kind food, and where markets are functioning, allows people to choose what they eat and from a variety of fresh foods.

In Karamoja, asset creation and complementary activities (funded by a single donor, UK DFID) were implemented in only four of seven planned districts, due to insufficient funding. WFP may use multilateral funds to continue this program until the end of 2017, but barring a revival of donor interest, it is unlikely to continue beyond that.

USAID and DFID also provided funds for WFP to model a social protection single registry system in Moroto, Karamoja. With this system, WFP aimed to strengthen the quality of planning, delivery, and reporting for all food assistance resources going into Karamoja, with plans in 2017 to include programme information from other large-scale activities in Karamoja, contributing to coordination and transparency, and efficient use of resources in the region.

WFP Uganda purchased most of the grains and pulses that were required for the refugee and Karamoja operations locally from the Uganda market. WFP provided technical support to the government and smallholder farmers to produce quality grain and bought it for operations in Uganda and neighbouring countries, reducing delivery lead times and costs.

WFP Uganda supported the storage and movement of food and non-food items into South Sudan by road and air. The country office has a 52,000 mt capacity warehouse in Tororo town, which supports regional operations including advanced pre-positioning of food and non-food items for WFP and partners, including UN agencies and NGOs operating in South Sudan. Furthermore, WFP stationed an Ilyushin-76 plane at Entebbe Airport to conduct airdrops into remote locations in South Sudan. Two additional planes are expected to start South Sudan air operations out of Entebbe and Gulu.

## Achievements at Country Level

Under the PRRO, WFP's food assistance helped improve the food and nutrition security of refugees and targeted households in Karamoja.

The country office responded to a sizeable refugee influx from South Sudan, providing more than 800,000 individuals with food assistance during the year. WFP's use of cash-based transfers more than doubled during the year, improving dietary diversity in the refugee settlements. Refugees could choose between in-kind or cash-based as one of the two food assistance modalities. Cash-based transfers gained popularity among the refugees in most of the settlements in 2016. Emergency preparedness activities for staff and government counterparts were implemented, which enhanced response time to the refugee emergency.

In Karamoja, WFP provided technical support, using WFP's system SCOPE (beneficiary and transfer management platform), to the government to model a social protection single registry, coordinating with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development. By the end of the year, more than 116,000 individuals in Moroto district had been registered into the system. The plan is to register all households in Karamoja into the system by mid-2017.



Cash-based transfers and in-kind food were provided to targeted households during extended lean periods through asset creation activities. A number of assets including agricultural crops for cash and food were supported at the household and community level, for example bee keeping and a number of horticultural crops. In collaboration with UNICEF, nutrition sensitization was introduced into these activities. Community-based supplementary feeding treated acutely malnourished children, and pregnant and nursing mothers. The school meals programme supported government efforts to increase access to education in Karamoja.

In priority districts across the country, WFP doubled the number of farmers reached by increasing geographic coverage, and strengthened relationships between farmers and private sector players for inputs, credit and air-tight household storage items. The Ministry of Agriculture has expressed interest in establishing a national post-harvest loss prevention programme, with support from WFP.

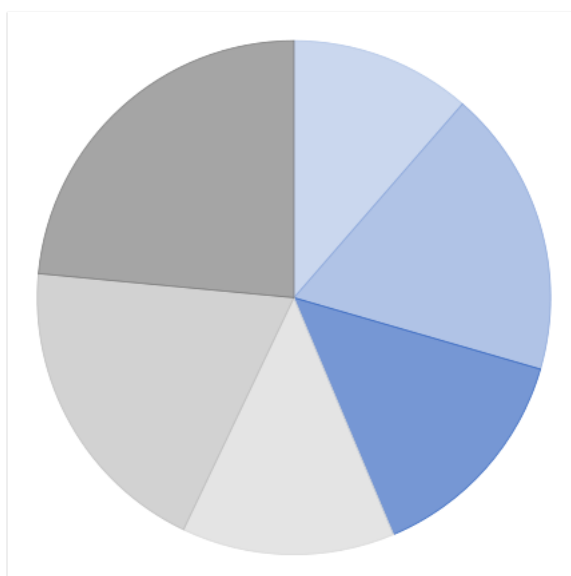


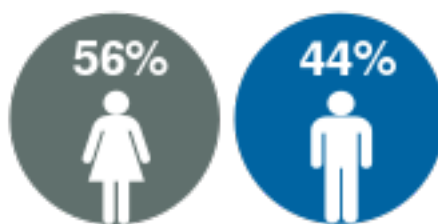
## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	161,307	189,922	351,229
Children (5-18 years)	255,841	274,697	530,538
Adults (18 years plus)	200,507	332,542	533,049
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>617,655</b>	<b>797,161</b>	<b>1,414,816</b>

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)





## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,919	357	453	4,173	118	7,020
Single Country IR-EMOP	364	32	63	36	1	495
Single Country PRRO	63,992	3,806	11,373	8,099	383	87,652
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>66,275</b>	<b>4,195</b>	<b>11,888</b>	<b>12,308</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>95,168</b>



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

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	5,202,277	-	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>5,202,277</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Supply Chain

WFP Uganda depends on Mombasa and Dar es Salaam sea ports for importation of in-kind donations of food commodities that in 2016 included: fortified maize meal, vegetable oil, grains, pulses, specialized nutritious foods and high energy biscuits.

Favourable local market conditions enabled the Uganda country office to purchase food commodities locally to contribute to requirements in South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda, reducing lead time and costs. Food purchases from Uganda amounting to 126,229 mt of mixed commodities increased 115 percent compared to 58,822 mt procured in 2015. The increase is attributable to improved contract management on the part of suppliers, and an increase in cash contributions to Uganda and South Sudan for local and regional purchase. Of the total tonnage purchased in country, 15 percent went directly to Uganda operations while the balance was sourced for the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) for Uganda and other countries in the region. Uganda used 61,000 mt of GCMF stocks, including both locally and internationally purchased commodities. Currently, the Uganda country office handles food cargo that is in transit to South Sudan, and as a result has increased its storage capacity in Tororo to be able to meet the demands for South Sudan Country Office and GCMF (from 36,000 mt to 75,000 mt

storage capacity).

The supply chain unit provided support in market assessments to assess feasibility of cash-based transfers for refugees settled in the West Nile region, and engaged local maize mills to provide milling services in the settlements.

Losses in handling and storage were minimal due to strict adherence to commodity management standards and those that occurred were recovered from transport invoices. The country office registered a loss of 34 mt of food at Tororo central delivery point, which happened during the July/August period, when transport to South Sudan was halted due to the outbreak of violence in Juba, and hundreds of trucks en route were stopped and turned back to Tororo. Following this loss, the country office reviewed standard operating procedures, strengthened controls, and increased warehouse staffing levels and management capacity.

The dramatic and sudden increase in the number of refugees from South Sudan stretched the secondary transport capacity of cooperating partners, so WFP augmented this capacity by deploying trucks from the logistics intervention fleet, and deployed staff to support commodity management.

Efficiencies implemented in 2016 included:

- Warehousing and transportation services were provided to other humanitarian partners and other WFP operations in the region, including air operation to South Sudan, increasing economies of scale and reducing costs for all parties.
- Since January 2016, WFP trucks were managed under the Global Fleet Project with a base in Kampala for the Regional Intervention Fleet (LIF), reducing overhead costs.
- Engaging with local millers to provide milling services in the refugee settlements reduced the need for maize meal in the operation, a more expensive commodity than maize grain.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	3,641	-	3,641
Iodised Salt	-	578	578
Maize Meal	11,400	-	11,400
Rice	-	618	618
Sorghum/Millet	4,427	-	4,427
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,469</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>20,664</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>94.2%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	6,523
Corn Soya Blend	12,797
High Energy Biscuits	166
Maize	22,188
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	6

Commodity	Total
Sorghum/Millet	15,246
Sugar	194
Vegetable Oil	3,946
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,065</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

### Country Portfolio Evaluation

Uganda Country Office undertook a country portfolio (2009–2013) evaluation. The evaluation recommended to the Country Office continued focus on the three priority areas identified and implemented in the country strategy from 2009-2014: emergency humanitarian action, food and nutrition security and agriculture and market support. The country portfolio evaluation also recommended the future country strategies to be results-based and to ensure that outcomes are clearly defined and effectively captured and reported on. The recommendations from the Country Portfolio Evaluation will be taken into consideration during the formulation of the Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022).

### Special Operation to Reduce Post Harvest Losses

Special Operation 200836 experienced numerous operational challenges. Equipment design and quality challenges, as well as limited production capacity and lengthy procurement processes caused delays in delivering equipment to farmers. Poor transport, storage, and last mile distribution caused further challenges. As the activity has been merged with Country Programme 200894, the programme will be reviewed to improve on delivery time of the equipment. There will also be systematic follow-up actions with farmers to ensure that those who order and make deposits make their final payments and pick up equipment on time.

### Cash vs Food Modalities in the Refugee Programme

A WFP assessment conducted in refugee settlements in February and September 2016 on the effectiveness of cash and food transfer modalities found that (i) households receiving cash-based transfers (CBT) had a higher absolute expenditure on food, including pulses, meat, fruits and vegetables and, being more vulnerable to price changes, they tended to have higher prevalence of debt to maintain food access; (ii) households receiving cash generally had better diets in terms of quantity and quality; (iii) extremely vulnerable households had higher dietary diversity scores, mainly because of increased access to a variety of food commodities especially, animal proteins; (iv) children in households receiving cash were less likely to be malnourished. The survey also found that in both food-receiving and cash-receiving households, women were the main decision makers and tended to dedicate a larger share of the total household expenditure to food, followed by households where there was joint decision making between men and women. Based on that the country office will increase CBT modality to cover more refugee and non-refugee beneficiaries in 2017. The issue of cash beneficiaries being more vulnerable to price changes will be a key consideration for adjusting the transfer value.

Prior to scaling up the CBT caseload, WFP will conduct additional market assessments as needed to ensure market actors and service providers have sufficient capacity to respond. WFP will further monitor markets and conduct post distribution monitoring to ensure that the transfers are appropriate and markets are responding well. WFP will use market and beneficiary information to determine the appropriate pace of CBT scale up and make adjustments to transfer modalities as needed.

### LEWIE Study among Refugees

A study conducted by University of Davis, California, on the economic impact of refugees settlements in Uganda in 2016 indicated that refugees created significant economic benefits for the country. It suggested that these benefits would be larger when refugees interacted with the host-country economy around them, when they received assistance in the form of cash that could be spent on locally supplied goods and services, and when they had access to land and other resources to produce food and generate income. The potential economic benefits were also reported larger when governments located refugee settlements in places where local producers could supply refugees' demands and where there was a potential for refugees to supplement their income by working or establishing businesses. The finding will be useful as WFP formulates its country strategy in 2017 and continues its role of advising government on key policy matters.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

### Component 1: Strengthening Nutrition Services

The country office strengthened nutrition services in collaboration with the government's health, nutrition and education systems to: i) prevent further stunting and micronutrient deficiencies among children by targeting food assistance to mothers and children in the first 1,000 days of life; ii) provide treatment for individuals with moderate acute malnutrition; and iii) provide school meals to increase enrolment and attendance.

Nutrition interventions were implemented under WFP strategic objective 4 to reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger. There were two nutrition programmes implemented: 1) Maternal and Child Health Nutrition (MCHN) to prevent stunting, targeting pregnant and lactating women and children 6-23 months; 2) Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment targeted children 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and other individuals with moderate acute malnutrition in line with the national nutrition policy.

MCHN was implemented at health facilities where the services of antenatal care and postnatal care were available, while MAM treatment was implemented at community level. For both programmes, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods, such as micro-nutrient powders as part of a home fortification programme. In addition to the provision of the food, a package of nutrition education particularly related to Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, hygiene and sanitation were provided.

Children 6-23 months received Micronutrient Powder (MNP) at health facilities or outreach posts to improve the quality of their complementary feeding. In addition to receiving the MNP product, the caretakers of the children received education on several modules to improve their knowledge on IYCF practices.

### Component 2: Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF)

Under the HGSF programme, WFP supported the government's initiative to increase access to quality primary education through the provision of school meals to 123,440 children in 282 schools in the seven districts of the Karamoja region (Moroto, Napak, Nakapiripirit, Amudat, Kotido, Kaabong and Abim). This aligns with WFP strategic objective 3.

### Component 3: Agriculture and Market Support (AMS)

Under the Agriculture and Market Support programme, the objective was to increase agricultural production and reduce post-harvest loss for smallholder farmers, as well as support collective marketing for their produce. WFP supported smallholder farmer groups from surplus-producing regions of eastern, northern, and western Uganda to build their capacity to access quality oriented markets for food commodities, improve household income and their quality of life. Key activities included training in post-harvest handling and marketing, and supply of storage equipment. AMS activities were supported by a joint action agreement with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. This aligns with WFP strategic objective 3.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	34,596,545
Direct Support Costs	14,271,348
Food and Related Costs	47,812,888
Indirect Support Costs	6,767,655
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,448,436</b>



## Project Activities

### Strategic Object 4: Reduce under nutrition and break the inter-generational cycle of hunger

*Outcome 1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children*

*Outcome 2: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education*

#### Component 1: Strengthened Nutrition Services

WFP supported the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 in Karamoja. In addition, children above 5 years and other adults with moderate acute malnutrition, were treated in line with the Ministry of Health's Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines. This resulted in more beneficiaries than originally planned for. The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition was carried out in all health outposts throughout the region in an effort to increase the coverage of and access to Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment at the community level. The food basket for prevention of acute malnutrition for pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 consisted of SuperCereal Plus. Moderately malnourished children above 5 years and other adults received a premix of SuperCereal, vegetable cooking oil, and sugar. These commodities were distributed twice in a month.

Under MCHN, WFP provided SuperCereal Plus for children aged 6-23 months while pregnant and lactating women received a premix of SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar. Food was provided to the pregnant and lactating women after they had accessed ante-natal and post-natal services for themselves, and young child services for children aged 6-23 months. The social behavioural changes communication components were carried out in the areas of MCHN programme including communication strategies using radio spots, drama and nutrition campaigns.

The Micro Nutrient Powder (MNP) activity under the country programme was implemented through a trust fund. As such the results of the activity are not included in this report.

At the community level, Village Health Teams (VHTs), the main partner, contributed to the success of the programme. The VHTs screened the eligible beneficiaries, mobilized the community to enroll in the programme, provided nutrition counselling to the beneficiaries and conducted monitoring. They also helped establish mother groups.

### Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

*Outcome 1: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels*

#### Component 2: Home Grown School Feeding (HGFS)

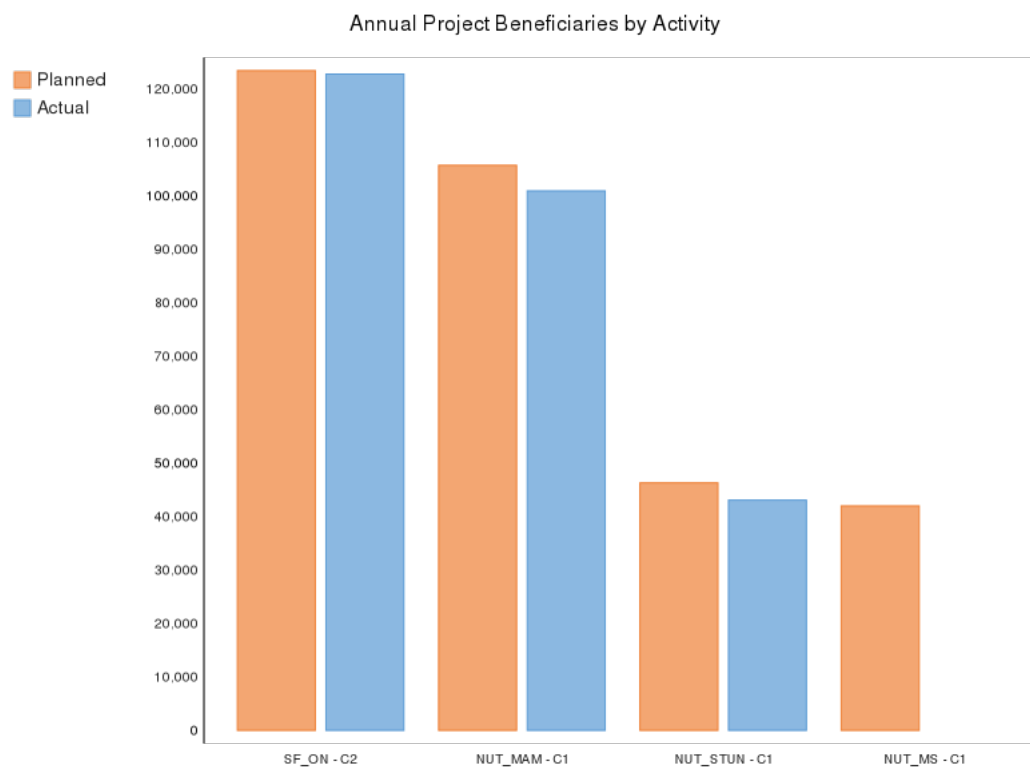
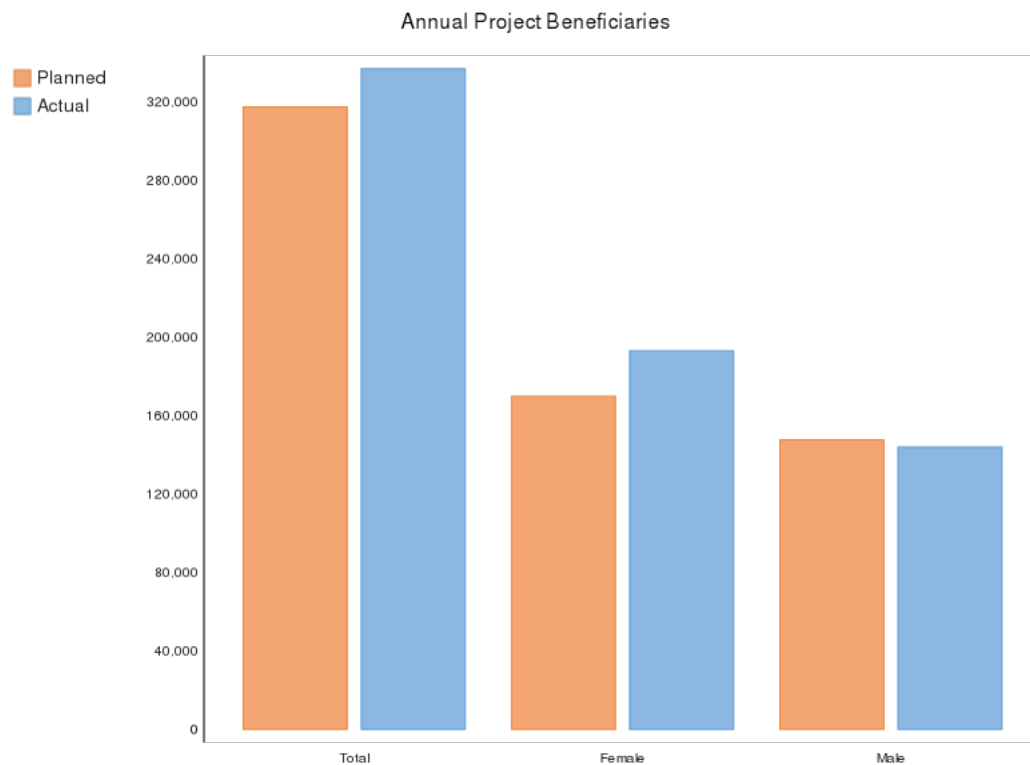
With improved resourcing, WFP provided two meals a day for the school going children for the second and third terms with 99.5 percent of the planned children receiving food assistance. WFP provided a mid-morning snack of SuperCereal and vegetable oil and a midday meal (composed of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil). In addition to providing school meals to school children, WFP provided food to cooks and teachers in all the schools. In response to the government's request to support retention in secondary schools, WFP provided school meals to secondary school children in boarding schools. WFP also provided support to younger siblings of children attending primary schools, who accompany their older siblings, who would otherwise drop out of school to take care of them. Both of these categories were not included in the plan.

The country office has a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the government of Uganda (Office of the Prime Minister) to support the HGFS in Karamoja sub region. Under the MOU, the government contributes grains (maize meal). WFP provides technical assistance in storage management, handling and distribution of the commodity across the schools in Karamoja. A total of 725 mt were distributed under this MOU between 2015/2016. The government is keen to partner with WFP and expand the model to northern Uganda. The government has also expressed interest in participating in a multi-ministerial study visit to WFP centre of excellence in Brazil.

#### Component 3: Agriculture and Market Support (AMS)

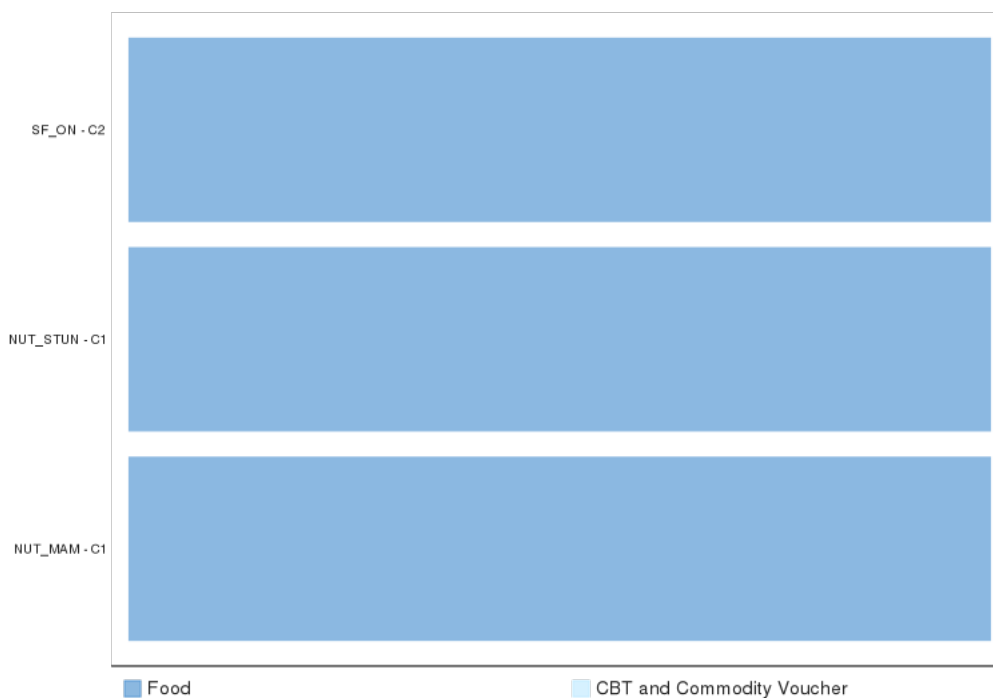
WFP supported smallholder farmer groups in surplus producing areas of south west, northern and eastern regions with training and investments in infrastructure to improve market access. Under the programme, WFP provided smallholder farmers with training and improved storage equipment to reduce post-harvest losses. They were also trained in managing savings and loan associations. WFP entered into cooperating partnership with nine organizations for capacity development of smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations. The complementary technical capacities of the partners were key in ensuring the quality of training and linking beneficiary farmers to private sector service providers for access to inputs, credit and equipment. WFP engaged government agricultural

extension workers, as well as production and commercial officers from the AMS activity for the implementation and monitoring, and shared its own experience in its household-level post-harvest loss eradication initiative in order to pave way for a government-led scale up of the activity.



SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting  
 NUT\_MS: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation

Modality of Transfer by Activity



NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition</b>			
Corn Soya Blend	5,292	4,173	78.9%
Micronutrition Powder	8	-	-
Sugar	131	118	89.9%
Vegetable Oil	218	202	92.6%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,649</b>	<b>4,494</b>	<b>79.5%</b>
<b>Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding</b>			
Beans	774	363	46.9%
Corn Soya Blend	-	0	-
Maize	3,872	1,910	49.3%
Maize Meal	-	9	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Peas	-	21	-
Split Lentils	-	1	-
Split Peas	-	68	-
Vegetable Oil	258	154	59.8%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,904</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>51.5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,553</b>	<b>7,020</b>	<b>66.5%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

WFP's activities under the Country Programme were aligned with and contributed to the government's National Development Plan II, and the Karamoja Integrated Development Programme. In 2016, WFP worked closely with the Office of the Prime Minister, National Planning Authority, and relevant sector ministries including the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development and over 15 non-governmental organizations as cooperating partners. These included among others; Action Against Hunger (ACF), World Vision, Danish Refugee Council, and Samaritan's Purse.

Under the nutrition programme, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH), UNICEF and WHO. The MCHN programme was implemented through the government health service delivery system and particularly with government health centres as implementers of the programme. Some of the achievements of the partnership at national level included revising the national guideline of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM), finalizing the national roadmap for maternal and infant and young child nutrition, and developing the strategy of social behavior change communication for Karamoja region.

WFP worked closely with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) in charge of Karamoja to strengthen the home grown school feeding programme (HGSF) by partnering with the Namalu prisons to produce maize meal for feeding children in schools. The OPM was keen to expand this program across Uganda as a means to increase food production of cereals and pulses for the school meals programs. WFP in partnership with the ministry of education worked to produce a policy to localize the school meals across the country. Discussion on the policy which is on-going will help guide government and other stakeholders on how to implement school meals programmes. At the district level, local government officials were actively involved in the planning and monitoring of the programme with overall support from the district education department. WFP worked closely with UNICEF in strengthening the nutrition, sanitation and hygiene across schools implementing the school meals programme in Karamoja.

Under AMS, WFP worked with nine international and national cooperating partners who trained farmer groups in improving grain quality. Additionally, the partners trained farmer groups in market information systems, empowering them in setting prices, negotiation and collective marketing. The partners included Action Against Hunger (ACF), Cooperazione E Sviluppo (CESVI), Soroti Rural Development Agency (SORUDA), the Methodist Church's Office for Relief and Development Support (ORDS), SNV, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Akorion, Native Engineering and OTIS. Nine private-sector distributors were contracted to ensure that AMS beneficiary farming households could obtain the improved household storage equipment close to their homes. To meet AMS programme objectives, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives; the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries; and the Grain Council of Uganda to advocate for implementation of grain quality standards and for general quality improvements, as well as to lobby for the implementation of the East African maize grain standards in the country and the region.

The country office participated in the finalization of the UN's Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016-2020. The development process for the UNDAF 2016-2020 was highly participatory, inclusive and Government-led, guided by UN Development Group (UNDG) programming and other related international principles, thereby ensuring focus of UN's contribution towards realizing human rights, gender equality and promoting environmental sustainability through National Capacity Development (NCD) and greater focus on transformational results. The UNDAF priority setting was guided by three long-term strategic results that will guide the design of successive NDPs and UNDAFs between 2016 and 2040 and which clearly define transformative results in the areas of Governance, Human Capital Development and Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Development. The country office was an active member in the UN Country Team and UN Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group. A key product in 2016 was the development and finalization of the Knowledge Management System, a data base that captures UNDAF joint programmes, their implementation, monitoring and reporting.

## Performance Monitoring

In 2016, WFP Uganda undertook performance monitoring to ensure that food assistance reached targeted people in time; that activities and resources were managed in an accountable manner to both donors and the beneficiary population. Performance monitoring was also aimed to facilitate evidence based programming, timely decision making, learning and improved reporting.

The country office developed a monitoring plan based on the corporate results framework and log frame for CP 200894 and minimum monitoring requirements guidelines. The plan described the types of data and information to be collected, methods, responsibilities and regularity for data collection.

A number of monitoring activities were undertaken at each of the sub-offices. These included: distribution monitoring (for both food and cash), activity implementation monitoring, food basket monitoring and post distribution monitoring.

For each of the activities, data collection tools were developed to capture relevant project process, output and outcome related data and information. Data and information on key output and some outcome indicators were reported on through tools developed and shared with partners.

A standard operating procedure (SOP) for staff and partners was put in place to guide who, when and how to monitor and report or provide feedback on programme performance. Since its implementation, the SOP helped establish common expectations as to what was required in relation to monitoring coverage, targets, and to define monitoring frequency and sampling requirements. WFP and partner staff were trained and equipped with knowledge and skills for data collection and reporting.

At the sub-office, quarterly and monthly monitoring plans were developed. In 2016, 55 percent of the field monitors were females. This was an improvement from last year in an effort to encourage gender-sensitive monitoring. The plan was based on the minimum monitoring requirements for each activity, and took into account number of monitoring sites and the number of staff involved in monitoring.

Overall, all supplementary feeding centers, mother and child health and nutrition and agriculture and marketing support sites were monitored on a monthly basis. The big number of school sites under the schools meals programme limited monitoring of the activities to every quarter.

Key issues identified in the field were highlighted in the back-to-office report to the attention of the head of sub-office. In cases where they were of a complex nature and not resolved they were escalated to activity unit heads or monitoring and evaluation staff, depending on the nature of the issue. Otherwise, the back-to-office reports provided inputs to the monthly reports which were shared with programme unit heads and analysis, monitoring and evaluation unit.

For data collection, the country office programmed most of the tools into open data kit (ODK) tablets. Since May 2016, the country office also used ONA - an online platform for data visualisation. The use of ODK and ONA helped improve country office turn-around time for timely reporting and decision making. It took three weeks on average to generate a report from a survey compared to two to three months when the country office relied on paper questionnaires.

The key databases for sharing and aggregating project level output and process data and information, on the basis of project monitoring and partner reporting, was ProMIS (Programme Management Information System) and COMET. ProMIS, an internal monitoring tool accessed by all staff, hosts WFP Uganda monitoring database and is mapped to the monitoring and reporting tools used by the country office.

Data and information captured was analysed and reported through monthly bulletins, quarterly, bi-annual and annual monitoring and corporate reports. The monthly bulletins, in particular, highlighted progress achieved and where required pointed to follow-up actions to inform decision making, spur actions to improve implementation and to inform the (re)design of projects. The process benefited from a lot of back-and-forth feedback and learning from staff in Kampala and sub-offices.

While data on key output and some outcome indicators was reported through partner reports, mandatory food security and nutrition indicators were collected through food security and nutrition assessment surveys. The surveys were conducted twice a year for Karamoja region and once for the refugee programme. Both surveys were jointly undertaken with UNICEF, UNHCR and government. In addition, the country office carried out specific studies on market prices, cash, gender, climate change, and trends analysis on programme performance over the years. Data collected and analyzed helped to provide evidence of what works and does not work and informed decision making



on the re-design, scale up or scale down of projects.

The country office used mVAM to serve two primary functions: to provide a real-time analysis of the performance of a few key food security indicators on-ground; and to use monitoring data to establish a food security and nutrition early warning system. The mVAM approach was successfully established as a pilot in Karamoja starting March 2016 and is now used for collecting timely food security and nutrition data that is shared within the country office for information and timely decision making.

In 2017, the country office will explore opportunities to strengthen reporting on results; enforcing a system for escalating 'unacted on' findings in the reports shared; continued capacity building in monitoring for WFP staff and partners; increasing on the number of monitoring staff in the field; enforcing cooperating partner distribution reporting; verification and reconciliation of reports and timely reporting in ProMIS and COMET. The country office will organise periodic joint monitoring of programme activities with programme and partner staff including other UN agencies for UNDAF joint activities.

## Results/Outcomes

### Component 1: Strengthening Nutrition Services

Evaluation findings from WFP's Nutrition Programmes in Karamoja in 2016 indicated high beneficiary satisfaction with the nutrition programme in the region. In particular, the programme's nutrition education sessions were appreciated; beneficiaries revealed that they understood why their children were malnourished, knew how to prepare the food provided and some reported having improved their hygiene and nutrition practices. The moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme in Uganda includes moderate acutely malnourished individuals irrespectively of age which is in line with the national treatment protocol. Given that individuals older than 59 months are not part of WFP's regular target group, these are reported on together with pregnant and lactating women; and this contributed to the over-achievement for the case of pregnant and lactating women as reflected in the table on nutrition.

The SLEAC/SQUEAC survey undertaken in Karamoja in 2015/16 attributed the under-performance among the 24-59 months old children to the opportunity cost attached to their attendance at the health centers. Mothers were reportedly too busy with garden work to visit health facilities and or outposts. In addition, the cooperating partners reported that some of the older children followed their siblings attending school and therefore would not go for treatment at the health facilities. Programme performance among children under-five in the treatment of MAM was well within the sphere standards cut-off for cure rate (>75%), default rate (<15%), non-response rate (<15%) and death rates (<3%). The SLEAC/SQUEAC survey conducted in 2016 estimated the coverage of the MAM treatment among children under-five at 49.5 percent, which is close to the sphere standard for rural population (>50 percent). In 2017, efforts will be invested in community mobilization to improve awareness and the importance of the programme.

The Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme helped to improve women's health-seeking behavior and promoted child growth through sensitization on complementary feeding practices. The 2016 evaluation reported that despite the funding challenges, the number of clients in MCHN increased over the evaluation period. Health facility staff reported increased antenatal care visits, health facility births, and young child clinics attendance and immunization rates. For example, antenatal care visits averaged 7,162 in 2016 compared to 4,885 in 2015 for the first six months of the year. The food security and nutrition assessment conducted in 2016 reported coverage of the programme at 53 percent compared to 50 percent in 2015. However, the performance did not meet the target of 70 percent and above. This was attributed to the long distances beneficiaries travel to access health centres with these services. The country office plans to intensify its advocacy efforts to the government to establish MCHN services at health centre that are closer to the communities. Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) data was collected in December 2016, but the report was not yet out at the time of reporting.

UNICEF/WFP supported Nutrition Causal Analysis (NCA) study undertaken in Moroto district in 2016 to identify the main causes of chronic (stunting) and acute (wasting) malnutrition revealed a couple of risk factors with the major ones linked to under-nutrition among children aged (0-59 months). Key risk factors included inadequate infant and child feeding practices, poor practices of initiation breastfeeding, and exclusive breastfeeding, poor sanitation and hygiene practices, poor health status of children under 5 and high food access instability. The study recommended alternative income local labor markets and increase skills development among pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, engaging men in maternal and child health care roles and responsibilities, advocating and engaging community leaders and volunteer service providers to promote optimal infant young child feeding practices at community levels, strengthen capacity building school health program for village health teams, women, and youth groups, and enacting policies at district, sub county, parish and village levels.

## Component 2: Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF)

Under the HGSF, WFP supported government to increase access to education in Karamoja by providing food assistance to school going children. With improved resourcing, WFP provided two meals a day for the school going children for the second and third terms with 99.5 percent of the planned children provided food assistance. The food assistance was provided to all primary schools in Karamoja, some pre-primary pupils, secondary school students and cooks. Although pre-primary pupils were not targeted, their accompaniment of an older sibling to school was often a condition of the older student allowed to continue being enrolled. As such, they sometimes participated in school meals as well.

Retention rate in the WFP-supported primary schools was reported at 78 percent against a project target of 85 percent. Enrolment rate was reported at 3.4 against a project target of 6. In both cases girls performed better than boys. Primary leaving exams results for six out of the seven districts of Karamoja posted a 91 percent improvement in children who scored grade one (the highest category of achievement), from 32 in 2015 to 61 in 2016. There was also a 5 percent improvement in those who scored grade two, from 391 in 2015 to 410 in 2016.

The December 2016 food security and nutrition assessment conducted in Karamoja reported at least one boy or girl who did not attend school regularly. The main reasons for not attending school were direct costs of the school i.e. inability to pay fees, uniform and books, for boys, and the opportunity cost (domestic chores), especially for girls. Similar to previous findings, girls were kept out of school due to 'responsibilities' and boys due to 'resources'. In 2017, consideration will be given to these and related challenges by WFP, government and other partners as possible interventions to strengthen the universal primary education programme.

## Component 3: Agriculture and Market Support (AMS)

The number of farmers participating in agriculture and market support activities almost doubled from 30,000 reported in 2015 to 57,200 reported in 2016 by increasing geographical coverage and cooperating partnership. Partnerships were also strengthened between farmers and private sector players for inputs, credit and air-tight household storage items (hermetic storage).

Smallholder farmers were trained in good agronomic practices, group dynamics, basic nutrition practices and gender mainstreaming, grain markets and marketing, market information, warehouse management and farming as a business. More farmers and farmer organizations were trained in various skills given the expansion in coverage. For example, more farmers were trained in good agronomic skills, basic nutrition practices, business records and business skills than planned for. Farmers were trained and provided an opportunity to purchase hermetic storage and handling equipment at subsidized costs for household level storage of food commodities.

Savings and Loan Associations (SLAs), another AMS activity, helped farmer groups to save money. Through sensitization, the farmer groups were helped to increasingly utilize the savings for: improving access to crop finance thereby reducing dependency on borrowing from local money lenders; promoting bulking crops at satellite collection points; protecting distress sales of maize after harvest since the farmers were not in the rush to get quick cash to meet their family needs; raising awareness on cost-sharing and contributing to the purchase of the WFP-supplied storage equipment. The activity provided an opportunity for women to access loans to develop their activities.

A smaller percentage of farmer organizations (20 percent) than planned was linked to agro-input dealers and financial institutions. The main challenge was that the terms and conditions of the two institutions were found to be more stringent than envisaged and this resulted in fewer farmers organizations accessing required support from the institutions. However, compared to past years, this was viewed as a positive step in helping farmers to access credit for financing other investment options.

Key findings from an Outcome Review on AMS/Post Harvest Loss Eradication work in Soroti District in March 2016 reported that properly used hermetic household storage units substantially reduced post-harvest losses and increased food availability at the household level. Only one percent of the interviewed farmers reported a 20 percent post-harvest crop loss as compared to 74 percent of the non-participating farmers who constituted the control group. With WFP's support, farmers, the majority of them women, were able to control timing of crop sales, and the option to sell surplus production at better prices thus improving household income. The report indicated that farmers using hermetic storage saw 67 percent average price increase for their crop compared to prices they would have received at harvest time. The 'price premium' was attributed to the conditioning that maintained the grain quality under hermetic storage.

A study on the effectiveness of the new improved hermetic storage equipment conducted in December 2016, reported that 98 percent of the participating farmers were using the storage equipment. One of the key reasons given for their use was that they controlled weevils, the primary cause of post-harvest losses in the grain. When farmers were asked how the hermetic units killed the weevils, the majority (97 percent) answered correctly on the method (lack of oxygen) that the equipment used in the effective control. The study reported that farmers were increasingly selling produce through satellite collection points, another related objective of AMS. Women were

reported selling approximately 70 percent of their produce through farmer organizations compared to 56 percent among their male counterparts.

In 2016, WFP increased the volume of food purchased from small-holder farmers as a percent of the total tonnage distributed. The achievement was 18.5 percent against the project target of 10 percent. Similarly, WFP purchased more food from regional, national and local suppliers as compared to 2015. The project target was exceeded by 22 percent. This was attributed to WFP's intensified efforts in training farmers in pre-harvest and post-harvest handling techniques as well as providing additional support in distributing subsidized storage equipment to improve market access. The training and support provided helped farmers to improve grain quality for enhanced market access both within WFP and other markets.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In 2016, the Agriculture and Market Support program delivered a gender module as one of its eight training modules. The gender module aimed to provide awareness, sensitization and improved practices around issues of gender inequality and its impact on agricultural productivity. Whilst the module was popularly attended there was limited impact- the primary challenge was the presentation of gender as a separate issue rather than as a cross-cutting subject that applied to all areas of productivity. The module of gender is believed to have had limited impact on women's decision making or productivity. As such, in 2017, gender will be mainstreamed across all the other seven modules and the gender module will be redesigned to address the specific issues that limit women's empowerment: for example, adult literacy and/or financial literacy.

The Country Office has also developed a Draft Country Gender Action Plan 2017 – 2021. The draft was informed by a Country Office Gender Baseline report, widespread consultations with staff, cooperating partners, development partners, Government Ministries and beneficiaries both in Karamoja and refugee settlements. The draft Country Gender Action Plan (CGAP) will serve as an interim CGAP in the first quarter of 2017 and will be concluded and launched formally following the country strategic plan submission by the country office. Key components of the interim CGAP, such as the formation of the Gender Results Network (GRN), are already being implemented. The GRN is comprised of 23 persons representing staff from Kampala and the sub-offices, all grades and contract types and all program and service units. The GRN is led by the Deputy Country Director and supported by the Gender and Protection Advisor.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Post Distribution Monitoring in 2016 indicated high levels of beneficiary satisfaction in WFP operations. Beneficiaries reported being highly informed regarding distribution dates, locations and commodities. Ninety eight percent of beneficiaries also reported that there were no protection and safety related incidents at the distribution sites or in transit to the sites. They further reported satisfaction with the distance of distribution points with the vast majority of beneficiaries travelling less than 3 km to a distribution. Only one percent travelled past the Sphere recommended standard of 5 km.

Only 10 percent of beneficiaries indicated that they had complaints - largely related to quantity and variety of food supplies. Of this percentage, the majority were satisfied with the period of time taken to resolve complaints (within the day) with a small number stating that they had to wait longer than seven days for resolution. The vast majority of all beneficiaries reported that they were aware of how to submit complaints and seek assistance. WFP Uganda will further strengthen the complaint and feedback mechanism in 2017 with the launch of a toll-free complaint helpline. This helpline will be available to all beneficiaries, host communities and interested parties across all programs and activities in Uganda. The helpline will provide beneficiaries with alternative methods of support (in addition to helpdesks, distributions and walk-in to sub-offices) and also provide a confidential mechanism to report any serious complaints including Fraud, Corruption and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The roll-out will take place in the first quarter of 2017 and is accompanied with beneficiary consultation, sensitization and training of staff and cooperating partners.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover Page Photo © WFP/Lydia Wamala. Children eat lunch at St. Mary's Girl's School in Nakapiripirit District. The food basket is comprised of items from WFP and cereals from the government's Karamoja feeds Karamoja project

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	147,637	169,832	317,469	143,923	193,006	336,929	97.5%	113.6%	106.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition)	79,746	114,284	194,030	73,022	141,118	214,140	91.6%	123.5%	110.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding)	67,891	55,548	123,439	70,901	51,888	122,789	104.4%	93.4%	99.5%
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	57,821	60,149	117,970	29,980	36,404	66,384	51.8%	60.5%	56.3%
Children (24-59 months)	21,925	22,702	44,627	32,121	36,404	68,525	146.5%	160.4%	153.6%
Children (5-18 years)	-	-	-	6,210	5,782	11,992	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	-	31,433	31,433	4,711	62,528	67,239	-	198.9%	213.9%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	79,746	114,284	194,030	73,786	140,354	214,140	92.5%	122.8%	110.4%
<b>Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (5-18 years)	67,891	55,548	123,439	68,971	50,479	119,450	101.6%	90.9%	96.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	-	-	-	1,930	1,409	3,339	-	-	-
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	67,891	55,548	123,439	71,222	51,567	122,789	104.9%	92.8%	99.5%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition</b>									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	105,720	-	105,720	100,934	-	100,934	95.5%	-	95.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	46,310	-	46,310	43,078	-	43,078	93.0%	-	93.0%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	42,000	-	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	123,439	-	123,439	122,789	-	122,789	99.5%	-	99.5%

**Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition</b>									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	105,720	-	105,720	100,934	-	100,934	95.5%	-	95.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	46,310	-	46,310	43,078	-	43,078	93.0%	-	93.0%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	42,000	-	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	123,439	-	123,439	122,789	-	122,789	99.5%	-	99.5%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)									



Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	-	-	-	303	313	616	-	-	-
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	67,891	55,548	123,439	60,558	44,904	105,462	89.2%	80.8%	85.4%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	-	-	-	6,381	4,678	11,059	-	-	-
Activity supporters	-	-	-	3,866	1,786	5,652	-	-	-
Total participants	67,891	55,548	123,439	71,108	51,681	122,789	104.7%	93.0%	99.5%
Total beneficiaries	67,891	55,548	123,439	71,108	51,681	122,789	104.7%	93.0%	99.5%

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition</b>									
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	20,720	21,570	42,290	19,157	23,947	43,104	92.5%	111.0%	101.9%
Children (24-59 months)	20,720	21,570	42,290	14,000	16,578	30,578	67.6%	76.9%	72.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	21,140	21,140	-	27,252	27,252	-	128.9%	128.9%
Total beneficiaries	41,440	64,280	105,720	33,157	67,777	100,934	80.0%	105.4%	95.5%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	13,390	13,940	27,330	10,020	12,247	22,267	74.8%	87.9%	81.5%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	18,980	18,980	-	20,811	20,811	-	109.6%	109.6%
Total beneficiaries	13,390	32,920	46,310	10,020	33,058	43,078	74.8%	100.4%	93.0%
<b>Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	20,580	21,420	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	20,580	21,420	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>78.00	78.00	-	78.00
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	0.00	-	0.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<9.00	9.00	-	9.00
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<13.00	13.00	-	13.00
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	>66.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	>70.00	-	53.00	53.00
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
<b>Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=85.00	89.00	-	78.00
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=85.00	94.00	-	81.00
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=85.00	86.00	-	76.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	2.00	-	3.40
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	-7.00	-	9.00
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	9.00	-	0.95
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Title</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
<i>FARMER ORGANIZATIONS/NORTHERN, EASTERN AND WESTERN UGANDA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=70.00	50.00	-	122.00
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
<i>FARMER ORGANIZATIONS/NORTHERN, EASTERN AND WESTERN UGANDA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=10.00	14.00	-	18.48

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Title</b>				
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	14,696	27,064	184.2%
Number of Farmer Organizations/Farmer Group leaders trained on group dynamics	individual	2,832	3,143	111.0%
Number of Farmers trained on basic nutrition practices and gender mainstreaming	individual	34,706	55,905	161.1%
Number of Multi-stakeholder Platform (MSPs) meetings on grain markets and marketing	instance	1	2	200.0%
Number of Store Management Committee (SCP) leaders trained on business records and record keeping	individual	173	539	311.6%
Number of exposure / learning exchange visits conducted	instance	100	103	103.0%
Number of farmer group leaders subscribed to market/price and metrological information services	individual	192	-	-

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of farmer leaders trained Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)	individual	27,750	22,492	81.1%
Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	individual	36,000	50,806	141.1%
Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in market information system	individual	988	1,006	101.8%
Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices	individual	554	1,491	269.1%
Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)	individual	234	554	236.8%
Number of farmer organisations linked to agro input dealers	farmer organization	3,600	727	20.2%
Number of farmers linked to financial institutions	farmer	3,600	696	19.3%
Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment	farmer	18,400	9,289	50.5%
Number of farmers trained in business plan review	individual	982	862	87.8%
Number of farmers trained in labor reduction technologies	individual	3,001	3,541	118.0%
Number of farmers who had access to better markets through collective bulking	farmer	6,039	972	16.1%
Number of farmers/farmer leaders attending the World Food Day celebration	farmer	500	39	7.8%
Number of finance fair facilitated for the benefits of Farmer Organizations and its members	unit	1	1	100.0%
Number of group leaders trained on leadership and governance practices	individual	1,491	1,399	93.8%
Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	farmer	55,150	52,329	94.9%
Number of satellite collection centers supported	centre/site	117	-	-
Number of smallholder farmers mobilized, identified and profiled	farmer	8,000	8,000	100.0%
Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	individual	800	917	114.6%
Quantity of food in metric ton bulked at the satellite collection points	Mt	4,550	850	18.7%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	36.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	67.00	-	-
<b>Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding</b>				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	67.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	36.00	-	-
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Title</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>UGANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	36.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>UGANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	67.00	-	-

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	70.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	98.00	-	-

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>KARAMOJA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=700,000.00	755,927.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>KARAMOJA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=4.00	2.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>KARAMOJA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	100.00



Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C2-School Feeding</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>KARAMOJA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=200,000.00	0.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>KARAMOJA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2.00	0.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>KARAMOJA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	0.00
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Title</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>UGANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=980,000.00	1,048,400.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>UGANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=8.00	9.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>UGANDA, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Ireland	IRE-C-00201-01	Beans	-	70
Ireland	IRE-C-00201-01	Maize	-	429
Ireland	IRE-C-00201-01	Vegetable Oil	-	48
Japan	JPN-C-00510-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,750
Japan	JPN-C-00510-01	Sugar	-	52
Japan	JPN-C-00510-01	Vegetable Oil	-	65
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,004
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	50
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	116
Private Donors	WPD-C-03484-01	Maize	-	645
Private Donors	WPD-C-03613-01	Beans	-	67
Private Donors	WPD-C-03613-01	Maize	-	1,184
Private Donors	WPD-C-03613-01	Vegetable Oil	-	32

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
United Kingdom	UK -C-00172-07	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,197
United Kingdom	UK -C-00172-07	Sugar	-	22
United Kingdom	UK -C-00172-07	Vegetable Oil	-	37
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>7,767</b>