



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
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Uganda

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP reached more than **1.8 million people** in 2023, of these **1.4 million refugees** received food assistance.
- More than **216,000** learners from **315** schools in Karamoja received hot school meals.
- WFP procured **75,000 MT** of food for operations in the region from local food suppliers, injecting nearly USD **44 million** into the local economy.
- More than **36,000 smallholder farmers** in Karamoja supported to bulk and collectively sell their farm produce.
- Strengthened capacities in **Anticipatory Actions** by partnering with national actors.
- WFP, a partner of choice to the Government and partners: **supporting humanitarian response** through supply chain support.

Overview Section

In 2023, the **World Food Programme (WFP) in Uganda maintained a crucial partnership with the Government**, actively supporting its endeavours to deliver Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). WFP's initiatives encompassed providing food and nutrition assistance to refugees and implementing nutrition interventions to tackle both the immediate effects and underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. Additionally, WFP extended support to individuals facing food insecurity through income generation and skills training, alongside building assets to bolster their resilience and adaptability to climatic shocks like drought and flooding. Furthermore, WFP dedicated efforts to enhance the capacities of national and subnational institutions, including social protection systems, aiming to fortify their ability to manage food security programmes, and disaster preparedness and response measures.

Contributing to SDG 2, WFP collaborated with the Government and various partners to extend food and nutrition assistance to 1.8 million individuals. Despite the arrival of 98,842 new refugees from South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo into Uganda, and an environment already challenged by diminished funding, WFP persevered in delivering food assistance to 1.36 million refugees, albeit with reduced rations.¹ WFP increased the utilization of Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) from 57 percent in 2022 to 61 percent in 2023. This expansion involved a six percent rise in beneficiaries receiving digital assistance through cash accounts, with a pilot mobile money programme conducted in two refugee settlements.

In collaboration with UNHCR and the Government of Uganda, **WFP implemented the third phase of the prioritization approach.** This strategy focused on optimizing existing resources to target the most vulnerable refugees, who were classified into three vulnerability levels: the highly vulnerable, constituting 14 percent of the total, received a 60 percent ration; the moderately vulnerable, representing 82 percent, received a 30 percent ration; and the least vulnerable were moved off monthly food assistance.

WFP delivered food assistance to more than 17,000 vulnerable individuals affected by drought in the Karamoja sub-region. Furthermore, in the aftermath of floods impacting Kisoro district, WFP developed a flood recovery initiative, offering a one-time cash assistance to more than 17,000 people. This assistance aimed to address both the immediate needs of those affected by the floods and the associated longer-term food insecurity challenges.

Efforts to enhance productivity and boost incomes for smallholder farmers were reinforced in line with WFP's commitment to achieving SDG target 2.3. WFP successfully extended its impact to more than 36,500 smallholder farmers through interventions that significantly contributed to income enhancement. This accomplishment was realized by facilitating smallholder farmers' access to markets via supported farmer organizations and groups across 10 districts. In total, 1,165 metric tons (MT) of food commodities, valued at nearly USD 500,000, were sold to various off takers, including processors, millers, traders, schools, and hospitals. This marked a notable 22 percent increase compared to 2022.

Additionally, **WFP procured over 2,300 MT of food commodities worth nearly USD 2 million directly from smallholder farmers** to sustain over 216,000 learners participating in the school feeding programme in Karamoja. This signifies a fivefold increase in both the value and volume of locally sourced food compared to 2022. WFP's school feeding activity reached 315 educational institutions, including primary, secondary, and tertiary (47 percent girls and 53 percent boys).

To **strengthen the Government's capacities to plan and deliver social protection**, WFP supported the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (MoGLSD) and the eight districts in West Nile in the implementation of the Child Sensitive Social Protection (CSSP) programme in eight districts in West Nile. Through the cash component of the programme, more than 13,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children received CBT worth USD 2 million to help them meet their food and nutrition needs. This was complemented by social behaviour change communication, support to establish kitchen gardens and trainings on financial literacy. WFP also supported the development of work plans, which were subsequently funded through a unified operational framework utilising cash transfers to both government and non-government implementing partners: the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT).

In line with its commitments to SDG 17, WFP consistently positioned itself as a preferred partner, actively aiding the Government and collaborating partners in humanitarian response. By delivering **timely and dependable supply chain support services and expertise**, WFP played a crucial role in the overall humanitarian response. Cumulatively, WFP delivered 81,130 MT of food to 96 locations across the region utilising local transporters and logistics service providers injecting an estimated USD 45.5 million into the local economy.

Specifically, WFP facilitated the transportation of 570 MT of assorted government food assistance to 19 sub-counties within the Karamoja region, supporting the Office of the Prime Minister's efforts to address acute food insecurity. Moreover, WFP extended its assistance by transporting commodities valued at nearly USD 450,000 and providing over 3,250 square meters of storage space to seven humanitarian partners, further contributing to the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian efforts.

In addition, WFP also provided technical support and capacity strengthening to the Government in its efforts to respond to emergencies. Following the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak response in 2022, WFP's focus for 2023 was mainly on supporting the Ministry of Health in decommissioning operations which involved transportation of stocks and equipment from the field, coordination of asset management, and the acquisition of medical storage facilities for handover to government.

1,858,141

Total beneficiaries in 2023



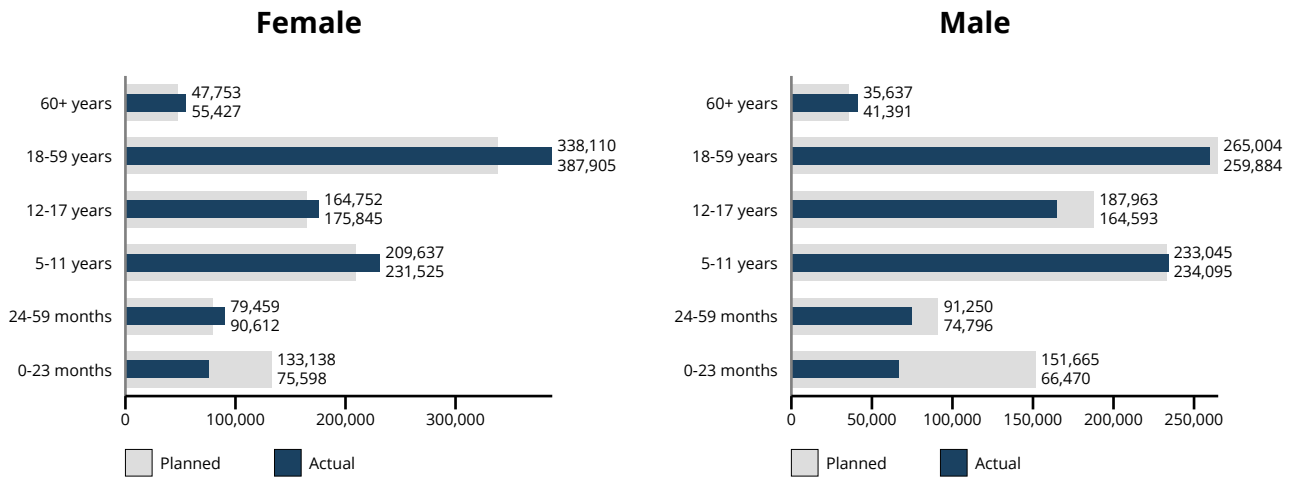
55% female



45% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 98,484 (55% Female, 45% Male)

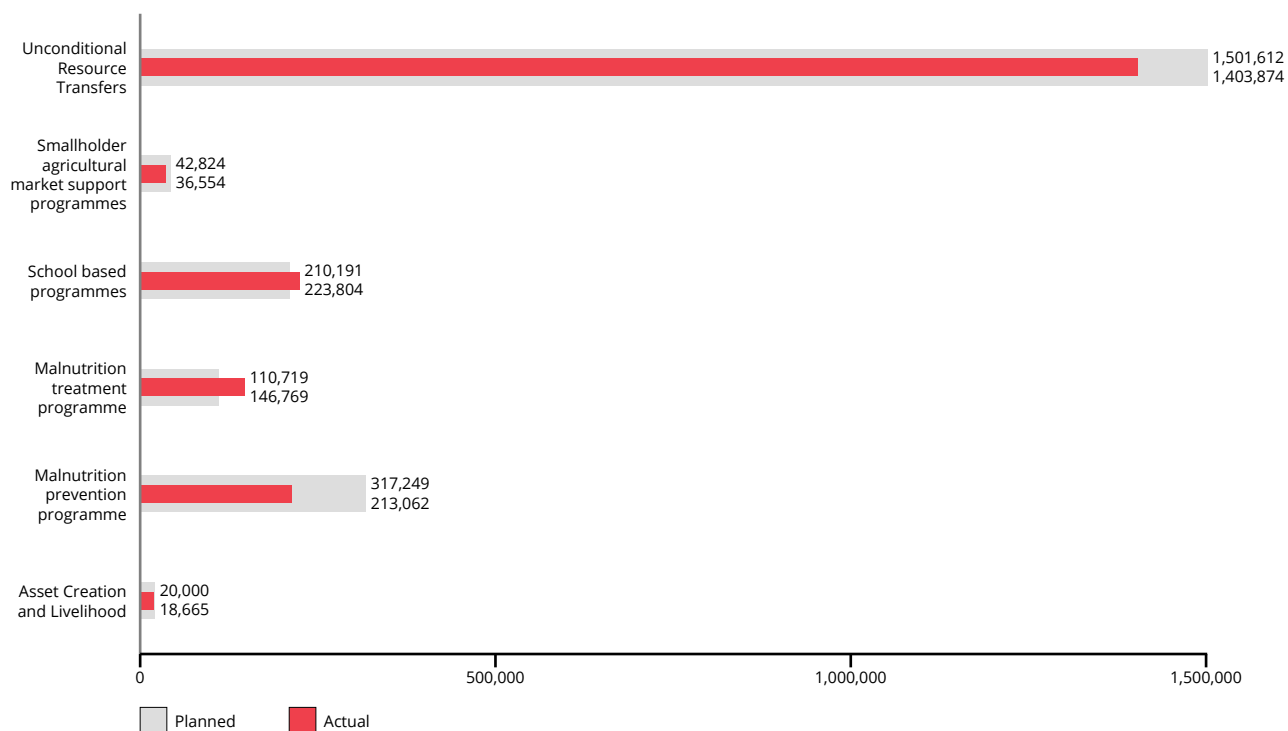
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



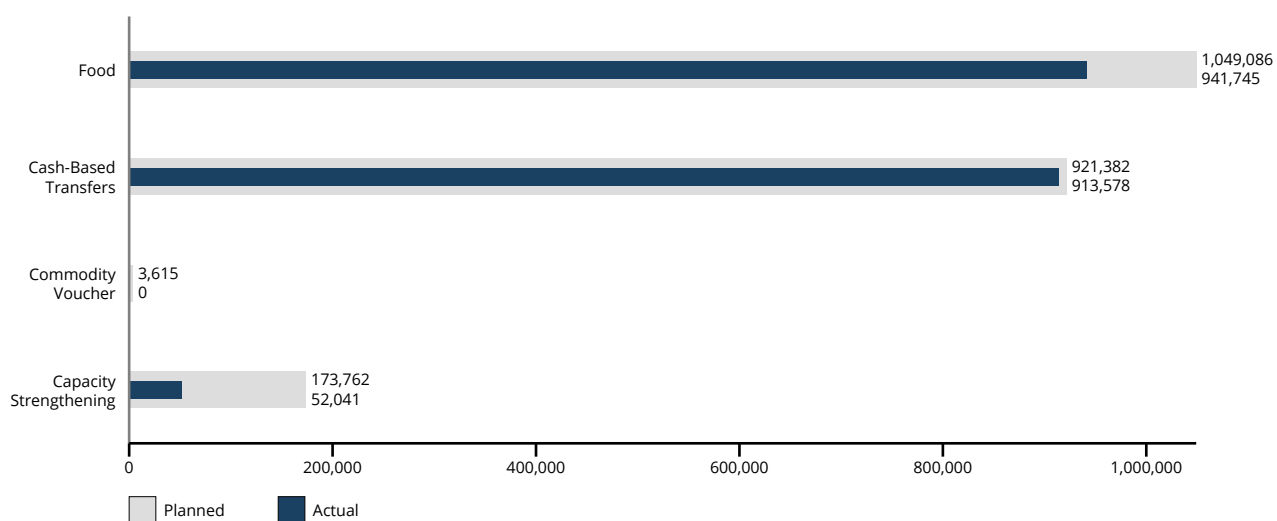
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



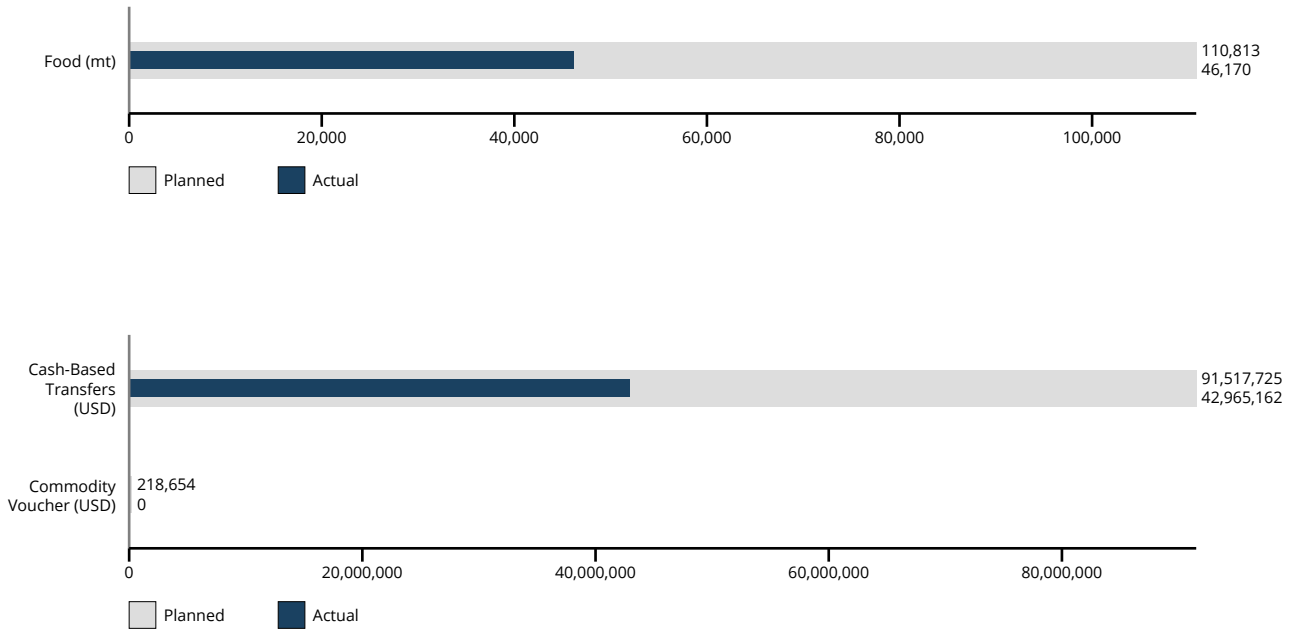
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



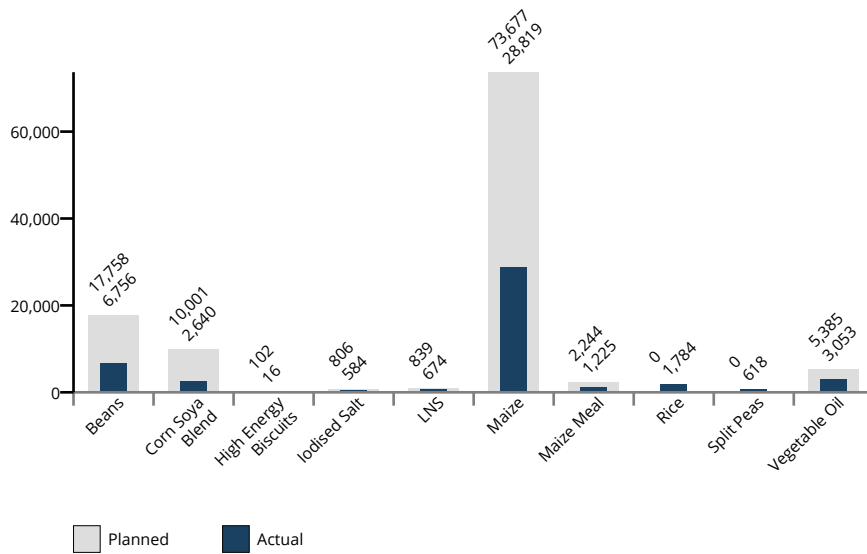
Beneficiaries by Modality



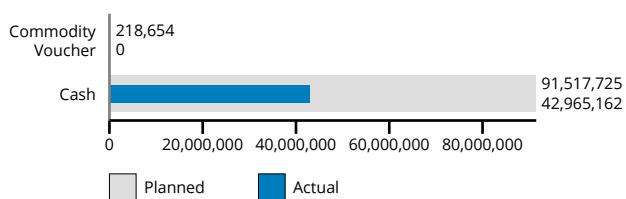
Total Transfers by Modality



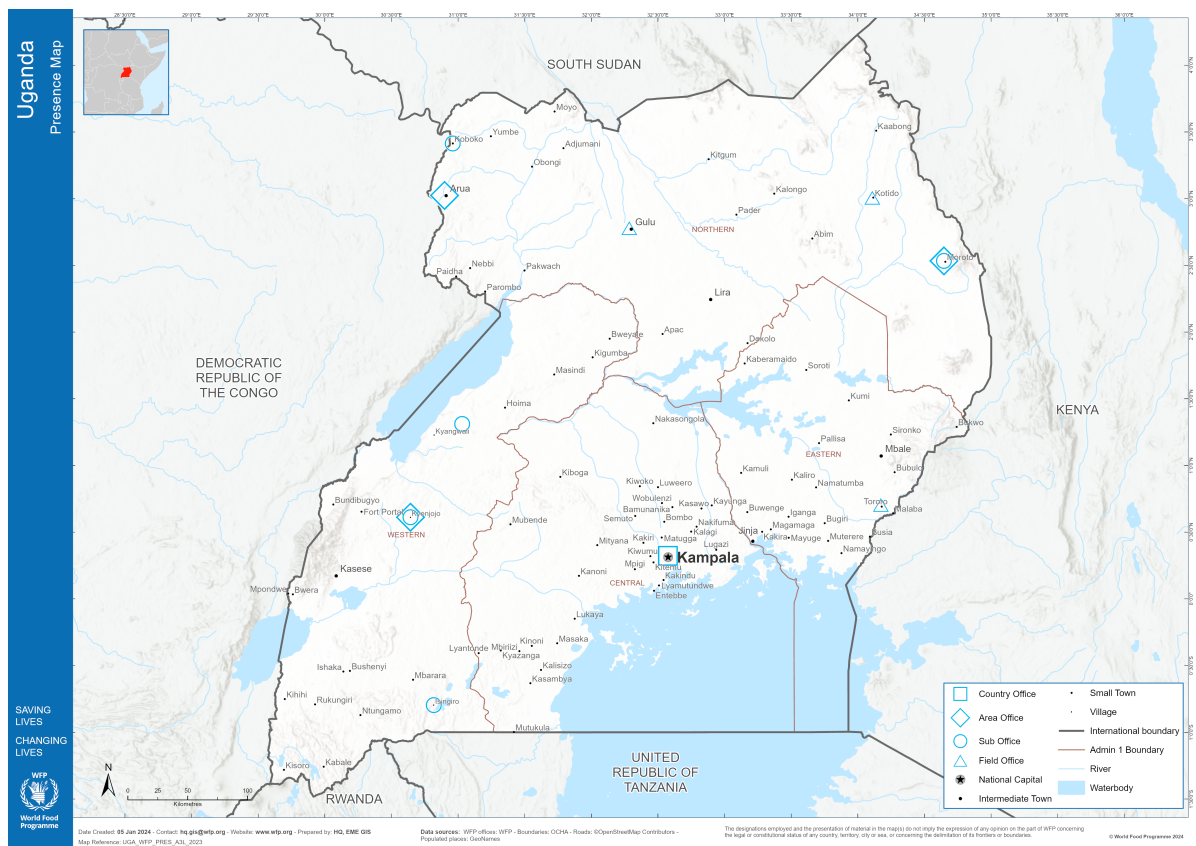
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Amidst refugee influxes, increases in fuel prices and climatic shocks like drought and floods, coupled with dwindling humanitarian funding in 2023, WFP provided lifesaving food and nutrition assistance to refugees and the most vulnerable national population in Uganda. The Russia - Ukraine conflict continued to disrupt exports, which lowered wheat supply into Uganda, requiring supply from other sources to meet domestic demand. As a result, domestic food prices for wheat² and rice increased. This spike in food prices impacted WFP's ability to assist those in need at a time when the world faced widespread hunger³. Further, inflation and the rapidly rising cost of fuel, particularly gasoline, which translated into an increase in transportation costs impacted on the food security of Uganda's population.

Uganda is ranked 166 out of 191 countries on the Human Development Index, according to the Human Development Report 2021/2022. In 2023, with higher commodity prices, growth in actual individual consumption slowed due to reduced purchasing power, limited credit growth, and job losses. Moderate food insecurity affected half of the population while households, particularly the poorest ones, felt a negative impact of increased prices and were either unable to access food products or buy them in desired amounts. Despite its agricultural potential and significant exports, Uganda's food insecurity levels remain classified as 'serious' by the 2023 Global Hunger Index. Malnutrition is widespread across the country, with 25 percent of children under the age of five stunted and 31 percent undernourished, putting them at risk of not reaching their full mental and physical potential.⁴

Uganda has a longstanding history of hosting asylum seekers and refugees, with more than 1.6 million⁵ refugees mainly from South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia, and Burundi. Between January and December 2023, Uganda received over 99,052 new arrivals fleeing war and persecution from South Sudan, Sudan and the DRC. Considering the very low ration levels in Uganda, WFP does not consider a sustained mass influx of refugees as the most likely scenario, but rather sporadic spikes of temporary movements into Uganda accompanied by a relatively small level of permanent movements as witnessed in the recent past. This recurring influx of refugees continues to strain the country's resources. The conflict in Sudan has contributed to the refugee influx into Uganda, and regional instability further straining a struggling refugee response.

The Government has made strides in addressing poverty and vulnerability through various social protection initiatives. However, the scope and coverage remain limited in the context of increasing needs. WFP implemented several interventions to complement Government efforts to enable the vulnerable and food-insecure population to meet their basic needs and build resilience.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected people utilizing available resources. WFP provided nutrition assistance to refugees and host communities through treatment and prevention programmes under Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) as well as maternal child health and nutrition.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provided technical assistance on resilience to shocks and stressors at national and sub-national levels alongside cash-based transfers under Asset Creation and Livelihoods (ACL) activities. WFP provided nutritious hot meals to school-going children and technical assistance to the Government under the School Meals programme (SMP). Further, WFP provided technical support to the Government included during the formulation of the National School Feeding Policy and fostering the government's commitment towards subscribing to the global School Meals Coalition. The Karamoja School Feeding Programme is designed to eradicate hunger and malnutrition, enhance agricultural productivity, and ensure sustainable food systems contributed to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 2.1 of ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued to leverage funding for the treatment of acute malnutrition to promote small-scale, nutrition-sensitive interventions through partnerships with district local governments and collaborations with other development partners and research organizations. WFP worked with key stakeholders to promote livestock farming and crop enterprises to diversify household diets.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP supported local production through linking agriculture to homegrown school feeding. WFP purchased food commodities from local farmer organizations for supplying and using in schools in the nine districts of Karamoja. WFP implemented innovative pro-smallholder farmer contracting approaches to purchase food commodities locally, thereby injecting revenue into the economy, empowering smallholder farmers, and strengthening local food systems. WFP also supported smallholder farmers with capacity strengthening in post-harvest management and supplied silos to schools enrolled in the SMP. In and around refugee settlements, WFP focused on enhancing the capacity of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to meet the demand resulting from the cash assistance provided to refugees.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP provided technical support to national and sub-national institutions to strengthen Uganda's social protection systems and disaster preparedness. WFP's support to Government on climate impact forecasting enabled the development of triggers and thresholds on drought and floods in Karamoja to inform early action and early response plans for the region.

Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP provided supply chain and engineering services to the Government and humanitarian community. WFP collaborated with the Government on the EVD response by leading decommissioning EVD response, this involved transporting stocks and equipment from the field, coordinating asset management, and delivering training of trainers (ToT) on emergency storage,

Strategic partnership is critical to saving and changing the lives of people in need across Uganda. WFP acknowledges the Government and other humanitarian partners for their collaboration on development policy that benefit the people WFP serves. WFP recognizes its donors across the globe for enabling it assist over 1.8 million people in Uganda in 2023.

Risk management

Throughout 2023, WFP's risk management efforts were centred on mitigating the adverse impact of funding shortfalls while at the same time strengthening assurance.

WFP strengthened joint risk management approaches with key partners, leveraging their expertise and capacity to support mitigation strategies. Specifically, the rollout of phase three prioritization of food assistance at household level across the refugee response was accompanied by extensive and dedicated consultations with the Government, UN and NGO partners on risk and risk mitigation, laying the groundwork for the smooth and safe operationalization of this major programmatic shift.

To ensure WFP's assistance reached its intended beneficiaries and mitigate fraud, decisive action was taken to enhance assurance across the operation. WFP expanded its Identity Management (IDM) and data analytics capabilities that enabled WFP to detect and report anomalies to other stakeholders, including the Government, which investigated and implemented actions informed by the investigation results. A fraud risk assessment and supply chain review scrutinized WFP's in-kind assistance provision. WFP has defined a country-level reassurance action plan that is expected to further strengthen preventive action on diversion risks.

To mitigate cases of PSEA to the people that we serve especially in light of ration reductions (which further exacerbates refugee vulnerability), WFP enhanced community sensitization, awareness raising, collaboration with protection partners and monitoring of protection-related negative outcomes of ration reduction.

The observations arising from the 2023 internal audit acknowledge the significant process improvements to strengthen controls in risk management, beneficiary prioritization and data management, cash-based transfers, and food safety and quality since the previous internal audit of 2019/2020. WFP is in the process of implementing the six observations of medium priority that are well-aligned with existing management priorities. Upon implementation of the agreed actions, WFP anticipates strengthened internal controls and effectiveness, particularly in the areas of third-party risk management and monitoring.

Lessons learned

One of the lessons learned during the delivery of WFP lifesaving food and nutrition assistance was the significance of extensive stakeholder engagement which facilitated quick stakeholder endorsement for the successful implementation of phase three prioritization for the refugee operation. A cost-efficiency analysis showed that mobile money is a less costly modality to deliver assistance compared to agency banking and cash-in-hand for average size households but requires access to mobile phone network, mobile phones and availability of agents which is a challenge some beneficiaries.

In its efforts to enhance government capacity to strengthen social protection and shock response systems, WFP observed that advocating for social protection and shock-responsive measures involves establishment of robust evidence bases, strategic planning, and effective advocacy. .

Financial literacy training boosted the adoption of good financial management practices such as a budget and savings plan. To realize sustainable results, this type of training can be paired with asset and livelihood programmes.

Country office story



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Bahati at a Self-Made African (SMA) youth-led agri-business incubation centre in Buliti Zone in Kyaka II Refugee Settlement

By Brendah LUYIGA/WFP

Bahati Matonde, a young refugee from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) faced numerous challenges when he arrived in Uganda in 2012. Despite battling with language barrier, limited income, and difficulties in finding accommodation, Bahati embraced a vision that led to the creation of "Self-Made African" (SMA), a platform with a vision to uplift fellow refugees, especially the youth.

As a youth, participation in agricultural initiatives was not Bahati's initial plan. *"I used to think that it was a very tedious activity!"* he narrates. *"Having been a film producer back at home in DRC, I focused on producing documentaries and films that address social issues"* he adds. In 2016, SMA blossomed with the "Yes You Can" film series garnering recognition at the

Pearl International Film Festival in 2017.

However, that limelight was short-lived when the COVID-19 pandemic halted SMA's activities, shattering Bahati's dreams. Undeterred, Bahati, now living in Kyaka II refugee resettlement, witnessed the economic impact of COVID-19, coupled with food ration cuts. He decided to challenge himself to break the agricultural stereotype and initiated agricultural projects in Buliti Zone of Kyaka II Refugee Settlement. *"Several families in Buliti needed vegetables not only as a source of nourishment but also a complement to their food"*, Bahati shares. *"That drove me to convince my colleagues to start a garden and sell vegetables to nearby restaurants and families within the settlement"*, narrates Bahati.

In the refugee context where there is limited land for farming, WFP aims to innovatively engage youth in agriculture especially in high yielding enterprises like vegetable growing as an alternative source of income.

In this regard, WFP supported SMA to establish a youth-led agri-business incubation centre for youth to promote peer-to-peer learning and business acceleration. The objective is to share knowledge and build capacities for commercial farming within the community. Enterprises on the farm include vegetable growing, rabbit rearing, apiary, mushroom growing, hibiscus cultivation, and fruit growing. *"From our sweat and dedication, we were able to expand our land and now our incubation centre sits on a plot of 100 by 100 feet,"* Bahati adds.

However, Bahati did not abandon his earlier dream and uses profits from agri-business to buy filming equipment and mentor youth in drama. With support from WFP, SMA used entertainment to mentor youths and distributed vegetable seeds to over 5,000 households from refugee and host communities to promote social cohesion.

"We use films to empower youth on important themes like gender-based violence, self-reliance, and entrepreneurship. We also plan to venture into beverage making. If we create jobs for youth, we can also influence social change" Bahati narrated.

Drawing inspiration from Bahati and SMA, WFP under its Asset creation and livelihood programme facilitated the setup of two additional agribusiness incubation hubs in Kyaka II and Kyangwali refugee settlements providing hands on training to both refugee and host communities with the aim of building their resilience.

"SMA was born from adversity but now we nourish refugees with food and inspiring stories," Bahati concludes.

Programme performance

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



1.36 million refugees across 13 refugee settlements with in-kind support and cash based transfers.



USD 41.5 million in cash based transfers of food assistance distributed to refugees and asylum seekers.



39,235 metric tons (MT) of food distributed to refugees and asylum seekers to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs.



18,539 drought affected people reached with cash assistance in Kaabong and Kotido districts.



17,667 flood affected population in Kisoro district reached with cash assistance.



86,459 refugees (57 percent female) trained in **financial literacy**.

Under Strategic Outcome One, WFP contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 2.1 of ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030 by improving access to food and ensuring that refugees and crisis-affected people consume adequate and nutritious food in times of need. In line with this, WFP provided General Food Assistance (GFA) based on household vulnerability and needs, nutrition assistance including treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition, and promotion of digital and financial inclusion of refugees. In addition, WFP provided food assistance to the Ugandan population affected by crisis. Further support included inter-agency cash coordination, food security sector coordination as well as joint inter-agency response planning for refugees.

Activities under Strategic Outcome 1 were funded at 62 percent with the refugee response resourced at 71 percent against the annual requirement. A significant amount of the refugee resources (40 percent) were carryovers from 2022. Funding challenges led to a reduction in food basket rations, and suspension of the enrolment of new CBT beneficiaries.

Activities supporting the Ugandan population affected by crisis were funded at 54 percent of the annual needs. However, it is worth noting that 60 percent of the funding was availed in the last quarter of the year. This heavily impacted the implementation of WFP lean season response in Karamoja, necessitating a scale-down to cover only two out of the five planned districts.

Assistance to Refugees

With available resources, WFP assisted 1.36 million refugees across 13 refugee settlements with in-kind support and CBT. Quality assurance measures were embedded in programme implementation to ensure assistance reached the intended beneficiary households. WFP delivered 39,235 metric tons (MT) of food and USD 41.5 million in CBT.

Results from the Refugee Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA)⁷ indicated a general deterioration in the food security situation with 68 percent of the targeted households classified as moderately and severely food insecure. This was demonstrated by an increase in the proportion of households employing food based coping strategies from 15 percent in 2022 to 17 percent in 2023. There has also been a notable reduction in the proportion of households not employing livelihood coping strategies from 38 percent in 2022 to 15 percent in 2023. In line with nutrition, the dietary diversity score and the minimum dietary diversity decreased. This is attributed to ration cuts which deepened acute food insecurity, increased market prices which affected household purchasing power, and other contributing factors that aggravated the situation such as climatic shocks and hazards.

To optimize the limited humanitarian resources, WFP recognised the need to shift from status-based to needs-based assistance as the global direction for humanitarian aid. The phase three prioritization approach was rolled out in July 2023, with an aim to prioritise available resources to provide the most vulnerable populations with the highest ration possible. This was informed by extensive consultations between WFP, UNHCR, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), communities and data from UNHCR's Individual Profiling Exercise (IPE). Refugees were categorized based on three levels of vulnerability: the most vulnerable who represented 14 percent of total refugees received a 60 percent ration; the moderately vulnerable who represented 82 percent received a 30 percent ration; and the least vulnerable who were weaned off monthly food assistance. New arrivals continued to receive 100 percent rations for three months and the highest prioritised rations (60 percent rations) for an additional three months before transitioning to household prioritised rations. In addition, a prioritisation review mechanism (PRM) was established to ensure accountability to affected persons and to enhance the prioritisation approach.

Based on the index created by WFP and UNHCR with the available data, WFP's vision was to target the most vulnerable constituting 25 percent of the refugee population with the highest possible ration and to provide 40-50 percent ration to the moderately vulnerable. However, given the funding constraints and the need to balance available resources across all refugees in need of food assistance, WFP was only able to provide this higher ration (60 percent of the full food basket) to 14 percent rather than 25 percent, and a 30 percent ration to the majority of refugees: the lowest rations in the East African region.

To enhance operational efficiencies, WFP scaled up the use of CBT from 57 percent in 2022 to 61 per cent in 2023. This expansion included a 6 percent increase in beneficiaries receiving digital assistance through cash accounts, specifically agency banking and mobile money. A pilot on the use of mobile money was conducted in two refugee settlements (Kyangwali and Kiryandongo) reaching 4,883 beneficiaries.

CBT interventions were supported by market intelligence, including the Market Functionality Index (MFI) assessment and price monitoring, which provided detailed understanding of target markets under all Area Offices. Trader capacity assessments contributed to the evidence base for the mobile money roll-out and are informing the design of retail market development activities. WFP continued to collaborate with mobile network operators to address key challenges identified such as low rate of mobile phone ownership, network connectivity, and inter-operability amongst financial service providers.

Promoting Digital Financial Inclusion for Refugees

WFP promoted digital financial inclusion through enhancing access to digital payment instruments reaching **345,502** beneficiaries across all settlements. Similarly, financial literacy education was promoted, equipping **86,459** (57 percent female and 43 percent male) refugees with knowledge and skills to better manage their own finances.

Gender-transformative approaches continued to be integrated into the refugee response to address the barriers that prevent women's participation in the economy and enhance women's empowerment through financial inclusion and literacy. A total of 49,282 women were trained on financial literacy. This has contributed to increased joint decision-making by women and men within the household on the use of cash transfers. In addition, 47 percent⁸ of households reported improved spending habits, an increase from 22 percent in 2022.

Nutrition Response

To address high levels of acute malnutrition among children and pregnant and breastfeeding women in refugee and host communities, WFP implemented Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) and Integrated Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (IMCHN) programmes. Due to funding shortfalls, WFP was not able to meet the requirements for specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) for these two activities, forcing WFP to prioritize rations for the TSF programme to ensure that treatment of moderate acute malnutrition was sustained. WFP reached 32,198 women and children with nutrition support to treat acute malnutrition, in the MCHN programme, MCHN rations were reduced by 50 percent reaching 99,768 women and children.

The programme coverage and adherence for nutrition assistance support was 86 percent and 94 percent respectively. Performance indicators such as the recovery rate, death rate, default rate and non-response rate of WFP's treatment programme exceeded SPHERE targets indicating that the quality of services provided effectively responded to increasing malnutrition levels. This was further complemented by Social Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, capacity strengthening and mentorship programmes for health workers as well as village health teams. To this effect, a total of 2,314 health workers and village health teams were trained and mentored.

Food Assistance to Crisis-affected people in Uganda

WFP provided food assistance to the Ugandan population affected by crisis to address alarming levels of food insecurity and malnutrition in Karamoja sub-region due to severe drought. During the lean season response, food and nutrition assistance was provided between October and December 2023 to address food insecurity, through cash-based

transfers, reaching 18,539 people in two hot spot sub-counties of Kaabong and Kotido districts. The response was based on the findings of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis that indicated high Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates above the emergency threshold of 15 percent.⁹ Additionally, WFP implemented a flood recovery response through a one-off cash assistance provided to 17,667 people in Kisoro district affected by floods and exposed to food insecurity.

Efforts such as capacity strengthening, entrepreneurship training, expanding participation as mobile banking agents, and linkages to village savings and loans associations significantly enhanced the ability of refugees, particularly women, to utilize digital and financial services. These initiatives played a crucial role in empowering refugees by providing them with the necessary skills and resources to access and leverage financial services, thereby contributing to their economic independence and self-sufficiency. Similarly, mainstreaming gender responsive SBCC was provided to stimulate positive behaviour change in nutrition practices by engaging men and women to challenge social and cultural norms, stereotypes, and biases. SBCC contributed to male engagement on child and household nutrition. This was demonstrated by 41 father care groups (FCGs) formed.

Partnerships

WFP collaborated with a diverse range of stakeholders and partners through various platforms, including the National Cash Working Group (NCWG) and the Food Security Sector Coordination group (FSSC). Within the NCWG framework, WFP provided technical guidance to ensure the harmonised implementation of cash-based transfers among partners, encompassing development actors, cooperating partners, and financial service providers. This guidance aims to streamline and optimise the delivery of cash-based assistance to beneficiaries. Furthermore, WFP takes a leading role in coordinating food security interventions implemented by partners under the Food Security Sector Coordination working group. In this capacity, WFP ensures coherence and strengthens advocacy efforts to enhance food security initiatives.

As part of the Grand Bargain commitment, WFP continued to advance the localization agenda through collaborating with National Non-Governmental Organizations (NNGOs). Close to a half of WFP's emergency response was implemented by national organisations. Through this partnership, WFP aims to leverage local knowledge, skills, and solutions while fostering stronger coordination amongst various stakeholders for sustainability.

One of the lessons learned during the delivery of WFP lifesaving assistance was the importance of extensive stakeholder engagements for the successful implementation of phase three prioritisation. Undoubtedly, WFP's community engagement played a significant role in promoting peaceful co-existence between the Refugees and host communities while implementing changes in rations. A cost efficiency analysis based on various parameters such as operational context, implementation requirements, beneficiary preference and programmatic objectives showed that mobile money and agency banking are less costly delivery modalities compared to cash-in-hand for average size households. These cash delivery mechanisms once scaled up will enhance cost efficiency and effectiveness in programme delivery while implementing risk mitigation measures.

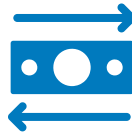
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees.	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: Food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year



18,665 beneficiaries reached with capacity strengthening and cash-based transfers improving nutritious food access and capacity to cope with shocks.



USD 351,959 worth assets transferred to improve household income generation and boost capacity to cope with shocks and stressors.



Increase of acceptable food consumption levels from **66** percent in 2022 to **76** percent in 2023 amongst benefiting households.



2,094 food management committee members trained on food safety good practices to maintain food nutritional value.



216,301 learners (47 percent girls) received nutritious school meals in **315** educational facilities (primary, secondary, and vocational).



80 schools complemented WFP meals with homegrown orange fleshed sweet potatoes in Karamoja.

Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP provided technical assistance on resilience to shocks and stressors at national and sub-national levels, alongside cash-based transfers under Asset Creation and Livelihoods (ACL) activity. Additionally, WFP provided nutritious hot meals to school-going children, and technical assistance to the Government under the School Meals activity. Technical support provided to government included working with the government and partners to formulate the national school feeding policy and fostering the government's commitment towards subscribing to the global School Meals Coalition. The Karamoja School Feeding Programme (KSFP) is designed to eradicate hunger and malnutrition, enhance agricultural productivity, and ensure sustainable food systems contributed to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 2.1 of ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030.

Asset Creation and Livelihoods

WFP contributed to SDG target 2.1 of ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030, by ensuring that food-insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks like drought and flooding have access to adequate and nutritious food all year. This was attained through the design and implementation of two new initiatives: WFP Uganda's Refugee Self-Reliance Model, and the Integrated Climate Resilience Programme in Karamoja.

The Asset Creation and Livelihoods Activity was resourced adequately against the annual requirements with a multi-year funding. With this funding, WFP reached 18,665 people (93 percent of plan) with capacity strengthening which included trainings on different livelihood ventures and cash-based transfers amounting to USD 775,018 of which USD 18,924 was disbursed to cash for assets beneficiaries. WFP also transferred assets worth USD 351,959 to improve household income generation and boost their capacity to cope with shocks and stressors in West Nile, Karamoja, and the Southwest. To promote access to cleaner cooking methods outside of firewood and to contribute to environmental sustainability, WFP distributed fuel-efficient stoves and briquettes to 1,423 households in the Southwest and West Nile regions, achieving 100 percent of its planned target.

In the refugee-hosting areas in the Southwest, WFP worked with refugee-led organizations to engage and motivate 1,220 refugee households to reduce their dependance on humanitarian food assistance by strengthening their self-reliance, through social behaviour change strategies, coaching, awareness raising and community engagement. To enhance diets, fish-farming was promoted through WFP's incubation hubs, contributing to an increase in proportion of households with acceptable food consumption levels from 66 percent in 2022 to 76 percent in 2023 amongst benefiting households. WFP further partnered with Kikuube District Local Government through the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) to support efforts to extend water closer to production sites in rural refugee communities under the Government's Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer Programme (UGIFT).

In support of the refugee self-reliance agenda, WFP is working with the Government to develop national minimum standard indicators for measuring the self-reliance of refugees and host communities. This ground-breaking piece of work, which will be launched in the first quarter of 2024, is expected to strengthen coordination, programmatic quality, and harmonization of all actors working within the refugee livelihoods and self-reliance space.

In Karamoja, WFP further supported households to diversify and adopt climate-resilient livelihoods, including beekeeping and fish-farming. A total of 949 beehives were distributed to 270 households from Losidok, Kamion, Katikekile, Panyangara, and Nakapelimoru communities in Karamoja. Beekeeping initiatives yielded multifaceted benefits to the livelihoods of host communities: enhanced hive/honey production, boosted environmental conservation via pollination, diversified income through honey sales, and empowered youth through employment. Simultaneously, the introduction of fish-farming led to a significant increase in diversification of diets in the targeted households in Karamoja, introducing a sustainable and nutritious protein source into the diets of Karamojong households.

To enhance existing cross-border trade and access between Karamoja (Uganda) and Turkana (Kenya), WFP supported 522 households to construct a 21 km road across the border by participating in cash-for-work. As a result, local businesses on both sides of the border benefited from expanded markets, reduced transportation costs, and 83.5 percent of the target households reported that the rehabilitated road in their community improved the ability of their household members to access markets and basic services such as WASH and education. Cross-border trade is expected to contribute to the development of beekeeping and fish farming value chains, by creating new business opportunities, fostering entrepreneurship and job creation.

As part of WFP's long-term efforts to contribute to soil and water conservation as well as promoting the overall resilience of the ecosystem in Karamoja, WFP supported communities to plant 91,600 indigenous trees, equivalent to 204 acres.

School Feeding Programme

In partnership with the Government of Uganda, WFP provided school meals in Karamoja sub-region. This region is faced with low literacy levels of 25 percent compared to the national average of 79 percent, and other socio-economic disruptions. Low literacy levels are a major contributor to Karamoja being the poorest region in the country. Parents often withdraw their children from school to help with house chores, particularly older girls, which results into sporadic attendance, dropouts, and diminished academic achievements.

The school feeding programme was conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) and District Local Governments (DLGs) in Karamoja. The MoES assumes the mantle of technical oversight while the district technical staff oversee the day-to-day school feeding operations.

Financial contributions for school feeding came from various WFP donors and partners. This enabled WFP to provide hot meals to learners in all supported schools despite delayed funding confirmations which led to ration cuts in schools by 20 percent in the second half of the year. WFP provided nutritious meals to 216,301 learners (47 percent girls and 53 percent boys) in 315 educational facilities (primary, secondary, and vocational). This is an increase of 5 percent compared to 2022. School education outcomes indicated an increase in enrolment by 24 percent overall (27 percent for girls and 21 percent for boys) in 2023 compared to 2022 (20 percent). The attendance rate stood at 72 percent (72 percent girls and 72 percent boys).

Linking schools to Agriculture Sector through Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme

The HGSF programme was implemented in 315 schools to provide safe and nutritious school meals purchased from local smallholder farmers. The HGSF contributed to the agricultural sector by strengthening the capacity of smallholder farmers in agriculture and creating predictable markets through local procurement by schools. Through the continued focus on HGSF, WFP registered a fivefold increase (from 414 in 2022 to 2,345 MTs in 2023) in the local procurement of food from smallholder farmers in Karamoja, translating to USD 1.9 million injected into the local economy.

The establishment of Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) vine multiplication centres in Karamoja has increased the consumption of sweet potatoes in schools. A total of 80 schools complemented WFP meals with sweet potatoes. This helped mitigate the impact of ration cuts experienced towards the end of the year, and contributed to diversification of diets in schools. Additionally, the establishment of sweet potato gardens promotes agricultural education and sustainability within the school curriculum. Students actively participate in the cultivation process, gaining practical knowledge about agriculture, environmental stewardship, and the importance of a diversified diet. This hands-on experience not only imparts valuable life skills but also instils a sense of pride and responsibility in contributing to their nutritional well-being. Additionally, WFP's collaboration with International Potato Centre in Karamoja has bolstered the growth and use of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, improving access to vines and multiplication sites.

To reduce food losses and enhance storage in schools, WFP provided 3,000 silos to more than 200 schools, increasing storage capacity from 357 MT to 1,050 MT. WFP also trained 2,094 individuals on school food management committees on food safety and how good practices can maintain food nutritional value.

WFP provided technical assistance and support to the Government in establishing a digital data management platform in 315 schools in Karamoja to facilitate near real-time reporting and enable evidence-based planning by local Governments and the MoES. WFP-supported schools were trained in digital reporting which has led to real-time, more accurate reports and enhanced accountability.

In 2023, WFP supported the MoES in drafting the national school feeding policy and conducting regional consultations as part of the policy development process, in line with the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) study conducted in 2021. Through WFP advocacy and support, the government of Uganda joined the School Meals Coalition, an international initiative that aims to address the global challenge of school hunger and malnutrition through knowledge sharing, capacity building, and advocacy.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset-creation projects and technical assistance for the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age
Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: Children aged 6 - 59 months in highly food insecure areas of the country have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rate trends in line with national and global targets by 2030



113,698 children as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received **1,190** metric tons of nutritious food in Karamoja.



17,336 pregnant women received Antenatal Care, **8,968** women received Post Natal Care and **43,646** children under two received immunisation services.



2,114 households supported to produce nutritious orange fleshed sweet potatoes and **52** households supported to rear guinea pigs.



Proportion of children chronically malnourished decreased from **43** percent in 2022 to **40** percent in 2023 in Karamoja.

Under strategic Outcome 3, WFP aims to contribute to the elimination of all forms of malnutrition in Karamoja through the prevention of chronic malnutrition. The activity employs a lifecycle maternal, infant, young child and adolescent nutrition (MIYCAN) approach, coupled with the management of acute malnutrition. The nutrition programme is aligned to Uganda's nutrition priorities and is premised on the realization of the goals and targets enshrined in Vision 2040, the third National Development Plan (NDP III), and is technically guided by Uganda's Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and MIYCAN frameworks.

The nutrition activity was resourced adequately against the annual requirements. With this funding, a programmatic shift focusing on integration of malnutrition prevention, treatment, and social behaviour change communication under one delivery platform of integrated maternal, child health and nutrition programme (IMCHN) was instituted. IMCHN delivery requires functional structures for delivery of primary health care services and as part of the shift, WFP identified and built the capacity of Village Health Teams (VHTs) and care group volunteers on community MIYCAN.

Strengthening capacity of National, Sub-national and Community Systems

To create a sustainable and cost-efficient approach to achieve national nutrition priorities, WFP embarked on a programmatic shift that focuses on strengthening government capacity at sub-national level to integrate nutrition prevention and treatment interventions into routine health services. This involved capacity building and skills development of healthcare workers involved in nutrition service delivery on case identification and management, equipping health facilities with screening tools/equipment, as well as monitoring and reporting tools, and information, education, and communication (IEC) materials. Furthermore, WFP supported the functionality of community health structures (village health teams and care groups) through mentorship and the provision of tools to improve early case identification and referral, and the delivery of social behaviour change for health and nutrition at household and individual level.

Dietary-based local solutions focusing on use of local formulas to prevent and manage malnutrition were scaled up at household level as an alternative to specialised nutritious foods in the prevention of malnutrition and management of cases of moderate acute malnutrition. Deliberate efforts to promote production and consumption of nutrient dense foods have been intensified at household level to improve the quality of diets, and to supplement specialised nutritious foods for malnutrition management and prevention among children, pregnant and breastfeeding women.

At national level, WFP supported private sector involvement and engagement in scaling up nutrition and contributed to improved quality of diets by supporting the establishment of the SUN Business Network in Uganda to act, invest and innovate in a multi-sectoral approach in addressing all forms of malnutrition. Uganda has now joined the 25 countries with fully established networks globally.

WFP trained 520 community resource persons and 354 health workers, enhancing their skills and knowledge on IMAM and health information management. The capacity building was geared towards strengthening delivery of interpersonal social behaviour change communication among the targeted pregnant and breastfeeding women and other caregivers

to improve the adoption of appropriate nutrition and childcare practices and behaviours. As a result of the strengthened functionality of VHTs and Care Groups, a total of 217,107 (179,399 females, 37,708 males) beneficiaries were reached with interpersonal SBC messages and interventions. In addition, a total of 10 health facilities were supplied with anthropometric equipment to strengthen nutrition screening and case identification.

To enable access to healthy, safe nutritious diets for those who are at highest risk of malnutrition, WFP's nutrition programme supported a total of 2,114 households to produce nutritious orange fleshed sweet potatoes and 52 households to rear guinea pigs. All the 52 households engaged in rearing guinea pigs managed to raise 292 pairs to improve the protein content of household diets.

Responding to high levels of Malnutrition in Karamoja

WFP expanded the nutrition programme beyond Karamoja into the neighbouring Teso sub-region, where Katakwi district is affected by high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition as a result of prolonged dry spells and flash floods.¹⁰ The nutrition programme component in Katakwi mainly focused on systems strengthening and in year one of implementation the district was supported to establish community structures (VHTs and care groups) and enhance skills for health workers on malnutrition prevention and management. At community level, households with children below 2 years and pregnant and breastfeeding women were mapped and grouped into care groups for delivery of social behaviour change messaging and implementation of dietary based solutions to improve the quality of diets and use of local formulas to prevent and manage acute malnutrition.

To support Government efforts to strengthen the integration of nutrition in HIV prevention, care and treatment, and in turn improve treatment outcomes, WFP supported the training of 200 healthcare workers on the newly revised national package on nutrition assessment, counselling and support (NACS).

The nutrition programme was delivered in partnership with UNICEF, Ministry of Health, district and local authorities, and NGOs. Working together with these stakeholders, WFP supported the integrated management of acute malnutrition delivered through existing 126 health facilities and 257 outreaches/outposts to provide Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment services across the nine districts of Karamoja.

WFP's MAM treatment services in Karamoja reached 113,698 children as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (exceeding the planned target by 34,194) with 1,190 metric tons of specialised nutritious food. This translated into a 76.5 percent programme adherence level.

Karamoja remains one of the underserved regions in the country with limited access to health facilities and many gaps in health and nutrition service availability. To cover the service delivery gap, WFP maintained the 257 integrated outposts, and these were instrumental in increasing coverage and utilisation of nutrition and essential maternal and child health services. As a result of the service delivery at outposts, a total of 17,336 pregnant women received Antenatal Care (ANC) services, 8,968 breastfeeding women received Post Natal Care (PNC) while 43,646 children under two received lifesaving immunisation services.

The treatment and prevention of malnutrition interventions contributed to a slight improvement in Global Acute Malnutrition levels in Karamoja which dropped from 13 percent in 2022 to 11 percent in 2023. The proportion of children chronically malnourished decreased from 43 percent in 2022 to 40 percent in 2023. WFP continues to engage in multi-sectoral efforts in fighting chronic malnutrition in Karamoja.

There were varied results regarding treatment outcomes with some performance outcomes not meeting the SPHERE standards - for instance the recovery rate (67 percent), and non-response rate (18 percent). This is largely due to the high levels of food insecurity (62.9 percent), high burden of childhood illnesses plus other limiting factors such as insecurity, conflicts and community pastoral dynamics prompting movements in search of pastures. Despite the limitations, the programme was able to maintain default and death rates within SPHERE standards, and a noticeable improvement of the default rate (12.6 percent) was registered in comparison to the 2022 default rate (20 percent).

Despite the concerted efforts to improve the quality of diets in Karamoja, diversification of diets among women and children remained low, with only 3 percent of children and 9 percent of women consuming at least five food groups (minimum dietary requirements). To address poor-quality diets (less than five food groups), WFP is partnering with key stakeholders to explore other avenues beyond small-scale production of nutritious foods at household level. This includes livestock (fish farming, rearing of small ruminants) and crop enterprises (orange fleshed sweet potatoes, fast maturing vegetables and green leafy vegetables) to diversify household diets.

In 2023, WFP and the Government operationalised the SUN Business Network by supporting the development and launch of the SBN strategy. WFP is intending to leverage the SBN to promote food systems interventions that can improve the quality of diets such as small-scale fortification, and value addition, among others.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers for populations at risk.	2 - Fully integrates age

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



WFP supported food storage in **273** schools in Karamoja by providing **3,000** silos and pallets.



10 farmer groups from Karamoja supported to bulk and sell **2,345** MT of food commodities



USD 44 million injected into the Ugandan economy through **75,000** MT of local food purchases; out of which **USD 28 million** went to smallholder farmers.



11,866 farmers (76 percent female and 24 percent male) trained on market access modules to empower them with marketing skills.



12,081 jobs created through agriculture market support activities.

Strategic Outcome 4 aims to support smallholder farmers, especially women in targeted areas, to develop resilient livelihoods. This is achieved through the implementation of WFP's Agriculture and Market Support (AMS) programme that supports smallholder farmers, and micro and small enterprises to contribute to, and benefit from their economic participation in agri-food systems.

To achieve food and nutrition security and contributing to the national aspiration for inclusive growth and SDG 2: Zero Hunger, the AMS programme was implemented in 10 districts within three regions of Karamoja, West Nile and Southwest. It focused on strengthening value chains to reduce post-harvest losses, strengthen national institution capacities, create employment opportunities for the youth and women, and improve access to markets.

The AMS programme was fully funded against the annual requirement. Funds were used to support 54 farmer organisations, 2,045 farmer groups, 1,286 micro and small enterprises and 36,554 smallholder farmers were supported to reduce post-harvest losses and improve their access to diversified markets. Of these 20 percent were refugees, a 14 percent increase compared to 2022. WFP utilized an integrated approach, where the supported smallholder farmers (refugees and nationals) also benefited from other WFP programmes, including nutrition, Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) and asset creation, and support services such as supply chain.

Besides opportunities to directly supply WFP's procurement orders, smallholder farmers were also linked to other off-takers comprising millers, processors, large-scale traders, and village aggregators where they sold 1,165 metric tons of assorted food commodities worth USD 487,732, a 16 percent increase from 1,002 metric tons (worth USD 408,134) of food commodities sold in 2022.

Postharvest management

WFP supported 36,554 (49 percent female and 51 percent male) new and existing farmers to reduce their post-harvest losses and improve their access to markets by facilitating trainings and linkages to storage facilities, equipment, and materials. Of these, 20 percent were refugees, a 14 percent increase compared to 2022. A total of 82 percent of the households adopted the good practice of using tarpaulins for drying grain, compared to 53 percent in 2022.

Smallholder farmers received training on improved postharvest management (PHM) which includes improved harvesting, transportation, cleaning, drying, storage, food safety and quality, value addition, and agro-processing. The annual survey results revealed a notable enhancement in the proportion of smallholder farmers that own hermetic storage equipment increasing from 24 percent in 2022 to 46 percent in 2023.

WFP supported food storage in schools in Karamoja by providing 3,000 silos and pallets to 273 schools and training 2,094 (569 female and 1525 male) school food management committee members and 1,477 farmers (671 female and 806 male) with the aim of reducing food losses in schools and increasing food storage capacity.

To promote access to PHM technologies and job creation, WFP engaged youths and youth groups in the Southwest in capacity strengthening activities that included training on different modules such as equipment manufacture, and repair and maintenance of PHM equipment. Through their groups, these youths can provide maize shelling services to farmers who do not have the capacity to buy their own equipment. The youth have been supported to identify other opportunities to manufacture other agro-equipment like pasture grass cutters, and this activity continues to create demand for agro-machinery and services among the supported farmers so that the youth have a market for their products.

WFP also supported the production and dissemination of Social and Behaviour Change Communication materials on Iron Rich Beans (IRB), post-harvest management, and Food Safety and Quality (FSQ) in three regions (Karamoja, West Nile and Southwest).

Market Access

WFP enhanced smallholder farmers' access to diversified markets through the assisted farmer groups and organizations. In addition to WFP direct purchases, smallholder farmers accessed markets through local food procurement modalities, private sector buyers (traders, millers, processors and village collectors), and schools.

Agricultural Market Support teams, together with supply chain, supported ten farmer groups from Karamoja to bulk and sell 2,345 MT of food commodities worth USD 1,916,696 to WFP. This food was supplied to schools to feed 216,301 learners in 315 schools who are beneficiaries under the HGSF programme. Overall, there was a fivefold increase in the value and volume of locally procured food from Karamoja compared to 2022.

WFP developed strategic procurement modalities under the Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy, engaging commercial traders and suppliers through Pro Small-Holder Farmer (SHF) contracts. In 2023, WFP injected USD 44 million into the Ugandan economy through 75,000 MT of local food purchases; out of which USD 28 million (58,000 MT) was through pro-SHF modalities.

A total of 11,866 farmers (76 percent female and 24 percent male) were trained on market access modules (business planning, record keeping, collective bulking, marketing, governance, and business centre management) to empower them with marketing skills. To strengthen the structure and functions of farmer groups, WFP trained 3,235 leaders (55 percent females and 45 percent males 25 percent refugees) from Farmer Organizations (Fos) and Farmer Groups (FGs) on business centre management.

Women and youth employment

To enhance youth and women engagement in agriculture WFP trained a total of 15,908 youth and 18,008 women in PHM, market access, equipment manufacture, and financial literacy to create sustainable jobs in the agriculture sector. As a result, WFP created a total of 6,229 (2,254 males and 4,014 females) jobs in the areas of operation. WFP conducted gender and youth consultations to understand how gender influences participation in agricultural activities. The highest concentration of women and youth was in agricultural production and least was in value addition and input provision. This will inform future implementation modalities to support women and youth to diversify into other enterprises.

National and Sub-national Capacity Strengthening

WFP engaged with Ministry of Agriculture Animal industry and Fisheries and Ministry of Trade, Industries and Cooperatives in the formulation of two policies: 1) Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture, and 2) Business Development Services Standards. The two policies will support the design and implementation of activities that target the vulnerable, especially women. In addition, WFP supported district local governments of Isingiro and Kyegegwa to roll-out and disseminate maize ordinances to improve maize handling standards (drying, transportation, cleaning, storage amongst others). Further, WFP enhanced the capacity of the Government by transferring knowledge, skills, training resources, and lessons learnt, on improved PHM and collective action to 239 government officers.

WFP engaged the private sector to support the adoption of the promoted PHM technology and access to finance for the assisted beneficiaries especially women. To this end, WFP continued to play a facilitative and catalytic role to connect smallholder farmers and MSEs to the private sector to access finance, agricultural inputs, and linkage to digital financial services (CBT retail agents) especially refugees to enable them purchase food in the settlements. Social and behaviour change communication is important to address the limitations that prevent women from benefiting from the gains from their contribution in agriculture.

WFP continues to contribute to creating an enabling environment for private sector actors through advocacy and technical assistance. WFP worked with the Uganda National Bureau of Standards to review the national standards for silos specifically for grain storage to contribute to improve food safety and quality.

In 2023, WFP engaged the district local governments in supporting smallholder farmers in the 10 districts (Abim, Karenga, Napak, Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit, Isingiro, Kyegegwa, Kiryandongo, Adjumani and Koboko) as part of the handover plan by providing training resources to the district staff that would help transition the programme interventions into the district development plans.

WFP’s sustainability strategy for smallholder interventions focuses on creating linkages between the SHFs and the private sector especially MSEs that include traders, millers, processors, agro-input distributors, and financial institutions. This will help to create business relations that will function beyond WFP’s involvement. Capacity strengthening activities empower SHFs with the ability and knowledge to engage with the different stakeholders in decision making, investing in agriculture, engaging with quality conscious buyers, and accessing quality agro-inputs to improve their household food security and incomes.

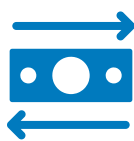
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment and storage facilities for farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives.	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.	N/A

Strategic outcome 05: National and subnational Institutions in Uganda have increased capacity to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition Programmes, and respond to shocks by 2030.



37 capacity strengthening initiatives reaching 2,301 government officials at national and sub-national levels, and 15,102 programme beneficiaries.



Through NutriCash, 13,633 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under the age of two years received USD 2.2 million cash-based transfers.



13,301 mothers and their spouses received training on child care practices.



Minimum Dietary Diversity Score for Women (MDD-W) increased by 10 percentage points, from 28% in 2022 to 38% in 2023.



Supported Uganda National Meteorological Agency to generate 6 downscaled 2023 seasonal climate forecasts.



Together with FAO, disseminated early warning information to 616,000 people.

WFP's work under Strategic Outcome 5 contributes to SDG target 17.9 by enhancing capacities of government institutions to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and prepare and respond to shocks.

The strategic outcome is comprised of two core programmes: The **Child-Sensitive Social Protection Programme (CSSP)**, which strengthens national and subnational social protection systems, capacities, and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations; and the **Pro-Resilience Action (PRO-ACT)**, which strengthens the capacity of institutions to prepare for and respond to shocks. Both programmes were fully funded through multiyear contribution agreements.

Support in Policy Development

To operationalize the National Social Protection Policy and aspirations of the National Development Plan III, WFP supported Government to develop, and enhance 16 national policies, instruments and programmes that directly contribute to food and nutrition security and zero hunger. These include the National Social Protection Strategy (2023 - 2028) that embraces a life-cycle approach, integrates shock-responsive social protection, advocates for expansion of existing programmes to national and refugee communities, and recognizes school feeding for vulnerable regions. In addition, the national social protection capacity development strategy, and District Social Protection Investment Plans (DSIPs) for three districts (Yumbe, Koboko and Adjumani) of West Nile were developed with the aim of building capacities of local governments to design and deliver social protection programmes.

Strengthening Social Protection Systems

WFP supported the enhancement of social protection delivery systems, including the approval by Government to design and pilot Government-to-Persons (G2P) payment mechanisms for the Senior Citizen's Grant in four districts in West Nile. With WFP support, government improved beneficiary information management systems including the national single registry and the SAGE MIS. In addition, WFP supported National Identification registration for 7,686 people. With these enhancements government will be able to deliver assistance more effectively, equitably, and efficiently.

To enhance technical capacity to design and deliver social protection programmes, WFP implemented 37 capacity strengthening initiatives reaching 2,301 government officials at national and sub-national levels, and 15,102 programme beneficiaries.

As part of strengthening government capacity to plan and implement social protection interventions, WFP supported the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) as well as the eight programme districts of West Nile, to develop workplans that were funded through a common operational framework of transferring cash to government

and non-government implementing partners: the Harmonized Approaches for Cash Transfers (HACT).

Nutrition-sensitive Social Protection Programmes

WFP in close collaboration with Government partners including the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD), the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and district local governments accelerated implementation of the Child Sensitive Social Protection Programme (CSSP) in eight refugee-hosting districts of West Nile. Through the cash+ (NutriCash) component of the Programme, 13,633 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under the age of two years continued to receive monthly cash-based transfers (worth USD 2.2 million in total) to help them meet their food and nutrition needs. The cash was complemented with additional intervention components including social and behaviour change communication, support for establishing backyard gardens, and financial literacy.

In 2023, 13,301 programme recipients and spouses (98 percent of recipients) received training on care practices through SBCC, while 15,102 and 13,882 received financial literacy training and support to start backyard gardens, respectively. Monitoring results indicate that 70 percent of NutriCash recipients reported utilising their backyard gardens to complement and diversify household diets. Similarly, the acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) level was high at 74 percent.

Furthermore, the Minimum Dietary Diversity Score for Women (MDD-W) the proportion of women of reproductive age eating at least five food groups in the past 24 hours increased from 28 percent at baseline to 38 percent at the second routine monitoring survey conducted after six months.

WFP is in discussions with OPM and the World Bank to scale up NutriCash under the Fourth Northern Uganda Social Action Fund and the Second Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project. In the meantime, WFP is expanding NutriCash to 3,500 beneficiaries in Karamoja and in the Southwest through the Self-Reliance Model.

WFP provided technical support to the Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Social Protection (UPFSP) to advocate for an increase in resource allocation to the senior citizens' grant. These efforts were pivotal in the increment in the 2023/2024 budget allocation to the senior citizen grant from USD 6.3 million to USD 31.9 million. With WFP support, UPFSP intensified advocacy for social protection financing, culminating in the inaugural National Social Protection Week to deliberate on financing options for social protection across the life cycle.

To address systemic weaknesses in measuring results and generating evidence regarding WFP's contributions to Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS), WFP HQ in collaboration with the Uganda country office piloted an Outcome Harvesting assessment as a potentially suitable approach for obtaining meaningful evidence on CCS outcomes, thereby enhancing programme evaluability. The pilot sought to assess the extent to which WFP Uganda contributed to strengthening national social protection systems through its capacity strengthening work, in coordination with other actors, focusing on the CSSP and PRO-ACT programmes.

The assessment harvested 32 outcomes, 15 of which were about national government actors, 11 about subnational government actors, 2 outcomes involved both national and subnational governments, and four outcomes related to non-governmental actors. It also observed that most of the outcomes were realized in 2023, approximately three years after both programmes commenced.

Shock-responsive Social Protection Systems

WFP supported a concerted effort to strengthen the shock-responsiveness of national social protection systems, including through the scale up of Anticipatory Actions. The importance of this work was underscored by the anticipated El Niño floods and worsening droughts in Karamoja. As a result of WFP's emergency preparedness and response capacity strengthening efforts for central government and district local governments under PRO-ACT, the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index Score remained stable between 2022 and 2023 at 2.7 against a target of 3.0 compared to 1.44 at the baseline in 2019.

To enhance national and sub-national capacities to respond to shocks, WFP in collaboration with the Government, embarked on strengthening the shock-responsiveness of the national social protection system. This ongoing work, which will be completed in the first half of 2024, include a feasibility study for the proposed National Social Registry, development of national shock responsive social protection guidelines, and an assessment of the shock responsiveness of the Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment programme.

To increase Government's capacities in disaster risk reduction and mitigation, WFP provided technical assistance to the Office of the Prime Minister to produce the Annual State of Disaster Report for 2022/2023. This report offers a comprehensive overview of the current state of disasters, providing valuable insights that inform strategic decision-making and resource allocation for future preparedness and response.

Scaling up Anticipatory Actions

As part of its efforts to scale up Anticipatory Actions in Uganda, WFP supported the co-development of comprehensive Anticipatory Action Plans (AAP) for drought and floods for the Karamoja sub-region, providing a structured guide for Government-led initiatives in anticipating and mitigating disasters based on precise weather forecasts. These AAPs delineated specific actions, roles, and responsibilities to be undertaken in preparation for imminent flood and drought events. By establishing a clear framework for response, these protocols ensure a swift and coordinated effort, reducing the impact of disasters on vulnerable communities.

In collaboration with Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) and the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), WFP co-developed forecast triggers and thresholds for floods, contributing to increasing precision in disaster response in affected locations. Through the agreement on indicators and the enhancement of UNMA's capacity in flood forecasting, the initiative has elevated the accuracy and timeliness of early warnings, ensuring a more effective and targeted approach in disaster mitigation.

WFP supported UNMA to generate 2023 seasonal climate forecasts. Through sub-national forums, the initiative ensured the creation of national and regional downscaled forecasts with sector-specific advisories. This proactive approach not only enhanced the accuracy of climate predictions but also facilitated the dissemination of critical information in terms of advisories to disaster-prone areas, empowering communities, and relevant sectors to make informed decisions in the face of imminent climatic challenges.

Significant milestone was achieved on extension of climate services through the dissemination of early warning information to last-mile communities. Leveraging channels such as schools, community radios, and outreach sites, monthly bulletins and actionable advisories derived from seasonal forecasts were effectively disseminated in partnership with FAO. A total of 616,000 people were reached (69 percent of the total population). This initiative not only empowered communities to take anticipatory actions in advance of potential drought and floods, but also laid the foundation for a proactive response by WFP and Government during the 2023 Lean Season, fostering a culture of preparedness and resilience.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



Delivered **81,130** metric tons of food to refugee settlements using local transporters injecting an estimated **USD 45.5 million** into the local economy.



Served a total of **7** partners, leased **3,263 m³** of warehouse space, and **150** trucks transported goods with a total value of **USD 447,661**.



147 WFP staff were trained on Emergency Preparedness and Response.



570 MT of Government food aid transported to Karamoja region (this pro-bono support is valued at **22,148 USD**).

Efficient and Agile Logistics Services

WFP's work under Strategic Outcome 6 aims to provide the humanitarian community in Uganda and neighbouring countries with cost-efficient and agile supply chain services. WFP enabled humanitarian communities to respond to emergencies through capacity strengthening of humanitarian actors and government, contributing to a broad array of SDG targets including 17.16 (Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development).

Provision of efficient and agile logistics services to the humanitarian community in Uganda and neighbouring countries is carried out on a full cost recovery basis. Service provision is enhanced through WFP's competitive advantage in terms of economies of scale, Government relations, flexible customs arrangements, and strategically located logistics infrastructure. This activity was funded at 68 percent of the annual requirements for 2023.

Storage, warehouse management and transport services are provided (inter alia) to the World Health Organisation (WHO), World Vision International (WVI), Malteser International (MI), Medical Teams International (MTI) and the Ministry of Health (MoH). In 2023, WFP served a total of seven partners, leased 3,263 m³ of warehouse space, and 150 trucks transported goods worth a total value of USD 447,661. Light engineering works were undertaken in the refugee settlements on behalf of UNHCR, in addition, WFP provided office space for the United Nations Department for Security and Safety (UNDSS) in Mbarara.

WFP delivered 81,130 MT of food to 96 locations utilising local transporters and logistics service providers injecting an estimated USD 45.5 million into the local economy.

WFP assessed 33 food suppliers to establish their level of implementation of food safety and quality management systems, of which 12 new suppliers were registered in the local vendor roster and 4 existing processed food suppliers retained on the roster. To ensure food safety and quality of procured food, WFP also inspected 71,463 MT of locally procured food commodities and cleared for prepositioning and distribution to refugee settlements for UGCO operations and export with only 7,370 MT rejected.

WFP Uganda maintains a satellite hub under the international network of United Nations Humanitarian Response Depots (UNHRD), which supports strategic prepositioning of emergency relief items for regional responses. In 2023, this facility supported emergency responses to flash floods in Rwanda and internal conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) with rapid deployment of Mobile Storage Units. To maintain the in-house rapid response capacities, 147 WFP staff were trained on Emergency Preparedness and Response in 2023.

In 2023, WFP collaborated with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) by transporting 570 MT of government food assistance to 19 sub-counties in Karamoja region (this pro-bono support was valued at 22,148 USD) after climate change induced droughts increased food insecurity in the region.

Following the 2022 outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD), WFP maintained support to the Ministry of Health including decommissioning operations by transporting stocks and equipment from the field. This involved redistribution of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), coordinating asset management, training of trainers on emergency storage, distribution of oxygen cylinders to regional hospitals, and procurement of medical storage facilities. Additionally, WFP supported the Government and contributed to interagency lessons learnt analyses. In response to Cholera outbreak in Namayingo district, WFP supported engineers from the Ministry of Health to deploy and establish emergency shelters.

Strengthening Inter-agency Collaboration

WFP Uganda supported the Office of the Resident Coordinator through the United Nations Operations Management Team by leading the UN Logistics Working Group. Through joint advocacy approaches, WFP engaged the Government to address issues with import regulations, asset and resources sharing between UN agencies and customs clearances for improved operational efficiencies for all UN agencies and NGOs in Uganda.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable partners to deliver humanitarian assistance.	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

WFP's programme interventions contribute to the achievement of SDG 2 and SDG 17. Recognizing the criticality of gender equality in realising these goals, and working towards SDG 5 (Gender Equality), WFP continued to galvanize gender-responsive actions during the design and implementation of its activities. Gender equality and women's empowerment continued to be fundamental to WFP's mission of Saving Lives and Changing Lives.

Post-distribution monitoring conducted in quarter 3 established that there were no major differences between the food consumption scores for male- and female-headed households in the refugee operations i.e., 10 percent, 39 percent, and 52 percent of female-headed households had poor, borderline consumption, and acceptable consumption scores, respectively. For male-headed households, the consumption scores were 9 percent (poor), 38 percent (borderline) and 53 percent (acceptable).

Agriculture accounts for 72 percent of the total labour force in Uganda, of which 76 percent are women, and 63 percent are youth mostly living in the rural areas. Women generally do not participate in economic decisions and own less than 30 percent of registered, titled land. While Uganda is a signatory to many international gender equality policy frameworks and has gone an extra mile to enact gender-progressive laws and policies, the lack of effective implementation or enforcement of gender-positive policies and laws continue to undermine women's control over productive resources such as land. They also have relatively limited access to credit, low levels of technology use and limited participation in decision-making at all level.¹¹ Lifetime prevalence of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner for women and girls who have ever been in relationships or married is 41 percent.¹²

Financial Inclusion

Under the refugee response, WFP provided financial literacy training across all the 13 refugee settlements to 86,459 individuals (51 percent women). Financial training included among others capacity enhancement in saving and budgeting. This enabled beneficiaries to improve their financial management skills, in alignment with the CBT scale-up and enhanced enhance joint decision-making at the household level. Monitoring results indicate 47 percent households are making joint decisions, an increase of 13 percent compared to 34 percent in 2022.

The pilot Digital Financial Inclusion for Women's Economic Empowerment project in Nakivale aimed to enhance digital financial literacy, access to financial services for women refugees, and the digitization of 25 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs). The endline evaluation report noted that participants' knowledge and understanding of digital financial services increased from 62 percent during the baseline survey to 99 percent at the end-line, while confidence and usage of digital financial products and services increased from 67 percent at baseline to 98 percent by the conclusion of the project. A whole 69 percent of respondents reported that their groups have saving accounts with commercial banks, and 36 percent reported that their individual accounts are linked to group accounts. Up to 35 percent reported that they had received incentives to link individual account to group accounts. Drawing from the successes and lessons of this project, WFP plans to integrate some aspects into the self-reliance model.

Supporting Women and Youth in Agriculture

The Agriculture and Market Support activity focused on creating job opportunities for women and youth. Consultations for women and youth were conducted to understand how gender influences participation in agricultural activities. The consultations noted a gender divide on employment in agriculture, with the highest concentration of women and youth involved in production and the lowest in the value addition and input provision phases of the value chains. It was also established that youth and women have limited participation in decision-making and control of productive resources which limits their access to the benefits of production. Adopting gender transformative approaches to create a supportive environment at household and community level, were recommended to enable women and youth to benefit from their labour and decision-making.

In addition, still under the Agriculture and Market Support activity , WFP identified opportunities for expanding women’s and youth employment in agri-businesses. In this regard, WFP plans to tailor interventions to the needs and identified such as providing mechanised traction and shelling equipment, establishing mills and training youths as local assemblers or aggregators, sorters and graders, storekeepers, cashiers at collection centre.

Schools Meals Supporting school Enrolment for Boys and Girls

Under the school feeding programme in Karamoja, the annual change in enrolment (2023 compared to 2022) for girls was 9 percent compared to 33 percent for boys. The overall annual change in enrolment for both girls and boys stood at 18 percent. The annual increase in enrolment for boys more than girls is attributed to loss of livestock due to cattle raids hence pushing more boys to school.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Mainstreaming Protection

Working with Partners and the Government, WFP sought to mainstream protection principles during the design and implementation of all its activities. This aimed to mitigate protection risks for beneficiaries, ensuring their safety and dignity. Results from WFP Monitoring systems indicate 98 percent of WFP beneficiaries reported accessing without any hinderances, 99 percent reported accessing WFP assistance without safety challenges, while 96 percent reported that they were treated with dignity. Additionally, 86 percent reported that had knowledge of WFP community and feedback mechanisms.

In line with this, and WFP increased the use of cash-based transfers as a mode of assistance in refugee operations, giving beneficiaries control and flexibility to make choices about how to utilise the resources. Critical to WFP, was ensuring that cash was delivered safely. WFP moved from cash-in-hand and agency banking location delivery mechanisms to mobile money delivery mechanism. This allowed affected populations to withdraw money for use when needed, lowering the risks associated with using cash and shortening travel time to and from collection points

WFP provided financial literacy training to 43,230 households of which 57 percent were female-headed. This empowered the affected populations to plan and manage their finances. Joint decision-making was emphasised throughout the financial literacy training targeting both men and women. As a result, reports have shown a reduction in domestic violence, as beneficiaries now have more transparent resource management and joint planning at household level.

Following the introduction of cash in Kiryandongo and Kyangwali refugee settlement, WFP carried out a protection and gender assessment in the Adjumani district to identify protection risks around abuse, exploitation, access, and usability that could arise out of the digital migration, and corresponding mitigation measures. The assessment revealed significant resistance to mobile money as a transfer modality. Concerns included the limited agent network and poor network coverage of the WFP-selected service provider, unclear beneficiary complaints and feedback options, high transaction costs and digital illiteracy, particularly among the elderly. As a mitigation measure, WFP onboarded a second service provider with a higher subscription customer base, to address fears over the limited number of agents. Further, WFP plans to provide financial and digital literacy training to beneficiaries.

WFP participated in the corporate pilot that aimed to establish feasible FLA data protection conditions for cooperating partners. The pilot outcome will inform the data protection clauses that will be incorporated in the field level agreements for partners once corporately endorsed. With the PSEA capacity assessment module being activated in UNPP, partners commenced their self-assessments on PSEA capacity, this will be followed by reviews and capacity strengthening of identified gaps by WFP.

Accountability to Affected Population

During the reporting period, WFP continued its collaboration with UNHCR on prioritization, in which beneficiaries receive food assistance depending on their level of vulnerability. Based on social demographic, economic, and protection parameters, WFP boosted rations to the most vulnerable communities (category 1 beneficiaries) across the country, from 40 percent to 60 percent. Feedback from beneficiaries with specific needs is positive, appreciating prioritization which ensures the most vulnerable receive higher rations. On the other hand, this shift also coincided with drastic funding constraints, which forced WFP to reduce rations with a majority of the refugee population receiving a 30 percent ration. These drastic ration reductions have - and will continue to have - consequences for refugee families' health, nutrition, and well-being.

WFP and UNHCR put in place a Prioritization Review Mechanism through which affected populations could submit their claims either in person at help desks during distribution, at community-based protection desks, or remotely through the WFP toll-free helpline and the interagency Refugee Referral Response Mechanism managed by UNHCR. In total, 22,000 (31 percent female, 69 percent male) claims were placed. Of these, 251 were identified and evaluated through home visits by UNHCR as high priority cases and were fast tracked for consideration for an increased food ration. Phase

three prioritization employed 13 indicators - including protection indicators - to categorize beneficiaries based on vulnerability levels. Affected populations were categorized as least vulnerable (category 3) who are not receiving assistance, moderately vulnerable (category 2) who received a 30 percent ration, and the most vulnerable (category 1) who received a 60 percent ration.

Prior to the implementation of prioritization, community engagement efforts were intensified to provide timely accurate information to affected populations. WFP and cooperating partners held meetings with community leaders and community members which were complemented with messages delivered through community radios, mobile community public address systems and audio recorded messages aired during distributions and verification exercises.

These consultations are being fed into the country office wide community engagement action plan, which will ensure affected people are being consulted across all SOs. The action plan is currently in drafting stage and is envisioned to be finalized in Q1 2024. "

Information on each household's categorization was disseminated prior to the implementation of the respective adjusted rations in line with WFP's commitment to ensure individual safety and data privacy. Refugees were informed through the various remote and community-based feedback channels. These include helpdesks and protection desks stationed at distribution centers and villages on rotation basis to bring the services closer to the people especially those who may not have the ability or time to go the FDPs, as well as WFP and interagency helplines and SMS messages for those who had provided contact details.

With funding from the Master Card Foundation, the Agriculture and Market Support activity conducted **gender and youth consultations** to understand how gender influences participation in agricultural activities. The consultations aimed at identifying and analysing the existing, emerging, and potential job opportunities for smallholder farmers and agri-preneurs, especially women, youth and refugees, and generated recommendations that will contribute to programme redesign.

WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) including helpdesks, community-owned resource persons, community feedback sessions such as dialogues, pre- and post-distribution meetings, and the WFP toll-free helpline ensured beneficiaries and community members had platforms to raise concerns and queries. WFP received 29,118 (36 percent female, 64 percent male) feedback and requests. Of these, 31 were category one (protection, corruption, and PSEA-related cases) while 4,337 were category 2 that required follow-up and redress from programme teams and 24,750 cases were requests for information about WFP programming. Overall case resolution rate is **83 percent corresponding to; 75 percent resolution of category 1 cases, 74 percent resolution rate for category 2 cases and for Category 3 cases, they were immediately resolved after the call** (100 percent resolution rate). To address cases that are still pending under Category 1 and 2 cases (17 percent of the cases), the CFM team provides regular updates to the persons concerned and conducts follow-up with the different internal and external focal points to whom these cases were referred for further action and final resolution.

Environmental sustainability

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Communities engaged by WFP programmes receive support that goes beyond addressing immediate needs; it also places a strong emphasis on environmental sustainability. In a nation where more than half of the 45 million people depend on natural resources for their livelihoods, environmental sustainability is particularly vital for the poorest and most vulnerable population. Addressing environmental challenges becomes paramount, considering limited capacity of vulnerable communities to cope with environmental hazards.

Uganda faces several environmental challenges that have direct implications for food security and nutrition. Deforestation, soil degradation, and climate change are among the critical issues affecting the country. Extreme weather events, like prolonged droughts and heavy rainfall leading to floods and landslides, disrupt agricultural activities and contribute to the depletion of natural resources, leading to food shortages and heightened vulnerability among the population.

In response to these challenges, **WFP has been actively engaged in initiatives that address the intersection of environmental issues with food security and nutrition.** In 2023, WFP implemented programmes focused on afforestation to address environmental degradation but also foster biodiversity, prevent soil erosion, and contribute to the overall resilience of the ecosystem. To this end, a total of 91,600 indigenous trees were planted in Karamoja to restore and preserve the environment in the semi-arid sub-region.

Another notable initiative undertaken by WFP to address environmental concerns was **the promotion of energy-efficient stoves in refugee hosting areas in Uganda.** Traditional cooking methods, often reliant on biomass such as wood or charcoal, contribute to deforestation and emit harmful pollutants. WFP's distribution and promotion of energy-efficient stoves to 1,423 households not only reduced the demand for wood resources but also minimized air pollution. WFP also provided 36 large energy-efficient stoves to refugee reception centres. These stoves utilize less fuel, thereby decreasing the environmental impact and improving the overall health of communities. In 2023, WFP trained smallholder farmers, including women and youth, in making brickettes, which are an environmentally safer alternative to wood fuel. WFP complemented the efforts by supporting the participants to plant selected fruit trees to contribute to removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere as a way of climate change mitigation and prevention of soil erosion.

To mitigate the impacts of climate change, WFP continues to support the Government to scale-up of anticipatory actions in Uganda, this included supporting DLGs in Karamoja to disseminate early warning advisories to 616,000 people, which enabled them to make informed decisions to safeguard their crops, livestock, and other assets. In collaboration with the National Agriculture Research Organisation, WFP also promoted the utilization of drought-tolerant crop varieties that can survive in harsh dry season conditions that prevail in Karamoja sub-region. WFP also embarked on capacity strengthening to skill stakeholders on Environmental and Social Risk Screening.

In compliance with WFP's Environmental Policy and its Sustainability Framework, **WFP ensured that activities under the CSP do not cause unintended harm to the environment and people.** In 2023, 100 percent of the implemented activities under ACL and AMS were subjected to an environmental and social risk screening and mitigation measures were put in place.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Uganda is actively implementing the **Environmental Management System (EMS)**, after a successful rollout in October 2022. EMS is a corporate framework that identifies, manages, and reduces the negative environmental impacts related to WFP's operations in a systematic way.

To reduce energy related carbon emissions and increase affordable access to clean energy, WFP Uganda has taken steps to transition from fossil fuel reliance through intensive generator use, into renewable energy use. This has involved a data driven approach to develop a feasible decarbonization strategy for its premises in the country. To enhance energy data quality and therefore make evidence-based decisions, comprehensive energy audits were conducted in Arua, Bidi Bidi, Kotido, Moroto, Palorinya, Rhino and Tororo, detailing the energy infrastructure, consumption, and possible energy improvements in those locations.

In addition, the Country Office made three applications to the internal funding mechanism, the Energy Efficiency Programme, which targets clean energy and energy efficiency projects. These were to install **three solar energy systems at its off-grid Final Delivery Points (FDPs) in Bidi Bidi, Palorinya and Rhino**. Green energy in form of solar lights has also been adopted at 11 Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) and 3 Central Delivery Points (CDPs), minimizing carbon dioxide emissions and disruptions caused by electricity outages, and reducing utility costs.

The Management services, Supply Chain and TEC units, with support from Regional Environment Team have taken the **initiative to improve sustainable waste management**, through recycling accumulated waste quantities.

WFP conducted technical assessments of nine recyclers, handling both hazardous and non-hazardous waste, using a technical checklist that included environmental and social criteria. So far, the team has identified recyclers in Uganda that can responsibly manage the waste streams generated at WFP offices including plastic waste, e-waste, used tyres and oil. Tyres, for example, will be issued to cement factories for use as tyre-derived fuel (TDF); a supplemental fuel in cement kilns, and this provides a solution to tyre disposal, cost-reduction and the use of fossil fuels. This exercise has proven that WFP can successfully recycle its waste locally, and the contractual recycling agreements are expected to be finalised in 2024.

To ensure sustainable construction, WFP conducted preliminary screening for all supply chain construction projects using an environmental screening tool. The result were used to determine whether a full environmental impact assessment needs to be conducted on a specific project.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Nutrition Integration in Programmes

WFP supported self-reliance and the integrated resilience activities and interventions among the crisis affected communities in Karamoja and refugee communities. The key activities included the establishment of nutrition-sensitive livelihood projects including apiculture, fish farming, and production of orange fleshed sweet potatoes in schools and established community groups, among others. In addition, communities were supported to have timely access to climate information through the dissemination of multi-hazard early warning messages and advisories using the existing communication channels to enable communities to detect at the right time the risks and threats of a nutrition crisis. The information reached over 74 percent of the targeted 896,000 individuals.

To enhance the capacity of communities, households, and individuals to protect and improve the nutrition situation (food security, behaviours, and practices) and quality of diets, WFP supported self-reliance and integrated resilience activities and interventions among the crisis-affected communities in Karamoja and refugee communities. Close to 300 households were supported to engage in bee keeping and were provided with 949 beehives and this is intended to improve household income and contribute to improved diets through purchase of nutritious food commodities. The WFP-led OFSFP initiative in Karamoja sub-region was scaled up and a total of 80 schools are currently growing the Vitamin A rich food and making it part of the daily school meal.

To further improve the production and utilisation of nutrient-dense foods at household level, WFP empowered farmer groups to increase the production of iron rich beans by developing and disseminating social behaviour change materials promoting production, post-harvest management and utilisation in the 10 targeted districts (Abim, Karenga, Napak, Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit, Isingiro, Kyegegwa, Kiryandongo, Adjumani and Koboko).

Working closely with government at national and subnational level, WFP accelerated implementation of the Child Sensitive Social Protection Programme (CSSP) in eight refugee-hosting districts of West Nile using the NutriCash modality. A total of 13,633 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under the age of two years received monthly cash-based transfers to meet their nutrition needs. Strong SBC messaging was integrated into the NutriCash to strengthen the adoption of appropriate maternal and infant feeding practices as well as increase demand and utilisation of maternal and child health services. As a result of NutriCash, over 70 percent of beneficiaries reported utilising their backyard gardens to complement and diversify household diets with over 74 percent of households consuming acceptable diet.

WFP is working closely with government to strengthen nutrition-sensitive programming and between 2020 and 2023, Uganda developed and rolled out the maternal, infant, young child and adolescent nutrition (MIYCAN) strategy. The MIYCAN provides a framework for standardization of the prioritized nutrition-related interventions and address nutrition throughout the lifecycle using evidence-based, integrated, multi-sectoral and system approaches.

In operationalisation of the MIYCAN, WFP has supported community-level system strengthening activities aimed at functionalising the community health structures, including Village Health Teams (VHTs), HIV Expert Clients and Care Group Volunteers. In all the WFP-supported operational areas, there are trained and functional (provided with working tools and facilitated routinely to conduct nutrition activities) VHTs (community health workers), HIV Expert Clients and Care Group volunteers who are responsible for supporting individuals and households to adopt appropriate nutrition practices and behaviours on maternal and child nutrition.

Besides the functionalisation of community structures, WFP supported the promotion of nutrition-sensitive livelihood interventions focusing on production of high-value nutrient-dense crops, including biofortified varieties - across the nine districts of Karamoja, one district in Teso sub-region, and selected communities among the refugee population. Community Nutrition Clinics were established in Karamoja sub-region, and these are used as hubs to prevent and manage malnutrition, and to congregate community members and empower them to engage in production of nutritious foods for household consumption and income generation. WFP is also supporting communities to use locally formulated nutrient enriched dietary products to be used in the prevention of malnutrition, and to supplement the specialised nutritious foods used in the management of acute malnutrition.

In 2023, the Country Office developed a Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy that is integrated across the strategic objectives, and this is intended to support the integration of nutrition in all programme activities.

Integrating Nutrition Through Strengthening Systems

WFP is supported the Government to implement the integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) which is integrated with Therapeutic feeding care (TFC) that is supported by UNICEF and other partners. This support extends to nine districts of Karamoja and the 13 refugee settlements in the country. As part of IMAM, WFP supported case identification at household level (using a family led MUAC approach) and community level through VHTs, and the periodic mass screening activity. All identified cases (children 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women) with moderate acute malnutrition are managed using specialised nutritious foods. The management of acute malnutrition is integrated into the routine health services in which other essential maternal and child health services are provided to prevent and manage any of the common childhood illnesses which contribute directly to malnutrition.

WFP supported government efforts in bringing onboard private sector actors in Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) by facilitating the establishment of the SUN Business Network (SBN). In 2023, WFP and GAIN supported the development and launch of the first ever SBN strategy, the expansion of the network to 51 members as well the training of the SBN steering committee on the role of private sector in improving nutrition.

To improve the quality of client data capture, reporting and records management, the Ministry of Health embarked on a digital migration exercise from paper based tools to electronic medical records (EMR) and with support from WFP, a digital readiness and infrastructural assessment was conducted. WFP further supported the training of 36 Medical Records Officers on the EMR to support its rollout.

Partnerships

WFP continued the stewardship of existing donors, to consolidate and diversify its donor base, and collaborated closely with the Government, UN agencies, private sector, local organizations, and International and National organizations (INGO). WFP continued to establish partnerships, building on its comparative advantage and expertise while leveraging its position as a humanitarian and development partner to engage in cross-cutting themes such as disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action social protection and resilience building in the "changing lives" space.

Due to competing global emergencies, donor priorities and funding trends, WFP Uganda revised its implementation plan to accommodate contributions from its donor base to deliver life saving assistance to the people that we serve. For resource mobilization, emphasis has been to increasingly scale up diversification of donors from the traditional donors, working to engage more with the private sector and international financial institutions (IFIs), and reinforce strategic and evidence-based resource mobilization across all WFP activities.

There was great progress in strengthening engagement with the private sector. A mapping of all potential private sector companies was carried out and WFP presented the work it does in Uganda to the private sector through several engagements designed to identify potential synergies. WFP collaborated with the private sector to deliver a variety of services across its portfolio, such as in the refugee response, where there was an increase in financial service providers under the cash assistance programme. This resulted in increased access to markets and financial services. Private sector engagement experienced noteworthy funding growth, attributed to multiyear partnerships with the Mastercard Foundation, Novo Nordisk and Lions Club International.

WFP collaborated with various government donors, the Government of Uganda, institutions of higher learning as well as 12 private sector partners to deliver critical lifesaving and life-changing programmes to the people in Uganda.

As part of its partnership strategy, WFP worked to increase the awareness and involvement of its donors in WFP work through increased high-profile field missions to promote the recognition and acknowledgment of varied donor contributions.

WFP encouraged and facilitated high level donor visits to project and programme implementation sites to engage with beneficiaries. Notably donors provided constructive feedback and value addition to the implementation of the WFP Country Strategic Plan especially on the discussions to rollout a strong self-reliance model for the refugees. This initiated the development of the refugee self-reliance model which is gaining traction among various donors, Government, and other stakeholders.

WFP, in collaboration with Finish Refugee Council and the Government, is implementing financial literacy trainings in four refugee settlements, applying the Bank of Uganda financial literacy curriculum. The use of a nationally certified approach allows for sustainability and handover to the government in due course.

Additionally, WFP partnered with the Novo Nordisk Foundation to address food security challenges through sustainable agriculture, better food systems, and climate change mitigation.

In 2023, WFP Uganda continued to implement the Ignite Innovation Challenge which aims to identify and support innovative start-ups with commercially viable solutions to climate and food systems issues. A total of five private sector companies working in agri-business such as honey making, oilseeds as well as mushroom farming and operating in WFP's area of interventions were selected and supported with grants and technical support. Since the onset of the project in 2022, the number of farmers/clients served by Ignite ventures has more than doubled, from 149,000 in 2021 to 328,000 by December 2023, marking a 120 percent increase.

In 2023, WFP collaborated with government partners including Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, European Commission, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States of America, as well as private sector partners Master Card Foundation, Novo Nordisk Foundation, UN Partners i.e UN CERF and United Parcel Services Foundation to deliver critical lifesaving and life-changing programmes to people in Uganda.

Focus on localization

WFP maintained strong collaboration with 21 cooperating partners consisting of eight national and 13 international non-governmental organizations implementing programme activities. Working through long-term (multi-year) partnerships and leveraging on complementarities and synergies from partners, WFP realized increased cost

efficiencies as well as more strategic and joint investments.

By working with local partners WFP has enhanced their capacity to implement activities, improve the quality of assistance, and strengthen their financial management systems. To promote sustainability, WFP transitioned and handed over ACL activities in Isingiro district to the local Government.

WFP established partnerships with the Government at the national level with the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development for the implementation of child sensitive social protection, and with the Ministry of Health on the Ebola emergency response. Additionally, WFP collaborated with District Local Governments to implement self-reliance/ACL activities, emergency response, nutrition and school feeding.

Under the Self-Reliance Model, WFP is planning to work with local partners through mapping out refugee-led organizations and local CBOs in the different settlements, and to support their formal registration in the UN Partner Portal.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In addition to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (UNCERF) opportunities, WFP established partnership agreements with other UN agencies such as United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). This was to deliver in an integrated and impactful manner key interventions identified in vulnerable populations. This also served to maximise effective use of limited resources and deliver on a shared mandate for impact. This further galvanized collaboration between these agencies and paved the way for joint fundraising efforts. WFP also participated in joint UN appeals, notably the refugee prioritization approach and the Karamoja lean season. This enabled WFP to secure additional funding in response to these appeals.

Through the UNPP, WFP launched four Calls for Expression of Interest (CFEIs) covering four strategic outcomes through which a broad range of potential partners was targeted. Respondents interested in partnering with WFP included CBOs, RLOs, national NGOs and INGOs. Through a localization approach and effective budget negotiations with the partners, WFP saved USD 6.2 million under SO1 for the 16 months implementation period.

The WFP and FAO collaborated on a joint financing program to enhance climate resilience among smallholder farming households in Uganda's Teso sub-region. Their efforts aimed at improving food security, nutrition, and increasing incomes for farmers and agro-pastoralist households.

Financial Overview

The overall funding for the WFP Uganda Country Office (UGCO) since the commencement of the CSP 2018-2025 stands at 71 percent. In 2023, UGCO managed to secure 87 percent of the required resources against its needs-based plan, including a 55 percent carryover from 2022.

In 2023, WFP implemented a Budget Revision that resulted in an increase of the total budget for the country portfolio by USD 115 million, rising from USD 1.88 billion to USD 1.99 billion. The purpose of this revision was to adjust the cash-based transfer values in response to increasing inflation rates and subsequent rise in food prices. Furthermore, this Budget Revision involved shifting the provision of Nutri-cash from strategic outcome two (asset creation and livelihoods) to strategic outcome five (social protection). The corresponding change in the budget allocation supported the implementation of complementary interventions such as Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) and financial literacy.

Additionally, the revision increased the budget for service provision, focused on providing supply chain services and expertise to enable all partners. This ensured continued provision of on-demand services to partners on a full cost recovery basis.

In 2023, WFP received USD 80 million (83 percent) in funding that was specifically earmarked for strategic outcomes and activities, restricting its flexibility for use in other activities. WFP attracted \$3.5 M to implement the Self-Reliance Model which was integrated across different activities. WFP UGCO strongly advocates for donors to offer flexible funding, allowing us to address activities that are most urgently needed.

Due to funding constraints, the implementation of certain activities was negatively affected and, in some cases, led to the reduction in rations. Effective utilization of the available funds allowed WFP to deliver on most of its commitments, even at reduced rations.

To mitigate operational and financial risks related to financial constraints and delays in confirmed contributions from major donors, WFP relied on internal strategic advance financing mechanisms. These funds were used to secure the timely flow of commodities by purchasing from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) at optimal prices. This resourcefulness enabled WFP to fill critical funding gaps for some activities such as drought and emergency responses in Karamoja and refugee response.

Strategic Outcome 1 was financed at 62 percent, supporting refugees (Activity 1) and other crisis-affected persons (Activity 2) to have access to adequate, nutritious food in times of crisis. The Refugee Response activity was resourced at 71 percent, while response to crisis-affected populations was resourced at 54 percent - including carryovers from 2022. Uncertainty and delays in the confirmation of resources adversely affected programming, which necessitated a further reduction in food rations under Refugee response from 70 percent, 60 percent and 40 percent to 60 percent and 30 percent.

Strategic Outcome 2, which includes resilience-building asset creation activities (Activity 3) and the school feeding programme (Activity 4), received funding that exceeded the needs-based plan, amounting to 177 percent. Resilience-building asset creation benefited from multi-year funding, ensuring sufficient resources for its implementation and long-term planning. This form of funding contributes to the sustainability of the Self-Reliance Model and resilience building in Karamoja. However, the School Feeding activity, did not receive timely funding and as a result the programme had to implement 20 percent ration cuts for the second and third school terms of 2023.

Strategic Outcome 3 had a core objective of delivering nutrition assistance to children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women in regions with food insecurity. Resources for nutrition activities were received later in the year, impacting implementation of some activities. Received contributions played a vital role in enabling the purchase and distribution of nutritious food stuffs to children, pregnant, and breast-feeding women in Karamoja. Additionally, it facilitated capacity strengthening of health workers in nutrition and HIV.

Strategic Outcome 4, which focuses on improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and bolstering their resilience, received adequate funding including multi-year funding. WFP successfully allocated significant resources to carry out sustainable initiatives that directly support smallholder farmers. It is worth highlighting that these endeavours emphasize the empowerment of women and youth in the agricultural sector in the Southwest, West Nile, Karamoja and Teso subregion.

Strategic Outcome 5 which focuses on capacity strengthening was fully funded benefitting from multi year funding. Resources received enabled WFP to support national institutions to prepare for and respond to shocks and climate change through PROACT and Nutricash.









Strategic Outcome 6 focuses on supply chain and logistical services and was funded at 68 percent, including funds collected on cost-recovery from organizations requesting services from WFP, and funds from donors. This enabled WFP to respond to emergencies through capacity strengthening of humanitarian actors and Government, contributing to a broad array of SDG targets including 17.16.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	199,233,572	148,172,573	149,570,206	116,013,026
SO01: Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis	188,753,192	137,035,220	132,627,049	106,948,621
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees	185,327,534	129,430,888	130,788,162	106,230,807
Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	3,425,657	7,604,331	1,838,887	717,814
SO02: Food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	10,480,380	11,137,353	16,943,156	9,064,404
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.	3,073,483	4,715,923	6,821,784	1,515,754
Activity 04: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership	7,406,896	6,421,430	9,839,681	7,548,650
Non-activity specific	0	0	281,690	0

SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	5,152,189	6,541,574	6,998,886	6,021,184
SO03: Children aged 6 - 59 months in highly food insecure areas of the country have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rate trends in line with national and global targets by 2030	5,152,189	6,541,574	6,998,886	6,021,184
Activity 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk	5,152,189	6,541,574	6,998,886	6,021,184
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	4,595,313	8,100,088	6,931,252	3,788,185
SO04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have strengthened and resilient livelihoods by 2030	4,595,313	8,100,088	6,931,252	3,788,185
Activity 06: Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets	4,595,313	8,100,088	6,931,196	3,788,185
Activity 07: Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.	0	0	56	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	4,530,587	4,935,764	14,196,052	6,115,682
SO05: National and subnational Institutions in Uganda have increased capacity to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition Programmes, and respond to shocks by 2030.	4,530,587	4,935,764	14,196,052	6,115,682

Activity 08: Strengthen national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations	4,124,478	4,070,227	11,932,372	4,952,696
Activity 09: Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks	406,109	865,537	2,263,679	1,162,985
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	4,143,171	1,419,752	2,804,857	2,496,240
SO06: The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services when needed.	4,143,171	1,419,752	2,804,857	2,496,240
Activity 10: Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance	4,143,171	1,419,752	2,804,857	2,496,240
Non-SDG Target	0	0	3,517,346	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	217,654,833	169,169,753	184,018,603	134,434,318
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	12,307,084	10,372,659	22,857,212	8,976,837
Total Direct Costs	229,961,918	179,542,412	206,875,815	143,411,155

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 14,662,990	 11,572,314	 5,518,698	 5,518,698
Grand Total	 244,624,909	 191,114,726	 212,394,513	 148,929,853

Data Notes

Overview

[1] <https://data.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/68?sv=0&geo:=220>

Operational context

[2] https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/01_2024CPI_PUBLICATION_FOR_DECEMBER_2023.pdf

[3] https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/01_2024CPI_PUBLICATION_FOR_DECEMBER_2023.pdf

[4] <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/pdf/en/2023.pdf>

[5] https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/01_2024CPI_Press_Release_December_2023.pdf

[6] <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/105220>

[7] <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156354?iso3=COD>

Strategic outcome 01

CSP Output 3: Activity was not implemented during the reporting year & thus no actual values to report in data tables

References

[7] Food Security and Nutrition Assessment for Refugees and Host Communities (2023)

[8] Post distribution Monitoring report 2023

[9] <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156423?iso3=UGA>

Strategic outcome 02

Under CSP Output 10:3.1 - Planned value of USD 615,450 (Sum of ACL-PREV/CH 542,190 and ACL-PREV/PBW/G 73,260) has no output indicator and actual values as this activity, during Budget Revision 8, was revised in the Needs Based Plan from Activity 3 & transferred to Activity 8. The 2 values erroneously remained under Activity 3 & will be edited in next Budget Revision.

Strategic outcome 03

[10] https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Uganda_Teso_Karamoja_Acute_Food_Insecurity_June22_January23_report.pdf

Strategic outcome 04

CSP Output 26:6.4 - Please note that no Commodity vouchers were distributed during the reporting period & thus no actuals reflected in the data tables.

Strategic outcome 05

Planned value of 13,633 in needs based plan for capacity strengthening, however has not been picked by Spring (A.1.2).

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[11] <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/18436EN>

[12] chrome-extension://efaidnbmninnnibpcjpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/02_2022UBOS_VAWG_Report_-_Quantitative_report.pdf

Nutrition integration

Nutrition sensitive individuals reached through the three strategic outcomes were a total of 380,587 (F=280,388; M=100,199)

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities and outputs, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	964,564	841,229	87%
	female	972,849	1,016,912	105%
	total	1,937,413	1,858,141	96%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	151,665	66,470	44%
	female	133,138	75,598	57%
	total	284,803	142,068	50%
24-59 months	male	91,250	74,796	82%
	female	79,459	90,612	114%
	total	170,709	165,408	97%
5-11 years	male	233,045	234,095	100%
	female	209,637	231,525	110%
	total	442,682	465,620	105%
12-17 years	male	187,963	164,593	88%
	female	164,752	175,845	107%
	total	352,715	340,438	97%
18-59 years	male	265,004	259,884	98%
	female	338,110	387,905	115%
	total	603,114	647,789	107%
60+ years	male	35,637	41,391	116%
	female	47,753	55,427	116%
	total	83,390	96,818	116%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	1,482,652	1,415,045	95%
Resident	454,761	443,096	97%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	20,000	18,665	93%
Malnutrition prevention programme	317,249	213,062	67%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition treatment programme	110,719	146,769	132%
School based programmes	210,191	223,804	106%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	42,824	36,554	85%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,501,612	1,403,874	93%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	16,480	5,954	36%
Corn Soya Blend	9,819	2,018	21%
High Energy Biscuits	102	16	16%
Iodised Salt	806	584	72%
LNS	215	106	49%
Maize	67,288	26,046	39%
Maize Meal	2,244	1,225	55%
Rice	0	434	-
Split Peas	0	618	-
Vegetable Oil	4,959	2,780	56%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	1,278	802	63%
Maize	6,389	2,773	43%
Rice	0	1,350	-
Vegetable Oil	426	273	64%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	183	622	341%
LNS	624	568	91%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	89,488,046	41,639,787	47%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	933,450	18,924	2%
End Malnutrition			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome 03			
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Commodity Voucher	218,654	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 05			
Cash	1,096,230	1,306,452	119%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: 1.1: Refugees receive cash and food transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	705,404	738,541
			Male	706,908	629,127
			Total	1,412,312	1,367,668
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	89,670	37,643.47
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	88,365,762	41,371,374
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 02: 1.3: Refugee children aged 6-23 months (through primary caregivers) and PLW receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent chronic malnutrition					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	79,632	40,989
			Male	86,268	39,442
			Total	165,900	80,431
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female	92,166	104,399
			Male		
			Total	92,166	104,399
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	9,290	1,871.37

B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	9,290	1,871.37
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CSP Output 03: 1.2 Refugees children aged 6-23 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent chronic malnutrition. Where Global Acute Malnutrition rates exceed 15 percent the target group will include children aged 24-59 months to prevent acute malnutrition

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	7,344 7,956 15,300	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	4,250 4,250	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	176	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	176	

CSP Output 04: 1.4: Moderately acute malnourished refugee children aged 6 - 59 months benefit from improved nutrition knowledge of caregivers and PLW in order to improve their nutritional status and prevent chronic and acute malnutrition.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	352 382 734	2,491 1,793 4,284
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	204 204	984 984
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	120	180.9
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	120	180.9

CSP Output 05: 1.5: Moderately acute malnourished children aged 6 - 59 months (through primary caregivers) and PLW among the refugees receive specialized nutritious food in order to support nutrition recovery

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	11,374 12,321 23,695	9,014 6,337 15,351
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	6,582 6,582	12,452 12,452
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	213	71.89
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	213	71.89

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

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 08: 2.1 Crisis Affected Ugandans receive Cash and/or food transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	45,319 43,981 89,300	18,155 18,051 36,206
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	2,210	13.51
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,122,284	268,413

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 09: 2.2 Crisis affected children 6-59 months and PLW in areas where GAM rates exceed 15 percent receive specialized nutritious food to prevent and/or treat moderate acute malnutrition

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	15,184 10,816 26,000	21 25 46
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	234	0.13
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	234	0.13

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: 1.1: Refugees receive cash and food transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	General Distribution	Individual	1,129,850	1,274,834
CSP Output 06: 1.7: Refugees have access to formal financial services, in order to achieve digital financial inclusion					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	120,920	86,459
Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 02: 1.3: Refugee children aged 6-23 months (through primary caregivers) and PLW receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent chronic malnutrition					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	258,066	123,311
CSP Output 05: 1.5: Moderately acute malnourished children aged 6 - 59 months (through primary caregivers) and PLW among the refugees receive specialized nutritious food in order to support nutrition recovery					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	31,215	44,900

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees and Host - Location: South West - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥90	≥66	94	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥90	≥66	94	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥90	≥66	94	Secondary data

Target Group: Refugees and Host - **Location:** South West - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	19.5	<15	<15	3	WFP
	Male	19.5	<15	<15	3	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.5	<15	<15	3	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	3.5	<15	<15	3	WFP
	Male	3.5	<15	<15	3	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.5	<15	<15	3	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	76	≥75	≥75	94	WFP
	Male	76	≥75	≥75	94	programme monitoring
	Overall	76	≥75	≥75	94	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees and Host - Location: West Nile - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥90	≥66	94.1	WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥66	93.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥66	93.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees and Host - Location: West Nile - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	19.5	<15	<15	2.9	WFP
	Male	19.5	<15	<15	1.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.5	<15	<15	3.2	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	3.5	<15	<15	3.6	WFP
	Male	3.5	<15	<15	2.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.5	<15	<15	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	76	≥75	≥75	93.6	WFP
	Male	76	≥75	≥75	96.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	76	≥75	≥75	94.2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	67	>90	>90	85.5	Secondary data
	Male	67	>90	>90	85.5	Secondary data
	Overall	67	>90	>90	85.5	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.09	<10	<10	18.33	WFP
	Male	11.62	<10	<10	17.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.4	<10	<10	17.95	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	8	≥15	≥15	19.7	WFP
	Male	11.3	≥15	≥15	21.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.7	≥15	≥15	20.6	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	54	≥65	≥65	39	WFP
	Male	53	≥65	≥65	45.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	53	≥65	≥65	42.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<28	<28	51.5	WFP
	Male	35	<28	<28	47.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	35	<28	<28	49.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11	<7	≤7	9.5	WFP
	Male	12	<7	≤7	7.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	12	<7	≤7	8.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.3	>2	>2	1.4	WFP
	Male	1.4	>2	>2	2.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.4	>2	>2	1.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.1	>66	>66	43.1	WFP
	Male	67	>68	>68	43.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	65.4	>67	>67	43.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.6	<32	<32	55.5	WFP
	Male	31.6	<30	<30	53.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.2	<31	<31	54.6	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.3	>29	>29	25.1	WFP
	Male	32.1	>33	>33	33.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	30.1	>31	>31	29.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59	>60	>60	61.1	WFP
	Male	54.8	>60	>60	55.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	57.1	>60	>60	58.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.7	<11	<11	13.9	WFP
	Male	13.1	<12	<12	11	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.7	<11.5	<11.5	12.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	>15	>15	38.9	WFP
	Male	20.4	>21	>21	34.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	17	>18	>18	36.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.5	>74	>74	53.1	WFP
	Male	70.1	>72	>72	57.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	72.5	>73	>73	55.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.5	<11	<11	8	WFP
	Male	9.6	<9	<9	8.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	10.6	<10	<10	8.2	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14	<14	<14	23.1	WFP
	Male	15	<15	<15	23.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	15	<15	<15	23.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	41	<40	<40	13.3	WFP
	Male	31	<30	<30	9.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	36	<35	<35	11.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23	<23	<23	58.2	WFP
	Male	30	<25	<25	60.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<25	<25	59.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	22	>40	≥40	5.4	WFP
	Male	23	>40	≥40	6.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	23	>40	≥40	5.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3	>5	>5	4.39	WFP
	Male	3	>5	>5	4.56	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	>5	>5	4.48	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	9.3	≥20.6	≥20.6	15.8	WFP
	Male	9.3	≥20.6	≥20.6	16.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.3	≥20.6	≥20.6	16.4	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	55.5	≥37	≥37	36.4	WFP
	Male	55.5	≥37	≥37	42.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	55.5	≥37	≥37	39.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	≥13.6	≥13.6	4.1	WFP
	Male	0	≥13.6	≥13.6	9.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥13.6	≥13.6	7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	7.2	≥10.6	≥10.6	10.2	WFP
	Male	7.2	≥10.6	≥10.6	10.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.2	≥10.6	≥10.6	10.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	67	≥70	≥70	88.6	Secondary data
	Male	67	≥70	≥70	88.6	Secondary data
	Overall	67	≥70	≥70	88.6	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	63	≥90	≥90	67	Secondary data
	Male	63	≥90	≥90	67	Secondary data
	Overall	63	≥90	≥90	67	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.09	<10	<10	15.02	WFP
	Male	11.62	<10	<10	16.92	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.4	<10	<10	15.56	WFP programme monitoring

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	5.5		≥15	14	WFP
	Male	15.6		≥15	22.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.3		≥15	15.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	54	>65	≥65	33.1	WFP
	Male	53	>65	≥65	30.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	53	>65	≥65	32.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<28	<28	58.6	WFP
	Male	35	<28	<28	61	programme monitoring
	Overall	35	<28	<28	59.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11	<7	≤7	8.3	WFP
	Male	12	<7	≤7	8.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	12	<7	≤7	8.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.3	>2	>2	0.2	WFP
	Male	1.4	>2	>2	0.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.4	>2	>2	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.1	>66	>66	57.3	WFP
	Male	67	>68	>68	59.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	65.4	>67	>67	57.9	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.6	<32	<32	42.6	WFP
	Male	31.6	<30	<30	39.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.2	<31	<31	41.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.1	>29	>29	15.5	WFP
	Male	28.3	>33	>33	16.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	30.1	>31	>31	15.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59	>60	>60	77.4	WFP
	Male	54.8	>60	>60	76.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	57.1	>60	>60	77.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.7	<11	<11	7.1	WFP
	Male	13.1	<12	<12	6.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.7	<11.5	<11.5	7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	>15	>15	30.7	WFP
	Male	20.4	>21	>21	30.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	17	>18	>18	30.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.5	>74	>74	65.2	WFP
	Male	70.1	>72	>72	64.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	72.5	>73	>73	65	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.5	<11	<11	4.1	WFP
	Male	9.6	<9	<9	5.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	10.6	<10	<10	4.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27	<20	<20	25.4	WFP
	Male	22	<20	<20	32.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<20	<20	27.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	<17	<17	10.4	WFP
	Male	21	<20	<20	10.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	19	<18	<18	10.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22	<20	<20	39.1	WFP
	Male	22	<20	<20	38	programme monitoring
	Overall	22	<20	<20	38.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33	>50	≥50	25.1	WFP
	Male	34	>50	≥50	19	programme monitoring
	Overall	33	>50	≥50	23.4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3	>5	>5	4.8	WFP
	Male	3	>5	>5	4.67	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	>5	>5	4.76	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	9.2	≥19.9	≥19.9	15.9	WFP
	Male	9.2	≥19.9	≥19.9	19.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.2	≥19.9	≥19.9	16.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	46.8	≥40.3	≥40.3	45.5	WFP
	Male	46.8	≥40.3	≥40.3	49.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	46.8	≥40.3	≥40.3	46.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	≥9.7	≥9.7	21.6	WFP
	Male	0	≥9.7	≥9.7	6.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥9.7	≥9.7	19.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	4.3	≥10.2	≥10.2	9.9	WFP
	Male	4.3	≥10.2	≥10.2	10.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.3	≥10.2	≥10.2	10	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	63	≥70	≥70	66	Secondary data
	Male	63	≥70	≥70	66	Secondary data
	Overall	63	≥70	≥70	66	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.						
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors						
CSP Output 10: 3.1: Food insecure people (including refugee and host community members) benefit from enhanced national planning tools for resilience building in order to reduce vulnerability to climate related shocks and protect access to food						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
			USD	615,450		
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	10,200 9,800 20,000	6,160 12,505 18,665	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	318,000	18,924	
Activity 04: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership						
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 12: 4.1: School children especially adolescent girls receive a nutritious meal everyday they attend school in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs, and increase school enrolment and attendance						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	1,677 3,914 5,591	2,251 5,252 7,503	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	85,876 104,960 190,836	90,910 106,736 197,646	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	6,193 7,571 13,764	8,180 10,475 18,655	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	8,092	5,197.91	
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	426	272.72	

Other Output

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 10: 3.1: Food insecure people (including refugee and host community members) benefit from enhanced national planning tools for resilience building in order to reduce vulnerability to climate related shocks and protect access to food

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	5	5
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.15: Total tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices	Food assistance for asset	metric ton	1	1.51
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	82.56	82.56
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	21	21

CSP Output 11: 3.2: Food insecure people in Uganda (including refugees and host community members) benefit from the establishment of a sustainable public works programme in order to reduce vulnerability to shocks and protect access to food

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	0	1
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	US\$	19,398.55	19,398.55

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 10: 3.1: Food insecure people (including refugee and host community members) benefit from enhanced national planning tools for resilience building in order to reduce vulnerability to climate related shocks and protect access to food

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	66.67	66.67
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	12,000	11,720

G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	650,000	788,000
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	125,887	0

Activity 04: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 12: 4.1: School children especially adolescent girls receive a nutritious meal everyday they attend school in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs, and increase school enrolment and attendance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	315	315
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Rice)	School feeding (on-site)	%		
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees & Nationals - Location: South West - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.5	<10	<10	10.9	WFP
	Male	11.6	<10	<10	10.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.4	<10	<10	10.5	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	19	≥48	≥52	73.7	WFP
	Male	34	≥48	≥52	78	programme monitoring
	Overall	28	≥48	≥52	75.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	44	<34	<32	25.3	WFP
	Male	39	<34	<32	22	programme monitoring
	Overall	41	<34	<32	22.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<18	<16	1	WFP
	Male	27	<18	<16	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	31	<18	<16	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>1	>1	0	WFP
	Male	1	>1	>1	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	1	>1	>1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	>64.1	>39	44.4	WFP
	Male	41	>67	>39	50	programme monitoring
	Overall	33	>65.4	>39	47.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	77	<66	<60	55.6	WFP
	Male	58	<66	<60	50	programme monitoring
	Overall	66	<66	<60	52.8	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	>60	>40	61.6	WFP
	Male	44	>60	>40	64.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	36	>60	>40	63.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64	>59	>52	37.4	WFP
	Male	47	>54.8	>52	34.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	54	>57.1	>52	35.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	<10	<8	1	WFP
	Male	9	<10	<8	1.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<10	<8	1.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	21	>50	>40	41.4	WFP
	Male	41	>50	>40	45.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	33	>50	>40	43.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	>11.5	>50	56.6	WFP
	Male	42	>9.6	>50	50	programme monitoring
	Overall	49	>10.6	>50	53.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19	<18	<10	2	WFP
	Male	17	<18	<10	4.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	18	<18	<10	3.4	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25	≤24	≤28	17.2	WFP
	Male	23	≤24	≤28	17.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	24	≤24	≤28	17.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	43	<37	<12	7.1	WFP
	Male	32	<37	<12	3.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	37	<37	<12	5.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23	≤22.8	≤20	53.5	WFP
	Male	26	≤27	≤20	54.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	25	≤25	≤20	54.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	9	≥15	≥40	22.2	WFP
	Male	19	≥15	≥40	24.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≥15	≥40	23.2	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	7	>32	>32	16.5	Secondary data
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	68	≥68	≥68	94.4	WFP survey
	Male	68	≥68	≥68		WFP survey
	Overall	68	≥68	≥68		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: North Buganda - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Residents - Location: North Buganda - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	0	Secondary data

Activity 04: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nationals - Location: Karamoja - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	2	≥2	=0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Nationals - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	75	≥80	≥80	70.9	WFP
	Male	63	≥80	≥80	73.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	69	≥80	≥80	72.1	WFP programme monitoring
SABER school feeding index	Overall	2		>2	2	Secondary data
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	7	>12	>20	26.9	WFP
	Male	9	>12	>20	21.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	9	>12	>20	24	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	57	>65	>70	72.4	WFP
	Male	58	>65	>70	72.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	57	>65	>70	72.3	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Children aged 6 - 59 months in highly food insecure areas of the country have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rate trends in line with national and global targets by 2030				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 15: 5.1: Moderately acute malnourished Children aged 6 - 59 months and PLW receive specialized nutritious food in order to improve their nutritional status					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	35,372	41,594
			Male	33,984	34,551
			Total	69,356	76,145
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	10,148	37,553
			Male		
			Total	10,148	37,553
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	807	1,190.33
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	807	1,190.33
CSP Output 16: 5.2: Children aged 6-23 months and PLW are enrolled on nutrition specific and sensitive interventions in order to improve their nutritional status during the first 1000 days					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

Other Output

Activity 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 15: 5.1: Moderately acute malnourished Children aged 6 - 59 months and PLW receive specialized nutritious food in order to improve their nutritional status

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.2: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	A.10.2.1: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	US\$	143,180	143,180
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	257	257

CSP Output 18: 5.4: Caregivers of moderately acute malnourished children aged 6 - 59 months and PLW receive nutrition education to support nutritional recovery

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	79,504	217,107

CSP Output 19: 5.6: Children aged 6 - 59 months, adolescents and PLW benefit from improved skills of local health professionals in nutrition programming to improve their nutritional status

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	520	874
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	2	2

CSP Output 21: National and sub-national level structures benefit from improved capacity to deliver nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programming, through policy engagement and strategic partnerships

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	0	2

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Nationals - **Location:** Karamoja - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	0	≥90	≥70	56	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥90	≥70	56	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥90	≥70	56	Secondary data
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	11.3	>23	>23	9.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	70	≥66	>71	85.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	≥66	>71	85.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	≥66	>71	85.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	13	≥13	≥13	9.8	Secondary data
	Male	13	≥13	≥13	9.8	Secondary data
	Overall	13	≥13	≥13	9.8	Secondary data
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	22.7	≥22.7	≥22.7	31.2	Secondary data
	Male	22.7	≥22.7	≥22.7	31.2	Secondary data
	Overall	22.7	≥22.7	≥22.7	31.2	Secondary data
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	16.9	≥16.9	≥16.9	11.4	Secondary data
	Male	16.9	≥16.9	≥16.9	11.4	Secondary data
	Overall	16.9	≥16.9	≥16.9	11.4	Secondary data
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5.3	≥5.3	≥5.3	0.3	Secondary data
	Male	5.3	≥5.3	≥5.3	0.3	Secondary data
	Overall	5.3	≥5.3	≥5.3	0.3	Secondary data
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	8	<15	<15	10.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	<15	<15	10.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	<15	<15	10.1	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	13	<15	<15	18.3	WFP
	Male	13	<15	<15	18.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	13	<15	<15	18.3	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	79	>75	>75	66.8	WFP
	Male	79	>75	>75	66.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	79	>75	>75	66.8	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have strengthened and resilient livelihoods by 2030				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 06: Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets					
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 26: 6.4. Smallholder farmers and micro and small agricultural businesses (including refugee and host community farmers) participate in co-paying for commodity vouchers aimed at purchasing post-harvest handling technologies					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	23,553	19,404
			Male	19,271	17,150
			Total	42,824	36,554
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	218,654	

Other Output

Activity 06: Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 23: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, and micro and small agricultural businesses (including refugee and host community farmers) benefit from improved access to post harvest technology in order to increase their collective bargaining power (SR3)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	48	54
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,380	1,375

CSP Output 23: 6.1: Smallholder farmers, and micro and small agricultural businesses (including refugee and host community farmers) benefit from improved access to post harvest technology in order to increase their collective bargaining power (SR3)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	226	272

CSP Output 24: 6.2: Small holder farmers and micro and small agricultural businesses (including refugee and host community farmers) benefit from improved information in order to access formal markets and financing

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	49	152
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	17,577	6,976
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	11,718	4,890
F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10,485	0
F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6,930	0
F.16: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.16.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	680	1,429

F.17: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.17.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	680	1,429
F.19: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.19.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in finance and insurance	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	680	0
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	11,718	17,150
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	17,577	19,403
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	17,577	10,174
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	11,718	14,514

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Farmers - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	4	≥3	≥3	4	Secondary data
Target Group: Farmers - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	17.9	<16	<7	12.1	WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.97	≤11	≤11	9.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.53	≤8	≤8	11.9	
	Overall	10.68	≤10.68	≤10.68	10.8	
						WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.3	≥50	≥1	0.6	WFP survey
	Male	0.3	≥50	≥1	1.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0.3	≥50	≥1	1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.1	≥35	≥42	68	WFP survey
	Male	48.8	≥35	≥42	72.2	WFP survey
	Overall	48.2	≥35	≥42	70.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.6	<0.3	≤57	31.5	WFP survey
	Male	50.9	<0.3	≤57	26.4	WFP survey
	Overall	51.5	<0.3	≤57	28.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.9	≥60.9	≥52.6	43.3	WFP survey
	Male	61.7	≥61.7	≥52.6	51.3	WFP survey
	Overall	61.5	≥61.5	≥52.6	47.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.5	≥60	≥46.1	54	WFP survey
	Male	37.5	≥60	≥46.1	46.1	WFP survey
	Overall	37.8	≥60	≥46.1	50.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	≤0.6	≤1.3	2.7	WFP survey
	Male	0.8	≤0.8	≤1.3	2.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0.7	≤0.7	≤1.3	2.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.7	≥65	≥43	57.9	WFP survey
	Male	43.5	≥65	≥43	60.7	WFP survey
	Overall	43.6	≥65	≥43	59.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.3	≥40	≥46.5	39.2	WFP survey
	Male	48	≥40	≥46.5	35.8	WFP survey
	Overall	46.8	≥40	≥46.5	37.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≤0.7	≤10.5	3	WFP survey
	Male	8.5	≤0.7	≤10.5	3.4	WFP survey
	Overall	9.7	≤0.7	≤10.5	3.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27.1	<28.8	<12	8.9	WFP
	Male	25.4	<28.8	<12	22.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	26.25	<28.8	<12	15.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	19.5	<11.8	<7	8	WFP
	Male	14.1	<11.8	<7	12.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.8	<11.8	<7	10.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14.9	≤29.6	≤22	46.3	WFP
	Male	15.8	≤29.6	≤22	33.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.35	≤29.6	≤22	39.9	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.5	≥38.5	≥59	36.8	WFP
	Male	44.7	≥44.7	≥59	31.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	41.6	≥41.6	≥59	34.1	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	9.2	>20	>20	51	WFP survey
Target Group: Residents - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	4	>30	>30	67	WFP
	Male	4	>30	>30	67	programme monitoring
	Overall	4	>30	>30	67	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥7,751,293	≥2,971,073	2,435,665	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥1,947,933	≥1,947,933	1,947,933	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥487,732	≥487,732	487,732	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥5,315,628	≥535,408	487,732	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥18,889	≥4,662	3,511	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≥2,345.6	≥2,345.6	2,345.6	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥1,165	≥1,165	1,165	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥15,379	≥1,152	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: National and subnational Institutions in Uganda have increased capacity to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition Programmes, and respond to shocks by 2030.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 08: Strengthen national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations					
Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 27: 8.1: Food-insecure people in Karamoja and refugees hosting districts benefit from improved planning, targeting and delivery of direct income support and asset creation programmes in order to reduce vulnerability to shocks and sustain their access to food.(SR1)					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		15,447
			Male		
			Total		15,447
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	13,633	12,739
			Male		
			Total	13,633	12,739
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,096,230	1,306,452

Other Output

Activity 08: Strengthen national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 27: 8.1: Food-insecure people in Karamoja and refugees hosting districts benefit from improved planning, targeting and delivery of direct income support and asset creation programmes in order to reduce vulnerability to shocks and sustain their access to food.(SR1)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	13,633	13,301

Activity 09: Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 06: Refugees have access to formal financial services, in order to achieve digital financial inclusion

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	10,840	0

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 28: 9.1: Populations in crises benefit from increased emergency preparedness and response capacity of national and sub-national government institutions to protect and maintain their access to food

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	3
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	153	272
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	25	37
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	6
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	9	4

Outcome Results

Activity 08: Strengthen national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nationals & Refugees - Location: Uganda - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2	>2	>14	6	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	2	>2	>2	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support	Overall	0	>61,813	>1,000	10,211	Secondary data
Target Group: Nationals & Refugees - Location: Uganda - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	4,000,000	≥4,900,000	≥4,900,000	26,400,000	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents & Refugees - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	18	≥32	≥32	28	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 09: Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nationals - Location: Karamoja - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall				2.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Nationals - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	2	=4	≥3		Secondary data
Target Group: Residents - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	17	<17	<17	17	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	52.7	>52.7	>52.7	52.7	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	30.3	>30.3	>30.3	30.3	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 06: The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services when needed.					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 10: Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 29: 10.1: Populations affected by crisis benefit from WFP services to humanitarian agencies enabling life-saving food, non-food items and medical supplies						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	32	29	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	10	9	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	50,000	21,157	
CSP Output 30: 10.2: Populations affected by crises benefit from enhanced capacity among humanitarian actors in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	50	156	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	20	9	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	2	3	

Outcome Results						
Activity 10: Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nationals & Refugees - Location: Uganda - Modality: - Subactivity: SC/Logistics Services						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	75	≥70	≥70	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition sensitive score	Overall	10	=12	≥10	10	Secondary data
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	28	≥28	≥28	27.52	Secondary data
	Male	14	≥14	≥14	13.74	Secondary data
	Overall	22	≥22	≥22	21.77	Secondary data
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	26	≥26	≥26	26.27	Secondary data
	Male	14	≥14	≥14	13.74	Secondary data
	Overall	21	≥21	≥21	21.04	Secondary data

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥100	≥100	45.83	Secondary data

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Uganda - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	75	≥50	≥50	60	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	21	>50	>50	34.13	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	19	<50	<50	8.12	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	60	<50	<50	57.75	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	26	>50	>50	71.35	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	23	<50	<50	15.77	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	51	<50	<50	12.88	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Residents - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	75	=50	=50	60	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	96	=100	=100	99.74	WFP
	Male	99	=100	=100	99.33	programme monitoring
	Overall	97	=100	=100	99.54	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	80	=100	=100	98.06	WFP
	Male	90	=100	=100	97.84	programme monitoring
	Overall	89	=100	=100	97.95	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	99.35	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.25	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.81	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	98.86	WFP
	Male	99	=100	=100	98.63	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	98.81	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	94.15	WFP
	Male	88	=100	=100	93.68	programme monitoring
	Overall	89	=100	=100	94.03	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	97.61	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	96.24	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97.27	

Activity 04: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Resident learners - Location: Karamoja - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	1,344	>1344	>1,991	1,991	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1,559	>1559	>1,907	1,907	
	Overall	2,903	>2903	>3,898	3,898	

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	486,333	>486333	>486,333	486,333	WFP
	Male	404,566	>404566	>404,566	404,566	programme monitoring
	Overall	890,899	>890899	>890,899	890,899	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South West - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	100	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	94.44	=100	=100	95.6	WFP
	Male	98.12	=100	=100	95.69	programme monitoring
	Overall	96.15	=100	=100	95.64	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: West Nile - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	100	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	95.03	=100	=100	98.41	WFP
	Male	95.04	=100	=100	98.46	programme monitoring
	Overall	95.03	=100	=100	98.42	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Caroline ARIBA

A mother preparing a meal for her family using food provided by WFP in Bidibidi Refugee Settlement.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

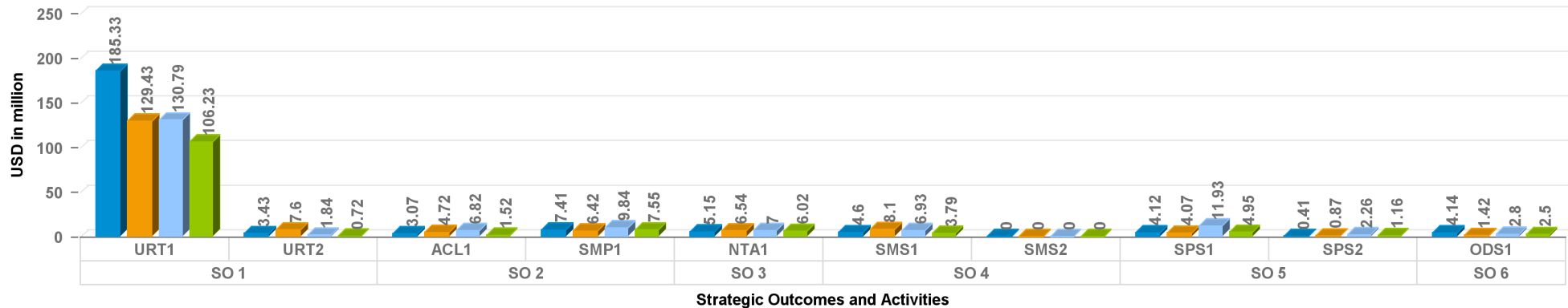
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees
SO 1	URT2	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households
SO 2	ACL1	Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership
SO 3	NTA1	Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk
SO 4	SMS1	Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets
SO 4	SMS2	Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.
SO 5	SPS1	Strengthen national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations
SO 5	SPS2	Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks
SO 6	ODS1	Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis	Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees	185,327,535	129,430,889	130,788,163	106,230,808
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	3,425,657	7,604,332	1,838,887	717,814
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership	7,406,896	6,421,430	9,839,682	7,548,650
		Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.	3,073,484	4,715,923	6,821,785	1,515,754
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	281,690	0
	Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			199,233,572	148,172,574	149,570,207

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Children aged 6 - 59 months in highly food insecure areas of the country have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rate trends in line with national and global targets by 2030	Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk	5,152,189	6,541,574	6,998,887	6,021,185
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,152,189	6,541,574	6,998,887	6,021,185
2.3	Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have strengthened and resilient livelihoods by 2030	Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.	0	0	56	0
		Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets	4,595,314	8,100,089	6,931,196	3,788,185
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			4,595,314	8,100,089	6,931,253	3,788,185

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	National and subnational Institutions in Uganda have increased capacity to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition Programmes, and respond to shocks by 2030.	Strengthen national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations	4,124,478	4,070,227	11,932,373	4,952,697
		Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks	406,109	865,537	2,263,680	1,162,985
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,530,587	4,935,764	14,196,053	6,115,682
17.16	The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services when needed.	Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance	4,143,171	1,419,752	2,804,858	2,496,240
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			4,143,171	1,419,752	2,804,858	2,496,240
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,517,347	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	3,517,347	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			217,654,833	169,169,753	184,018,603	134,434,318
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			12,307,085	10,372,659	22,857,213	8,976,837
Total Direct Costs			229,961,918	179,542,412	206,875,816	143,411,155
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			14,662,991	11,572,315	5,518,698	5,518,698
Grand Total			244,624,909	191,114,727	212,394,514	148,929,854



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

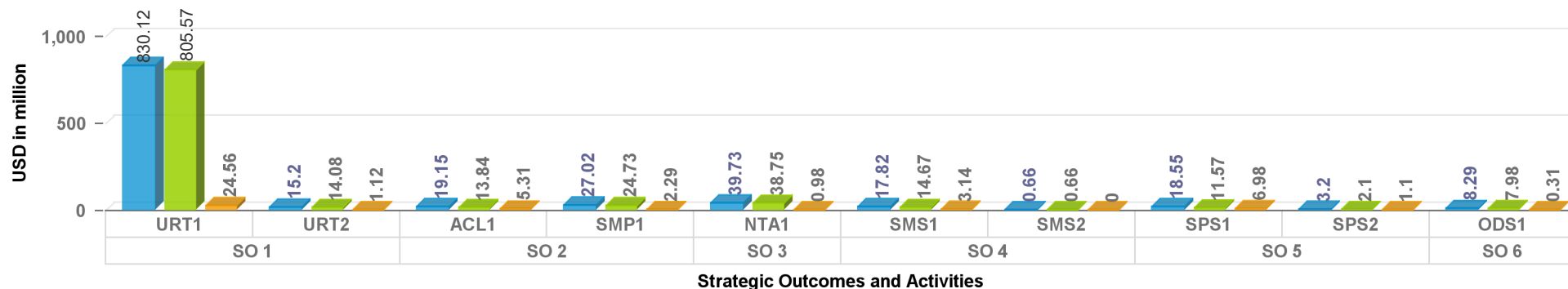
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees
SO 1	URT2	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households
SO 2	ACL1	Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership
SO 3	NTA1	Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk
SO 4	SMS1	Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets
SO 4	SMS2	Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.
SO 5	SPS1	Strengthen national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations
SO 5	SPS2	Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks
SO 6	ODS1	Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance

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Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis	Provide food and nutrition assistance and promote financial inclusion of refugees	1,192,984,624	829,663,317	461,146	830,124,464	805,567,109	24,557,355
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households	21,856,431	15,200,808	0	15,200,808	14,079,735	1,121,073
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government, including through South-South cooperation; for increased national ownership	30,728,289	27,017,854	0	27,017,854	24,726,822	2,291,031
		Provide technical assistance to the government, women and men participating in community-level asset creation projects, and strengthen the national social protection system to deliver livelihood and resilience building programmes.	44,118,839	19,150,109	0	19,150,109	13,844,078	5,306,031

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Non Activity Specific	0	281,690	0	281,690	0	281,690
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,289,688,183	891,313,778	461,146	891,774,925	858,217,744	33,557,181
2.2	Children aged 6 - 59 months in highly food insecure areas of the country have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rate trends in line with national and global targets by 2030	Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive interventions to populations at risk	65,144,647	39,728,478	0	39,728,478	38,750,775	977,702
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			65,144,647	39,728,478	0	39,728,478	38,750,775	977,702
2.3	Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have strengthened and resilient livelihoods by 2030	Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.	1,564,284	655,475	0	655,475	655,418	56
		Strengthen the capacity of the Government in post harvest management and link small holder farmers to markets	24,745,821	17,815,167	0	17,815,167	14,672,156	3,143,011
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			26,310,105	18,470,642	0	18,470,642	15,327,574	3,143,067

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	National and subnational Institutions in Uganda have increased capacity to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition Programmes, and respond to shocks by 2030.	Strengthen national and subnational social protection systems, capacity and strategies, enabling the delivery of nutrition-sensitive social transfers to vulnerable populations	14,910,417	18,550,563	0	18,550,563	11,570,887	6,979,676
		Strengthen the capacity of selected national and subnational institutions and their underlying systems to respond to shocks	2,395,160	3,196,652	0	3,196,652	2,095,957	1,100,694
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			17,305,577	21,747,214	0	21,747,214	13,666,844	8,080,370
17.16	The humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services when needed.	Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable all partners to deliver humanitarian assistance	8,533,406	8,287,537	0	8,287,537	7,978,919	308,617
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			8,533,406	8,287,537	0	8,287,537	7,978,919	308,617
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,517,347	0	3,517,347	0	3,517,347
Subtotal SDG Target			0	3,517,347	0	3,517,347	0	3,517,347
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,406,981,919	983,064,996	461,146	983,526,142	933,941,857	49,584,285
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			59,800,039	63,566,474	4,349,373	67,915,847	54,035,471	13,880,375

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Annual Country Report

Uganda Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Costs	1,466,781,958	1,046,631,470	4,810,519	1,051,441,989	987,977,329	63,464,660
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	94,760,089	64,531,690		64,531,690	64,531,690	0
		Grand Total	1,561,542,047	1,111,163,160	4,810,519	1,115,973,679	1,052,509,019	63,464,660

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures