



World Food Programme

**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 9–13 November 2015

PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 8

For approval



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.2/2015/8-B/5
14 October 2015
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS – UGANDA 200852

Food Assistance for Vulnerable Households

Number of beneficiaries	848,600 (3-year total)
Duration of project	3 years (1 January 2016–31 December 2018)
Gender marker code*	2A
WFP food tonnage	240,828 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and related costs	163,164,013
Cash-based transfers and related costs	34,593,868
Capacity development and augmentation	14,464,338
Total cost to WFP	257,134,374

*<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Protracted relief and recovery operation 200852 will focus on: i) refugees; and ii) severely food-insecure populations in the north-eastern Karamoja region. Uganda hosts 430,000 refugees, the third-largest refugee population in Africa, most of whom require food and nutrition assistance on an ongoing basis.

In north-eastern Karamoja, poverty, food insecurity and low human development persist, but improved security and targeted government programmes provide an opportunity for WFP to enhance local communities' resilience and response to seasonal shocks and stresses. Food and nutrition assistance is required seasonally in this region.

In both populations, women and households headed by women are disproportionately affected by poverty, food insecurity and chronic stresses. The majority of arriving refugees and asylum-seekers are women and children.

The operation will address food insecurity and malnutrition and will help to enhance the Government's emergency preparedness through capacity development, contributing to Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3 and two of the results of the draft Country Strategic Plan: i) refugees and vulnerable Karamojong have access to food to meet immediate needs and enable participation in programmes to increase their self-reliance (Strategic Objectives 1 and 2); and ii) the Government and vulnerable communities in Karamoja have reliable safety net systems that increase resilience to shocks and support human development trends (Strategic Objective 3).

The operation unites previous unconditional distributions for extremely vulnerable households in Karamoja under protracted relief and recovery operation 200429 with transitional resilience activities started in the previous country programme. This targeted seasonal assistance complements WFP's support for government education and health services in Karamoja implemented under country programme 200742 (2016–2020). A new joint resilience strategy for Karamoja being developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund and WFP will guide this integration.

The Government's 2015–2020 Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda, its Refugee Act of 2006, the 2015/16–2019/20 National Development Plan and planning for durable solutions by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provide the framework for the design and implementation of WFP's assistance. WFP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Government have defined a phase-out approach for assistance based on joint assessments and evaluations.

DRAFT DECISION^{*}

The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Uganda 200852 “Food Assistance for Vulnerable Households” (WFP/EB.2/2015/8-B/5).

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Refugees

1. Because of its progressive refugee policy and political stability, Uganda is a refuge of choice for refugees and asylum seekers in the region: it currently hosts 430,000 refugees, the third-largest number in Africa. Refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and from South Sudan make up 90 percent of the total, but there are significant numbers of beneficiaries from Rwanda and Somalia and increasingly from Burundi.
2. Refugees live in urban areas and nine rural settlements in the South-Western and West Nile regions. They are provided with plots of land in settlement areas, which gives them a much-needed livelihood option, but environmental and climatic factors limit the reliability and scale of food production. Agricultural labour is a secondary source of income for refugees.

Karamoja

3. Karamoja is the poorest region in Uganda: 75 percent of its population and 87 percent of its young people live in poverty. It was affected until recently by insecurity and conflict, and many of its communities are socially and culturally marginalized and have a long-standing dependency on external aid. Because the region is remote, access to education and health services is limited and markets are underdeveloped.
4. Agriculture relies almost entirely on rain-fed crops. Increasingly unpredictable rainfall and more frequent and longer dry spells and flooding limit the availability of food all year. This vulnerability is exacerbated by the lack of infrastructure, high prevalence of livestock and agricultural pests and diseases and underdeveloped water and sanitation infrastructure.
5. There are, nonetheless, some positive trends. The decline of conflict and increasing security in recent years has provided space for government and humanitarian programming. District-level service delivery and use is improving,¹ especially in the health system, and external assistance such as that of WFP provides additional services and livelihood options.

Vulnerability

6. Agriculture is the occupation of 90 percent of rural women, compared with 53 percent of rural 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 – in some refugee communities the figure is 70 percent – which is significant because such 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.
7. People under 24, who account for 60 percent of the population in Karamoja, are an important factor in the region's development. But Karamoja's young people have the country's lowest rates of education access and employment. Many young women feel disempowered, and those who drop out of school have above average levels of unemployment, underage pregnancy and early marriage. The Government's initiatives to stop cattle rustling and the shift from pastoralist to sedentary livelihoods have changed the

¹ Tashobya, C. 2014. *Health Systems Reform in Uganda: Processes and Outputs*. Kampala, Institute of Public Health, Makerere University.

way of life for many people, particularly young men who feel they have lost their place in society.

THE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION SITUATION

Refugees

8. A December 2014 food security and nutrition assessment (FSNA) by WFP and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in Karamoja found that 72 percent of households in rural settlements had “acceptable” food consumption scores attributable in part to food assistance. Households headed by women had poorer food consumption scores than those headed by men, a situation influenced by access to land, loans and educational attainment.
9. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates in refugee settlements have improved since 2013 and are no longer critical, but stunting and anaemia rates are above the critical 40 percent in nearly all settlements. Average anaemia prevalence among mothers aged 15–49 is 33 percent, and the dietary diversity of 74 percent of children is low or unacceptable.

Karamoja

10. Karamoja has a long history of food insecurity. Over the past five years, its central areas have suffered the most chronic and severe food insecurity in the region. In June 2014, two thirds of households in Karamoja were assessed as food-insecure.
11. Undernutrition rates are high, with GAM in all but one of Karamoja’s districts above the alert threshold of 10 percent for the past five years. The 37 percent rate of stunting among children and of anaemia – 40 percent among mothers and 57 percent among children – are critical. Maternal underweight and education status are associated with all indicators of malnutrition.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER MAJOR ACTORS

The Government

⇒ *Refugees*

12. The refugee response is led by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the Department of Refugees and Refugee Protection is constitutionally mandated. The Government’s second National Development Plan calls for OPM to develop a project to help refugees to settle and achieve self-reliance, and to promote social development in refugee-hosting areas. It requires operations targeting refugees to include a 30 percent allocation to address the needs of host communities.

⇒ *Karamoja*

13. The government started its Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for northern Uganda in 2009. The first phase addressed inequalities between the north and other regions and focused on the post-conflict recovery process; the second Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (2015/16–2019/20) focuses on community participation in planning and service delivery and is the main framework for future government and donor investment in the northern regions.

⇒ *Emergency preparedness*

14. The OPM leads the government's emergency preparedness and response and already manages small-scale emergencies such as floods, landslides and fires. The Government is committed to enhancing emergency preparedness and response and the institutional framework for disaster risk management, which includes the National Emergency Coordination Centre, and building resource and response capacities through district-level disaster management committees.

Other Major Actors

15. The United Nations country team prioritizes the delivery of coordinated assistance for refugees through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2016–2020. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has formulated an approach that supports refugee and host populations by prioritizing sustainable livelihoods and enhanced service delivery integrated with local government systems.
16. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF and WFP, which deliver 90 percent of United Nations assistance in Karamoja, are developing a joint resilience strategy that will leverage their core competencies in a common approach.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

17. Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200852 contributes to two strategic results of WFP's 2016–2020 draft Country Strategic Plan (CSP):²
- Refugees and vulnerable Karamajong have access to food to meet their immediate needs and enable participation in programmes to increase their self-reliance (Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, and Sustainable Development Goal 2).
 - The Government and vulnerable communities in Karamoja have reliable safety-net systems that increase resilience to shocks and improve human development trends (Strategic Objective 3 and Sustainable Development Goal 2).
18. The operation integrates previous unconditional distributions to extremely vulnerable households under PRRO 200429 with transitional resilience activities started in the previous country programme, complementing WFP's support for government-run education and health services in Karamoja under country programme 200742 (2016–2020).

WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security-Related Assistance to Date

19. The 2014 country portfolio evaluation recommended that WFP continue its operations and prioritization, with some refinements at the activity level. It found that WFP's conditional food assistance through asset creation was appropriate, especially as a short-term safety net, and noted that future food assistance for assets (FFA) interventions should recognize community capacities and the interventions of other partners, and align productive assets with seasonal priorities.

² To be completed by the end of 2015.

20. An FSNA by WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF in refugee settlements found that GAM had fallen from “critical” (greater than 15 percent) in January 2014 to “normal” (less than 5 percent) by December in West Nile refugee settlements. The prevalence of underweight among pregnant and lactating women (PLW) fell from 56 percent in February to 24 percent in December. Progress was largely attributed to timely food assistance and complementary interventions by partners.

Strategy

21. Government plans for Karamoja highlight the need to shift from emergency response to long-term investments that address the causes of poverty and vulnerability. The joint FAO, UNICEF and WFP resilience strategy supports this, with a focus on conditional food safety nets that directly contribute to the nutrition, health, education and productive sectors. PRRO 200852 and country programme 200742 complement resilience-building by supporting predictable safety nets, nutrition prevention and capacity development for the Government with a view to delivering nutrition, health and education services in the region.
22. In the refugee context, unconditional food assistance and enhanced nutritional support remain necessary in the short and medium term. WFP’s participates in joint activities with UNHCR and OPM to increase refugee self-reliance through support for agricultural livelihoods.

⇒ *Component 1: Refugee response and livelihoods*

23. WFP will provide general food assistance for 373,000 refugees per year. PRRO 200852 introduces an integrated mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme to address stunting and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women. A targeted supplementary feeding programme will address the estimated 23,000 refugees per year requiring treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
24. In view of the likelihood of new arrivals during PRRO 200852, the country office will need to maintain its current level of assistance. A phased approach to food assistance in accordance with new arrivals is expected to stabilize WFP’s support at the projected number of beneficiaries.
25. WFP, UNHCR and OPM will pilot and subsequently roll out a system of continuous biometric verification for food and cash distributions. On the basis of positive results such as improved dietary diversity, equitable household decision-making, good market response and continuing demand from refugees, WFP will increase cash assistance to a targeted 32 percent of beneficiaries and will review eligibility criteria for cash with the Government and UNHCR.
26. In partnership with OPM and UNHCR, WFP is developing an agricultural livelihoods project in the Rwamwanja and Kyangwali refugee settlements targeting 3,500 households, of which 30 percent will be from the host community and 70 percent from refugee households receiving assistance. In line with government policy, this approach promotes economic development for nationals and economic engagement between host and refugee populations, thereby protecting the asylum space and encouraging peaceful coexistence. Targeting and implementation will use refugee farmers’ organizations, with priority for those that address the needs of households headed by women and have inclusive governance structures.

⇒ *Component 2: Building resilience in Karamoja*

27. This component will be part of the joint FAO/UNICEF/WFP resilience strategy, which focuses on: i) enhancing the productive sectors; ii) improving social services; iii) establishing predictable safety nets; and iv) improving disaster risk management support.
28. PRRO 200852 will support the development of a predictable safety net for the most food-insecure households in Karamoja with conditional transfers. Asset-creation will be part of a watershed-development scheme intended to increase crop and livestock productivity.³ Priority will be given to areas prone to shocks and areas where complementarities with partners allow a multi-sector response. To ensure inclusiveness of the most vulnerable, WFP will expand the provision of conditional assistance for less labour-intensive activities.
29. WFP will include nutrition and gender-sensitive features in FFA interventions, for example by promoting the cultivation of nutritious crops, providing care for participants' children and giving training in infant and young child feeding with a view to improving household food consumption.
30. Young men and women will be a focus of resilience-building in Karamoja. PRRO 200852 includes a public works programme/household income support component that will develop the productive and marketable skills of young people with a view to expanding the future options available to them. By encouraging young people to participate in decision-making in WFP-supported activities, this component may also decrease marginalization and increase leadership in community-building. WFP will explore potential partnerships for life-skills training that complement its activities.
31. WFP will expand food assistance during seasonal food crises, adding a contingency distribution for targeted households during hunger periods and resuming the normal programme when conditions improve. This will enable households to preserve assets and adopt positive coping strategies during crises. On the basis of lessons learned from its programmes and from partners, WFP will extend the use of cash-based transfers to 25 percent of food assistance transfers by 2018.

⇒ *Component 3: Enhancing the Government's emergency preparedness*

32. Capacity development in emergency preparedness and disaster risk management will augment resilience-building in Karamoja and will develop national and sub-national capabilities. WFP will provide technical assistance and policy and planning advice in support of OPM activities to decentralize disaster risk preparedness and response.
33. Under the Karamoja resilience framework, WFP will continue to support local governments in updating and implementing their emergency response plans. The Karamoja model will be the basis for adoption and training in other regions of Uganda. WFP will develop capacities for rapid response to seasonal shocks as part of its activities and transfer modalities: this will include improvements to early-warning systems, better supply chain management and harmonization of the food security and nutrition information systems used by all partners in Karamoja. WFP will prioritize gender and protection considerations in this process.

³ Programme design and implementation will be guided by WFP's three-pronged approach.

34. WFP's advice to the Government on improving and expanding the emergency preparedness and response framework will include enhanced integration of nutrition in emergency-response transfers, increased resource allocations for emergency preparedness and response capacity and contingencies at the national and sub-national levels, and the adoption of minimum standards to guide food-assistance responses.

Hand-Over

⇒ *Refugees*

35. Refugees who have not repatriated after three years are moved to a 50 percent ration; those staying for more than five years are graduated out of food assistance. This phase-out approach is based on the recommendations of a joint assessment mission in nine refugee settlements. Timelines are decided by inter-agency agreement on a settlement-by-settlement basis.

⇒ *Building resilience in Karamoja*

36. The joint FAO/UNICEF/WFP resilience strategy for Karamoja is being developed in alignment with government policies and programmes such as the second Karamoja Integrated Development Plan and the third Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF).⁴ WFP's asset-creation activities are an integral part of plans that incorporate the Karamoja Integrated Development Plan and Northern Uganda Social Action Fund infrastructure-building, and WFP plans to transition resilience activities to government programmes as they are scaled up.

⇒ *Emergency preparedness*

37. WFP will enhance government capacities to respond to acute vulnerability at the national and district levels, reducing its own emergency role and increasing its technical assistance.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

Refugees

38. Women and girls comprise half of the refugee population, but women head 75 percent of refugee households in North and West Nile refugee settlements. WFP will provide blanket support for refugees in the selected settlements according to assessed needs: this will include extended support for extremely vulnerable individuals and people with special needs (PSNs). WFP's assessments in these settlements show that gender, especially of household heads, is an important factor in vulnerability.

Karamoja

39. Households with low food consumption scores are usually affected first and worst by seasonal shocks, and are prioritized accordingly. WFP will use community targeting techniques to identify vulnerable people able to participate in selected FFA interventions. For non-labour activities, it will use secondary targeting criteria focusing on households headed by women, households affected by disability, pregnant and lactating women, and young people who can benefit from training and community engagement. It will prioritize households with adolescents and young adults for activities that build productive skills,

⁴ Funded by a World Bank special investment loan.

foster employment and support the provision of basic services. The planned beneficiary numbers for the resilience activity are estimated according to the size of the food-insecure population and lessons learned from voluntary participation in the activity.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY AND COMPONENT

Activity		2016			2017			2018		
		Boys/men	Girls/women	Total	Boys/men	Girls/women	Total	Boys/men	Girls/women	Total
General food assistance (refugees)	Food	163 150	169 850	333 000	143 550	149 450	293 000	123 950	129 050	253 000
	Cash	19 600	20 400	40 000	39 200	40 800	80 000	58 800	61 200	120 000
Livelihood project (pilot)	Refugees	6 000	6 250	12 250	6 000	6 250	12 250	6 000	6 250	12 250
	Host community	2 570	2 680	5 250	2 570	2 680	5 250	2 570	2 680	5 250
Targeted supplementary feeding (refugees)	6–23 months	4 500	4 700	9 200	4 500	4 700	9 200	4 500	4 700	9 200
	24–59 months	4 500	4 700	9 200	4 500	4 700	9 200	4 500	4 700	9 200
	Other age groups	2 270	2 360	4 630	2 270	2 360	4 630	2 270	2 360	4 630
MCHN	6–23 months	23 725	23 725	47 450	23 725	23 725	47 450	23 725	23 725	47 450
	PLW	-	23 500	23 500	-	23 500	23 500	-	23 500	23 500
Food assistance for assets (Northern Uganda Social Action Fund)	Food	207 400	215 900	423 300	195 900	203 900	399 800	172 850	179 900	352 750
	Cash	23 050	24 000	47 050	34 550	36 000	70 550	57 600	60 000	117 600
TOTAL WITH OVERLAPS		456 765	498 065	954 830	456 765	498 065	954 830	456 765	498 065	954 830
TOTAL EXCLUDING OVERLAPS		415 770	432 830	848 600	415 770	432 830	848 600	415 770	432 830	848 600



NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS/ VALUE OF CASH-BASED TRANSFERS

TABLE 2: FOOD RATIONS/CASH-BASED TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)						
	Refugees: extremely vulnerable individuals	Refugees (100 percent ration)	Refugees (50 percent ration)	Targeted supplementary feeding*/blanket supplementary feeding**	Targeted supplementary feeding (PLW)/MCHN	Karamoja (public works, household income support)
Maize grain/sorghum	-	400	200	-	-	300
Maize meal	390	-	-	-	-	-
Pulses	70	80	40	-	-	60
Vegetable oil	30	30	10	-	25	10
SuperCereal	50	50	50	-	200	-
SuperCereal Plus	-	-	-	200	-	-
Sugar	-	-	-	-	15	-
Salt	5	5	5	-	-	-
Total	545	565	305	200	240	370
Total kcal/day	2 116	2 122	1 111	787	-	-
% kcal from protein	10.3	12.0	12.5	16.6	-	-
% kcal from fat	17.6	21.6	18.7	23.2	-	-
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/month)	11.8	9.18	4.92	-	-	1.31
No. of feeding days per year	360	360	360	360	360	126

* For children under 5

** For children under 2



TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)

	Refugees extremely vulnerable individuals/ asylum-seekers	Refugees (100% ration)	Refugees (50% ration)	Targeted supplementary feeding (children under 5)	Targeted supplementary feeding (PLW)	Blanket supplementary feeding (children under 2)	MCHN	Karamoja (public works, household income support)	Total
Maize grain/sorghum	52 186	12 992	22 082	-	-	-	-	44 447	131 708
Maize meal	38 248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38 248
Pulses	17 302	2 598	2 217	-	-	-	-	8 889	31 007
Vegetable oil	6 856	974	554	-	36	-	635	1 482	10 538
SuperCereal	11 427	1 624	2 771	-	334	-	5 078	-	21 234
SuperCereal Plus	-	-	-	982	-	5 126	-	-	6 108
Sugar	-	-	-	-	22	-	381	-	403
Salt	1 143	162	277	-	-	-	-	-	1 582
Cash-based transfers (USD)	3 440 708	20 654 474	1 660 767	-	-	-	-	6 995 682	32 751 631
TOTAL	127 162	18 352	27 902	982	392	5 126	6 093	54 818	240 828

40. All rations are in line with WFP's nutrition guidelines. The value of cash-based transfers is based on the cost of a locally available nutritious diet, and will be updated on the basis of market studies. In Karamoja the cash-based transfer value is set according to government-mandated daily wage rates and will be updated in collaboration with stakeholders as necessary.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Participation

41. Beneficiaries form community food-management committees that work with WFP, cooperating partners and other stakeholders to carry out food distributions. Women hold at least 50 percent of the leadership positions. WFP will assess with partners opportunities for increased participation of adolescents and young adults in decision-making and management. Refugees have a complaint desk to register issues related to food distributions.
42. In line with WFP's policy on humanitarian protection, all programmes will promote the safety, dignity and integrity of affected populations.
43. The 2014 evaluation noted that FFA enhanced some women's self-reliance by enabling them to carry out tasks normally seen as the preserve of men. The main outcomes included enhanced food security and skills, social and economic benefits and access to resources; these were more evident in agro-pastoral communities such as Karamoja because women have most of the responsibilities for agriculture.⁵
44. WFP will increase the use of cash-based transfers in PRRO 200852 because they have been found to foster young people's participation. Increasing the scope of FFA activities to cover non-labour skills training and household income generation will increase participation by households not currently engaged in the programmes such as extremely vulnerable households without labour capacity and elderly people. WFP will continue to encourage the participation of women and men by designing programmes that cater for household and childcare requirements.

Partners and Capacities

45. WFP implements its programme in collaboration with cooperating partners. It will train them to apply its processes for financial accountability and reporting, performance monitoring and gender mainstreaming, and in their roles and responsibilities for protection of beneficiaries and their accountability to affected populations. There are several financial service providers and telecommunications companies capable of implementing cash-based modalities.

Procurement and Logistics

46. WFP will continue to procure from the most cost-effective market. In line with Purchase for Progress (P4P), 10 percent of food is targeted for purchase from WFP-supported smallholder farmers. Food arriving by sea at Mombasa in Kenya or Dar-es-Salaam in the United Republic of Tanzania and local purchases are transported to WFP's delivery points at Tororo and Kampala by local commercial transporters or in its own trucks.

⁵ OEV/2013/007.

Transfer Modalities

47. A feasibility assessment by the country office in November 2014 recommended that cash-based transfers be used in Karamoja in view of improved security, low levels of asset ownership and demonstrated dependence on markets. A similar study in June 2015 in four refugee settlements assessed conditions as favourable for cash-based transfers, especially in settlements with good access to markets, minimal safety issues and general availability of food stocks.
48. WFP has determined which contexts are suitable for introducing and scaling up cash-based transfers. The targets for 2018 are 32 percent of monthly refugee food assistance and 25 percent of annual food assistance in the resilience component in Karamoja. The refugee projection is based on previous rates of voluntary enrolment in pilots. The lower target in Karamoja takes into account poor infrastructure, weak connectivity, security constraints and partners' capacities. For recipients of cash, financial literacy will be an additional input that will complement training on topics such as nutrition.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

49. WFP's monitoring and evaluation system provides data for decision-making, reporting and use by the country team and the Government. Monthly performance results and analyses are disseminated in a monthly bulletin. Outcome monitoring data are collected during annual FSNA for the refugee programme and bi-annual FSNA for Karamoja. Indicators of MAM are collected monthly.
50. Annual joint WFP/OPM/UNHCR assessments gauge the appropriateness of the refugee response. To support the cash modality, WFP will periodically assess markets and service providers.
51. WFP will be implementing the IT system SCOPE to support beneficiary management and the cash-based transfer modality. In 2015, the country office introduced the Logistics Execution Support System to support logistics and programme implementation and country office monitoring and evaluation tool COMET to improve monitoring, assessment and reporting.
52. An operation evaluation will be considered at the end of PRRO 200852.

RISK MANAGEMENT

53. Early warning indicators include rainfall, the rate of new refugee arrivals, the security situation in neighbouring countries and the prices of fuel and transport. The Government, UNHCR and WFP have joint contingency plans for refugee influxes, and WFP surge capacity is available on a regional basis. Emergency-readiness measures are in place and regularly updated at the country and sub-office levels.
54. To mitigate security risks associated with the introduction of cash-based assistance in refugee settlements, WFP will work through the banking system and replicate security measures used in previous cash-based activities.

Security Risk Management

55. WFP regularly assesses security risks in all areas of Uganda. Minimum operating security standards are in place countrywide. WFP also carries out specific security assessments when warranted.
56. The trend of security in Karamoja has been positive, with occasional minor inter-community conflict arising from raids and thefts. The use of armed escorts was abolished in 2014 when the security situation improved.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
Food			
Cereals	169 956	63 701 704	
Pulses	31 007	18 694 146	
Oil and fats	10 538	8 862 039	
Mixed and blended food	27 342	16 971 061	
Others	1 985	351 230	
Total food	240 828	108 580 180	
External transport		7 674 319	
Landside transport, storage and handling		26 634 882	
Other direct operational costs: food		20 274 632	
Food and related costs¹		163 164 013	163 164 013
Cash-based transfers		32 751 631	
Related costs		1 842 238	
Cash-based transfers and related costs		34 593 868	34 593 868
Capacity development and augmentation		14 464 338	14 464 338
Direct operational costs			212 222 219
Direct support costs (Annex I-B) ²			28 090 280
Total direct project costs			240 312 499
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			16 821 875
TOTAL WFP COSTS			257 134 374

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	9 270 534
General service staff	8 810 410
Subtotal	18 080 944
Recurring and other	5 037 094
Capital equipment	1 025 173
Security	137 213
Travel and transportation	3 029 855
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	780 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	28 090 280

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved	Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	
Partnership Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including non-governmental organizations, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)	
Protection and accountability to affected populations WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Outcome 1.1 National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies	EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index	The political environment is conducive.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 1.2 Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</p>	<p>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</p> <p>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</p> <p>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</p> <p>MAM treatment default rate (%)</p> <p>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</p> <p>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</p>	<p>The political environment is conducive.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.3 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p>	<p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</p> <p>CSI (Food): Coping Strategies Index (average)</p>	<p>The political environment is conducive.</p>
<p>Output 1.1 Emergency management capacity created and/or supported</p>	<p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p> <p>Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</p>	
<p>Output 1.2 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 1.3 Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p> <p>Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</p> <p>Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p>	
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies		
<p>Outcome 2.1 Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</p>	<p>CAS: percentage of households with an increased asset score (average)</p> <p>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased asset score</p>	<p>The political and security situations are conducive in Uganda and neighbouring countries.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</p>	<p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</p>	<p>The political environment is conducive.</p>
<p>Output 2.1 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	





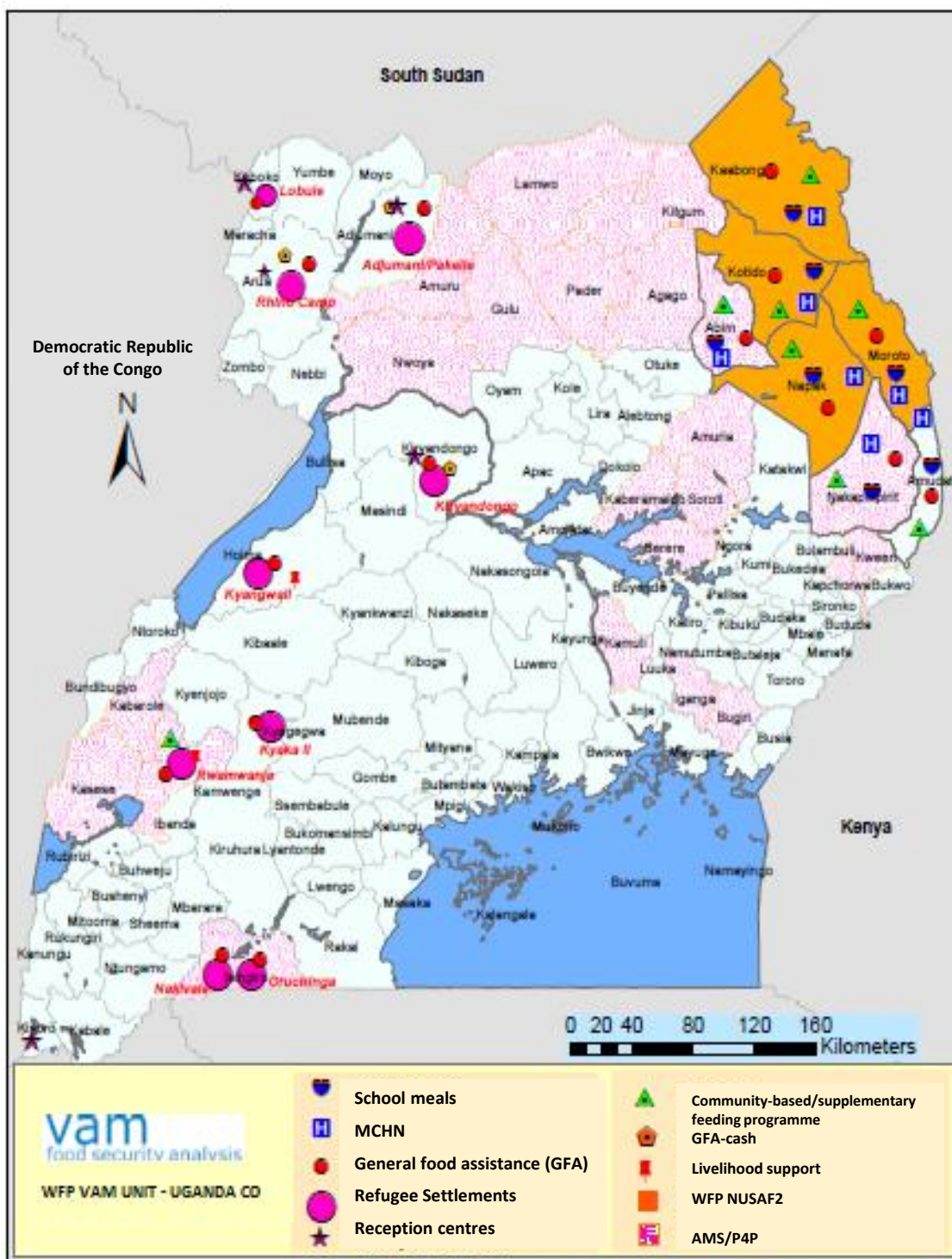
ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 2.2 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	
<p>Output 2.3 Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p> <p>Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</p> <p>Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p>	
<p>Output 2.4 Training offered to farmer organizations and individuals</p>	<p>Number of farmers' organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills</p>	
<p>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</p>		
<p>Outcome 3.1 Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</p>	<p>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p> <p>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</p>	<p>The political and security situations are conducive in Uganda and neighbouring countries.</p>

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
	<p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</p> <p>CAS: percentage of households with an increased asset score (average)</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</p> <p>CSI (Asset Depletion): percentage of female-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies</p> <p>CSI (Asset Depletion): percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies</p> <p>CSI (Asset Depletion): percentage of male-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies</p>	
<p>Output 3.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	
<p>Output 3.2 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	
<p>Output 3.3 Training offered to beneficiary groups</p>	<p>Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</p>	

PRRO and Country Programme Interventions



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AMS	Agriculture and Market Support
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food assistance for assets
FSNA	food security and nutrition assessment
GAM	global acute malnutrition
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MCHN	mother and child health and nutrition
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund