



WFP Uganda Country Brief

Highlights

- WFP is providing food assistance to newly arrived refugees in the recently opened Imvepi Refugee Settlement.
- The refugee operation in Uganda now costs WFP USD 15 million a month, which is more than double the pre-July 2016 figure.
- A total of 11,000 small-scale farmers were trained on farming and grain aggregation.

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)	290.4 m	148 m (51%)	76.5 m (75%)

*March – August 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	23.1 m (23%)	5.4 m (50%)

*March – August 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. WFP activities include: (i) agriculture and market support (AMS); (ii) integrated nutrition services; and (iii) school feeding.

WFP places a strong focus on women and youth. Ninety percent of women in rural areas are involved in the agriculture sector, compared to 53 percent of men. Women are therefore disproportionately affected by changing livelihood patterns, conflict, natural disasters and climate change. 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

1,005,000 assisted in Uganda, including:
740,000 refugees in settlements
228,000 Ugandans in Karamoja
37,000 Ugandans in Teso (Nutrition)

People Assisted
February 2017



Operational Updates

Refugees

- WFP is on the ground in Imvepi Refugee Settlement responding to the South Sudanese refugee influx with daily hot meals, daily resettlement rations and Plumpy'Sup, a fortified ready-to-eat peanut paste provided to children who are suffering from moderate acute malnutrition.
- In February, WFP assisted 740,000 refugees in 12 settlements and four transit centres. Of these, 150,000 refugees were assisted with cash-based transfers.
- The refugee operation in Uganda now costs WFP USD 15 million a month, which is more than double the pre-July 2016 figure. The country office needs USD 76.5 million for the next six months (March to August 2017) to be able to provide adequate life-saving support to refugees.

Karamoja

- Phase 2 of the WFP-supported Government of Uganda Single Registry exercise began in February in Napak District in Karamoja. The partners are aiming to complete the census-style registration exercise in all seven sub-counties of the district in March 2017. By the end of February 27,471 households and 147,016 individuals had been registered in the system, which is intended to facilitate effective implementation of social protection programmes by partners in Karamoja, including the Government and WFP.

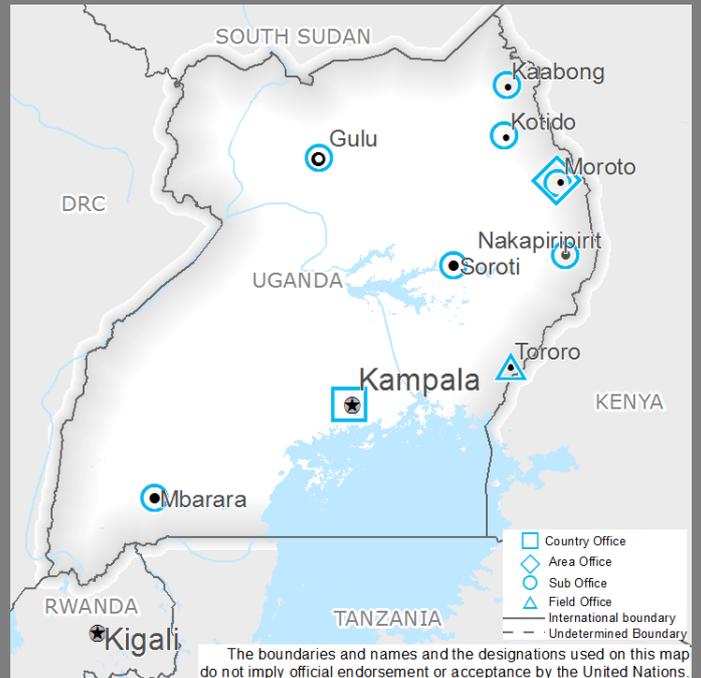
National public works guidelines

- As an outcome of WFP's capacity building support to the Government, the national guidelines to streamline and standardize labour-intensive public works in the country were launched on 28 February. "Public works" refers to any government or agency-financed activity involving mass labour for projects that are undertaken for the public good. Labour-intensive public works refers specifically to works that are undertaken by predominantly unskilled people who are seeking employment. These people are paid cash as a form of direct income support. Public works is a key component in the Third Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF 3).

Support to Small-Scale Farmers

- A total of 11,000 small scale farmers in Uganda, 75 percent of them female, underwent training to enhance their capacity to access quality grain markets. The trainings focused on good agronomic practices in preparation for the March–June long rainy season, and aggregation of produce for the market. The trainings were conducted by NGO partners of WFP.
- A total of 2,300 small-scale farmers who were trained in 2016 on post-harvest loss reduction received subsidized grain storage equipment. WFP's support is intended to build the capacity of small-scale farmers to provide quality grain to markets such as WFP.

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 1,000,000 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: **33% of children between 6-59 months**

Donors

Canada, ECHO, Ireland, Japan, Korea, UK, USA, multilateral

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