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<http://www.wfp.org/countries>

**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Uganda PRRO - Food assistance to vulnerable households in Uganda**

**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Uganda, Republic of (UG)



**World Food Programme**

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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.

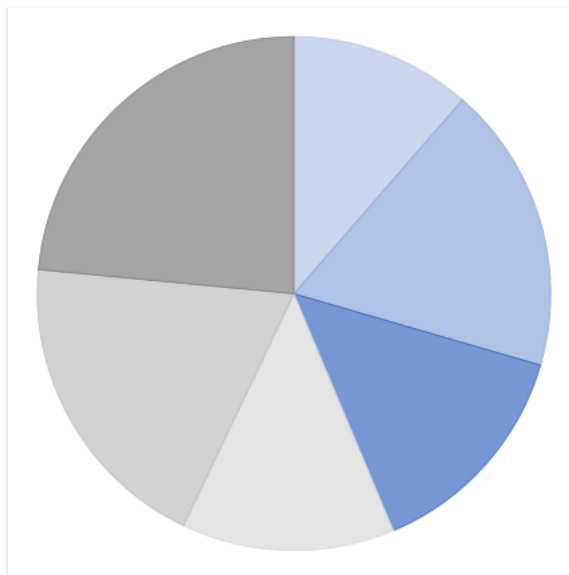
In priority districts across the country, WFP doubled the number of farmers reached by increasing geographic coverage, and strengthened relationships between farmers and private sector players for inputs, credit and air-tight household storage items. The Ministry of Agriculture has expressed interest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

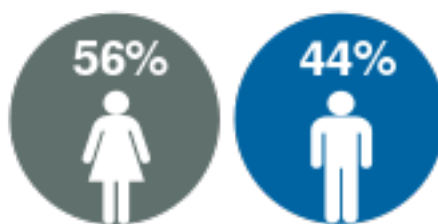
 **Annual Country Beneficiaries**

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

WFP Uganda's overall goal in the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200852 was to contribute to three WFP strategic objectives:

- Refugees and vulnerable Karamojong have access to food to meet their immediate needs and enable participation in programmes to increase their self-reliance (WFP strategic objectives 1 and 2)
- The government and vulnerable communities in Karamoja have reliable safety-net systems that increase resilience to shocks and improve human development trends (WFP strategic objective 3)



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	18,477,667
Direct Support Costs	29,645,280
Food and Related Costs	183,015,405
Indirect Support Costs	18,997,394
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	40,252,991
<b>Total</b>	<b>290,388,737</b>

## Project Activities

### Component 1: Refugee Response and Livelihoods

WFP provided food assistance to refugees in the form of food commodities and cash-based transfers. By December 2016, cash assistance had been introduced in seven refugee settlements (Adjumani, Rhino camp, Kiryandongo, Rwamwanja, Kyangwali, Kyaka II and Koboko). In Adjumani, Rhino camp, Kiryandongo and Rwamwanja, households that arrived in Uganda before July 2016 could voluntarily choose to receive cash or in-kind food as their monthly entitlement. In Kyangwali, Kyaka II and Koboko, all refugee households had been transitioned to cash.

The transfer value for refugees is the equivalent to the average price of a WFP's in-kind food basket, with inflation factored in, enough to cover the recommended daily 2,100 kcal. Depending on the entitlement category, each beneficiary receives between USD 5 and USD 11 per month: UGX 15,000 (half ration), UGX 28,000 (full ration) or UGX 36,000 (Extremely Vulnerable Households). The financial service provider distributed cash when beneficiaries presented their credentials.

WFP increased the planned number of beneficiaries to receive cash-based transfers in the refugee settlements from 80,000 to 140,000 by December 2016 and 200,000 by March 2017 (Budget revision II).

The PRRO introduced an integrated mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) activity to prevent stunting and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women. A Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition activity addressed the needs of refugees requiring treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

Specialized nutritious foods were provided to beneficiaries on MAM treatment and MCHN including SuperCereal Plus 200 g/day for children 6-59 months; SuperCereal 229 g/day, oil 25 g/day and sugar 15 g/day for pregnant and lactating women and other categories of malnourished people. Both activities were implemented at government-supported health facilities with support from cooperating partners implementing UNHCR's health interventions. Implementing MAM treatment and stunting prevention activities created an opportunity to provide social behavior change communication particularly in the area of infant and child feeding practices, sanitation and

hygiene. In addition, deworming tablets and vitamin A capsules were provided as non-food support by UNHCR. Working jointly with UNHCR helped strengthen the joint collaboration in health and nutrition.

In partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR, WFP developed an agricultural livelihoods project in the Rwamwanja, Kyangwali and Kyaka II refugee settlements targeting 3,500 households, of which 30 percent were host community (and 70 percent refugee) households receiving assistance. In line with government policy, this approach promoted economic development for nationals and economic engagement between host and refugee populations, thereby protecting the asylum space and encouraging peaceful co-existence.

### **Component 2: Building Resilience in Karamoja Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF II)**

WFP provided support to 198,000 individuals in the four most food insecure districts of Karamoja through food assistance for assets activities. This represented 50 percent of planned beneficiaries, due to insufficient funding. The targeting criteria was based on a 2009 vulnerability assessment, updated and validated bi-annually by a community-based participatory approach under the direction of the local council / parish chiefs. The activity was implemented in coordination with the district local government from project selection, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. All project activities were incorporated into the District Development Plans (DDP). WFP supported the district through formal technical trainings throughout the project cycle and budgets were jointly monitored. WFP, in coordination with the World Bank and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, developed the National Labour Intensive Public Works Guidelines (LIPW). Technical trainings to technical staff at district level are implemented throughout the project cycle. In 2017 WFP will increase capacity development and technical support to the government's Northern Uganda Social Action Fund III LIPW programme.

The food assistance for assets programme helped build assets in: watershed management, natural resource management, afforestation and agriculture production. It also involved community trainings in child protection, gender, crop pest control, tree management, tree seed collection, apiculture, marketing and market linkages, and agro-business skills.

The activities targeted 17 sub-counties in the four most food insecure districts of Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, and Napak. Work cycles and commodity transfers were undertaken during the lean seasons, in February, April/May 2016 and in August/September 2016.

In-kind transfer consists of 50 kg of maize distributed in four target districts, while cash transfer value was UGX 76,000 in Moroto district and UGX 54,000 in Nakapiripirit district (the average market value of 50 kg maize in each of the districts plus a 6 percent projected inflation), per household per cycle.

The household income projects in Karamoja supported 12,000 households in livelihood and income-generating activities. Household income support and income-generating activities included inputs, seeds, tools, livestock, poultry, trainings on household agriculture productions, subsidised hermetic grain storage bags and trainings on post-harvest loss and storage, financial literacy and wash/nutrition sensitisation. Of these, 7,000 households who demonstrated progress were graduated to an improved livelihood package in partnership with the agriculture and market support (AMS) while 5,000 households continued to receive regular household-income support including seeds, tools, inputs and trainings. To facilitate the continuation of activities, field level agreement addendums were signed with five cooperating partners to extend activity implementation for an additional nine months up to February 2017. In accordance with Gender Policy objectives II and III, 56 percent of beneficiaries were female participants in the programme. For each project implemented, a Project Management Committee is in place with a mandatory minimum 40 percent female leadership.

Additional to household income support activities, cash-based transfers were launched in two districts of Karamoja. WFP re-oriented the transfer modality from food to cash-based transfer to reach 10 percent of the households participating in the activities as a pilot before scaling up. The targeted subcounties were identified based on the WFP/UNICEF Food Security and Nutrition Assessment report from June 2016 as well as proximity and access to markets. In 2017, the cash modality is expected to reach 25 percent of beneficiaries, and 50 percent by the end of 2018.

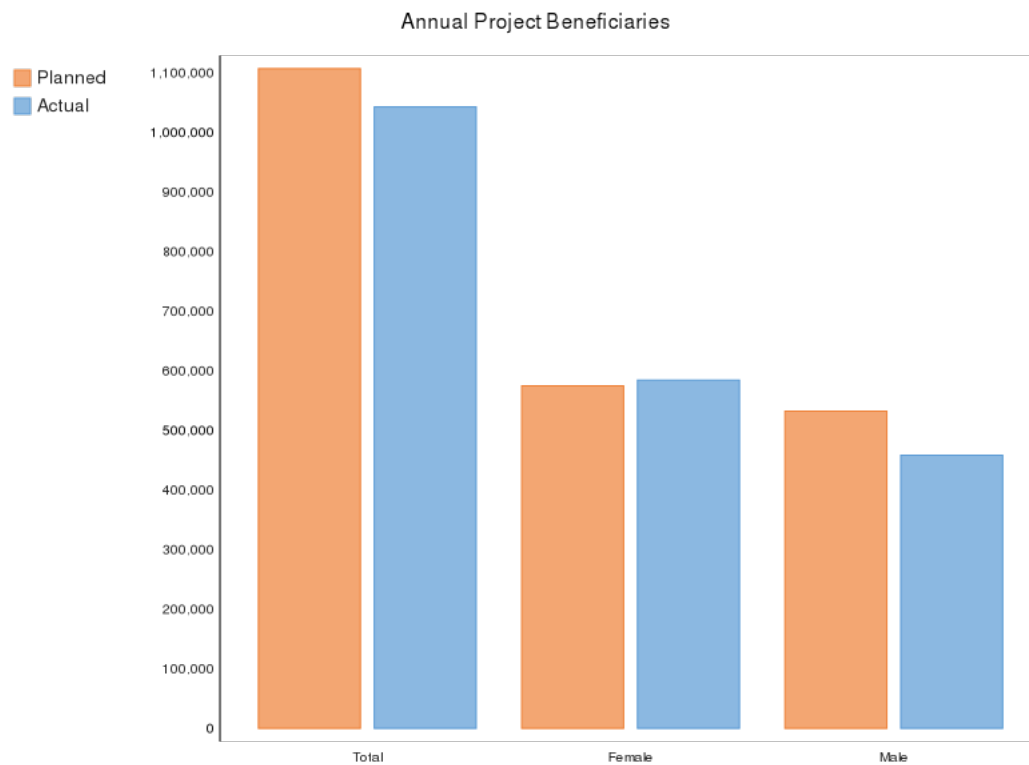
A beneficiary information management system (BIAM) was rolled out in the last quarter of 2016. BIAM is a modelling project to support the government's plans to set up a national single registry for social protection programmes by 2018. To date WFP has assisted the government to register over 50,000 households in SCOPE, as part of the national project to register and digitize beneficiary data. SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. It is an online application which can be used to manage the delivery of assistance from beginning to end.

### **Component 3: Enhancing the Government's Emergency Preparedness**

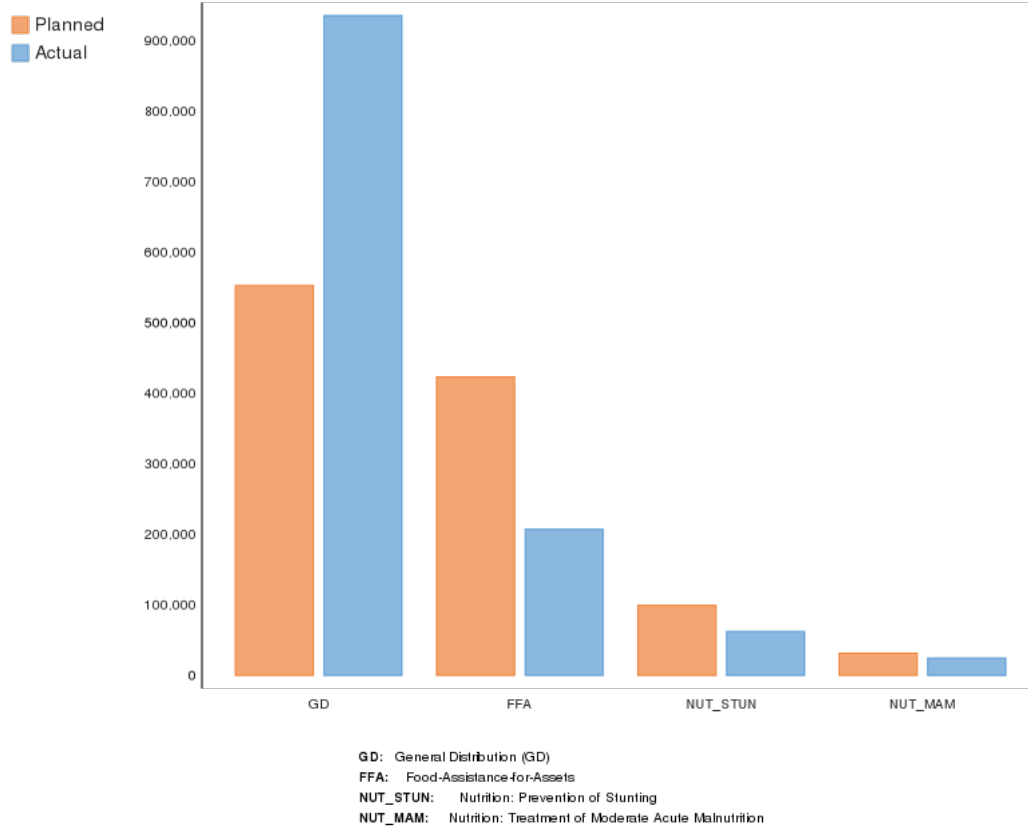
During 2016, discussions were initiated with OPM to develop a capacity strengthening partnership in emergency preparedness and response. Capacity strengthening included the areas of early warning systems; food security and nutrition information systems; supply chain management (commodity tracking, warehouse management, quality

inspection, transport planning and management) and cost/budget for supply chain activities. In addition WFP participated regularly in the government Disaster Risk Reduction platform forum, the inter-agency Disaster Risk Management Task Force, and the National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre activities. WFP worked with the government to provide market price data, monitoring and assessment information for analysis, and forecasting food insecurity in the community through integrated food security phase classification (IPC).

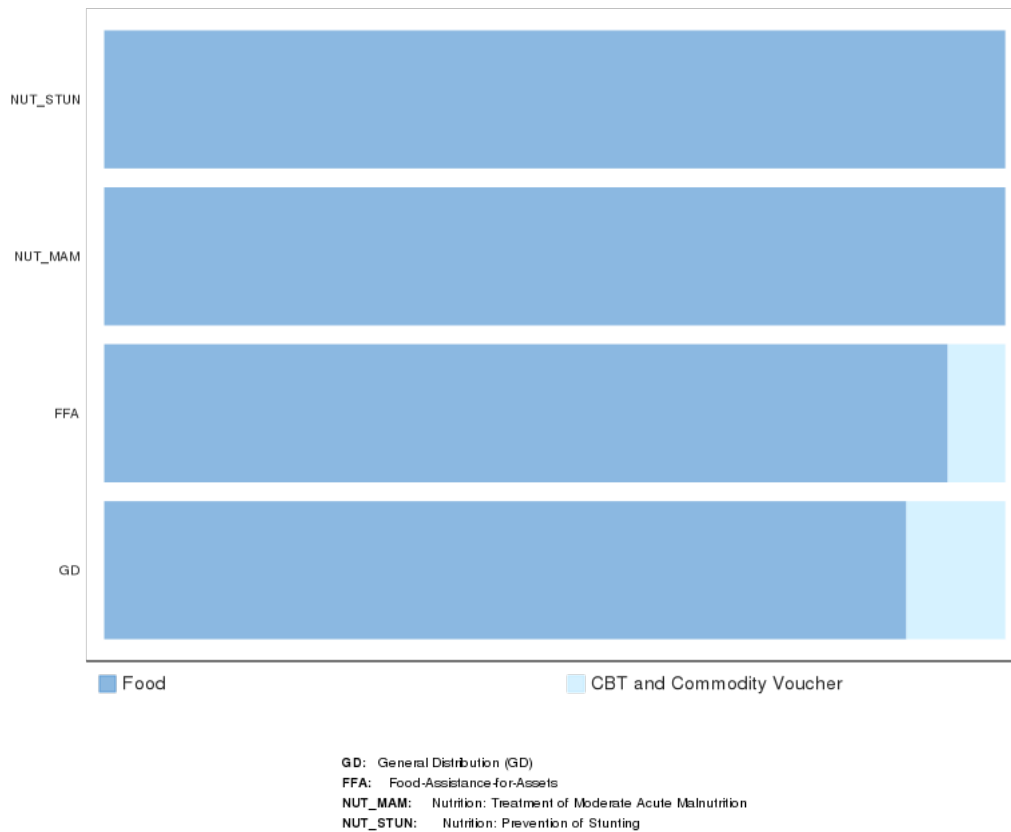
This component included capacity development in emergency preparedness and disaster risk management to augment resilience-building in Karamoja. WFP provided technical assistance and policy and planning advice in support of OPM activities to decentralize disaster risk preparedness and response.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity







## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	10,388	11,057	106.4%
Corn Soya Blend	13,322	8,032	60.3%
High Energy Biscuits	-	67	-
Iodised Salt	619	326	52.7%
Maize	42,444	26,890	63.4%
Maize Meal	21,347	11,428	53.5%
Peas	2,338	-	-
Sorghum/Millet	13,537	25,674	189.7%
Split Peas	1,558	316	20.3%
Sugar	205	57	27.8%
Vegetable Oil	4,639	3,806	82.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,394</b>	<b>87,652</b>	<b>79.4%</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	13,543,739	5,202,277	38.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,543,739</b>	<b>5,202,277</b>	<b>38.4%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

WFP implemented its activities in close collaboration with government, local and international NGOs, and UNICEF, UNHCR, and FAO. For the refugee programme, WFP's main partners were the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR. WFP and UNHCR worked very closely together to support the government in responding to the refugee influx from South Sudan, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo. More settlements were opened under this partnership to provide food, shelter and livelihood support to South Sudanese refugees in West Nile. WFP collaborated with the two main partners to implement the joint livelihood programme in the refugee settlements in South West Uganda. World Vision and Samaritan's Purse were the two cooperating partners in the refugee programme involved in the management of the extended delivery points and distribution of food assistance.

UNICEF, UNHCR and the Ministry of Health were critical partners in WFP's nutrition programmes. UNICEF and WFP conducted food and nutrition assessments in the Karamoja region, and UNHCR conducted food and nutrition assessments in the refugee settlements. All of WFP's nutrition activities in the refugee programme were implemented by UNHCR's health partners.

Activities under food assistance for assets supported the government to deliver livelihood development assistance in Karamoja. In 2016, there was an increased focus on institutional strengthening of government by WFP and NGO partners to manage and coordinate public works. WFP, in coordination with the World Bank and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, developed the National Labour Intensive Public Works Guidelines (LIPW)

provided technical guidance for the implementation of food for asset activities. Cooperating partners provided technical support to beneficiaries to foster understanding and ownership of the community asset projects. Community planning sessions carried out by WFP, sub-county and district local governments along with development partners further promoted these objectives. The integrated approach of Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) II laid the groundwork for sustaining the gains made over the course of these past years as projects have continued to be maintained.

WFP worked closely with the government on NUSAF II at both national and local levels. Local government officials were actively involved in the planning and monitoring of the programme and WFP was able to transfer knowledge and build capacity in programme planning and management. WFP also worked with six cooperating partners to implement NUSAF II activities in Karamoja, namely Action against Hunger (ACF-US), Danish Refugee Council (DRC-DDG), Samaritan's Purse, World Vision, and Caritas.

WFP engaged the services of a financial service provider to expand cash assistance to refugees and beneficiaries in Karamoja in 2016. The flexibility, understanding of WFP's objectives, presence in the field and strong commitment of the chosen service provider were key success factors in the expansion.

## Performance Monitoring

Monitoring plans were developed at country and sub-office levels and regular monitoring activities included: distribution (for both food and cash), activity implementation, food basket, and post distribution monitoring. For each of the activities, data collection tools were developed to capture relevant process, output and outcome related data and information. In 2016, 55 percent of the field monitors were women, an improvement from 2015 in an effort to encourage gender-sensitive monitoring.

WFP undertook food basket monitoring to verify whether the quantity and quality of food provided to the targeted beneficiaries was delivered as planned. The activity involved taking a sample of the beneficiaries (at least 30 per food distribution point) and interviewing them. The food basket monitoring was contracted to a third party to allow an independent verification of the quantities and services provided to the beneficiaries.

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. WFP and partner staff were trained on implementation of the SOP, including on skills for data collection and reporting. Since its implementation, the SOP has helped establish common expectations as to what was required in relation to monitoring coverage, targets, and to define monitoring frequency and sampling requirements.

All supplementary feeding centers, mother and child health and nutrition and agriculture and marketing support sites were monitored on a monthly basis. Food distribution points (FDPs) in the refugee settlements were monitored quarterly, while food assistance for asset sites were monitored annually, at the same time each year. The food assistance for assets visits involved joint visits with district counterparts and partners to supervise the quality of work and assess progress achieved against set plans.

Key issues identified in the field were highlighted in the back-to-office report to the attention of head of sub-office. In cases where issues were of a complex nature and not resolved they were escalated to activity unit heads or monitoring and evaluation staff in Kampala, 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. 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.

Data and information captured was analyzed and reported on in monthly bulletins, quarterly, bi-annual and annual monitoring and corporate reports. The bulletins and reports highlighted key result areas and 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.

While output data and some outcome indicators (especially on nutrition) were reported through partner reports, other 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 mobile vulnerability analysis mapping (mVAM) to serve two primary functions: to provide 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 strengthening reporting on results; enforcing a system for escalating pending findings in the reports; continued capacity building in monitoring for WFP staff and partners; enforce cooperating partner distribution reporting; verification and reconciliation of reports and timely reporting in PROMIS (an internal Ugandan monitoring system) and the Country Office Tool for Monitoring Effectively (COMET) [1]. The country office will organise periodic joint monitoring of programme activities with programme and partner staff including other UN agencies for UNDAF joint activities.

[1] COMET is WFP's global tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management.

## Results/Outcomes

### Component 1: Refugee Response and Livelihoods

WFP almost achieved the number of beneficiaries it planned to reach under the PRRO in 2016. The PRRO budget was adjusted twice during the year to accommodate increased number of refugees under general distribution (GD), in line with the interagency refugee response plans for South Sudan, DRC and Burundi. Despite efforts by WFP and UNHCR to mobilize resources, significant shortfalls continued to threaten WFP's ability to maintain food assistance to the refugees. WFP was forced to reduce rations by 50 percent for all refugees who arrived in the country before July 2015, most of whom had land for farming which complemented the food availability at the household level. Ration cuts did not affect those who arrived after July 2015, nor extremely vulnerable individuals.

The number of beneficiaries to receive cash-based transfers was increased to 140,000 by December 2016. 74 percent of the planned beneficiaries received cash by December 2016. WFP carried out feasibility and market assessments in each settlement prior to introducing cash based transfers, to ensure markets were functioning and any protection risks mitigated. Cash as an assistance modality gained popularity among the refugees in South West in 2016. In 2017, WFP will carry out a study to better understand the difference in the uptake of the cash modality between South West and West Nile regions.

A comparative analysis of the effectiveness of food assistance modalities in refugee settlements in 2016 found that cash-receiving beneficiary households compared to in-kind food households were more likely to own livestock (46 percent compared to 35 percent), had better food consumption scores (43 percent compared to 41 percent) and a higher dietary diversity (4.6 compared to 4.4). The analysis further found that women made most of the decisions about the utilization of cash and food across the settlements.

The WFP/UNHCR/UNICEF/School of Public Health and Makerere University joint food security and nutrition assessment conducted in December 2016 in West Nile and South West refugee settlements, reported lower percentage of households with poor food consumption scores in the southwest, and slightly higher levels among refugee households in settlements in the West Nile area. The same trend was true for the nutrition indicators (recovery, mortality, default and non-response). The relatively poor food consumption among the refugee households in West Nile was attributed to a higher number of new arrivals of South Sudanese refugees in 2016, including the huge influx since July.

However, all refugee households in West Nile and South West were negatively affected by the lean season due to the prolonged dry season. According to the 2016 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), almost half of the refugee households (47.9 percent) who engaged in agriculture harvested much less compared to the same season in 2015; over a third of the households had a debt to repay; and more than half of households depended on the market for food. The report further suggested high vulnerability to food insecurity due to food price fluctuations that was typically high during the lean season. The relative poor performance of the food security indicators like dietary diversity score and reduced coping strategy index was partly attributed to the lean season.

A study on the economic impact of refugee settlements in Uganda in 2016 found that refugees created positive impacts on local economies in and around the settlements. The report indicated that an average refugee household receiving food assistance through cash increased annual real income in the local economy by Uganda shillings 3.8 million (USD 1,106) at Rwamwanja settlement, and by Uganda shillings 3.7 million (USD 1,072) at Adjumani

settlement, the two settlements where the study took place. The study further reported that local income spillovers were larger when WFP food assistance was in the form of cash instead of food. Refugee families who received cash assistance spent most of their cash within the local economy. In addition, the study reported that Uganda's unique policy of providing refugees with access to land benefited refugees while adding significantly to their positive impact on income in and around the settlements.

In 2016, WFP introduced an integrated stunting prevention and mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme to address stunting and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in the refugee programme. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition continued from 2015. In the new settlements, WFP rolled out prevention of acute malnutrition for pregnant and lactating women, as well as children under 5 until the health systems was put in place to carry out MCHN activities. Moderate malnourished individuals enrolled in for MAM treatment are reported under pregnant and lactating women which explains the significant overachievement.

Under a joint WFP/UNHCR/OPM refugee livelihood support project, WFP stepped up its response in enhancing refugees' self-reliance, by providing agricultural trainings and subsidized airtight crop storing equipment. The response was designed to help refugees to settle and achieve food security and self-reliance. The Food Security and Nutrition Assessment conducted in December 2016 in the project area reported improved food consumption scores and nutrition situation. Households reported a significant shift from poor to borderline food consumption score category. However, dietary diversity and reduced coping strategy index scores, the other indicators of food security, were negatively affected by the lean season experienced in 2016. It is hoped that this project will contribute to improved dietary diversity and minimize negative coping among the refugees in 2017 and beyond.

### **Component 2: Building Resilience in Karamoja Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF II)**

WFP's asset creation and livelihood activities, part of the public works programme in Karamoja under northern Uganda social action fund II, provided seasonal employment opportunities for moderately food insecure households during the "food lean period". WFP provided support to fewer beneficiaries than planned in the four most food insecure districts of Karamoja due to underfunding. The programme initiated activities including establishment of woodlots; establishment and maintenance of live fences and undertaking gully control using a combination of micro-catchment, check dams and planting hedges across the eroded sections to serve as barriers of the soil and materials carried by the runoff. In addition, rock terraces were laid on sloppy areas across the contours to minimise land degradation.

Several projects were completed; with some performing better than others. There were more apiary, tree seedlings and tree projects completed than planned. Such projects were preferred by participants for several reasons including income generating potential. Raising tree seedlings for sale became one of the key livelihood activities across Karamoja. The programme witnessed an increased demand for tree seedling for use as live fencing and planting of orchards. For example, a community tree seedling project generated USD 15,000 from the sale of the seedlings in one season.

According to the 2016 final evaluation report of the food assistance for assets in Karamoja, the soil and water conservation work undertaken made water available for longer periods even during the dry season in some places. The availability of water for domestic use saved time for women initially spent when looking for water. The redeemed time was now used to attend to other productive and reproductive activities undertaken by women in a household. Furthermore, the ponds provided water for livestock which improved the animal health and led to higher prices for the animals. These activities largely contributed to enhancing resilience to drought by reducing soil erosion and increasing pasture for livestock.

The household income support project (HISP) component enabled beneficiaries realize a boost in agricultural production which contributed to increased availability at the household level, along with some small surpluses to sell. The food assistance for assets evaluation report, 2016, reported increased income as a result of engaging in HISP interventions with 83.7 percent of beneficiaries reporting an increase in income during the period, compared to 7.4 percent of non-beneficiaries. The adoption of drought-tolerant crops contributed to improved food security among the beneficiaries while the surplus production was sold to generate income.

### **Component 3: Enhancing the Government's Emergency Preparedness**

WFP held several meetings with the Office of the Prime Minister on developing a capacity strengthening partnership in emergency preparedness and response. The country office participated in government foras, task forces and National Emergency Coordination and Operational Centre activities. WFP worked with government to collect assessment data and information for analysis, and forecasting food insecurity in the country through integrated food security phase classification (IPC). An IPC report was produced out of this effort. The report provided useful recommendations against which government and partner counterparts used to respond to the food insecurity situation in the country. Another product of this partnership was a newsletter, U-News, the official government of Uganda Inter-Ministerial/Agencies monthly National Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning Bulletin.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In August 2016, a Gender and Protection Assessment of comparing cash and in-kind was undertaken with 28 focus groups, separated by sex, informing the qualitative analysis. The findings indicated that there appear to be no significant stresses or measurable changes to intra-household dynamics as a result of cash or in-kind assistance. Women continue to be the primary food manager with responsibility to collect, safeguard and prepare food whether the food was in-kind or purchased with cash. Both male and female beneficiaries also reported an increase in both women's and joint decision making compared to in-kind recipients. A key, and consistent recommendation from the focus group participants, was the need to provide household or community level trainings on budgeting and joint decision making. This recommendation has been adopted into the Country Office Gender Action Plan for resource mobilization and implementation from 2017.

Even though there were no measurable changes, the men's groups voiced frustrations at their perception of changes to household power dynamics with women exercising greater decision making with cash. It is evident from the discussion with the men that there is a need to strengthen sensitization and education of men on gender quality and empower men to be greater change agents. WFP is in the process of developing a joint intervention with UN partners to deliver gender training to food and cash management committees with a focus on men as change agents, and women's empowerment, particularly in decision making.

Across WFP's refugee operations, both new and older arrivals, attention is given to ensuring that travel distances to the supplementary feeding programs are adjusted to ensure easy and close proximity and access to beneficiaries. This has resulted in additional and/or alternative distribution points being established by WFP where assessments have indicated that the health facilities are outside of 5 kms travel distance.

In April 2016, WFP commenced Maternal and Child Health Nutrition (MCHN) Programs in the refugee settlements. Initial implementation indicated inconsistent attendance rates for the MCHN services, one contributing reason being women's multiple responsibilities (both time and travel demands). In response, MCHN programs have been coupled with the local health services. This reduces the need for women to visit multiple locations, and also ensures that WFP food baskets better complement the ante-natal care/clinic services. In addition, food distributions are also now fully aligned with young child health services with distributions now provided at the health service outposts during health service delivery, again reducing the time and travel burden on the caretakers, predominantly women, through the coupling of food distribution and child health.

The country office has also developed a Draft Gender Action Plan 2017 – 2021. The draft was informed by the 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 CGAP will serve as an interim CGAP in the first quarter of 2017. 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

The Gender and Protection Assessment highlighted high satisfaction with cash as a modality with beneficiaries reporting greater knowledge of cash entitlements, fewer delays in distribution dates, less waiting time at distribution points and greater flexibility and autonomy in the priorities of the household and subsequent purchases. Additionally, beneficiaries reported less safety concerns with cash as a modality, primarily as a result of less waiting time at distribution points enabling beneficiaries to travel during daylight hours and also due to less crowded distribution points.

Of particular relevance to protection was the consistent feedback by beneficiaries that they enjoy greater dignity and integrity as a result of the greater flexibility and autonomy in decision making on household food consumption resulting from cash assistance. The ability to purchase preferred food items as well as the ability to prioritize and budget according to household needs are also very positive protection outcomes.

The high influx of South Sudanese refugees from July 2016 meant WFP had to quickly put in place appropriate protection measures. With support from the country office's Gender and Protection Advisor, the country office has undertaken rapid Gender and Protection Assessments immediately upon the opening of each settlement to identify risks, challenges and gaps in WFP service delivery and operational conduct. The assessments indicated strong performance by WFP in ensuring rapid access to nutrition and food security needs. The assessments also resulted

in strengthened complaint and feedback systems across all settlements and increased engagement with, and empowerment of, Food Management Committees (FMC). Rapid establishment of FMCs has been instrumental in the maintenance of information dissemination on entitlements as well as the safety and security of the food distribution points.

FMCs are established through a community election process. WFP and cooperating partners train the elected persons on their roles and responsibilities - amongst which are the responsibility to impartially represent and advocate for the rights of their community (as it relates to food security) and to also support WFP with two way communication and information. The experience with the FMCs will be documented as good practice for country office knowledge management and also for broader WFP audiences.

Across both the new and more established settlements, attention is given to ensuring a reduction in the distances travelled by beneficiaries to food and cash distribution points. The rollout of a Standard Operating Procedure on General Food Distribution has also started to show reductions in time spent at distribution points. WFP has led the coordination of partners in protection and distribution with achievements in support to extremely vulnerable households (EVH) access to GFD, prioritization of EVH at food and cash distribution points and capacity development of cooperating partner staff in protection priorities related to food security.

The country office has undertaken an assessment of the existing complaint and feedback mechanisms. The assessment showed satisfactory compliance to the accountability to affected population (AAP) requirements with a complaint and feedback helpdesk at all distribution points (both in refugee and Karamoja operations). This is now being further strengthened through the establishment of a formal complaint and feedback mechanism through the launch of a Complaint and Feedback Helpline. This toll free helpline will enable direct and open access to WFP for all beneficiaries, host communities and other affected / interested persons. The launch was initially projected for the third quarter of 2016. This has since been reviewed to the first quarter of 2017. In the interim, cooperating partner and staff training was rolled out in 2016 (country wide) to strengthen functionality and beneficiary satisfaction with the helpdesks.

The country office has commenced a comprehensive rollout of a Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) program of work across all areas of the operation. By September 2016, 92 percent of WFP staff had completed the required PSEA online module and PSEA focal points had been established in all field offices. Community awareness, cooperating partner roles and responsibilities and effective referral amongst humanitarian agencies is a central component of the Helpline SOPs, training and roll-out. In the interim, all FMCs have been informed (and encouraged to further communicate) of their rights to services and protection from sexual exploitation, abuse and other serious behavior including fraud and corruption.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Credit: Cover Page Photo © WFP/Henry Bongyereirwe

Caption: WFP cash-based transfers in Maaji, a cluster in Adjumani Refugee Settlement, West Nile Region, Uganda.

## 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	532,339	574,846	1,107,185	458,444	584,426	1,042,870	86.1%	101.7%	94.2%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	110,719	110,719	221,438	95,214	112,414	207,628	86.0%	101.5%	93.8%
Children (5-18 years)	166,078	166,078	332,156	174,327	211,638	385,965	105.0%	127.4%	116.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	255,542	298,049	553,591	188,903	260,374	449,277	73.9%	87.4%	81.2%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	293,035	316,434	609,469	385,570	438,297	823,867	131.6%	138.5%	135.2%
Residents	239,304	258,412	497,716	75,337	143,666	219,003	31.5%	55.6%	44.0%

## 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)
General Distribution (GD)	413,000	140,000	553,000	839,281	103,443	935,762	203.2%	73.9%	169.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	376,250	47,050	423,300	207,144	14,136	207,144	55.1%	30.0%	48.9%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	31,505	-	31,505	24,470	-	24,470	77.7%	-	77.7%

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)
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	99,380	-	99,380	62,345	-	62,345	62.7%	-	62.7%

## 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)
General Distribution (GD)	82,600	28,000	110,600	167,856	20,689	187,152	203.2%	73.9%	169.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	75,250	9,410	84,660	41,429	2,827	41,429	55.1%	30.0%	48.9%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	31,505	-	31,505	24,470	-	24,470	77.7%	-	77.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	99,380	-	99,380	62,345	-	62,345	62.7%	-	62.7%

## 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>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	51,982	58,618	110,600	86,492	100,660	187,152	166.4%	171.7%	169.2%
Total participants	51,982	58,618	110,600	86,492	100,660	187,152	166.4%	171.7%	169.2%
Total beneficiaries	261,759	291,241	553,000	438,498	497,264	935,762	167.5%	170.7%	169.2%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	41,145	43,515	84,660	13,599	27,830	41,429	33.1%	64.0%	48.9%
Total participants	41,145	43,515	84,660	13,599	27,830	41,429	33.1%	64.0%	48.9%
Total beneficiaries	205,724	217,576	423,300	61,987	145,157	207,144	30.1%	66.7%	48.9%

## 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>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	6,750	7,590	14,340	3,497	4,197	7,694	51.8%	55.3%	53.7%
Children (24-59 months)	6,750	7,590	14,340	4,547	5,246	9,793	67.4%	69.1%	68.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	2,825	2,825	-	6,983	6,983	-	247.2%	247.2%
Total beneficiaries	13,500	18,005	31,505	8,044	16,426	24,470	59.6%	91.2%	77.7%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	30,239	34,091	64,330	17,514	18,302	35,816	57.9%	53.7%	55.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	35,050	35,050	-	26,529	26,529	-	75.7%	75.7%
Total beneficiaries	30,239	69,141	99,380	17,514	44,831	62,345	57.9%	64.8%	62.7%

## Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	>75.00	91.00	-	87.00
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<3.00	0.00	-	0.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<15.00	7.00	-	10.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<15.00	2.00	-	3.00
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&amp;SW - TREATMENT, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey</i>	>66.00	0.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&amp;SW - TREATMENT, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey</i>	>50.00	0.00	-	-
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.58	12.90	-	7.10
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.54	12.70	-	9.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.59	12.95	-	4.80
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.12	-	3.90
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.12	-	3.71
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.11	-	4.13
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<12.80	12.80	-	17.92
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.58	12.90	-	4.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.68	13.40	-	19.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.54	12.70	-	4.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.59	12.95	-	3.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.72	13.60	-	22.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.64	13.20	-	18.10
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.12	-	4.09
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.12	-	3.93
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD PROJECT - WN&amp;SW, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.11	-	4.18
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&amp;SW - PREVENTION, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	>66.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&amp;SW - PREVENTION, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	>50.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>REFUGEES/WN&amp;SW - PREVENTION, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	>80.00	44.00	-	50.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<2.94	14.70	-	18.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<6.74	33.70	-	32.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<4.46	22.30	-	23.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<3.00	15.00	-	17.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<4.16	20.80	-	26.80
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<7.00	35.00	-	33.50
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.21	-	4.20
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.14	-	4.15
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	>5.00	4.25	-	4.20
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<21.96	21.96	-	16.09
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<50.00	59.30	-	55.50
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<50.00	58.70	-	55.50
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	<52.00	72.00	-	56.30

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	60,000	63,132	105.2%
Number of storage equipment distributed	item	60,000	3,658	6.1%
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	97	128	132.8%
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	4	53	1,320.0%
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	76	65	85.2%
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	4	4	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	Ha	319	212	66.5%
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	5,359	5,313	99.1%
Hectares of old woodlots maintained	Ha	7	7	89.0%
Hectares of previous community orchards improved	Ha	3	4	109.4%
Hectares of small-scale irrigation system developed	Ha	7	8	114.3%
Hectares of zai pits dug	Ha	37	6	16.6%
Kilometers (km) of live fencing created	Km	0	1	350.0%
Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed	Km	2	2	100.0%
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	30	1	3.3%
Number of community managed post-harvest structures built	site	1	1	100.0%
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	15	15	100.0%
Number of health centres constructed/rehabilitated	health center	1	1	140.0%
Number of hives distributed	item	767	1,690	220.3%
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	micro-pond	8	7	87.5%
Number of livestock watering points built/restored	item	1	1	100.0%
Number of local chicken houses constructed	unit	7	6	85.7%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	2	2	100.0%
Number of sacks cultivated	item	385	495	128.6%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	2	2	100.0%
Number of sub-surface dams built/repared	site	1	1	100.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	145,001	80,001	55.2%
Quantity of tree seedlings produced provided to individual households	tree seedling	4,697	26,300	559.9%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	3	3	100.0%
Volume (m3) of sand dams constructed	Ha	8	6	75.0%
Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed	m3	3	2	66.7%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	<50.00	12.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SOUTH WEST, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.05</i>	<50.00	20.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.05</i>	<50.00	20.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	<30.00	86.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SOUTH WEST, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.05</i>	<30.00	60.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.05</i>	<30.00	60.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	<20.00	2.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SOUTH WEST, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.05</i>	<20.00	20.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.05</i>	<20.00	20.00	-	-

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, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	36.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>SOUTH WEST, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	19.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	16.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	67.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>SOUTH WEST, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	100.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	100.00	-	-

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	<80.00	70.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>SOUTH WEST, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.05</i>	<80.00	98.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.05</i>	<80.00	95.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	<90.00	98.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>SOUTH WEST, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.05</i>	<90.00	98.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	<90.00	98.00	-	-

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<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, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	<2,500,000.00	1,035,956.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	<5.00	8.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>UGANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, 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
Canada	CAN-C-00530-23	Beans	-	194
Canada	CAN-C-00530-23	Maize	-	129
Canada	CAN-C-00530-23	Sorghum/Millet	-	680
Ireland	IRE-C-00206-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	160
Ireland	IRE-C-00206-01	Sugar	-	15
Ireland	IRE-C-00206-01	Vegetable Oil	-	74
Japan	JPN-C-00453-01	Beans	-	447
Japan	JPN-C-00453-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	823
Japan	JPN-C-00453-01	Iodised Salt	-	34
Japan	JPN-C-00453-01	Maize Meal	-	728
Japan	JPN-C-00453-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,653
Japan	JPN-C-00453-01	Sugar	-	6



Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Japan	JPN-C-00453-01	Vegetable Oil	-	332
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	300
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	4,656
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	-	57
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	344
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	6,595
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	-	632
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	62
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	1,723
UN CERF	001-C-01398-01	Beans	-	793
UN CERF	001-C-01398-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	976
UN CERF	001-C-01398-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	90
UN CERF	001-C-01398-01	Iodised Salt	-	66
UN CERF	001-C-01398-01	Maize	-	829
UN CERF	001-C-01398-01	Maize Meal	-	1,606
UN CERF	001-C-01398-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,859
UN CERF	001-C-01398-01	Sugar	-	9
UN CERF	001-C-01398-01	Vegetable Oil	-	386
UN CERF	001-C-01486-01	Beans	-	499
UN CERF	001-C-01486-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	833
UN CERF	001-C-01486-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	19
UN CERF	001-C-01486-01	Iodised Salt	-	40
UN CERF	001-C-01486-01	Maize Meal	-	2,737
UN CERF	001-C-01486-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	6
UN CERF	001-C-01486-01	Sugar	-	5
UN CERF	001-C-01486-01	Vegetable Oil	-	221
United Kingdom	UK -C-00224-02	Sorghum/Millet	-	441
United Kingdom	UK -C-00224-03	Vegetable Oil	-	45
United Kingdom	UK -C-00224-04	Maize	-	4,963
United Kingdom	UK -C-00300-01	Beans	-	998
United Kingdom	UK -C-00300-01	Iodised Salt	-	89
United Kingdom	UK -C-00300-01	Maize Meal	-	461
United Kingdom	UK -C-00300-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,178
United Kingdom	UK -C-00326-01	Beans	-	800

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
United Kingdom	UK -C-00326-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	700
United Kingdom	UK -C-00326-01	Maize	-	1,921
United Kingdom	UK -C-00326-01	Maize Meal	-	1,096
United Kingdom	UK -C-00326-01	Sugar	-	15
United Kingdom	UK -C-00326-01	Vegetable Oil	-	240
United Kingdom	UK -C-00326-02	Beans	-	69
United Kingdom	UK -C-00326-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,279
United Kingdom	UK -C-00326-02	Maize	-	213
United Kingdom	UK -C-00326-02	Sugar	-	41
United Kingdom	UK -C-00326-02	Vegetable Oil	-	1,047
United Kingdom	UK -C-00346-01	Beans	-	100
United Kingdom	UK -C-00346-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	393
United Kingdom	UK -C-00346-01	Maize	-	2,200
United Kingdom	UK -C-00346-01	Vegetable Oil	-	130
USA	USA-C-01170-04	Beans	-	246
USA	USA-C-01170-05	Beans	-	2,196
USA	USA-C-01170-05	Maize	-	4,308
USA	USA-C-01170-05	Maize Meal	-	2,578
USA	USA-C-01170-05	Sorghum/Millet	-	5,359
USA	USA-C-01170-06	Beans	-	838
USA	USA-C-01170-06	Maize	-	2,088
USA	USA-C-01170-06	Maize Meal	-	331
USA	USA-C-01170-08	Beans	-	253
USA	USA-C-01170-08	Maize	-	1,343
USA	USA-C-01170-08	Maize Meal	-	1,179
USA	USA-C-01194-02	Beans	1,300	-
USA	USA-C-01194-02	Corn Soya Blend	1,100	-
USA	USA-C-01194-02	Maize Meal	2,240	-
USA	USA-C-01194-02	Sorghum/Millet	4,000	-
USA	USA-C-01194-02	Vegetable Oil	630	-
USA	USA-C-01194-03	Beans	-	212
USA	USA-C-01194-03	Maize Meal	-	319
USA	USA-C-01194-04	Corn Soya Blend	78	-
USA	USA-C-01194-04	Maize Meal	5	-

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01194-04	Split Peas	49	-
USA	USA-C-01194-04	Vegetable Oil	28	-
USA	USA-C-01194-05	Corn Soya Blend	6,140	-
USA	USA-C-01194-05	Maize Meal	4,360	-
USA	USA-C-01194-05	Peas	2,430	-
USA	USA-C-01194-05	Vegetable Oil	2,720	-
USA	USA-C-01278-01	Beans	-	3,279
USA	USA-C-01278-01	Maize	-	2,684
USA	USA-C-01278-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,900
		<b>Total</b>	<b>25,080</b>	<b>79,148</b>