



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Uganda, Republic of (UG)

Supporting Government-Led Initiatives to Address Hunger in Uganda

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	108070
Project Category	Country Programme

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	November 12, 2009
Planned Start Date	November 16, 2009
Actual Start Date	November 16, 2009
Project End Date	December 31, 2015
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	124,911,782
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	51,609,346
Direct Support Costs	48,053,977
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	6,687,986
Indirect Support Costs	16,188,417
Total	247,451,508

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	15,968
Actual Commodities 2015	7,600
Total Approved Commodities	128,431

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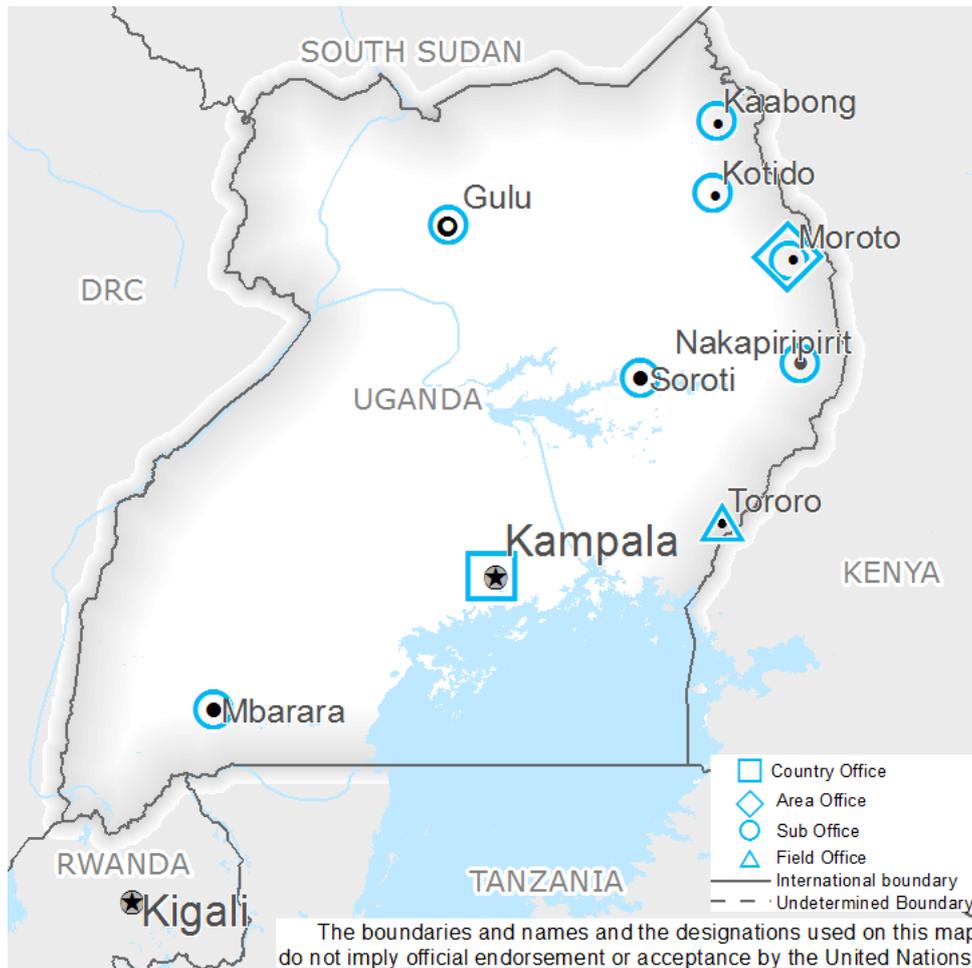
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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

Uganda has a total population of 35 million (2014 Census) and a population growth rate of 3 percent per year. The country has made significant progress over the past two decades in terms of macro-economic growth and human development. According to the *Uganda Systematic Country Diagnostic - World Bank report - December 2015*, the proportion of poor people declined from 56.4 percent in 1993 to 19.7 percent in 2013. However, with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita at USD 660, Uganda remains one of the poorest countries in the world.

The country has substantial natural resources, including fertile soils, regular rainfall, small deposits of copper, gold, and other minerals, and recently discovered oil. In spite of this, Uganda ranked 163 out of 187 countries on the *2015 UNDP Human Development Index report*.

Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, employing 77 percent of the the workforce (*Uganda Bureau of Statistics Report - 2005*). An estimated 90 percent of women in Uganda depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for livelihood. Although food availability is not a major problem, food access and utilization are inadequate in many locations. This inadequacy has been exacerbated by high food prices and unfavourable weather conditions in some parts of the country.

Uganda's north-eastern Karamoja region suffers from chronic food insecurity and vulnerability to hunger, as well as poor access to basic social services such as education and health. A combination of chronic underdevelopment and recurrent drought in Karamoja continues to undermine the capacity of households to meet their basic nutritional requirements. Karamoja has the highest levels of acute and chronic under-nutrition in the country, with wasting at 12.4 percent and stunting at 39.5 percent (*WFP Uganda Food Security and Nutrition Assessment - December*

2015).

By December 2015, Uganda hosted over 500,000 refugees who fled violence and unrest in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda, South Sudan and other countries in the region. This number had risen from 405,000 at the end of 2014 and 230,000 in 2013.

WFP Uganda's interventions under Country Programme (CP) 108070 contributed to Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 4 and 5. According to *the MDG Uganda 2015 report*, the country achieved 33 percent of the MDG targets, three times higher than the performance recorded in the MDG 2013 report. Particular progress was made on reducing the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day; the proportion of people who suffer from hunger; the under-five mortality rate; and incidence of malaria and other major diseases. The country also made improvements in access to HIV treatment and global partnerships for development. While this is commendable, Goals 2 and 5 were not achieved nationally.

Summary Of WFP Assistance

WFP's interventions in Uganda focus on three priority areas: emergency humanitarian action; food and nutrition security; and agriculture and market support, which includes Purchase for Progress (P4P). These are implemented through a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200429) for emergency humanitarian action and a Country Programme (108070) for food and nutrition security and agriculture and market support. WFP also implemented a Special Operation (SO) (200836) aimed at reducing post-harvest losses in Uganda through a combination of post-harvest farmer training and new technology storage units.

All WFP programmes respond to the Millennium Development Goals and are consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Uganda. The PRRO directly contributes to MDGs 1 and 4 while the Country Programme corresponds with MDGs 2 and 7. Furthermore, WFP programmes are aligned with and support the priorities and policies of the Government of Uganda.

The PRRO targets individuals which cannot meet their basic food and nutrition security needs. These include extremely vulnerable households in Karamoja, refugees, and severely and moderately malnourished individuals in Karamoja and among the refugee population. WFP's key activities under this programme include targeted food distribution and prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition.

The Country Programme targets two categories of beneficiaries. The first category assisted under the food and nutrition security priority area, consists of communities that have emerged from crises but are struggling to meet their food and nutrition needs and remain vulnerable to shocks. The beneficiaries comprise communities and households in Karamoja. Key programmatic activities include resilience-building, disaster risk reduction and mitigation, and initiatives aimed at addressing chronic hunger, including school meals and mother-and-child health and nutrition.

The second category consists of individuals which can meet their basic food and nutrition needs but require increased incomes to become fully food-secure. This targeted group consists of surplus-producing small-holder farmer groups, mainly in eastern, northern, western parts of the country with limited access to markets of quality grain through which they can improve their earned incomes. Activities under this component of the country programme include construction and rehabilitation of market infrastructure, training in post-harvest management and the purchase of small-holder farmers' produce by WFP.

The Special Operation (SO) (200836) was premised on the successful implementation of an earlier Special Operation (20067)¹ in 2014-15, in which smallholder farmers enjoyed significant improvements in household revenue as a result of training in post-harvest handling and storage and distribution of new hermetic storage and handling equipment. The expanded project targeted an increased number of small holder farmers with interventions at the household level. Participating farmers were trained in improved farm management practices and equipped with modern storage technologies to reduce post-harvest food losses.

Key achievements for the country office in 2015 included:

1) Under the PRRO, WFP's food assistance helped improve the food and nutrition security situation of refugees and extremely vulnerable households in Karamoja. Assessments reported improved indicators of food and nutrition security in the country. The country office supported the biggest refugee influx in the country with over 350,000 individuals provided with food assistance. The cash based transfer modality was expanded to new refugee settlements and the demand for the cash with the associated benefits of dietary diversity and stabilized food

consumption scores which attracted considerable interest from the beneficiaries. The country office participated in capacity development training in emergency preparedness for staff and government counterparts.

2) WFP activities under the Country Programme supported more than half the population in Karamoja with food assistance support through school meals programme (SMP), mother child and health nutrition interventions (MCHN) and public works programme (PWP). The SMP supported government efforts to increase access to education in Karamoja. Enrolment and retention rates in the WFP-supported schools improved in 2015. This was attributed to the regular provision of school meals that encouraged the children to remain in school, at a time when there was increased food insecurity in the region. The MCHN programme helped to improve deliveries across the health centres in Karamoja. Under public works programme, WFP food assistance support enabled participating households to create community assets including woodlots, water catchments, dams and irrigation ponds.

3) Under AMS/P4P, there was stimulation of local markets through WFP food procurement from farmer organizations. Of the overall amount of commodities procured for country office operations in 2015, 14 percent was sourced from the farmer organizations. This was a result of enhanced training that resulted in improved quality and commitment to contracts.

4) WFP's special operation (SO) helped to reduce post-harvest losses in Uganda. The trainings combined with the provision of new storage and handling equipment resulted in tangible benefits. Based on the end of project report for the SO, almost all the smallholder farmers participating in the SO recorded loss results below 5 percent after 90 days of storage compared to 40 percent loss reported using traditional storage methods. Another highlight of the report was that an average farmer more than doubled their household income if they were trading in maize or sorghum, with the increase reaching almost 90 percent for those dealing in beans.

5) Under partnerships, the country office implemented activities in close alignment with government and other UN agencies operating in the country. There was strong engagement with the development of National Development Plan II and UNDAF; active participation at the UN Country Team; strategic partnership with the government and partners and increased engagement with donors. There was strong collaboration between WFP and the Ministry of the Presidency with respect to the Operation Wealth Creation project.

6) WFP, UNICEF, and FAO developed a joint resilience strategy focussing on food and nutrition security for the Karamoja region. This strategy will improve coordination and the linking of interventions in order to strengthen household resilience to food and nutrition-related shocks. WFP also co-chaired the Karamoja Development Partners Group helping to improve coordination among development partners.

7) There was increased visibility of WFP beyond emergency assistance interventions, especially in the areas to address logistical constraints to agriculture, food losses and market stimulation.

Two key challenges were noted:

- 1) Given the refugee influx and other needs in the country office funding remained a challenge; and
- 2) There was lack of capacity for government to coordinate and lead in numerous areas particularly at the district level in Karamoja.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	92,420	103,188	195,608
Children (5-18 years)	216,732	207,055	423,787
Adults (18 years plus)	102,643	157,165	259,808
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	411,795	467,408	879,203

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	5,925	183	267	1,166	59	7,600
Single Country PRRO	44,701	3,231	8,810	6,253	83	63,078
Total Food Distributed in 2015	50,625	3,413	9,077	7,419	143	70,678

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

The Country Programme 108070 has three components: (i) food and nutrition Security (FNS); (ii) capacity development and augmentation related to agriculture and market support/purchase for progress (P4P); and (iii) cash-based transfers to beneficiaries.

The country programme aimed to achieve the following objectives: support the government's initiative to increase access to quality primary and secondary education through the provision of school meals (Strategic Objective 4); reduce the prevalence of under nutrition and improve the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 2 years of age (Strategic Objective 4); protect livelihoods and enhance resilience to shocks and disaster preparedness through asset creation activities (Strategic Objectives 3); and support local agriculture and markets through infrastructure development and local purchase as a non-transfer activity (Strategic Objective 3).

CP 108070 which was originally planned to end in 2014 was extended to 2015 to align the next country programme with the government's National Development Plan (2015/16 - 2019/20) and the 2016–2020 United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

Under component 1 (food and nutrition security), WFP supported vulnerable communities in Karamoja that had emerged from crises and were struggling to meet their food and nutrition needs. Key activities under this component included: mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN), school meals programme (SMP), and Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF II) Food for Asset (FFA) programme. The MCHN activities focused on prevention of undernutrition for children under two and pregnant and lactating women. The school meals programme provided midday meals to school-going children to promote enrolment, attendance and retention while the NUSAF II Food for Asset (FFA) programme involved creation of community assets/public works programme (PWP) and implementing household income support projects (HISP). The MCHN and the SMP were implemented through a memoranda of understanding signed with local governments in the Karamoja region. WFP's food for assets (FFA) programme in Karamoja was implemented within the framework of the government's second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF II).

Under the capacity development and augmentation component, WFP supported small holder farmer groups from surplus-producing regions of eastern, northern, and western Uganda to build their capacity to access quality oriented markets for food commodities, improve household income and their quality of life. Key activities included improving market infrastructure, training in post-harvest handling and marketing and local purchase. Agriculture and Market Support (AMS/P4P) activities were supported by a joint action agreement with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. All activities supported the government's National Development Plan.

Component 3 (cash-based transfers) to beneficiaries was not implemented in 2015 because of funding shortfalls.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

WFP targeted beneficiaries based on their level of vulnerability in order to achieve inclusive growth. The three main activities supported under component 1 were: 1) Food for Asset (FFA)-creation and livelihood support under NUSAF II; 2) provision of lunches under the School Meals Programme; and 3) Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition. Component 1 activities were carried out in Karamoja region. The key activity supported under the capacity development and augmentation (CD&A) component was agriculture and market support/purchase for progress, implemented across all regions of Uganda. Component 3 - cash-based transfers were not implemented in 2015 because of funding shortfalls.

Under component 1, WFP targeted three categories of people in Karamoja: school children, mothers and young children at risk of malnutrition, and moderately food insecure households vulnerable to shocks. WFP's resilience-building programme, NUSAF II provided food assistance to moderately-food insecure households to support the creation of public assets designed to improve soil fertility and water for production and livestock

(watershed management) in the longer term. Participating households received 50 kilograms of cereals per household. There were three rounds of distributions for a period of 45 days. However, the cash-based transfers for participating households was not implemented because of funding shortfalls

School meals were provided to all children attending primary schools in Karamoja. Provision of school meals increased school attendance. WFP had planned to provide a mid-morning snack of SuperCereal and vegetable oil and a midday meal (composed of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil, however, due to funding shortfalls, WFP reduced the number of meals from two to one meal a day. In addition to providing school meals to school children, WFP provided food to cooks and teachers (5,186) in all the schools. In response to the government's request to support retention in secondary schools, WFP provided school meals to secondary school children in boarding schools. WFP also provided support to younger siblings of children attending primary schools, who accompany their older siblings, who would otherwise drop out of school to take care of them. Both of these categories were not included in the plan.

The mother-child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme aimed at preventing under nutrition among pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months. Under this programme, WFP provided SuperCereal Plus for children aged 6-23 months while pregnant and lactating women received a premix of SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar. Food was provided to the pregnant and lactating women after they had accessed ante-natal and post-natal services for themselves, and young child services for children aged 6-23 months. However, the programme faced serious resource shortfalls in 2015. During the first three months of 2015, the programme utilized carry-over food stocks from 2014. After the first quarter of the year, the programme was halted in April and May as the poor resource situation persisted. The programme resumed in June 2015 and was only implemented in three out of the planned seven districts in Karamoja. In the last quarter of the year, WFP secured resources, which allowed for the implementation of the programme in all the seven districts. However, the resource limitations resulted in the exclusion of sugar from the food basket.

Under the CD&A component, WFP supported smallholder farmer groups in areas of current or potential surplus production with training in post-harvest handling, stores management, farming as a business (FaaB), market information system (MIS) and managing savings and loans through village savings and loan associations (VSLAs). Satellite collection point leaders were trained in market information systems and equipped with knowledge and skills in collecting, analyzing and disseminating agricultural information to farmers. Additional support to the smallholder farmers was provided in areas of market linkages, regulatory/policy engagement and infrastructure development to enhance bulking and market access of the food commodities. WFP purchased more than 10 percent of the food distributed in the country from the smallholder farmers.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	173,701	202,456	376,157	153,344	187,421	340,765	88.3%	92.6%	90.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Comm-UGA-ACT1-Food & Nutrition Security)	172,411	200,746	373,157	153,344	187,421	340,765	88.9%	93.4%	91.3%
Total Beneficiaries (C&V Transfer -ACT3-UGA)	1,290	1,710	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm-UGA-ACT1-Food & Nutrition Security									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	26,711	18,882	45,593	17,038	17,038	34,076	63.8%	90.2%	74.7%
Children (5-18 years)	53,847	52,693	106,540	109,045	88,599	197,644	202.5%	168.1%	185.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	91,853	129,171	221,024	27,261	81,784	109,045	29.7%	63.3%	49.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	172,410	200,747	373,157	153,344	187,421	340,765	88.9%	93.4%	91.3%
C&V Transfer -ACT3-UGA									

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
By Age-group:									
Adults (18 years plus)	1,290	1,710	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	1,290	1,710	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Comm-UGA-ACT1-Food & Nutrition Security									
School Feeding (on-site)	114,450	-	114,450	116,102	-	116,102	101.4%	-	101.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	219,000	-	219,000	198,505	-	198,505	90.6%	-	90.6%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	44,100	-	44,100	26,158	-	26,158	59.3%	-	59.3%
C&V Transfer -ACT3-UGA									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Comm-UGA-ACT1-Food & Nutrition Security									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	-	-	-	441	438	879	-	-	-
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	62,947	51,503	114,450	48,622	39,781	88,403	77.2%	77.2%	77.2%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	-	-	-	15,073	6,561	21,634	-	-	-
Total participants	62,947	51,503	114,450	64,136	46,780	110,916	101.9%	90.8%	96.9%
Total beneficiaries	62,947	51,503	114,450	64,136	46,780	110,916	101.9%	90.8%	96.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	15,695	20,805	36,500	14,226	18,859	33,085	90.6%	90.6%	90.6%
Total participants	15,695	20,805	36,500	14,226	18,859	33,085	90.6%	90.6%	90.6%
Total beneficiaries	109,500	109,500	219,000	87,341	111,164	198,505	79.8%	101.5%	90.6%
C&V Transfer -ACT3-UGA									

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	215	285	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	215	285	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	1,500	1,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Comm-UGA-ACT1-Food & Nutrition Security									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	12,749	13,270	26,019	6,805	6,929	13,734	53.4%	52.2%	52.8%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	18,081	18,081	-	12,424	12,424	-	68.7%	68.7%
Total beneficiaries	12,749	31,351	44,100	6,805	19,353	26,158	53.4%	61.7%	59.3%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comm-UGA-ACT1-Food & Nutrition Security			
Beans	869	261	30.1%
Corn Soya Blend	3,175	1,166	36.7%
Maize	7,061	5,925	83.9%
Maize Meal	4,345	-	-
Split Peas	-	6	-
Sugar	98	59	60.6%
Vegetable Oil	420	183	43.5%
Sum	15,968	7,600	47.6%
Total	15,968	7,600	47.6%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	187,200	-	-
Voucher	-	-	-
Total	187,200	-	-

Story Worth Telling

Story Worth Telling – Komukuny Girls' Primary School – Karamoja, Uganda

Komukuny girls' primary school in Kaabong district is one of 284 schools that WFP supports through its school meals programme. It has over 1,000 pupils.

While in previous years, schools in Karamoja had received two or even three meals a day from WFP, this changed in 2015, in part because of a strategic shift toward finding local solutions for school feeding, and partly driven by chronic underfunding. As a result, WFP now provides the cereals, pulses and vegetable oil for one meal a day to schools all over Karamoja, to cater for each child's mid-morning meal.

To supplement those staple commodities, WFP has encouraged schools to produce vegetables off their land. However, many of the schools lacked seeds, farm implements and labour for ploughing the gardens.

WFP provided Komukuny and a few other schools with seeds for cabbage, eggplants, onions, green pepper and tomatoes, which had been produced at a community project supported through WFP's asset-creation programme. In addition, WFP provided an ox plough to allow planting on at least one acre of land.

Despite the dry season, the school within two months had harvested more vegetables than it could consume.

"These vegetables have become an additional and welcome source of food for the children, who also have acquired basic agricultural skills by participating in growing the vegetables," said the head teacher, Sr. Mary Jacinta Nabwana. "The teachers too are enjoying the vegetables. We sold some of the harvest and bought pesticides for a new planting season, and we now have some money to hire casual labourers to help maintain the garden."

Emerensia Nakiru, a P.7 pupil at the school said: "We hardly ate vegetables before; now we eat them daily. Vegetables provide us with Vitamin A, which keeps our eyes healthy."

Progress Towards Gender Equality

A post distribution monitoring (PDM) study conducted in Karamoja in October 2015 reported that the majority of households participating in the food assistance for asset activities (FFA) were female-headed households.

Under the FFA programme, the majority of the households reported that decisions over the use of food and/or cash at the households was made by women. The report further indicates that the proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of food management committees had improved by 44 percent as compared to 2014. This allowed them to influence decision-making regarding food assistance and take a greater role in the leadership of communities. Furthermore, the proportion of women committee members trained increased significantly, from 36 percent in 2014 to 58 percent in 2015. The continued emphasis by WFP and partners on the importance of women participation in decision-making bodies was well understood by beneficiaries.

Gender considerations formed part of the selection process for food assistance for asset projects. For example, tree planting for firewood was encouraged within the fenced off homesteads to help reduce distances to collect firewood, a preserve role of women. The idea was to improve women's safety as well as provide more time to work on other household chores. Also, during the allocation of tasks, those that required manual power like fencing were allocated to men while women performed lighter ones such as fetching water. In addition, beneficiaries were sensitised on nutrition, income generation, general welfare and on cross cutting issues like HIV/AIDS. The value and learning points from such trainings encouraged both men and women to attend.

WFP encouraged women's participation in the agriculture and market services/purchase for progress activities (AMS/P4P). Farmers were trained on labour reduction technologies especially those that reduced the workload of women, particularly in energy saving for cooking, transportation by use of oxen and use of maize shellers. Women in leadership positions were trained on their roles and responsibilities and actively participated in trainings on technologies that promoted labour reduction.

Village savings local associations (VSLAs), another AMS/P4P activity, helped women farmers to mobilise money for investing in agriculture and in meeting other household needs. The money was accessed in form of loans without the need for collateral and this was particularly beneficial to women who were majority members in the VSLAs.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comm-UGA-ACT1-Food & Nutrition Security				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=15.00	29.00		13.70
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=75.00	62.00		83.80
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=10.00	9.00		2.50
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	43.00		62.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=60.00	36.00		58.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP ensured that the majority of the beneficiaries could safely access distribution sites and activities without any threat. A post distribution monitoring (PDM) study conducted in Karamoja in October 2015 reported that almost all food assistance for assets (FFA) assistance beneficiaries in Karamoja reported that they had not experienced safety concerns on their way to and from, or while at the food distribution sites. WFP continued to ensure that distribution sites remained calm, orderly, and safe.

The PDM findings indicate that the majority of the FFA beneficiaries knew how people were selected to receive the assistance, what they were entitled to, and where they can report complaints. FFA beneficiaries were made aware of their entitlements upon registration, and subsequently at all food distributions through public announcements by WFP's cooperating partners as well as through written announcements such as posters and banners. Beneficiaries were made aware of the complaints and feedback mechanisms and were encouraged to report any grievances they had.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comm-UGA-ACT1-Food & Nutrition Security				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>		62.00		90.80

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12		90.80		97.90
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12		63.00		88.90
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12		81.30		99.60
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=90.00	62.50		89.50
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site KARAMOJA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=100.00	85.00		99.00

Outputs

The public works programme under NUSAF 2, provided seasonal employment to food-insecure and vulnerable households with labour capacity in Karamoja. The participating households built community assets for soil and water conservation projects, including terraces, rock catchments, live fences, energy stoves, contour bunds, dam-walls and woodlots. At the household level, additional projects undertaken included: apiculture, cassava multiplication, orchard farming, small-scale drip irrigation and vegetable production. With a few exceptions several public assets and household income support projects were completed and surpassed the planned numbers in 2015. A total of 450 public assets and 320 household income support projects were created and completed in 2015. This was attributed to timely planning and implementation of activities. However, based on need, there were instances when communities created assets that were not originally planned for.

Under the school meals programme, WFP supported government to increase access to education in Karamoja by providing food assistance to school going children. However, limited funding for most of 2015 contributed to fluctuating attendance for school going children. Given the underfunding WFP reduced the number of meals provided to the children but ensured that lunch was provided during the three school terms.

WFP supported government efforts in promoting community ownership of the school meals programme. Under the arrangement, 450mt of maize grain were produced at Namalu Prison farm, milled and supplied to schools in the region to supplement WFP efforts. The government support to the project presented an opportunity for a shift towards increased government interest and support for the national school feeding programme.

Through its MCHN programme, WFP's support was extended to pregnant and lactating mothers and children under 2 who attended ante-natal, post-natal, young child clinic and other services in health facilities across Karamoja region. According to the food security and nutrition assessment (FSNA) report conducted in December 2015, fluctuating food assistance resulted in under-performance for the programme. The report recommended scaling up of the programme, particularly in districts with lower MCHN coverage. It further recommended that more sensitization and awareness raising campaigns be conducted regularly, including through community based services and leaders. The proportion of men exposed to nutrition messaging and those receiving nutrition counselling was lower than planned. This is because, child care was considered the role of women, hence the men tended to concentrate on more menial tasks such as herding cattle. WFP will support nutrition education activities,

which will focus more on nutrition education for men.

Under Agriculture Market Support/Purchase for Progress (AMS/P4P) smallholder farmers were trained in business skills, stores management, labour reduction technologies, market information system, post-harvest handling and good agronomic practices. Satellite collection point leaders were trained in market information system and equipped with knowledge and skills in collecting, analyzing and disseminating agricultural information to farmers. The number of farmers trained in 2015 was more than the number trained in 2014 because of a diversified implementation approach where farmers were exposed to agro-input market events and commodity buyers/meet-the-buyer events, in addition to the formal training. These practical approaches to training generated a lot of interest among the farmers and encouraged them to attend the trainings. It also helped to bring on board more stakeholders involved in agro-input markets.

In a bid to improve access to quality markets and improve market linkages, AMS/P4P rehabilitated 44 kilometers of community market roads and constructed 13 satellite collection points. The infrastructure was handed over to the communities and local governments.

Several farmer groups formed new village savings local associations (VSLAs). They received additional training in VSLA concepts ranging from the core principles, importance of the activity and record keeping. The trainings helped farmers to save and utilize money for various uses including contributions to the purchase of WFP-provided household storage equipment.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Cap.Dev.& Aug. Transfer- UGA				
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	398	415	104.3
Number of cooperatives societies supported	farmer group	13	12	92.3
Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	6	9	150.0
Number of farmer leaders trained Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)	individual	3,011	3,639	120.9
Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	individual	345	615	178.3
Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in market information system	individual	193	193	100.0
Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices	individual	621	2,053	330.6
Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)	individual	2,752	7,197	261.5
Number of farmers trained in business plan review	individual	66	26	39.4
Number of farmers trained in labor reduction technologies	individual	1,525	1,525	100.0
Number of farmers trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	individual	0	112	-
Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	individual	13,460	24,961	185.4
Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	individual	3,932	3,563	90.6

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	farmer	3,787	2,468	65.2
Number of individuals trained in business skills	individual	2,170	693	31.9
Number of satellite collection centers supported	centre/site	6	6	100.0
Number of satellite collection points supported with business plans development	site	8	8	100.0
Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	individual	689	447	64.9
Comm-UGA-ACT1-Food & Nutrition Security				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	0	0	150.0
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	12	14	115.0
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	713	725	101.7
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	24	24	100.0
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	750	932	124.2
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	54	52	96.3
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	253	663	262.5
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	0	17,701	-
Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	Ha	540	445	82.5
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	8,732	10,190	116.7
Hectares cleared of pest and diseases	Ha	5	5	106.0
Hectares of contour bunds created	Ha	40,647	40,647	100.0
Hectares of old woodlots maintained	Ha	16	14	87.7
Hectares of previous community orchards improved	Ha	10	11	108.0
Hectares of zai pits dug	Ha	59	51	87.5
Kilometers (km) of live fencing created	Km	4,100	1,565	38.2
Kilometers of previous live fences maintained	Km	16	16	98.1
Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed	Km	25	23	88.9

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of compost pits created	item	894	689	77.1
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	54,898	77,778	141.7
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	3	3	100.0
Number of hives distributed	item	2,250	2,640	117.3
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	micro-pond	0	1,297	-
Number of households who received fuel efficient stoves	household	6,610	1,971	29.8
Number of livestock watering points built/restored	item	10	9	90.0
Number of people trained in hygiene promotion	individual	60	60	100.0
Number of sacks cultivated	item	3,030	2,735	90.3
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	2	0	0
Number of sub-surface dams built/repared	site	1	0	0
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	330,001	347,178	105.2
Quantity of tree seedlings produced provided to individual households	tree seedling	6	6	100.0
Quantity of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization	tree seedling	35,000	35,000	100.0
Volume (m3) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	m3	1	1	100.0
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	45,000	42,373	94.2
Volume (m3) of of sand dams constructed	Ha	9	5	55.6
Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed	m3	60,000	370,004	616.7
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	97	93	95.9
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	100	75	75.0
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	100	76	76.0
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	100	98	98.0

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	100	86	86.0
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	100	89	89.0
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (school feeding)	national programme	282	282	100.0

Outcomes

The public works programme under NUSAF II provided seasonal employment for food insecure and vulnerable households with labour capacity in Karamoja. A food security and nutrition assessment conducted in the region in December 2015 reported an increased asset score for the participating communities as compared to 2014, although still below target. Community assets created include: woodlots, water catchments, dams and irrigation ponds. The under-performance in the percentage of the asset score attained was a result of the extended dry season that affected some of the assets created. For example, a number of trees, water ponds and other water catchment assets dried up.

According to the December 2015 report, the proportion of households under NUSAF 2 with poor food consumption scores (FCS) decreased from 23.5 percent in 2014 to 14.7 percent in 2015. This improvement could be attributed to provision of WFP's food assistance. The dietary diversity score (DDS) improved in 2015, however, female-headed households had a lower DDS as compared to male-headed households. This could be because more than half of the female-headed households did not have an income earner in the household. Therefore, these households did not have income to purchase foods that were not included in the food basket, particularly high-quality proteins, as compared to the male-headed households. In 2015, the coping strategy index increased in households under NUSAF 2. The report indicated that households were adopting varying levels of crisis and emergency coping strategies. Borrowing, eating less preferred food, and limited portions size of meals were mentioned as some of the coping strategies used.

In 2015, the school meals programme (SMP) supported government efforts to increase access to education in Karamoja. Enrolment and retention rates in WFP-supported schools met performance standards similar to 2014. More boys were attracted to school than girls, although more girls stayed in school than boys. A back-to-school sensitization campaign initiated by a number of districts in the region helped retain the children at school. In addition, WFP's food assistance to the children, though limited, helped keep the children at school at a time when the region was food insecure.

The MCHN programme helped to improve women's health-seeking behaviour and promoted child growth through sensitization on complementary feeding practices. There were more health center deliveries as compared to deliveries at home in 2015. Prevalence of stunting and underweight remained high, at 39.5 percent and 31 percent respectively. This negative trend was associated with the inconsistent WFP food basket. Renewed support for the MCHN programme is seen as one of the interventions that will contribute to improved nutrition situation in the region. Coverage and minimum acceptable diet (MAD) indicators could not be reported as there was no data at the time of reporting.

In 2015, there was a slight increase in the volume of food purchased from small-holder farmers as a percent of the total tonnage distributed. Similarly, WFP purchased more food from regional, national and local suppliers as compared to 2014. This can be attributed to WFP's intensified efforts in training farmers on post-harvest management techniques as well as providing additional support in developing infrastructure to improve market access. The trainings and support provided helped farmers to improve grain quality for enhanced market access both within WFP and other markets. WFP is implementing a special operation, outside of the country programme, which provides small-holder farmers with training and equipment to reduce post-harvest losses.

Through sensitization efforts, farmer groups have increasingly utilized village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) to save money for farm extension, seed and fertilizer improvements, health care and meeting household needs. In addition, the VSLAs also reduced farmers' dependency on borrowing from local money lenders, who charge high interest rates, promoted bulking at satellite collection points (SCPs) and in homes as farmers could easily store the food while waiting for a better price; and enabled farmers to purchase equipment under the ongoing special operation. The savings doubled as an opportunity for women to get easy loans to work on their activities as the majority of the members were women.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comm-UGA-ACT1-Food & Nutrition Security				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2013.12 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	44.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.06 Joint survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>	=4.10	20.50	23.50	14.70
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.06 Joint survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>	=5.86	29.30	41.90	33.70
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>KARAMOJA , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>			24.40	20.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>KARAMOJA , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>			23.20	13.40
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>KARAMOJA , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>			43.70	24.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>KARAMOJA , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>			41.20	35.60
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2013.06 Joint survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>	>4.00	4.00	3.83	4.44
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>KARAMOJA , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>			3.70	4.29

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>KARAMOJA , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>			3.88	4.47
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2013.06 Joint survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>	<15.50	15.50	15.37	21.42
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>	<50.00	55.00	-	59.30
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>KARAMOJA , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>			-	58.70
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>KARAMOJA , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>			-	72.00
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	>70.00		-	-
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	>70.00		-	-
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring</i>	=85.00	95.00	-	89.00
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data</i>	=85.00	98.00	91.00	94.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data</i>	=85.00	91.00	98.00	86.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	0.00	-	2.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	-5.00	-	-7.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data</i>	=6.00	4.00	-11.00	9.00
Cap.Dev.& Aug. Transfer- UGA				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>UGANDA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.12 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data</i>	=70.00	10.00	-	50.00
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>UGANDA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.12 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data</i>	=10.00	10.00	-	14.00

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP activities under food assistance for assets, supported the government to deliver livelihood development assistance in Karamoja. In 2015, there was an increased focus on institutional strengthening of government and NGO partners to manage and coordinate public works. Implementing partners in collaboration with the government provided technical support to beneficiaries to foster understanding and ownership of the community asset projects. Community planning sessions carried out by WFP, sub-county and district local governments along with development partners further promoted these objectives. The integrated approach of NUSAF II laid the groundwork for sustaining the gains made over the course of these past years as projects have continued to be maintained.

School meals attracted children to school and facilitated their learning, therefore the programme remained a key investment. Education of girls was seen as an effort to empower women in Karamoja. In addition, WFP provided technical support to the government in developing the national school feeding policy. Although, the development of the policy is still ongoing, it is seen as an important step towards an eventual hand-over of the school meals programme to government.

WFP supported the government's efforts in promoting community ownership of the school feeding programme. Under the arrangement, maize grain was produced in the region to supplement WFP efforts. In 2016, WFP plans to foster community ownership by ensuring that selected labour-based public works programmes and household income support activities, for example demonstrations on appropriate technologies, are undertaken in schools. Such linkages will promote technology update, sustainability and local ownership of the programme.

In 2015, WFP trained health workers to integrate nutrition into maternal and child health activities. WFP partnered with the Ministry of Health and District health service delivery systems to target and provide nutrition services using the 'window of opportunity,' i.e. pregnant women attending antenatal care, lactating mothers attending postnatal care, and children attending growth monitoring and immunization services. Through these activities, WFP built the capacity of government health centers to integrate and provide nutrition services to these groups. WFP ensured that other complementary activities, including promotion of maternal infant and young child nutrition through counselling and the preparation of information education communication materials were supported.

The AMS/P4P relied on close collaboration with central government and its development programmes and partnership with local governments at the grass roots. In 2015, AMS' main focus was to develop the capacity of farmer institutions such as farmer organizations and farmer groups to build market infrastructure and train the farming community in agro-based enterprises and business skills. WFP helped to empower small-holder farmers to engage in collective marketing, to bargain and fix prices and to set up village savings and credit schemes. AMS/P4P worked closely with the district local governments in the supervision, monitoring and handover of the infrastructure. The community access roads for instance were integrated in the long term district development plans for continued renovation and ownership by the local community and the district at large.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

In 2015, WFP received both directed and multilateral funds from donors, in addition, to funds carried over from 2014. The operation received approximately 47 percent of the project requirements. Advance financing through the working capital financing facility and purchase of stocks from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) helped to minimise the pipeline breaks, although due to the under-resourcing, pipeline breaks were unavoidable.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Ireland	0	852	349
MULTILATERAL	0	3,485	3,196
Private Donors	0	516	200
United Kingdom	0	5,721	3,921
Total	0	10,574	7,666

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

The main sourcing strategy for CP 108070 was achieved through local procurement and WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). The GCMF is an innovative food procurement facility which allows WFP to purchase different commodities locally, regionally and internationally when prices are favourable to support future programme needs.

Pulses (beans) were procured from farmer groups under WFP's Purchase for Progress, and the maize purchased through the GCMF was also sourced in Uganda. The remaining commodities were sourced internationally through the GCMF. The locally purchased commodities positively contributed to the agricultural and economic sectors; and in particular was a great encouragement to the farmer groups and partners. It is envisaged that this will have a positive impact on the production levels for the 2016 crop season.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	549	0	0	0
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0	2,412
Maize	0	0	0	4,572
Split Peas	0	0	0	188
Sugar	0	0	0	65
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0	308
Total	549	0	0	7,545

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

There was timely delivery of commodities to WFP and partner-managed warehouses. This was achieved by prepositioning of stocks to avoid delays that could affect distributions. The delays from poor road network during the rainy season were avoided by utilizing dedicated WFP's strategic fleet trucks to handle secondary distributions.

Post-Delivery Losses

Commodity sampling and inspection of stocks was carried out to mitigate post-delivery losses at extended delivery points and final distribution points. Commodities were properly handled during transportation, and minimal losses were registered. Any losses incurred during transportation were recovered from transporter invoices.

Detailed post-delivery loss information will be provided in the Report on Post-Delivery Losses for the Period 1 January - 31 December 2015, presented to the WFP Executive Board in June 2016.

Management

Partnerships

WFP's activities under the Country Programme were aligned with and contributed to the government's National Development Plan, and the Karamoja Integrated Development Programme. In 2015, WFP worked closely with the Office of the Prime Minister, National Planning Authority, and relevant sector ministries including the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development.

Building resilience in Karamoja required a common agenda and an integrated and coordinated approach by key stakeholders. Therefore, WFP worked with the Government, UNICEF and FAO to develop a joint strategy to enhance resilience to shocks through programmes implemented by each of the three agencies and the Government.

WFP worked closely with the government on NUSAF 2 at both national and local levels. Local government officials were actively involved in the planning and monitoring of the programme and WFP was able to transfer knowledge and build their capacity in programme planning and management. WFP also worked with six cooperating partners to implement NUSAF 2 activities in Karamoja, namely Action Against Hunger (ACF), Danish Refugee Council (DRC-DDG), Samaritan's Purse, World Vision, and Caritas.

The MCHN programme was implemented through the government health service delivery system and particularly with government health centres as implementers of the programme.

Under AMS, WFP worked with five international and national cooperating partners who trained farmer groups in improving grain quality. Additionally, the partners trained farmer groups in market information systems, empowering them in setting prices, negotiation and collective marketing. The same partners were involved in the implementation of the special operation (SO) on post-harvest storage and handling. The partners included ACF, Cooperazione E Sviluppo (CESVI), Soroti Rural Development Agency, the Methodist Church's Office for Relief and Development Support and SNV. To meet AMS/P4P programme objectives, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives; the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries; and the Grain Council of

Uganda to advocate for implementation of grain quality standards and for general quality improvements, as well as to lobby for the implementation of the East African maize grain standards in the country and the region.

WFP also signed an agreement with the Ministry of the Presidency to partner with Operation Wealth Creation/National Agricultural Advisory Services (OWC/NAADS) in the implementation of improved access to agro-inputs by smallholder farmers. Access to quality inputs like seeds had been one of the major challenges faced by smallholder farmers to realize their potential in the agricultural sector. Through OWC framework and its structure at the grass roots, small-holder farmers were able to access quality inputs through WFP's satellite collection points built in most of agricultural productive zones in the country.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	3	9		2

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Cap.Dev.& Aug. Transfer- UGA		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>UGANDA, Capacity Development , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=700,000.00	836,270.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>UGANDA, Capacity Development , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=8.00	5.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>UGANDA, Capacity Development , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	100.00
Comm-UGA-ACT1-Food & Nutrition Security		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>UGANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=700,000.00	1,134,762.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>UGANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=6.00	5.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>UGANDA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

The 2009 - 2013 country portfolio evaluation (CPE) recommended that the country office should continue to focus on the three priority areas identified in the country strategy: (i) emergency humanitarian action (EHA), food and nutrition security (FNS) and agriculture and market support (AMS)/Purchase for Progress (P4P). Within WFP's shift to food assistance, it was recommended that WFP Uganda should : i) scale up nutrition and social protection interventions in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the government, while engaging in the development of national social protection policy; ii) advance joint programming by developing an action plan for the resilience strategy in Karamoja and specifically an integrated approach for agricultural and smallholder-related work with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); and iii) where agriculture and market support (AMS) is implemented, use satellite collection points and farmers' organizations as a pivot for scaling up and exploring integration of WFP's food for assets (FFA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) interventions with its support to village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) and agricultural development, using a long-term planning perspective.

WFP will pilot a Country Strategy Plan by mid-2016 with a focus on the three priority areas identified in the past country strategy. A country programme (CP) and PRRO were developed for implementation from January 2016. A key component in the CP is strengthened nutrition services which are directly linked to government of Uganda service provision under the health system as well as to complementary activities from other partners under the Karamoja resilience framework.

A revised joint resilience strategy and joint action plan with FAO and UNICEF covering six key areas of collaboration was finalized in 2015. The strategy already discussed with government and various stakeholders incorporated nutrition issues, public works, agricultural improvements, and income-generating activities.

On sustainability, the CPE recommended that the country office should maintain a dual approach of advocacy and service delivery in Karamoja. It should: i) continue to support extremely vulnerable households through food/cash transfers based on vulnerability assessments and verification, while advocating for realistic and sustainable mechanisms for predictable and adequate safety nets; and ii) continue to support school feeding in the next programme cycle, while engaging with the government and the World Bank on the school garden and nutrition initiative, and working with authorities, communities and schools to ensure that they take over responsibility for the programme incrementally and effectively, while WFP gradually reduces support in a phased and predictable manner.

Under the new country programme, the country office plans to continue support to the vulnerable households and implement a home grown school feeding that targets a phased transition to government ownership of the programme by 2020.

Under resilience and disaster risk reduction, it was recommended that headquarters, the country office and the regional bureau should continue to implement the recommendations of the 2014 FFA evaluation and the recent FFA guidance for the country office, while improving the planning, design, implementation and monitoring of resilience and DRR interventions by: i) hiring a specialist to work with sub-offices on the planning and design of a coherent multi-year approach to WFP FFA and DRR, and ensuring that activities are implemented together with relevant technical partners; ii) under the 2013 joint resilience strategy for Karamoja, developing joint operational plans with FAO and UNICEF to increase the synergy and impact of WFP interventions; and iii) using multi-year plans to advocate with donors for multi-year funding for the country programme.

A safety net and resilience coordinator was hired in the first half of 2015. The coordinator was a core member of the team that finalized the joint resilience strategy with FAO and UNICEF for Karamoja and explored options for multi-year funding from donors as per the recommendations of the CPE.

Internal reviews highlighted a need to re-think the approach to food assistance for vulnerable and malnourished populations. Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and vulnerability were noted as being caused by multi-dimensional factors and required nuanced and preventative approaches to remedy. Based on the findings, nutrition programming was designed in the new CP and PRRO with a focus on both preventative and treatment activities; and an emphasis on stronger linkages to the government health systems. Vulnerability in Karamoja will now be addressed through the provision of a flexible safety net including conditional transfers, community assets, and increased economic opportunities.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Comm-UGA-ACT1-Food & Nutrition Security									
School Feeding (on-site)	114,450	-	114,450	116,102	-	116,102	101.4%	-	101.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	36,500	-	36,500	33,085	-	33,085	90.6%	-	90.6%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	44,100	-	44,100	26,158	-	26,158	59.3%	-	59.3%

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Comm-UGA-ACT1-Food & Nutrition Security									
C&V Transfer -ACT3-UGA									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Ireland	IRE-C-00156-01	Beans	0	114	114
Ireland	IRE-C-00156-01	Vegetable Oil	0	20	0
Ireland	IRE-C-00179-01	Beans	0	235	235
Ireland	IRE-C-00179-01	Maize	0	454	0
Ireland	IRE-C-00179-01	Vegetable Oil	0	29	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	0	2,412	2,024
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	0	651	651
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	0	188	188
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	0	65	65
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	168	267
Private Donors	WPD-C-03255-01	Beans	0	200	200
Private Donors	WPD-C-03255-01	Maize	0	226	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-03255-01	Vegetable Oil	0	90	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00224-01	Maize	0	1,467	1,467
United Kingdom	UK -C-00224-02	Maize	0	2,454	2,454
United Kingdom	UK -C-00224-02	Sorghum/Millet	0	1,800	0
Total			0	10,574	7,666