



WFP Uganda Country Brief

WFP Assistance

Food assistance for vulnerable households	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
PRRO 200852 (Jan 2016- Dec 2018)	380.4 m	180.3 m (47.4%)	72.2 m (57%)

*July-December 2017
This is the entire PRRO shortfall (both refugees and Karamoja)

GENDER MARKER 2A PRRO 200852

The **Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation** (PRRO) focuses on refugees and food insecure populations in the north-eastern Karamoja region. In both populations, women and households led by women are disproportionately affected by poverty, food insecurity and chronic stresses. The objectives of the PRRO are: (i) ensure refugees and vulnerable groups in Karamoja have access to food to meet their immediate needs and enable participation in programmes to increase their self-reliance; and (ii) support the Government and vulnerable communities to have reliable safety-net systems that increase resilience to shocks and improve human development trends.

WFP provides food assistance to refugees in the settlement areas in the form of food and cash-based transfers; mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) programmes to address stunting and micronutrient deficiencies; treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; resilience building activities; and enhancing government emergency preparedness and response.

Country Programme	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
CP 200894 (Jan 2016- Dec 2020)	103.5 m	26.9 m (26%)	6.8 m (64%)

*July-December 2017

GENDER MARKER 2A CP 200894

The **Country Programme** supports the increase of incomes and food security of smallholder farmers in Uganda to transition from subsistence to commercial

Highlights

- WFP restored full rations for all refugees in the June distributions. However, the operation requires USD 72.2 million for the next six months (July to December 2017) to be able to meet the minimum dietary requirements of a million refugees.
- WFP in Uganda continues to provide logistics and other support to the wider humanitarian community to effectively respond to the needs of refugees and other food insecure people throughout the region.

production. The CP also assists the Government's health, nutrition and education systems to: (i) prevent further stunting and micronutrient deficiencies among children by providing food assistance to mothers and children in the first 1,000 days of life; (ii) provide treatment for moderate acute malnutrition among children under the age of five; and (iii) provide school meals to increase enrolment and attendance; (iv) agriculture and market support. A third of Karamoja's households are headed by women. These households are less food secure and more vulnerable, especially when measured against indicators such as access to land, number of income earners per household, years of schooling of household head and livestock ownership.

All projects are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture 'Zero Hunger'.

In Numbers

1.38 million assisted in Uganda, including:

1 million refugees in settlements

381,000 Ugandans in Karamoja

People Assisted
June 2017



Operational Updates

Refugee Assistance:

WFP restored full rations to new arrivals and refugees who arrived after July 2015, during the June distributions, following a break in the supply of cereals in the May distributions. Despite the continued support from traditional and new donors and new contributions received in recent months, the operation requires USD 72.2 million for the next six months (July-December 2017) to meet the increasing refugee needs. Expected contributions, if available on time will enable WFP to purchase food from the local markets during the harvest season.

WFP continues to provide high energy biscuits to refugees at border points for immediate relief, and hot meals to new arrivals at reception centres before they are settled. Once settled, refugees receive family rations on a monthly basis. Nutrition activities are implemented in the refugee settlements throughout the country to treat and prevent malnutrition.

Support to Regional Operations:

While WFP in Uganda provides food assistance to refugees and other vulnerable people in Uganda, it is also supporting the emergency response operations inside South Sudan. WFP Uganda transported food commodities by road and air in support of the prepositioning of food commodities in strategic locations across South Sudan.

Enabling the Humanitarian Community:

Capitalizing on its robust logistics infrastructure and expertise, as well as Uganda's strategic position in the region, WFP has signed bilateral agreements to provide logistics support to seven UN agencies, non-governmental organizations and the Government. This collaboration is intended to enhance efficiency in emergency responses in Uganda and South Sudan as part of achieving SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

In addition, WFP Uganda has established an Advanced Prepositioning Centre in Tororo. The Centre is a common pre-positioning platform for UN agencies and their NGO partners to ensure consolidated, complimentary and coordinated dispatches of relief items – such as prefabricated offices/living units and mobile storage units – to emergencies throughout the Great Lakes region.

Nutrition:

Uganda has high rates of stunting, particularly in the southwest region. As part of WFP's preventive nutrition programme, WFP has a mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme focusing on a child's first 1,000 days, including among refugees in settlements and host communities. The MCHN targets pregnant and new mothers and children aged 6-23 months with nutrition supplements that increase their intake of protein, vitamins and minerals to prevent stunting.

Country Background & Strategy



The Karamoja sub-region is Uganda's poorest, with chronic food insecurity, poor access to basic social services such as education and health, environmental degradation, erratic rainfall and recurrent droughts. Despite improved security in the region, a combination of these factors has undermined the capacity of families to meet their basic food needs, and led to a child stunting rate of 35.2 percent currently (2016, Demographic and Health Survey).

Uganda hosts the largest refugee caseloads in Africa with 1.27 million refugees living in and around 12 rural settlements and urban areas of the country.

Uganda's population grew by 10.4 million from the 2002 census. In the same period life expectancy is 63.3, an increase from 50.4 in 2002. Males have a lower life expectancy.

The World Bank's 2016 Poverty Assessment found that Uganda has reduced monetary poverty at a very rapid rate. The proportion of the population living below the national poverty line declined from 31.1 percent in 2006 to 19.7 percent in 2013. Similarly, the country was one of the fastest in Sub-Saharan Africa to reduce the share of its population living on \$1.90 PPP per day or less, from 53.2 percent in 2006 to 34.6 percent in 2013. Nonetheless, the country is lagging behind on improved sanitation, access to electricity, education and child malnutrition.

Population: **34.6 million**

2015 Human Development Index:
163 out of 188

Income Level: **Lower Income**

Chronic malnutrition: **29% of children between 6-59 months**

Donors

Canada, EU, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, South Korea, UN CERF, UK, USA, multilateral.

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