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PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION – UGANDA 10121.1

Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees, Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups in Uganda

Number of beneficiaries	2.6 million
Duration of project	Three years (1 April 2005–31 March 2008)
Food requirements	452,508 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
Total cost to WFP	263,306,886
Total food cost	118,736,570

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Uganda's promising economy is challenged by prolonged civil strife, increased poverty, high population growth and growing disparity in income distribution; gross domestic product has grown by 6 percent per annum over the last decade, but the number of people living on US\$1 per day has increased. In late 2004, after 18 years of civil conflict, 1.6 million people are displaced in 188 camps in northern and eastern Uganda; 152,000 refugees are on food rations. Traditional coping mechanisms among displaced people are exhausted and cyclic droughts affect household food security, especially in the northeast. Displaced people did not return to their homes as expected because of continued attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army.

Food-security assessments and nutrition surveys conducted in camps and refugee settlements in April 2004 reconfirm that displaced people and refugees will depend on WFP assistance to meet their basic food needs until repatriation and resettlement. Global acute malnutrition among children of 6–59 months in camps varies from 4 percent to 18 percent; the acceptable threshold is 10 percent.

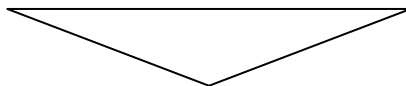
The expansion of the protracted relief and recovery operation, which is proposed at a time when negotiation of the southern Sudan peace settlement is at an advanced stage, envisages solutions to the southern Sudan and northern Uganda conflicts between 2005 and 2008, leading to gradual repatriation of refugees and return and resettlement of internally displaced people. The expansion, developed through consultation with stakeholders and beneficiaries at the district and national levels, is a relief and recovery programme that links relief with recovery assistance and mainstream gender concerns. The Government of Uganda has prioritized conflict resolution in the revised Poverty Eradication Action Plan, creating an enabling policy environment for collaboration with development partners. Successful humanitarian action for displaced people will require sustained advocacy for increased access, protection of civilians and resolution of the conflict.

This operation will target 2.6 million beneficiaries. With improved security, beneficiaries of relief assistance in the operational expansion are programmed to decrease from 1,854,400 in year 1 to 530,600 in year 3; beneficiaries of recovery assistance are programmed to increase from 741,300 in year 1 to 1,224,200 in year 3. Over the three years, 452,508 mt of food are required for (i) general food distribution to displaced people, refugees and drought victims, (ii) supplementary and therapeutic feeding targeting malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women, (iii) dietary support for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, (iv) resettlement rations, (v) school feeding and (vi) food for assets.

Results-based management at the country office will enhance accountability for programme outcomes. Strategic partnerships with non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, United Nations agencies and government counterparts will provide technical, financial, administrative and coordination support for WFP-assisted projects.



DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves Uganda PRRO expansion 10121.1, “Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees, Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups in Uganda” (WFP/EB.1/2005/7-B/2).

* 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.



CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

1. Uganda, one of the poorest countries in the world, ranks 146th of 177 countries in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report. Between 2000 and 2003,¹ gross domestic product (GDP) grew at 6 percent per annum, but the number of people living on US\$1 per day increased from 34 percent to 38 percent, and poverty rose sharply in the north and east. Disparity in income distribution is reflected in a Gini coefficient of 0.43 in 2002–2003,² compared with the acceptable level of 0.42 for sub-Saharan Africa.³
2. Since the mid-1980s, northern Uganda has experienced conflict and insurgency as a result of rebel activity, especially in the Acholi sub-region, and cattle rustling in the Karamoja region in the northeast. These conflicts are fuelled by a combination of support from external forces, proliferation of small arms in the region, poverty and, in Karamoja, banditry and cyclic drought.
3. The northern conflict is child-centred, with gross violations of the rights of the child and loss of opportunity for an entire generation. Over 20,000 children have been abducted by Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels; thousands seek shelter overnight on public premises in fear of being abducted.⁴
4. In late 2004, Uganda is facing the worst humanitarian crisis in years: there are 1.6 million internally displaced people (IDPs) in 188 camps in the north and east whose situation continues to deteriorate as coping abilities diminish as a result of limited access to land and earning opportunities, and 240,000 refugees in 66 settlements in eight districts, of whom 152,000 receive food assistance.

Previous WFP Assistance

5. WFP has provided food assistance to IDPs since 1996 and to refugees since 1988. From April 2000 to March 2002, assistance to refugees and IDPs was through protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 6176.0, which assumed that most IDPs would return home during 2000–2001. But because of increasing rebel attacks this did not occur.
6. The Board approved PRRO 10121.0 in December 2001 for three years from April 2002 to March 2005.
7. LRA atrocities intensified in June 2002 and expanded to eastern Uganda in June 2003. The IDP population tripled to 1.6 million, and drought affected 536,000 people in Karamoja region.
8. WFP food assistance to IDPs and refugees met their net food gap⁵ and contributed to maintaining minimum nutritional levels. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children of 6–59 months in refugee settlements was less than 10 percent, and varied from 4 percent

¹ National Household Survey 2003; Poverty Status Report 2001, 2002 and 2003, including publications by the Economic Policy Research Centre.

² The Gini coefficient measures inequality, taking the values 0 if everyone has the same income and 1 if one household has all the income.

³ Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), 2003. Uganda National Household Survey, 2002–2003.

⁴ Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative reports, 2003–2004.

⁵ Net food gap is the difference between what IDPs and refugees can produce or access through market channels and the minimum recommended daily allowance (RDA) of 2,100 kcal per person per day.



to 18 percent in IDP camps. High malnutrition rates in some camps are compounded by lack of water, sanitation and health facilities, and poor childcare practices.

9. The caseload of 80,000 IDPs in Bundibugyo district in western Uganda returned to their homes in August 2002.
10. Access to land among refugees under the Government/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Self Reliance Strategy (SRS) enables them to contribute to their household food needs; food rations have been phased out for 35 percent of the 193,000 registered refugees.
11. School feeding assistance in IDP camps, refugee settlements and host populations encouraged 344,000 children to attend school regularly. The school meals relieve short-term hunger and enhance learning. Dietary support as part of comprehensive HIV/AIDS services encourages voluntary testing and counselling, and contributes to a reduction in opportunistic infections.
12. Food-for-asset (FFA) activities, in collaboration with partners, provided employment opportunities for food-insecure households and created human and physical community assets including teachers' houses, wood lots, fruit-tree nurseries, health centres and farm-to-market roads.

Situation Analysis

⇒ *General*

13. Conflict in northern Uganda has been a huge burden on the economy and has excluded the northern population from the benefits of macro-economic improvements.
14. The Civil Society Organization for Peace in Northern Uganda conservatively estimates the cost of the war in Acholi sub-region at US\$100 million a year, 3 percent of GDP, including direct military expenditure, loss of lives, internal displacement, disruption of economic activity and disruption of social services.
15. Health indicators reflected a disappointing trend through the 1990s: between 1995 and 2000, infant mortality increased from 81 to 88 deaths per 1,000 live births; mortality among children under 5 increased from 147 to 152 per 1,000 births; stunting⁶ increased from 38 to 39 percent. Maternal mortality fell marginally from 155 to 152 per 10,000 live births.⁷
16. The national HIV/AIDS prevalence rate dropped from 18.1 percent in the 1990s to 6.1 percent in 2000,⁸ but prevalence in IDP camps is estimated at 12 percent.⁹ The impact of HIV/AIDS is felt in the education and agricultural sectors, and in households, where there are increased expenses and reduced incomes.
17. The Karamoja region and areas of rain-fed agriculture are vulnerable to cyclic droughts because investment in infrastructure is lacking and because of irregular weather. Drought in the first season of 2004 resulted in an estimated 30 percent drop in national food production.¹⁰

⁶ Stunting is a measure of child nutrition status.

⁷ Health Sector Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) Revision Paper, 2003.

⁸ Based on prevalence rates at ante-natal clinics.

⁹ Estimate by Lacor Hospital Gulu, 2003

¹⁰ Ministry of Agriculture, July 2004



⇒ *Security Situation*

18. The security situation in northern and eastern Uganda is improving, but major humanitarian corridors outside the towns of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader are still insecure.
19. Teso region¹¹ is relatively peaceful but vulnerable along the borders with Lira and Kitgum districts. Periodic Karimojong raids result in loss of assets in Katakwi district. Cattle rustling in Karamoja region results in loss of assets and violence between clans.

⇒ *Food Security and Farming*

20. The population growth rate of 3.4 percent is not matched by a food production increase of 2.2 percent.¹² Malnutrition and pockets of hunger and food shortages continue to affect food security in Uganda.
21. Insecurity in the north and east, droughts and the presence of refugees in West Nile and western Uganda exert significant pressure on agricultural populations.
22. Food insecurity is a factor of production, availability and access. Access-related food insecurity is widespread among people in areas affected by drought and conflict, orphans, women and households headed by children, and households affected/infected by HIV/AIDS.
23. According to the food-security assessment carried out by WFP and partners in April 2004, the ability of IDPs to complement food aid through production is declining; IDPs require food assistance to meet 75 percent of the recommended daily allowance (RDA). Access to cultivable land is limited to a radius of 2 km around each IDP camp; most of the households can access only 0.2 ha of predominantly borrowed or rented land.¹³ Food production is sometimes barred for security reasons. The maximum grain IDPs can produce is enough for three months for a household of seven.¹⁴

⇒ *Nutrition among Affected Population*

24. Nutritional insecurity among IDPs results from factors including limited production, lack of access to income-generating opportunities and inadequate social services.¹⁵ Healthcare delivery has broken down in conflict-affected areas because health workers have migrated to safer areas. Most disease is caused by poor sanitation; families in IDP camps have access to between 4 and 12 litres of water per day, well below SPHERE¹⁶ standards.
25. According to a nutrition survey conducted by WFP and the Ministry of Health in June 2004, GAM among IDP children of 6–59 months varies from 4 percent to 18 percent; among refugee children in the same age bracket it averages less than 10 percent. In general, poor childcare practices and increased morbidity contribute to high malnutrition rates among children under 5.

¹¹ Teso region comprises Soroti, Kaberamaido, Katakwi and Kumi districts.

¹² PEAP, 2004.

¹³ Emergency food-security assessment (EFSA), April 2004.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ WFP/NGO field mission reports and nutrition survey reports, 2003–2004.

¹⁶ The SPHERE project is a programme of the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response that outlines minimum standards in disaster response.



⇒ *Education*

26. As a result of Universal Primary Education (UPE), instituted in 1997, primary school enrolment increased from 5.3 million to 7.6 million in 2003.¹⁷ The UPE enrolment policy of admitting two girls and two boys per family contributes to gender parity, though retention of girls is low in comparison with boys. Challenges in the education sector include retention, completion ratios and ensuring quality education. Only 22.5 percent of the UPE cohort from 1997 completed the primary cycle in 2003.¹⁸

⇒ *Environmental Damage*

27. Massive displacement of people exacerbates environmental degradation through intensive cultivation on land around the IDP camps, soil erosion and damage to tree cover. Subsistence farming is augmented with charcoal production, cattle rustling in Karamoja region and other non-sustainable practices.

Government Recovery Policy and Programme

28. The Government of Uganda revised Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) in 2004 and adopted a strategy to transform the Ugandan economy through private investment, industrialization and export-led growth. The primary objective of PEAP is to halve the number of people living in poverty by 2015.
29. The second-generation Common Country Assessment (CCA) and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) will be finalized by June 2005 to contribute to Uganda's development goals.
30. The Office of the Prime Minister is responsible for formulating national policy for IDPs and refugees. The IDP Bill has been passed by parliament to provide a framework for relief and recovery assistance to IDPs; a refugee law will be enacted in 2004.
31. The Government works with development partners to fight HIV/AIDS. Anti-retroviral drug therapy is provided to people infected with HIV/AIDS through the Global Fund, the World Health Organization (WHO) 3x5 initiative and the United States Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. This partnership creates the opportunity for dietary support to enhance the impact of drugs and prolong the lives of people infected with HIV/AIDS.

Rationale

32. The PRRO expansion follows five years of WFP assistance under PRRO 6176.0 and PRRO 10121.0. IDPs did not return to their homes because of increasing rebel insurgency. The WFP-assisted refugee population remained almost constant at 152,000, though voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees started slowly.
33. Food-security assessments and nutrition surveys in IDP camps and refugee settlements in April 2004 reconfirmed that IDPs and refugees will depend on WFP assistance to meet their food needs until refugees are repatriated and IDPs return and resettle. The current net food gap among IDPs is 75 percent; among refugees it varies from 25 percent for old caseloads to 100 percent for new arrivals.

¹⁷ Education Management Information System (EMIS), Ministry of Education and Sports, 2004.

¹⁸ Ministry of Education and Sports, 2003.



Linkage with the WFP Country Programme

34. The PRRO expansion is a relief and recovery programme for IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable groups in conflict-affected areas; the country programme (CP) targets post-conflict areas. Ongoing complementary CP activities include support to education and adult literacy in Karamoja (CP 10019, Activity II) and agriculture and market support (Activity III). The recovery components of the PRRO will phase into a CP to contribute to livelihood recovery in post-conflict areas, in line with national development priorities.

RECOVERY STRATEGY

35. The PRRO expansion envisages a solution to the southern Sudan and northern Uganda conflicts between 2005 and 2008, leading to gradual repatriation of refugees and return and resettlement of IDPs. The three-year timeframe of the expansion is realistic.
36. The enabling factors of the PRRO scenarios include (i) ongoing international and national efforts to find a lasting solution to the southern Sudan and northern Uganda conflicts, (ii) slow defection/capture of senior LRA commanders by the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF), (iii) extension of the Government amnesty, (iv) development of an IDP policy and (v) enactment of a refugee law based on self-reliance.
37. Formulation of this PRRO expansion has benefited from a broad-based stakeholder review of ongoing PRRO 10121.0 through 11 district workshops and one national workshop involving all stakeholders and partners. Recommendations from the OEDE-led evaluation of the country office recovery portfolio in September 2004 will guide implementation of the recovery component.

Beneficiary Needs

38. Beneficiary needs assessment will be conducted through emergency food-security assessments (EFSAs) twice a year. Joint assessment missions (JAMs) will be conducted in collaboration with all stakeholders and partners for refugees and nutrition surveys. Beneficiary needs assessment will be gender-specific and gender-sensitive.

Role of Food Aid

39. Relief for refugees, IDPs and other vulnerable groups will focus on maintaining minimum nutritional standards through general food distribution, supplementary and therapeutic feeding and nutrition support to people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.
40. A three-month resettlement ration will be provided to returning IDPs. School meals will be provided in targeted schools to encourage regular attendance, reduce short-term hunger and reduce drop-out rates, especially among girls. FFA activities will be an incentive to create human and physical assets to support recovery of livelihoods.

Programme Approaches

41. The PRRO expansion will promote various approaches to link relief with recovery assistance. The Enhanced Commitments to Women (ECW) 2003–2007 will guide programme implementation to mainstream gender and ensure women's participation in WFP activities.
42. Relief assistance for refugees and IDPs will be provided through monthly food rations to meet their net food gap. Extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) such as disabled people,



orphans, widows without direct family support, households headed by children and returning abducted children will be provided full rations. Nutritional interventions will target malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

43. Recovery assistance will be provided through resettlement rations to returning IDPs, school feeding and FFA. Activities will be programmed in collaboration with district authorities, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to access complementary resources to maximize impact.

Risk Assessment

44. The following risks may hamper PRRO expansion.
- Failure of the southern Sudan peace talks would delay voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees.
 - Continued encampment of IDPs would widen food gaps and increase the vulnerability of IDPs.
 - The maturity of democratic institutions in Uganda will not stand the test of transition politics in 2006.
 - The reconstruction of productive infrastructure in southern Sudan and northern Uganda will require the support of external donors; response time could affect rates of repatriation and return of IDPs.
 - Drought and crop failure will result in increased relief needs.
 - The willingness of donors to continue funding the food pipeline will determine the level and coverage of food aid programmes.
 - Continuation of rebel activity and security incidents will impede access of WFP and partners to provide food assistance.

A contingency plan and early-warning system taking these risks into account will be updated periodically.

Objectives and Goals

45. The goal of the PRRO expansion is to contribute to household food security and maintain minimum nutritional and dietary standards among refugees, IDPs and other vulnerable groups, contributing to the following Strategic Priorities (SPs) and ECW 2003- 2007:
- SP1: Saving lives in crisis situations;
 - SP2: Protecting livelihoods in crisis situations and enhancing resilience to shocks;
 - SP3: Improved nutrition and the health of children, mothers and other vulnerable people; and
 - SP4: Supporting access to education and reducing gender disparity.
46. The objectives of the PRRO expansion are:
- minimum nutritional and dietary standards for 1,286,000 IDPs and 152,000 refugees, with special attention to women, malnourished children and EVIs maintained (SP1; ECW4, 5, 6);
 - 26,500 households infected and affected by HIV/AIDS empowered to meet their minimum nutritional and dietary standards (SP3, SP5; ECW1);



- creation of assets to facilitate resettlement and recovery of livelihoods among 1,286,000 IDPs, supported on return to their homes. (SP2; ECW3, 5, 6); and
- improved school attendance and reduced short-term hunger and school drop-out rates, especially among girls (SP4; ECW2).

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Key Programme Components

47. **Protracted relief for refugees and IDPs.** Relief assistance for IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable groups will include general food distribution, supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes, nutritional support for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and short-term relief assistance for drought victims. Beneficiaries of relief assistance are programmed to reduce progressively from 1,854,400 in year 1 to 530,600 in year 3 (see Table 1).

Years²⁰	2005–2006		2006–2007		2007–2008	
Category	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
General food	818 700	815 600	309 500	309 100	121 700	122 200
Supplementary	73 900	47 500	73 900	47 500	73 900	47 500
Therapeutic	8 700	5 500	5 800	3 700	3 700	2 600
HIV/AIDS	55 200	29 300	70 300	36 700	104 400	54 600
Relief subtotal	956 500	897 900	459 500	397 000	303 700	226 900
Resettlement ration	161 500	160 000	323 000	320 000	138 500	137 100
School feeding	120 400	129 600	240 900	259 100	361 300	388 700
Food-for-asset	84 900	84 900	138 100	136 800	99 800	98 800
Recovery subtotal	366 800	374 500	702 000	715 900	599 600	624 600
Total beneficiaries	1 323 300	1 272 400	1 161 500	1 112 900	903 300	851 500

48. The findings of twice-yearly EFSAs will be supplemented by nutrition surveys to determine the food rations and basket composition.
49. Relief assistance will be linked with recovery activities to provide alternative livelihoods and create assets required for resettlement of IDPs and refugees. Humanitarian action to assist IDPs requires sustained advocacy for increased access, protection of civilians and resolution of the conflict.
50. **Recovery.** Recovery assistance will include three-month resettlement rations for IDPs, school feeding, mother-and-child health (MCH) and FFA. Beneficiaries of recovery

¹⁹ Details are available in the implementation plan.

²⁰ The planting season commences in April each year. It is anticipated that IDPs will return home in March 2006, March 2007 and March 2008, matching the commencement of each PRRO year. A breakdown of beneficiaries by calendar year is available in the project planning information form (PIIF).



assistance are programmed to increase from 741,300 in year 1 to 1,417,900 in year 2, falling to 1,224,200 in year 3 (see Table 1).

51. Non-food items to support FFA and school feeding activities are budgeted under other direct operating costs (ODOC) and will be provided to partners.

Selection of Activities

⇒ *Activity 1: General Food Distribution*

52. General food distribution targets IDPs, refugees and drought victims. As of August 2004, there were 1,620,000 IDPs in 188 camps in northern and eastern Uganda, and 152,000 refugees in 66 settlements. Of this caseload, 334,000 IDPs in the Teso sub-region have started returning home and, with improvements in the security situation, should have resettled by March 2005, leaving a balance of 1,286,000 IDPs in camps in northern Uganda.
53. It is anticipated that with improved security the IDP population will decrease by 321,500 in 2005, 643,000 in 2006 and 275,600 in 2007. The residual caseload of 45,900 will not be targeted with relief assistance because it is assumed that most of them will have access to land for cultivation. Provision for drought victims is programmed to reach 200,000 beneficiaries in 2005 and 70,000 in 2006.
54. No substantial voluntary repatriation in 2005 is anticipated from the refugee caseload on food rations until a lasting solution to the southern Sudan conflict is found. Voluntary repatriation of Rwandese refugees is slow and constrained by land issues. Continuing instability in DRC is resulting in slowly increasing numbers of refugees. The formation of a government of national unity in southern Sudan will trigger voluntary repatriation of an anticipated 74,000 refugees in 2006 and 78,000 in 2007.

Implementation

55. General food distribution will be in collaboration with district authorities, United Nations agencies and the following: (i) the Norwegian Refugee Council in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts, (ii) *Aktion Afrika Hilfe* in Adjumani, Moyo and Hoima districts, (iii) the International Rescue Committee in Masindi and Yumbe districts, (iv) Samaritan's Purse and the Christian Children's Fund in Lira, (v) the Gulu Support the Children Organization in Gulu, (vi) the Kitgum Concerned Women's Association in Kitgum, (vii) German Development Services in Arua, (viii) the Uganda Red Cross Society in Mbarara and (ix) the International Medical Corps in Kyenjojo.
56. IDP relief assistance is programmed at 50 percent RDA in 2005 and 30 percent RDA in 2006, on the assumption that the IDP population will be able to contribute significantly to their food needs with improvements in security and access to land. The family-size food-distribution mechanism will continue in the PRRO expansion. Partners will provide information on nutrition and HIV/AIDS prevention to beneficiaries during food distributions.

⇒ *Activity 2: Therapeutic and Supplementary Feeding*

57. Malnutrition exceeds 18 percent in some camps, thereby increasing the need for supporting therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres in as many camps as possible. An estimated maximum of 1.5 percent of children under 5 will be severely malnourished and require treatment at therapeutic feeding centres (TFCs); 30 percent of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women will be targeted through supplementary feeding



centres (SFCs). WFP currently supports ten TFCs in IDP camps and four in refugee areas, 32 SFCs in IDP camps and four in refugee areas; the total caseload is 17,000.

58. With increased accessibility and stabilization, 121,400 children and pregnant and lactating women per year will be assisted through SFCs; an average of 10,000 severely malnourished children will be assisted through TFCs.

Implementation

59. Therapeutic and supplementary feeding assistance for malnourished children will be provided in partnership with the Ministry of Health and (i) the International Medical Corps (IMC) in Kitgum, (ii) GOAL Ireland in Pader, (iii) Action Against Hunger USA in Gulu, (iv) *Médecins sans frontières* (MSF) Holland in Lira, (v) the Uganda Red Cross Society in refugee settlements and (vi) the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNHCR in refugee settlements. Nutrition health education will also be provided by partners.

⇒ Activity 3: Dietary Support to HIV/AIDS Infected and Affected Individuals

60. Food and medicine are the most pressing needs for poor households affected by HIV/AIDS. Providing food is a short-term measure that will contribute to the nutritional needs of PLWHA and their families, orphans and other vulnerable children. Food support may further contribute to greater adherence to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and treatment for tuberculosis (TB).
61. Food supplementation to HIV-positive pregnant mothers and their children will contribute to improved nutritional wellbeing and greater participation in the programme.
62. Currently, 9,500 households with an average family size of six are receiving food assistance; under the PRRO expansion, 14,100 will be assisted in year 1, 17,800 in year 2 and 26,500 in year 3.

Implementation

63. Dietary support for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS will be provided in partnership with World Vision Uganda in Gulu, MSF France in Arua, the AIDS Support Organization (TASO), Mulago Hospital in Kampala, *Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale* (AVSI), Italy in Hoima, and community-based AIDS support groups. In partnership with the government, WHO and UNICEF, health units and institutions providing ART to HIV food-insecure people will receive food to complement the WHO 3x5 initiative. Food support is envisaged for up to one year until household food security improves.
64. Dietary support through community-based organizations (CBOs) will complement (i) vocational skills training for PLWHA, orphans and vulnerable children, (ii) continuation of education for school-age children and (iii) micro-credit programmes, particularly for women and older children.
65. Mothers in prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT)/mother-to-child transmission plus (MTCT+) programmes at health units or through NGOs will receive food assistance to encourage them to continue therapy. Dietary support will be provided for pregnant and lactating women and infants.



⇒ *Activity 4: School Feeding*

Implementation

66. School feeding will be implemented through the Ministry of Education and Sports and district departments of education. At the school level, school feeding committees will be established for day-to-day management of implementation. Children in selected primary schools will receive a mid-morning snack and lunch at school.

⇒ *Activity 5: Resettlement Rations*

67. Food needs during the initial resettlement phase will remain high as people return to overgrown land, poorly maintained infrastructure and expenditure on household reconstruction; 53,600 households will benefit from resettlement rations in year 1, 107,200 in year 2 and 46,000 in year 3. Resettlement rations will be provided for IDPs returning to their homes on return of their family ration cards.

⇒ *Activity 6: FFA*

68. FFA will include food for training (FFT) and food for work (FFW). In refugee settlements and IDP camps, FFA will be limited to FFT to develop skills necessary for resettlement and livelihood recovery.
69. FFA activities will include (i) training in bricklaying, carpentry, improved farming skills, adult literacy, nutrition and HIV/AIDS prevention and care, (ii) environmental protection – establishment of tree and fruit nurseries and woodlots, (iii) repair of essential farm-to-market roads, small bridges and culverts, (iv) fish farming, (v) rehabilitation of water sources, (vi) rehabilitation of schools, health centres and community centres and (vii) watershed development.
70. FFA will target 28,300 participants from IDP camps, refugee settlements, host communities and drought-affected areas in year 1, 45,800 in year 2 and 33,100 in year 3.

Implementation

71. FFA activities will be implemented in accordance with existing guidelines. Equal participation of women and men will be pursued in project identification, planning, implementation and monitoring.

Institutional Arrangements and Selection of Partners

72. The operational agreement for PRRO expansion will be signed with the Office of the Prime Minister. Partnerships will be developed with government ministries, United Nations agencies, NGOs and CBOs based on comparative advantage. Partners will be selected on the basis of experience with food aid management and will be responsible for distribution, monitoring and reporting.
73. The Government and UNHCR are responsible for protection, care and maintenance of refugees. Secondary transport of food assistance for refugees is currently managed by WFP on a pilot basis. Tripartite agreements for refugee food distribution will be signed between UNHCR, WFP and NGOs.
74. WFP will continue to work with United Nations agencies, the Government and civil society to advocate a resolution of the northern Uganda conflict. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is coordinating the Consolidated Appeal



Process (CAP) and strengthening district disaster-management committees (DDMCs), which are the main information channel for IDP needs assessments.

75. Efforts will be made to incorporate FFA activities in district sectoral plans. School feeding will be supported by the Government and UNICEF in terms of equipment, water, sanitation, classroom construction and teacher-training. FAO will collaborate with WFP in providing seeds for IDPs, food security assessment and school gardens. Alliance with the World Bank-supported Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) will enable social fund resources to be linked with FFA activities.

Capacity-Building

76. The country office has rolled out results-based management (RBM). WFP staff and partners will be trained in RBM to enhance logical framework analysis, baseline surveys, results-based monitoring and project-cycle management, which will be complemented with training in ECW, food-security assessment, participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques, food distribution methods, commodity management and reporting.
77. In collaboration with partners, WFP will contribute to strengthening health centres by providing nutrition education materials and training in nutrition surveys. FFA will help to create community structures and develop skills for resettlement and livelihood recovery.

Logistics

78. Country office logistics depend on the efficiency and capacity of Mombasa port and the Kenya/Uganda railway. Commodities arriving at Mombasa are transported to WFP central delivery points (CDPs) by rail (65 percent) and road (35 percent), from where they are transported to 25 extended delivery points (EDPs) in WFP operational areas.
79. Commercial transporters move commodities to EDPs. On non-competitive routes, WFP trucks are utilized; secondary transport to final delivery points (FDPs) follows the same principle.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

80. WFP staff, partners and beneficiaries will be responsible for monitoring programme activities. Monitoring will be conducted at five levels of the project cycle: (i) food security and nutrition assessments twice a year, (ii) commodity movement, (iii) food distribution, (iv) use of food and impact on beneficiaries and (v) beneficiary participation in food management.
81. In accordance with ECW, participatory approaches will be used in developing the M&E system.
82. RBM at the country office will strengthen M&E. The logframe contains indicators for each objective and programme component. Baseline surveys, evaluations and case studies will enhance accountability for programme results.

Security Measures

83. Seven WFP operational districts in northern Uganda are in security phase III. WFP utilizes military escorts for food deliveries where necessary. WFP and Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) field-security officers conduct regular assessments and provide security clearance. All field offices meet minimum operational security standards (MOSS) and were upgraded in 2004 by the Fast Information Technology and Telecommunications Emergency Support Team (FITTEST) to minimum



information security technology standards (MISTS). WFP staff and partners receive training in radio communication and security awareness. WFP will continue to train staff and partners in security and safety awareness.

Exit Strategy

84. The Government/UNHCR SRS provides a framework for phasing out food assistance to refugees with improved household food security.
85. The Government has prioritized conflict resolution and disaster management in the revised PEAP. With improved security and access to land, relief assistance to IDPs will be phased out.
86. Supplementary feeding, dietary support to people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, school feeding and FFA will provide a safety net for the most vulnerable and will continue to be essential during resettlement and recovery of IDPs.

FOOD INPUT REQUIREMENTS

Food Basket Ration Scales

87. The food basket will comprise cereals, maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil, corn-soya blend (CSB), salt and sugar. EFSA's and nutrition surveys enable the country office to adjust rations and composition on the basis of needs and available resources.



TABLE 2: RATIONS											
Kcal/100 g	350.0	360.0	335.0	885.0	380.0	-	400.0				
Protein/100 g	10.0	9.0	20.0	-	18.0	-	-				
Fat/100 g	4.0	3.5	1.2	100.0	6.0	-	-				
Relief rations	Cereals	Maize meal	Pulses	Veg. oil	CSB	Salt	Sugar	Total	Kcal	Protein	Fat
Year 1	225	-	30	7	25	-	-	287	1 045	33	18
Year 2	135	-	18	6	-	-	-	159	586	17	12
Year 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees	Cereals	Maize meal	Pulses	Veg. oil	CSB	Salt	Sugar	Total	Kcal	Protein	Fat
Year 1	302	-	40	10	34	3	10	399	1 446	44	25
Year 2	302	-	40	10	34	3	10	399	1 446	44	25
Year 3	302	-	40	10	34	3	10	399	1 446	44	25
	Cereals	Maize meal	Pulses	Veg. oil	CSB	Salt	Sugar	Total	Kcal	Protein	Fat
Returnees	450	-	60	20	-	5	-	535	1 953	57	39
DAP*	225	-	30	-	-	-	-	255	888	29	9
School feeding	-	150	30	10	75	-	10	275	1 054	33	20
LWHA/TB/PMTCT	-	200	60	25	100	-	-	385	1 522	48	39
	Cereals	Maize meal	Pulses	Veg. oil	CSB	Salt	Sugar	Total	Kcal	Protein	Fat
FFA	300	-	60	10	-	-	-	370	1 340	42	23
TFC	-	-	-	10	60	-	10	80	357	11	14
SFC	-	-	-	30	230	-	30	290	1 260	41	44
Pregnant and lactating women	-	-	-	30	230	-	30	2 757	1 260	41	44
TFC caregivers	-	450	60	10	50	-	-	570	2 100	62	29

* Drought-affected persons

Food Requirement

88. Total food requirement for three years is 452,508 mt (see Table 3).



TABLE 3: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME COMPONENT AND COMMODITY								
Relief (IDPs, refugees/DAPs)	Cereals	Maize meal	Pulses	Veg. oil	CSB	Salt	Sugar	Total
Year 1 (2005/6)	119 296	-	15 918	3 3721	13 362	266	536	152 663
Year 2 (2006/7)	32 189	-	4 296	1 154	894	90	268	38 891
Year 3 (2007/8)	8 044	-	1 073	268	894	89	268	10 637
Subtotal	159 529	-	21 287	4 793	15 150	445	1 072	202 191
TFC and caregivers								
Year 1 (2005/6)	-	1 540	206	51	274	-	17	2 088
Year 2 (2006/7)	-	1 027	137	34	182	-	11	1 391
Year 3 (2007/8)	-	513	68	17	91	-	6	695
Subtotal	-	3 080	411	102	547	-	34	4 174
SFC/Pregnant and lactating women								
Year 1 (2005/6)	-	-	-	1 312	10 056	-	1 312	12 680
Year 2 (2006/7)	-	-	-	1 312	10 056	-	1 312	12 680
Year 3 (2007/8)	-	-	-	1 312	10 056	-	1 312	12 680
Subtotal	-	-	-	3 936	30 165	-	3 936	38 040
HIV/AIDS								
Year 1 (2005/6)	-	6 084	1 826	761	3 042	-	-	11 713
Year 2 (2006/7)	-	7 704	2 311	963	3 852	-	-	14 830
Year 3 (2007/8)	-	11 448	3 434	1 431	5 724	-	-	22 037
Subtotal	-	25 236	7 571	3 155	12 618	-	-	48 580
Subtotal relief	159 529	28 316	29 269	11 986	58 483	358	5 042	292 985
Returnees/resettlement								
	Cereals	Maize meal	Pulses	Veg-oil	CSB	Salt	Sugar	Total
Year 1 (2005/6)	13 021	-	1 780	579	-	145	-	15 481
Year 2 (2006/7)	26 042	-	3 472	1 157	-	289	-	30 960
Year 3 (2007/8)	11 162	-	1 488	496	-	124	-	13 270
Subtotal	50 225	-	6 740	2 232	-	558	-	59 711
School feeding								
Year 1 (2005/6)	-	7 125	1 430	477	3 574	-	476	13 081
Year 2 (2006/7)	-	14 250	2 850	950	7 127	-	950	26 125
Year 3 (2007/8)	-	21 375	4 275	1 425	10 688	-	1 424	39 188
Subtotal	-	42 750	8 555	2 852	21 387	-	2 850	78 394
FFA								
Year 1 (2005/6)	4 584	-	917	152	-	-	-	5 654
Year 2 (2006/7)	7 421	-	1 484	247	-	-	-	9 152
Year 3 (2007/8)	5 361	-	1 072	179	-	-	-	6 612
Subtotal	17 366	-	3 473	578	-	-	-	21 417
Subtotal recovery	67 591	42 750	18 724	5 663	21 389	558	2 850	159 523
PROJECT TOTAL	227 120	71 066	47 993	17 649	79 872	916	7 892	452 508



Local Procurement of Food Commodities

89. The country office purchases food commodities locally to support food aid programmes in Burundi, eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Uganda. Between 1994 and 2004, WFP procured 611,000 mt of food commodities in Uganda valued at US\$139 million.
90. Local procurement supports the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) and encourages production for the market. It reduces transport costs and enables WFP to procure more food from cash contributions. Depending on availability of cash resources, WFP plans to procure 40 percent of required food commodities locally.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

91. Approval by the Board of the Uganda PRRO expansion 10121.1 is recommended to benefit 2.6 million IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable groups at a cost of US\$263 million, including US\$118.7 million food costs.



ANNEX I

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Average cost per mt	Value (US\$)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodity ¹			
- Cereals	227 120	171	38 837 520
- Maize meal	71 066	259	18 406 094
- Pulses	47 993	345	16 557 585
- Vegetable oil	17 649	879	15 513 471
- CSB	79 872	338	26 996 736
- Salt	916	149	136 484
- Sugar	7 892	290	2 288 680
Total commodities	452 508		118 736 570
External transport			37 386 211
Landside transport			23 991 974
Subtotal for internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH)			39 019 765
Total landside, transport, storage and handling (LTSH)			63 011 739
Other direct operational costs			8 199 920
Total direct operational costs			227 344 422
B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)			18 746 760
Total direct costs			246 081 202
C. Indirect support costs (7%)			17 225 684
TOTAL WFP COSTS			263 306 886
¹ This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The contents may vary depending on the availability of commodities.			



ANNEX II

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff	
International professional staff	5 234 400
National professional staff	1 710 000
National general service staff	3 582 000
International consultants	214 000
National consultants	74 000
United Nations Volunteers	145 500
Staff duty travel	1 239 300
Staff training and development	262 000
Subtotal	12 461 200
Office expenses and other recurrent costs	
Rental of facility	1 443 060
Utilities (general)	255 000
Office supplies	348 000
Communication and IT services	1 017 000
Insurance	60 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	314 000
Vehicle maintenance and running costs	540 000
United Nations organizations services	516 000
Other office expenses	457 000
Subtotal	4 950 060
Equipment and other fixed costs	
Vehicles	505 000
Furniture, tools and equipment	235 500
TC/IT equipment	595 000
Subtotal	1 335 500
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	18 746 760



ANNEX III: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY — UGANDA PRRO 10121.1 (2005–2008)

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks/assumptions
<p>Impact</p> <p>Contribute to household food security and maintain minimum nutritional and dietary standards of refugees, IDPs and other vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Impact indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutrition among targeted beneficiaries at acceptable levels – GAM and body mass index (BMI) at acceptable levels. 2. Number of IDPs resettled in their homes. 3. Crude mortality rate in refugee and IDP camps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Health reports ▪ District health reports ▪ Nutrition surveillance reports ▪ Project reports 	<p>Impact assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Donors are willing to continue funding the food pipeline. ▪ A lasting solution to the northern Uganda conflict found and IDPs resettled. ▪ Successful negotiation of the southern Sudan peace agreement and repatriation of Sudanese refugees. ▪ Transition politics in Uganda well managed.
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>Minimum nutritional and dietary standards of 152,000 refugees and 1,286,000 IDPs maintained, with special attention to women, malnourished children and EVI. (SP1; ECW IV, V, VI).</p>	<p>Outcome 1 indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Prevalence of acute malnutrition and crude mortality among target beneficiaries – GAM <10% and BMI 18.5. 1.2 Recovery of malnourished children kept at acceptable levels. SFC: recovery >70%, mortality <3% and default rates <15%. TFC: recovery >80%, mortality <5% and default rates <10%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District health reports ▪ Nutrition surveillance reports ▪ Project reports 	<p>Outcome 1 assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All stakeholders support EFSAs and nutrition surveys for IDPs and refugees twice a year. ▪ Adequate human, technical and financial inputs from partners available on a timely basis.
<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Net food gap of 152,000 refugees, 1,286,000 IDPs and 270,000 drought victims met throughout project.</p>	<p>Output 1.1 indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 Percentage of assessed net food gap and requirement met on a monthly basis. 1.1.2 Quantity and ration of food distributed, by commodity. 1.1.3 Number of beneficiaries receiving food assistance, by age group and gender. 1.1.4 Beneficiary use of commodities distributed. 1.1.5 Level of beneficiary satisfaction >50%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food distribution reports ▪ Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) reports ▪ WFP/IP monitoring reports ▪ EFSA reports ▪ Nutrition surveillance reports ▪ Project reports 	<p>Output 1.1 assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EFSA and nutrition surveys carried out twice a year by stakeholders to determine the net food gap, food needs and ration scale for IDPs and refugees. ▪ IDP and refugee caseloads are periodically verified and updated by stakeholders.



ANNEX III: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY — UGANDA PRRO 10121.1 (2005–2008)

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks/assumptions
<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Food needs of 133,000 malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women met in the three-year period.</p>	<p>Output 1.2 indicators</p> <p>1.2.1 Number of malnourished women and children fed.</p> <p>1.2.2 Quantity of food distributed, by commodity, on a monthly basis.</p> <p>1.2.3 Recovery rate for malnourished children at acceptable level.</p> <p>1.2.4 Number of women attending ante-natal clinics.</p> <p>1.2.5 Percentage of micronutrient-fortified food delivered through WFP-supported interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food distribution reports ▪ PDM reports ▪ WFP/IP monitoring reports ▪ EFSA reports ▪ Nutrition surveillance reports ▪ Project reports 	<p>Output 1.2 assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate human and technical capacity among nutrition intervention partners is available.
<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>26,500 households infected and affected by HIV/AIDS empowered to meet their minimum nutritional and dietary standards. (SP3; ECW I).</p>	<p>Outcome 2 indicators</p> <p>2.1 Improved nutritional well-being.</p> <p>2.2 Improved adherence to treatment.</p> <p>2.3 Number of beneficiaries participating in skills training and income generation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District health reports ▪ HIV surveillance reports ▪ Project monitoring reports 	<p>Outcome 2 assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of and access to ART/direct observed treatment (DOT). ▪ Complementary contribution from partners maintained.
<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>26,500 households infected and affected by HIV/AIDS receive food assistance in HIV/AIDS-endemic and food-insecure districts.</p>	<p>Output 2.1 indicators</p> <p>2.1.1 Number of households in HIV/AIDS-endemic food-insecure areas receiving food assistance on a monthly basis for one year.</p> <p>2.1.2 Quantity of food distributed, by commodity.</p> <p>2.1.3 Number of beneficiaries, by age and gender.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food distribution reports ▪ WFP/IP monitoring reports ▪ Project reports 	<p>Output 2.1 assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human, technical and financial resources are available among partners.
<p>Outcome 3</p> <p>Creation of assets to facilitate resettlement and recovery of livelihoods among 1,286,000 IDPs supported on return to their homes. (SP2; ECW III, V, VI).</p>	<p>Outcome 3 indicators</p> <p>3.1 Ability of target households to manage shocks and meet food needs.</p> <p>3.2 Share of household expenditure on food.</p> <p>3.3 Access to income generation by participating households.</p> <p>3.4 Beneficiary satisfaction with WFP's assistance.</p> <p>3.5 Number of targeted IDPs resettled, by district.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District reports ▪ Project reports ▪ IP management reports 	<p>Outcome 3 assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Security conditions will continue to improve. ▪ Resettlement policies for IDPs will be formulated. ▪ The Government, district authorities, UNHCR and donors support resettlement programmes for IDPs and self-reliance strategies for refugees.



ANNEX III: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY — UGANDA PRRO 10121.1 (2005–2008)

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks/assumptions
<p>Output 3.1 Physical and human assets created through FFA²¹ interventions.</p>	<p>Output 3.1 indicators</p> <p>3.1.1 Number of participants in FFW and FFT activities.</p> <p>3.1.2 Quantity of food distributed, by commodity.</p> <p>3.1.3 Number of FFA beneficiaries, by gender.</p> <p>3.1.4 Use of skills gained through FFT and assets created through FFW.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food distribution reports ▪ WFP/IP monitoring reports ▪ FFT/FFW reports 	<p>Output 3.1 assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity among all stakeholders to handle the resettlement process effectively. ▪ Funding for resettlement assistance available on time.
<p>Output 3.2 1,286,000 IDPs resettled.</p>	<p>Output 3.2 indicators</p> <p>3.2.1 Quantity of settlement ration distributed on a monthly basis, by commodity and type.</p> <p>3.2.2 Number of houses constructed/rehabilitated and ha of agricultural land opened up.</p> <p>3.2.3 Number of beneficiaries of resettlement rations, by gender.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food distribution reports ▪ WFP/IP monitoring reports ▪ WFP/IP project reports 	<p>Output 3.2 assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity among all stakeholders to handle the resettlement process effectively. ▪ Funding for resettlement assistance available on time.
<p>Outcome 4 Increased enrolment of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools (SP4; ECW II).</p>	<p>Outcome 4 indicators</p> <p>4.1 Attendance rates of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools – ratio of boys and girls enrolled in WFP-assisted schools.</p> <p>4.2 Attendance rate per term by sex and grade >80%.</p> <p>4.3 Retention rate of girls in WFP-assisted schools >80%.</p> <p>4.4 Teachers' perception of children's ability to concentrate and learn in school.</p> <p>4.5 Absolute enrolment: numbers of boys and girls enrolled in WFP-assisted schools.</p> <p>4.6 Net enrolment: percentage of school-age boys and girls enrolled in WFP-assisted schools.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MoE reports ▪ Schools enrolment and attendance registers ▪ WFP/IP Project Reports 	<p>Outcome 4 assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ School requirements (teaching materials, classrooms, teachers, etc.) available. ▪ Adequate involvement of parent teachers association in the school feeding project, and a mechanism for sustainability developed and implemented locally. ▪ Government funding for expanded school feeding programme mobilized and approved.

²¹ Targeted human and physical assets to be rehabilitated/created: (i) FFW – 3,000 km of rural roads repaired; 2,000,000 trees planted; ten irrigation structures repaired; 380 dams/ponds rehabilitated/constructed; 200 km of terraces constructed; 600 classrooms rehabilitated; 30 health posts rehabilitated; 255 community centres rehabilitated/constructed; 900 teacher houses/kitchens/storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated; (ii) FFT – 3,000 people trained in carpentry; 3,000 people trained in bricklaying; 15,000 people trained in improved farming skills; 22,500 participants in adult literacy classes; 15,000 people trained in HIV/AIDS and nutrition education.



ANNEX III: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY — UGANDA PRRO 10121.1 (2005–2008)

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks/assumptions
<p>Output 4.1 Food delivered to WFP-assisted schools.</p>	<p>Output 4.1 indicators</p> <p>4.1.1 Number of schools targeted. 4.1.2 Number of feeding days. 4.1.3 Quantity of food distributed per term. 4.1.4 Percentage of boys and girls receiving food in WFP- assisted schools.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food distribution reports ▪ WFP/IP monitoring reports ▪ Project reports 	<p>Output 4.1 assumptions Schools are accessible.</p>
<p>Output 4.2 Attendance at targeted primary schools maintained over the period from grades P1 to P7, of whom 50 percent are girls.</p>	<p>Output 4.2 indicators</p> <p>4.2.1 Number of children attending targeted pre-primary schools, by gender and geographical unit. 4.2.2 Attendance and retention of boys and girls in schools targeted, by grade.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food distribution reports ▪ WFP/IP monitoring reports ▪ Project reports 	<p>Output 4.2 assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ School requirements – teaching materials, teachers etc. – available and adequate. ▪ Parent-teacher associations involved in school feeding projects; mechanism for sustainability developed and implemented locally.



Notes:

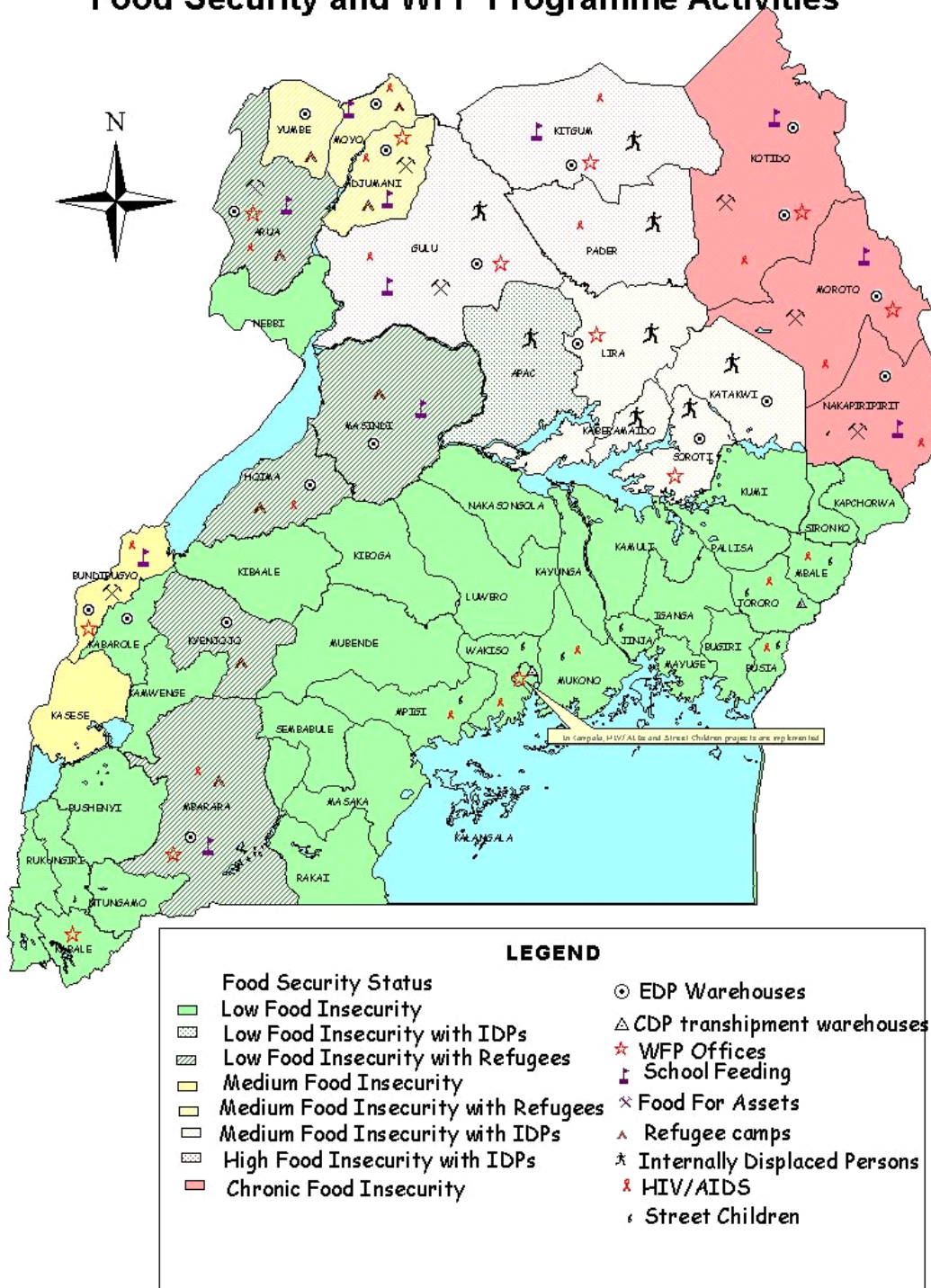
See *Logical Framework Manual* and *Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines* in the *WFP Programme Design Manual* for further guidance on verifying the vertical and horizontal logic of the logframe.

See “EMOP/PRRO Workflow” in the *Programme Design Manual* for guidance on M&E and the use of the M&E plan matrix.

NB for submission to the Board, activities are not presented, though they are an integral part of the M&E plan matrix.

ANNEX IV

UGANDA
Food Security and WFP Programme Activities



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

ART	anti-retroviral therapy
AVSI/Italy	<i>Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale</i>
BMI	body mass index
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CBO	community-based organization
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CDP	central delivery point
CP	Country Programme
CSB	corn-soya blend
DAP	drought-affected person
DDMC	district disaster-management committee
DOT	direct observed treatment (for TB patients)
ECW	Enhanced Commitments to Women
EDP	extended delivery point
EFSA	emergency food-security assessment
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EVI	extremely vulnerable individual
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDP	final delivery point
FFA	food for assets
FFT	food for training
FFW	food for work
FITTEST	Fast Information Technical and Telecommunications Emergency Support Team
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GDP	gross domestic product
IDP	internally displaced person
IMC	International Medical Corps
ITSH	internal transport, storage and handling
JAM	joint assessment mission
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
MCH	mother-and-child health
MHTF	Millennium Hunger Task Force



MISTS	minimum information security technology standards
MOSS	minimum operational security standards
MSF	<i>Médecins sans frontières</i>
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	non-governmental organization
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
PMTCT/MTCT+	prevention of mother-to-child transmission/mother-to-child transmission plus programme
PPIF	Project planning information form
PRA	participatory rural appraisal
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
RBM	results-based management
RDA	recommended daily allowance
SFC	supplementary feeding centre
SP	Strategic Priority
SRS	self-reliance strategy
TASO	The AIDS Support Organization
TB	tuberculosis
TFC	therapeutic feeding centre
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSECOORD	Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces
UPE	universal primary education
WHO	World Health Organization

