



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Uganda, Republic of (UG)

Stabilizing Food Consumption and Reducing Acute Malnutrition among Refugees and Extremely Vulnerable Households

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200429
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	562,470
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	562,470
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	538,438

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	November 14, 2012
Planned Start Date	January 01, 2013
Actual Start Date	January 01, 2013
Project End Date	December 31, 2015
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	158,546,504
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,147,610
Direct Support Costs	22,748,880
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	6,375,957
Indirect Support Costs	13,217,327
Total	202,036,278

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	84,776
Actual Commodities 2015	63,078
Total Approved Commodities	210,467

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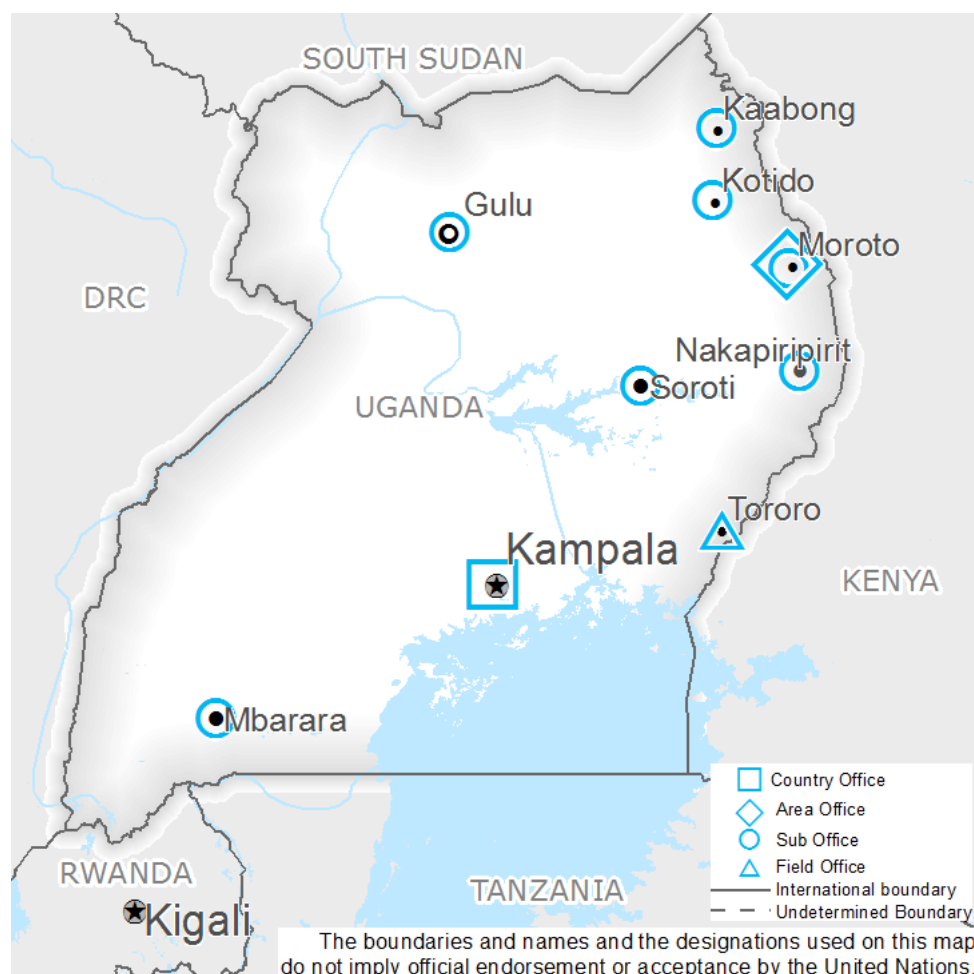
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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



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 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 overall goal of this PRRO was to support the government in addressing protracted and acute food and nutrition insecurity among refugees in West Nile and South West and extremely vulnerable households in Uganda's poorest region, Karamoja.

In line with WFP's Strategic Objective 1, *to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies*, the specific objectives of this project were to: i) improve food consumption for refugees and targeted households in Karamoja and ii) reduce acute malnutrition among extremely vulnerable households in Karamoja and among the refugee population, particularly targeting children under five and pregnant and lactating women. Additionally, under WFP's Strategic Objective 2, *to support food security and nutrition and (re)build livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies*, WFP planned a pilot project to improve refugee livelihoods, working jointly with UNHCR and the government (Office of the Prime Minister - OPM).

Support to refugees was in line with Uganda's refugee policy (2012) and the activities undertaken by the government and UNHCR to promote self-reliance.

Assistance to extremely vulnerable households (EVH) in Karamoja was in line with the goals of the Karamoja Integrated Development Programme (KIDP) strategic framework. The KIDP calls for targeted transfers to protect the most vulnerable households in ways that facilitate their shift from relief to livelihood development.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The PRRO addressed the immediate food consumption and nutritional needs of refugees in West Nile and in the south-western part of the country, and extremely vulnerable households (EVH) in Karamoja. It also targeted moderately malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and adults in Karamoja and in the refugee settlements. These groups were targeted due to their inability to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.

The EVH programme in Karamoja provided food transfers to households without able-bodied labour and limited means to provide for themselves, primarily the elderly, chronically ill people, and child-headed families. For these households, WFP's support bridged the food gap during the lean season (March 2015 - October 2015) when the EVHs had depleted food stocks from previous harvest and before the next harvest. WFP provided food assistance to EVH to meet 50 percent of their daily food requirements. The food basket included cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil. WFP conducted five distributions instead of the four that had been planned because of poor harvests.

WFP supported the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 in Karamoja. In addition, children above 5 years and other adults with moderate acute malnutrition, were treated in line with the Ministry of Health's Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines. The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition was carried out in 165 health outposts throughout the region in an effort to increase the coverage of and access to moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment at the community level. The food basket for prevention of acute malnutrition for pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 consisted of SuperCereal Plus. Moderately malnourished children above 5 years and other adults received a premix of SuperCereal, vegetable cooking oil, and sugar. These commodities were distributed twice a month for the entire 12 months of 2015. The under achievement in the number of children and pregnant and lactating women reached in the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition is related to poor outreach, poor community mobilization and poor adherence to the supplementary feeding programme protocols.

Due to the security deterioration in South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi, the country experienced a high influx of refugees in 2015. This led to a greater number of refugees reached compared to the plan. WFP provided food assistance to refugees who arrived in Uganda within the last five years and to EVH irrespective of their year of arrival. Based on a targeting strategy agreed with OPM and UNHCR, new refugees, who arrived in Uganda less than three years ago, relied primarily on food assistance for their food consumption, and received 100 percent of their food requirements. Those who have lived in the country for between four and five years, received 50 percent of their food requirements, while those who have lived in Uganda for more than five years were phased-off food assistance as they relied on their own food production from plots of land provided by the

government.

WFP supported the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition to children 6 - 23 months old in West Nile. The under performance in the number of children reached in the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition is related to poor outreach, poor community mobilization and poor adherence to the supplementary feeding programme protocols.

The number of refugees in West Nile and south western Uganda receiving cash-based transfers increased in 2015, following the success of the 2014 pilot project. Cash-based transfers were first introduced to refugees in West Nile in 2014 and later extended to refugees in south west in 2015. Distribution of cash gave beneficiaries dignity and greater choice and control over their diet, as well as contributed to increased dietary diversity and nutrition. Based on the design of the programme, refugees could choose whether they wished to receive food or cash-based transfers. For those who chose to receive cash, the amount received corresponded to the value of the food in the local markets. The low achievement in cash distributions was due to a late start, in August 2015.

WFP began a livelihoods project to enhance refugees' self-reliance and resilience by improving their post-harvest handling skills with training and provision of equipment, aimed at improving food security and access to markets as well as increased incomes. WFP is targeting 2,000 refugee households in Rwamwanja and 1,000 in Kyangwali refugee settlements. About 70 percent of the planned beneficiaries are refugees and 30 percent from local communities. By the end of 2015, at least 140 farmers were trained and equipped with storage equipment. In 2016, WFP plans to support the construction of community stores in order to enhance market access through the bulk storage of food.

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	277,297	285,173	562,470	258,450	279,988	538,438	93.2%	98.2%	95.7%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	91,120	96,182	187,302	75,381	86,150	161,531	82.7%	89.6%	86.2%
Children (5-18 years)	110,244	118,682	228,926	107,688	118,457	226,145	97.7%	99.8%	98.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	75,933	70,309	146,242	75,381	75,381	150,762	99.3%	107.2%	103.1%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	175,807	180,799	356,606	175,746	190,392	366,138	100.0%	105.3%	102.7%
Residents	101,491	104,373	205,864	82,704	89,596	172,300	81.5%	85.8%	83.7%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	518,800	20,000	538,800	470,617	34,915	505,532	90.7%	174.6%	93.8%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	36,769	-	36,769	32,906	-	32,906	89.5%	-	89.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	21,660	-	21,660	5,197	-	5,197	24.0%	-	24.0%

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
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	48,492	59,268	107,760	43,113	57,993	101,106	88.9%	97.8%	93.8%
Total participants	48,492	59,268	107,760	43,113	57,993	101,106	88.9%	97.8%	93.8%
Total beneficiaries	274,788	264,012	538,800	215,567	289,965	505,532	78.4%	109.8%	93.8%

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
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	6,136	8,543	14,679	3,989	4,989	8,978	65.0%	58.4%	61.2%
Children (24-59 months)	6,136	8,543	14,679	9,221	4,567	13,788	150.3%	53.5%	93.9%
Children (5-18 years)	-	-	-	1,080	1,606	2,686	-	-	-
Children (18 plus)	-	-	-	625	1,559	2,184	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	7,411	7,411	-	5,270	5,270	-	71.1%	71.1%
Total beneficiaries	12,272	24,497	36,769	14,915	17,991	32,906	121.5%	73.4%	89.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	10,917	10,743	21,660	2,619	2,578	5,197	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%
Total beneficiaries	10,917	10,743	21,660	2,619	2,578	5,197	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	8,554	7,415	86.7%
Corn Soya Blend	11,800	6,228	52.8%
High Energy Biscuits	-	25	-
Iodised Salt	830	40	4.8%
Lentils	-	250	-
Maize	47,208	17,631	37.3%
Maize Meal	3,518	4,437	126.1%
Peas	-	50	-
Sorghum/Millet	6,283	22,633	360.2%
Split Peas	2,489	1,095	44.0%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Sugar	40	44	109.5%
Vegetable Oil	4,055	3,231	79.7%
Total	84,776	63,078	74.4%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	2,755,938	1,354,222	49.1%
Voucher	-	-	-
Total	2,755,938	1,354,222	49.1%

Story Worth Telling

Successful rehabilitation of a malnourished child- the case of Pius Arinanye

On the first day of April, a little boy named Pius and his mother arrived at the Nshungyezi health centre. Although Pius was 3 years old, he weighed only 7.1 kg, and he was lethargic. The clinic staff immediately admitted him for treatment, diagnosing him with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), and several associated health problems including malaria, anemia and internal parasites.

Pius, whose family lives in Kyebukube village of Oruchinga refugee settlement, received UNHCR-managed inpatient therapeutic care from the health unit. With treatment, he quickly started gaining weight and regaining his health. In less than a month, he had gained a full kilogram, an increase of 14 percent in his body weight. By mid-June, when he was ready to be discharged and sent home, he weighed 9.3 kg, an increase of 31 percent.

Pius was on the way back to full health, but he would have more help to keep his recovery on track. After he was discharged from the clinic, he was enrolled in the supplementary feeding programme (SFP) supported by WFP for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.

Under SFP, Pius received SuperCereal Plus, a fortified blended food that is specifically formulated to help children recover from moderate acute malnutrition. In addition to this special nutritious food, WFP's partner, Medical Teams International, provided him with basic medical treatment and deworming. They monitored his height, weight and other vital statistics to track his progress.

In addition, Pius's mother was introduced to health and nutrition education, to help the family address the underlying causes of the child's health and nutrition issues. She received instructions on topics like hygiene and the importance of breastfeeding. She was educated on the types of food to cook and how to cook them at home. When the education team discovered that Pius's mother kept chicken, they encouraged her to give the child eggs to eat instead of selling them all, which she was happy to do.

Stephen Ssegujja, the Clinical Nutritionist working in Oruchinga refugee settlement, reported on the steady progress that Pius achieved after he started receiving the specialised foods from WFP, and eating well-balanced meals prepared at home.

Pius was one of many children who were treated and discharged from a health unit in the refugee programme in 2015, and his successful recovery is a result of good partnership in nutrition treatment and health care.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP promoted gender equality by providing food assistance in ways that reduced risks of gender based violence and promoted equality between men and women. WFP continued to work towards issuing more food ration cards in the names of women, which gave them increased control over the entitlements within the households. In Karamoja, deliberate efforts were made during registration to ensure that entitlements were issued in women's names. As a result of sensitization on the advantages of providing assistance in women's names, many men increasingly gave priority to women.

A post distribution monitoring (PDM) undertaken by WFP in Karamoja reported a significant improvement in the proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions in the food management committees from 52 percent in 2014 to 62 percent in 2015. The PDM further reported that the proportion of women project management

committee members trained on transfer modalities increased from 50 percent in 2014 to 55 percent in 2015. Women in the committees actively participated in the trainings and were equipped with leadership skills. These skills enhanced their ability to express their opinions and influence decision-making regarding food assistance, while taking a greater role in guiding the food management committees. For EVH beneficiaries in Karamoja, 80 percent of the households reported that women made decisions over the use of entitlements received in the households.

For refugee households, 70 percent of the households reported that women made decisions over the use of entitlements received in the households. WFP increasingly encouraged women to take up leadership positions in food management committees. In addition, women leaders were also encouraged to participate in leadership training sessions offered by World Vision and Samaritan's Purse (WFP cooperating partners in the refugee programme). These were part of WFP's efforts in promoting participation during trainings, particularly for the new refugees in West Nile, where the majority of the beneficiary households were female-headed and in a region where almost all refugees came from a traditionally male-dominated society.

A comparative gender and protection assessment of the cash and in-kind food assistance conducted in refugee settlements in 2015, reported that neither in-kind food nor cash assistance had a negative impact on intra-household dynamics. The study reported a slight increase in joint decision making with respect to the use of cash as compared to in-kind food. A PDM conducted in May 2015 reported that beneficiaries who received cash were slightly better at making decisions on resource utilization compared to those who received in-kind food. The report further noted that a higher percentage of households reported that both men and women were equally responsible for the cash utilization as compared to utilization of in-kind food. With these findings, WFP commenced sensitization activities targeting both men and women to further encourage joint decision making at the household level. In 2016, additional efforts will be invested in training women leaders on modalities of managing food assistance.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
KARAMOJA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>21.00	21.00		13.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SOUTH WEST, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>15.00	14.00		17.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
KARAMOJA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2014.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>76.00	76.00		80.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SOUTH WEST, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2014.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>71.00	71.00		70.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
KARAMOJA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	<3.00	3.00		7.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SOUTH WEST, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	<10.00	15.00		13.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
KARAMOJA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>50.00	52.00		62.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
SOUTH WEST, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>50.00	50.00		58.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
KARAMOJA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>60.00	50.00		55.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
SOUTH WEST, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>60.00	46.00		48.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP made every effort to ensure that EVH beneficiaries and community based supplementary feeding patients in Karamoja safely obtained their entitlements with no threat to their safety. A PDM exercise undertaken in October 2015 in Karamoja, reported that almost all beneficiaries (more than the set target) reported that they had not experienced safety concerns on their way to and from, or while at the food distribution sites and health centres. The PDM indicated that WFP food distribution points were located near beneficiaries' homesteads (an average of 0.5 km walking distance), which provided women access to the final distribution points.

The proportion of assisted people who were informed about the programme in Karamoja improved in 2015 from 64 percent to 75 percent, however was still below the set target. Beneficiaries reported that they knew who is included, what people receive and where people can complain. During registration and before each food distribution, WFP and partners shared information with beneficiaries on the food basket, ration sizes and complaints and feedback mechanisms through verbal announcements. There were also posters and banners with entitlements displayed at the food distribution sites. WFP ensured that there was a complaints desk at all food distribution points, and took note of all complaints received and concerns raised. Beneficiaries were made aware of this complaint mechanism and encouraged to raise grievances as needed. However, it was noted that complaints desks remained unmanned in some of the distribution sites. Based on this, WFP and partners will be more involved in managing the complaints desk and to further sensitize beneficiary households of their entitlements and the beneficiary selection process in 2016.

For the refugee operations, cross-border population movement from Southern Sudan was identified as one of the contextual risks in 2015. The strong partnership between WFP, UNHCR and OPM helped manage the influx as refugees entered the country until they were settled in the respective settlements of Adjumani, Rhino camp and Koboko. UNHCR and the OPM provided non-food items, including security to the newly arrived refugees. WFP provided high energy biscuits (HEBs) and hot meals at the transit and reception centres. A food security and nutrition assessment conducted by WFP and partners in December 2015 in all refugee settlements reported that almost all refugees (exceeding the set targets) experienced no protection issues travelling to and from the final distribution sites.

According to a comparative gender and protection assessment report of the cash and in-kind assistance in the refugee settlements, cash beneficiaries reported that they were well informed about their entitlements and about distribution dates. Overall, the assessment revealed that cash assistance did not trigger additional protection risks but instead had positively contributed to protection outcomes related to dignity and the safety of refugees. Refugees were happy that they were given an option to choose between food and cash-based transfers. However, the assessment revealed gaps in ensuring that all refugees - in particular food assistance beneficiaries - had access to transparent and timely programme related information. Additionally, the existing complaints and feedback

mechanisms could benefit from further improvement. This was recognized as an area of improvement and WFP will utilize its stand-by partner support in 2016 to strengthen its gender and protection services.

In the refugee programme, WFP, together with the financial service providers and government, ensured that there was adequate security during cash distributions. WFP took steps to ensure that people were able to distinguish clearly between employees and vehicles of the payments' service provider on the one hand, and those of WFP (and its partners) on the other. To mitigate the risk of fraud, WFP implemented measures including systematic coordination among UNHCR, OPM and the financial service provider during the initial beneficiary registration process, operation of complaints and feedback mechanisms, and the inclusion of photograph identification and use of pin numbers. The cash was distributed using mobile bank vans within the refugee settlements to further diminish the risk of fraud or insecurity.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
KARAMOJA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>80.00	64.00		75.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
SOUTH WEST, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>80.00	63.00		70.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
KARAMOJA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>90.00	92.00		99.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
SOUTH WEST, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>90.00	90.00		93.00

Outputs

Funding shortfalls, which resulted in reduction of rations in January and February affected operations in Karamoja. However, WFP managed to deliver assistance to the EVH. Food distributions planned for March to October, lasted through November. WFP was able to assist more beneficiaries through a particularly long season, as determined by a rapid food security assessment undertaken in the region. The increase in the number of beneficiaries resulted in more food distributions, from four to five distribution cycles.

WFP provided food to beneficiaries admitted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in supplementary feeding centres and health outposts in Karamoja. The proportion of people exposed to nutrition messaging related to the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition was lower than planned overall; however, the results were quite positive for the proportion of women exposed to nutrition messages, mainly because they are the primary caretakers. The low results for men are attributed to the perceptions that these are roles for women and that other tasks such as looking after cattle were more important than child care. WFP plans to improve nutrition education with increased focus on nutrition education for men.

WFP surpassed the planned number of refugees in 2015, mainly because of the deteriorating security conditions in South Sudan, Burundi and the DRC. A budget revision adjusted the beneficiary figure upwards, to reflect additional numbers of actual and expected arrivals based on the updated contingency plans. Despite special efforts by WFP and UNHCR to mobilize resources, WFP was forced to reduce rations by 50 percent from January to March, for refugees who arrived before June 2013, most of whom are from the DRC. These ration cuts did not affect newly arrived refugees from Burundi and South Sudan.

The number of refugees who received unconditional cash transfers surpassed the planned, mainly because cash became a preferred option of food assistance following the positive experience of the initial beneficiaries who chose to receive cash transfers. However, the late start of the programme in the last quarter of the year in the south west because of prolonged preparations for the initiation of cash distributions resulted in under achievement in the amount of cash distributed.

Under the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in the refugee settlements, under achievement in the number of pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 reached was due to poor outreach, poor community mobilization, and poor adherence to the treatment protocols. In response to the high global acute malnutrition rates in West Nile, WFP introduced prevention of acute malnutrition targeting children aged 6-23 months. The number of children reached was lower than planned because of poor outreach, inadequate community mobilization and poor adherence to protocols. WFP plans on increasing the number of health outposts at the community level, which beneficiaries can easily access.

WFP, in partnership with government and UNHCR, started a livelihood programme in south western Uganda in December 2015. The aim of the project was to support refugee farmers and nationals in the refugee hosting areas to become self-reliant by reducing post-harvest losses and improving access to markets. The design of the programme utilized well-tested training models from national programmes and adapted them to the refugee context. However, given the late start of the programme, only 19.7 percent of the planned number of people were trained during the month of December while distribution of storage equipment did not take place. Implementation of the programme will continue in 2016.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
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	100	100.0
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
SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	700	138	19.7
Number of storage equipment distributed	item	700	0	0

Outcomes

There are no baseline figures for the sex disaggregated data for food consumption scores, dietary diversity and coping strategy index as the indicators were not disaggregated when the operation's baseline survey was undertaken in 2012. In addition, data is not available for the nutrition outcome indicators related to coverage and participation as the survey was not conducted in 2015. WFP plans to undertake the survey in March/April 2016.

In December 2015, WFP and UNICEF conducted a food security and nutrition assessment (FSNA) in Karamoja. At least 52 percent of the EVH were reported to have inadequate food consumption (poor and borderline food consumption scores) compared to 49 percent reported in the 2014 FSNA study of the same season. A similar study

undertaken in June 2015, at the height of the lean season, reported that 59 percent of the EVHs households were food insecure. The study attributed the inadequate food consumption to reduced access to food as a result of the extended dry season that resulted in minimal harvests. Various reports indicated that the region experienced a similar pattern for the past three years.

According to the assessment conducted in December, dietary diversity decreased slightly, overall. It was lower among female-headed households. This could be because of 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, compared to the male-headed households. In general, consumption-related coping strategies were used more frequently compared to the same period in 2015.

Overall, the food security and nutrition situation for the EVH households would have been worse without WFP's food assistance. The food assistance helped stabilize the food security situation within the households in the short term. However, in the medium to long term, WFP and partners including the government are considering reviewing this type of food assistance through other programmes like the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF II).

For the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, the recovery, mortality, default and non-response rates were above the sphere targets. However, a decline was noted compared to last year. This is because of the prolonged lean season, which contributed to deterioration of the nutrition situation, inadequate coverage and limited access to health outposts and health centres. Some patients travelled long distances to access the services and would at times opt out of the programme due to competing needs on the time. In 2016, WFP and partners will seek to increase the coverage and access to the services in the region.

For refugees, their food and nutrition security improved during the course of the year depending on the duration of time spent in the country. New arrivals mostly relied on WFP's food assistance while longer term refugees gradually attained a level of food self-sufficiency due to improved access to land income by working outside the settlements. A joint WFP/UNHCR food and nutrition study undertaken across the refugee settlements in December 2015 reported that the majority of the households had acceptable food consumption scores. This was consistent with a similar study undertaken in December 2014, which reported almost similar results. Similar to Karamoja, female-headed households were reported to have poorer food consumption scores compared to male-headed households.

Another study on comparative analysis of the effectiveness of food assistance modalities in refugees settlements conducted in December 2015, reported that beneficiaries who received cash had better food consumption patterns with more diversified diets compared to beneficiaries who received in-kind food. For example, in Pakelle refugee settlements, only 19 percent of beneficiaries who received cash experienced inadequate food consumption compared to 23 percent of beneficiaries who received in-kind food. In addition, cash beneficiaries had a much higher dietary diversity score of 5.3 compared to 4.4 among food beneficiaries. The report further indicated that cash beneficiaries were more likely to consume vitamin A rich food (57 percent) than food beneficiaries (32 percent). Similar findings were reported for consumption of iron-rich foods, where 64 percent reported that they had consumed these foods seven days before the survey compared to 39 percent who received in-kind food. More than half (55 percent) of the food beneficiary households reported low dietary diversity compared to 23 percent of the cash beneficiaries.

Overall, the improved food security situation among refugees in 2015 was attributed to the strong partnerships with UNHCR and OPM which provided complimentary support in non-food and management of the refugee assistance. In particular, priority was given to new refugees, who were provided with both food and non-food support at the points of entry into the country. While in transit and at the reception centres, WFP provided high energy biscuits to new arrivals, in addition to a full rations as they were fully dependent on WFP's food assistance. The support enabled refugees to transition well to settlements where they accessed land for food production and casual labor opportunities for income.

Recovery, mortality, default and non-response rates were within the minimum thresholds, in both the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition. The good performance is reflective of the strong partnership and sensitization efforts in mobilizing and treating the patients.

Activities for the livelihood project started in December 2015 so there were no tangible results to report. However, in 2016 more training to improve farming techniques and post-harvest handling skills will be undertaken. In addition, community storage equipment will be provided to improve the handling, storing, bulking and marketing of produce for enhanced agricultural production and income generation.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>BSFP/REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	>70.00		-	-
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.12 Secondary data , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data</i>	>75.00	84.00	80.00	76.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.12 Secondary data , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data</i>	<3.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.12 Secondary data , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data</i>	<15.00	6.00	8.00	9.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.12 Secondary data , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data</i>	<15.00	9.00	12.00	15.00
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>KARAMOJA , Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	>66.00		-	-
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.12 Secondary data , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data</i>	>75.00	89.00	84.00	91.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.12 Secondary data , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data</i>	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.12 Secondary data , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data</i>	<15.00	10.00	10.00	7.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.12 Secondary data , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data</i>	<15.00	1.00	2.00	2.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS , <i>Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	>66.00		-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
TSFP/KARAMOJA , <i>Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	>50.00		-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
TSFP/REFUGEES , <i>Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	>50.00		-	-
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
KARAMOJA , <i>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.12 Joint survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>	<4.38	8.20	23.50	17.60
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
KARAMOJA , <i>Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>			21.80	22.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
KARAMOJA , <i>Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>			14.80	15.00
Diet Diversity Score				
KARAMOJA , <i>Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>			4.22	4.21
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
KARAMOJA , <i>Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>			4.04	4.14
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
KARAMOJA , <i>Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>			4.44	4.25
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
KARAMOJA , <i>Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>			14.41	21.96
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS , <i>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.12 Joint survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey</i>	<4.00	10.00	6.20	13.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey			9.00	12.70
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey			3.80	12.95
Diet Diversity Score				
REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey			-	4.12
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey			-	4.12
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey			-	4.11
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey			-	12.80

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

In 2015, WFP's food assistance to EVH in Karamoja and refugees in West Nile and south west was aligned with government and other UN agencies operating in the country. This alignment was to ensure government ownership of the programmes as well as facilitate eventual handover through capacity development. The government included long-term needs of refugees within the scope of the National Development Plan II, which required OPM to develop and implement a refugee settlement transformative agenda (RSTA). WFP's operations were closely aligned to this agenda. The development and design of the WFP/UNHCR joint livelihood project was informed by the RSTA. The project implementation was in close collaboration with OPM and included developing government capacity in the food assistance activities including conducting food security assessments.

WFP was a member of the inter-agency social protection task force (SPTF) and contributed to the development of the national Social Protection Policy which was approved by Cabinet in November 2015. WFP engaged with government and partners to develop the policy implementation plan (PIP) to operationalize the policy. This area of social protection was relatively new to government and WFP's technical support was aimed at building government capacity.

WFP was co-chair of the nutrition development partners group (NDPG) and provided both technical and financial support to OPM, which hosts the government-established nutrition secretariat. This support helped to build the capacity of the secretariat to more effectively coordinate the nutrition multi-stakeholder forum. WFP/REACH support also helped to put in systems and processes (M&E, mapping, dash board) to track implementation of nutrition interventions nationally.

To support government's preparedness capacity, WFP procured and installed a GeoNetCast Satellite system to monitor and forecast weather. External expertise was brought in to train government staff on the use of the equipment. WFP will continue to build the capacity of government in emergency preparedness and response and follow up on the development of disaster plans and the utilization of assets already provided to ensure that the government is ready to respond to crises with limited outside assistance.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

In 2015, in addition to carryover funds from 2014, this PRRO received both in-kind and cash contributions in form of multilateral and directed multilateral contributions from various donors. Advance financing through the internal project lending facility, combined with use of the global commodity management facility (GCMF), which had stock readily available for immediate purchase, facilitated timely food and cash distributions and helped to minimize pipeline breaks.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Australia	0	3,772	3,258
Canada	0	1,942	1,634
France	0	238	0
Ireland	0	361	0
MULTILATERAL	0	8,184	9,237
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	1,471	1,458
United Kingdom	0	13,602	7,690
USA	10,400	24,361	24,357
Total	10,400	53,931	47,634

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 the country office was achieved through local purchase, the global commodity management facility and international/in-kind contributions.

The locally purchased commodities positively contributed to the agricultural and economic sectors. Local purchases from farmer organizations participating in the P4P programmes amounted to about 5,000 mt (14 percent of the total), exceeding the target of 10 percent. The increase in local purchase is envisaged to have a positive impact on the production levels in 2016. Looking at the procurement market trends, the country office purchased most of the required commodities within the right post-harvest period implying a positive impact in the market and realization of low prices.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	5,892	0	0	2,266
Corn Soya Blend	1,210	0	820	5,485
Iodised Salt	0	45	0	0
Lentils	250	0	0	0
Maize	5,584	0	0	11,614
Maize Meal	3,327	0	1,595	0
Sorghum/Millet	3,867	0	4,660	14,363
Split Peas	0	0	1,105	276
Sugar	0	0	0	53

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Vegetable Oil	0	0	470	2,117
Total	20,130	45	8,650	36,174

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 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 implemented its activities in close collaboration with government, local and international NGOs, UN agencies and the Red Cross. The activities were aligned with government's National Development Plan 1 (NDP1), which is the over-arching development framework for the government for period 2010/2011 – 2013/2015. The alignment with NDP1 was facilitated by the fact that WFP was actively engaged in the plan's development. Through this engagement, WFP established strategic partnerships with relevant government sectors for which activities were jointly implemented, including various departments in OPM responsible for refugees, disaster preparedness and response, and nutrition. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health on nutrition-related activities and supported the government in developing guidelines on infant and young child feeding.

WFP actively participated in and supported government in the development of a national social protection policy which was approved by the cabinet on 4 November 2015. WFP continued its engagement with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Services and other partners, including the World Bank, in operationalizing elements of the policy.

WFP actively and consistently participated in the deliberations of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and was very active in the development of the UNDAF (2016 -2020). WFP will co-chair two outcome results areas. These are: Social protection and Peace, Security and Resilience.

For the refugee programme, WFP's main partners were the OPM and UNHCR. In 2015, WFP and UNHCR worked very closely together to support the government in responding to the refugee influx from South Sudan, Burundi and the DRC. WFP collaborated with the two partners to implement the joint livelihood programme for refugee self reliance pilot project.

UNICEF, UNHCR and the Ministry of Health were critical partners in WFP's nutrition programmes. UNICEF and WFP conducted food and nutrition assessments in the Karamoja region of Uganda, while UNHCR collaborated with WFP in conducting food and nutrition assessment in the refugee settlements.

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

WFP engaged the services of Post Bank to expand cash assistance to refugees in 2015. Post Bank's flexibility, understanding of WFP's objectives, presence in the field and strong commitment were key success factors in the expansion. Post Bank and other partners (UNHCR, government and NGOs) supported information sharing to beneficiaries on proper planning and utilization of the cash.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	6	6		2

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
UGANDA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=2,000,000.00	1,287,472.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
UGANDA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=14.00	14.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
UGANDA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=80.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

The 2009 - 2013 country portfolio evaluation (CPE) released in 2014 recommended the following: i) urgently solve the secondary transport problems facing deliveries to refugee settlements, through more efficient management of transporters' contracts and enhanced monitoring of deliveries; ii) complement the current outsourcing of post-distribution monitoring with regular, tracked joint monitoring plans by WFP field staff and contracted partners; and iii) record re-admissions to supplementary feeding programmes and investigate their causes, which are likely to be partially addressed by ensuring that full food entitlements are distributed regularly and predictably to target populations. Under PRRO 200429, in response to the evaluation, WFP: 1) resolved the secondary transport problems by using its own trucks (strategic fleet) to deliver food assistance to the refugee settlements; ii) directly managed post-distribution monitoring, engaging with the target population and fostering a deeper understanding of the problems faced by targeted populations. That way WFP provided immediate responses and support to meet the needs of the targeted population; iii) identified that the high number of adult re-admissions to the community-based supplementary feeding programme was linked to the screening criteria in the national guidelines on managing acute malnutrition. WFP has offered to support government to improve the national guidelines.

On protection and gender the CPE recommended that the country office and regional bureau should: i) provide field-based staff and cooperating partners with training and practical orientation on WFP's protection policy to ensure that assistance does not put beneficiaries at risk; and ii) develop staff capacity for integrating gender analysis into programme design and implementation, and verification check-lists to ensure that standards are respected. In 2015, with support from the regional bureau, the country office provided its staff with refresher training on protection. In addition, gender analysis was incorporated into the design of the country programme and protracted relief and recovery operation.

Based on their experiences in West Nile where cash-based transfers started in 2014, WFP involved UNCHR and government (OPM) from the very start in the planning of the expansion of the programme to south western Uganda. WFP shared assessment and monitoring reports on the cash based transfer with the key stakeholders and this facilitated the process of reviewing, finalizing and actual selection of the beneficiaries of the cash. In addition, the comprehensive package of sensitization materials: 10 key messages, frequently asked questions (FAQ) and sensitization guidelines enabled the sub-office to conduct beneficiary sensitization and raise awareness of all partners at the settlement level. This resulted into partners embracing the programme and participating in the sensitization of beneficiaries as well as providing logistical support including vehicles and staff. Sensitization materials for cash enabled the sub-office to ably respond to refugee concerns regarding cash-based transfer assistance programme and ensured that same message was passed on to refugees in all settlements. The joint planning and sensitization effort resulted in cash-based transfers becoming a popular programme among the

refugees in South Western Uganda. WFP will build on this effort in 2016 to expand the cash based transfer modality to other refugee settlements and regions.

As part of the regular end-of-year review of programme implementation, WFP started to provide regular updates on programme implementation and resource shortfalls to donors. In 2015, monthly updates were believed to have positively contributed to the provision of additional resources. With the additional resources, the country office managed to provide food assistance to refugees for 12 cycles and pre-positioned food in the field. This reduced delays in responding to on-going refugee influx from the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and South Sudan. At the field level, coordination, proper planning and timely communication with stakeholders enhanced harmony and provided good working environment for programme implementation.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	103,760	4,000	107,760	94,123	6,983	101,106	90.7%	174.6%	93.8%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	36,769	-	36,769	32,906	-	32,906	89.5%	-	89.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	21,660	-	21,660	5,197	-	5,197	24.0%	-	24.0%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Australia	AUL-C-00215-07	Beans	0	243	243
Australia	AUL-C-00215-07	Maize	0	1,637	1,637
Australia	AUL-C-00215-07	Sorghum/Millet	0	1,696	1,378
Australia	AUL-C-00215-07	Vegetable Oil	0	197	0
Canada	CAN-C-00507-03	Beans	0	200	200
Canada	CAN-C-00507-03	Maize	0	1,434	1,434
Canada	CAN-C-00507-03	Sorghum/Millet	0	308	0
France	FRA-C-00226-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	229	0
France	FRA-C-00226-01	Vegetable Oil	0	10	0
Ireland	IRE-C-00180-01	Vegetable Oil	0	361	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	0	343	343
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	0	848	2,850
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	0	2,833	1,864

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	0	3,186	2,967
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	0	0	33
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	974	1,180
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01161-01	Beans	0	225	225
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01292-01	Beans	0	390	390
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01292-01	Maize	0	843	843
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01292-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	14	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00176-02	Corn Soya Blend	0	1,673	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00176-02	Sorghum/Millet	0	1,385	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00176-02	Split Peas	0	276	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00176-02	Sugar	0	53	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00176-02	Vegetable Oil	0	127	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00211-01	Maize	0	0	573
United Kingdom	UK -C-00234-01	Beans	0	2,200	2,200
United Kingdom	UK -C-00234-01	Maize	0	516	1,027
United Kingdom	UK -C-00234-01	Maize Meal	0	950	950
United Kingdom	UK -C-00288-01	Beans	0	784	784
United Kingdom	UK -C-00288-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	1,124	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00288-01	Maize	0	2,157	2,157
United Kingdom	UK -C-00288-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	1,909	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00288-01	Vegetable Oil	0	449	0
USA		Corn Soya Blend	0	0	820
USA		Maize Meal	0	0	18
USA	USA-C-00944-03	Lentils	250	0	250
USA	USA-C-00944-03	Maize Meal	700	0	700
USA	USA-C-00944-04	Corn Soya Blend	820	0	0
USA	USA-C-00944-04	Maize Meal	1,600	0	1,577
USA	USA-C-00944-04	Sorghum/Millet	4,660	0	0
USA	USA-C-00944-04	Split Peas	1,100	0	1,105
USA	USA-C-00944-04	Vegetable Oil	470	0	470
USA	USA-C-00944-05	Beans	0	1,274	1,274
USA	USA-C-00944-05	Corn Soya Blend	0	410	410

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
USA	USA-C-00944-05	Iodised Salt	0	45	0
USA	USA-C-00944-05	Maize	0	3,947	3,947
USA	USA-C-00944-05	Sorghum/Millet	0	3,478	3,478
USA	USA-C-00944-06	Corn Soya Blend	800	0	800
USA	USA-C-01012-02	Sorghum/Millet	0	0	390
USA	USA-C-01170-01	Beans	0	1,108	1,108
USA	USA-C-01170-01	Maize	0	3,292	2,494
USA	USA-C-01170-01	Maize Meal	0	1,678	1,678
USA	USA-C-01170-02	Beans	0	996	692
USA	USA-C-01170-02	Maize	0	4,915	1,222
USA	USA-C-01170-02	Sorghum/Millet	0	2,498	1,926
USA	USA-C-01170-03	Beans	0	125	0
USA	USA-C-01170-03	Sorghum/Millet	0	595	0
Total			10,400	53,931	47,634