



WFP Uganda Country Brief

Highlights

- WFP urgently needs USD 70.6 million for the next six months (June to November) to meet the minimum dietary requirements of a million refugees in Uganda.
- WFP is enabling the wider humanitarian community (UN and NGOs) to reach refugees and other hungry people in the region.
- WFP in Uganda is moving food to 33 locations in South Sudan to support the pre-positioning of food ahead of the rainy season.

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	194.3 m (51%)	70.6 m (55%)

*This is the entire PRRO shortfall (both refugees and Karamoja) for June – November 2017

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 women-led households are disproportionately affected by poverty, food insecurity and chronic stress. The objectives of the PRRO are to: (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 assists refugees in settlements in the form of food and cash-based transfers; mother-and-child health and nutrition 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%)	2.5 m (35%)

*June – November 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 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

1.24 million people assisted in Uganda, including:

1 million refugees in settlements

144,000 Ugandans in Karamoja

People Assisted
May 2017



Operational Updates

Refugee Assistance

WFP faces a critical shortage of funds to meet the basic food needs of the one million refugees it is currently assisting in Uganda. The organization now needs USD 19 million every month and the needs are rapidly increasing. Despite new donors and new contributions in recent months, the gap for the next six months (June – November) is USD 70.6 million. As a result, the organization will have to continue providing half rations to all refugees that arrived prior to July 2015 with the exception of vulnerable households.

WFP provides high energy biscuits at border points for immediate relief, hot meals to new arrivals at reception centres and monthly family rations to those who have been settled in their permanent plots. In addition, nutrition activities are ongoing to rehabilitate those malnourished and prevent further deterioration of malnutrition levels.

Protective Rations in Karamoja

On May 15, WFP began distributing a protective ration of beans, vegetable oil and SuperCereal to households with beneficiaries under the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme in the Karamoja region. The objective of the protection rations is to protect the MAM treatment rations intended for MAM beneficiaries and to boost the cure rate for MAM treatment. The cure rate is usually low during the lean season because most families with beneficiaries under MAM treatment programmes share the rations intended for treatment of MAM.

Support to South Sudan Operations

As WFP in Uganda provides assistance within the country, it also supports the emergency response programme in South Sudan. WFP moves food by road and airdrops to 33 locations inside the country to support the pre-positioning of food ahead of the rainy season. In 2017, WFP has moved a total of 67,000mt of food to South Sudan, Burundi, Rwanda and Somalia.

Enabling wider 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, NGOs and the Government. This collaboration is intended to enable efficient emergency responses in Uganda and South Sudan in support of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

In addition, WFP Uganda has established an Advanced Prepositioning Centre (APC) in Tororo. The APC is a common pre-positioning platform for UN agencies and their NGO partners to ensure consolidated, complementary and coordinated dispatches of relief items such as prefabs and mobile storage units to emergencies in the Great Lakes region.

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 households to meet their basic nutritional needs, and led to high rates of child stunting at 40 percent (2015, UNICEF).

Uganda hosts one of the largest refugee caseloads in Africa with 1.2 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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