

### Overview

The food security sector contributes to Strategic Development Goal 2.1 by improving access to nutritious food among refugees and asylum seekers in the thirteen refugee settlements in Uganda. Furthermore, the sector promotes the self-reliance of refugee communities.

Despite the progressive and favourable refugee policy, most asylum seekers and refugees have limited livelihood opportunities. This has resulted in socio-economic vulnerabilities, protection risks, and limited access to basic essential services such as food, education, and health care. These challenges have been compounded by persistent and growing funding shortfalls that necessitated a reduction in food assistance rations, coinciding with phase III of the prioritisation exercise. Currently, the most vulnerable beneficiaries receive a 60% ration, the moderately vulnerable receive a 30% ration and the least vulnerable were weaned off food assistance.

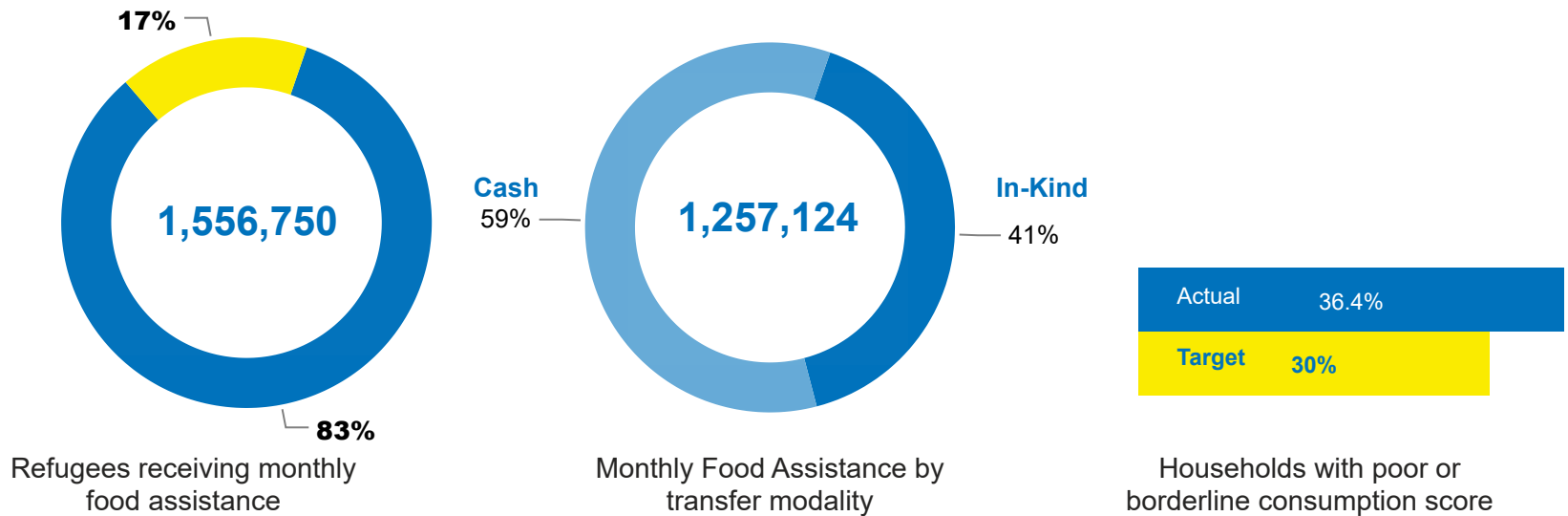
The above challenges notwithstanding, in Quarter three, WFP and partners reached about 1.3 million beneficiaries through the provision of in-kind food (39%) as well as cash-based transfers (61%). Of these, 51% were females and 49% were males. The beneficiary caseload reduced in quarter three compared to quarter two partly due to the operationalisation of phase III prioritisation in July 2023 that necessitated phasing Category 3 beneficiaries (4% of total Caseload) off General food assistance, as well as an average of 7% non-redemption rate.

Funding constraints resulted in halting financial literacy trainings as well as the enrolment of beneficiaries onto the Cash-based transfer modality to secure the CBT pipeline until the end of the year. As a result, there were no further enrolments onto digital cash transfer mechanisms through agency banking. However, to improve cost efficiency, an alternative digital delivery mechanism (mobile money) was piloted in Kiryandongo and Kyangwali in July 2023.

Complementary to Cash Based Transfer (CBT), WFP and partners coordinated and provided technical guidance to the National Cash Working Group (NCWG) for continued harmonisation of the cash-based transfer implementation approach in Uganda. Capacity building sessions and experience sharing among partners were promoted to enable the replication of best practices. The next step is to engage the Bank of Uganda to have the minimum standards endorsed for adoption and implementation by partners. WFP will continue to engage through the NCWG for a common cash approach and coordinated effort in implementing cash and voucher assistance.

Efforts to mitigate malnutrition continue to be strengthened by building the capacity of health workers, Volunteer Health Teams (VHTs) and other community structures to provide Infant and Young Child Feeding (ICYF) knowledge to promote better household nutrition. Similarly, active case finding has supported the management of the nutrition situation in the settlements through early identification and treatment of malnutrition. The recovery rate remains above the threshold, with an average of 94% discharged as cured from the programme within the reporting period.

### Key Indicators



### Outcome: Refugees and asylum seekers have improved access to adequate nutritious food

Indicator	Actual	Target/Standard ('23)	Actual	Gap
<b>Refugees receiving in-kind food assistance</b>				
- Congolese Refugees	13,193	490,997	97%	
- South Sudanese Refugees	452,084	908,917	50%	50%
- Other refugees	4,689	77,679	94%	
<b>Refugees receiving food assistance through cash transfers</b>				
- Congolese Refugees	354,151	490,997	72%	28%
- South Sudanese Refugees	309,664	908,917	34%	66%
- Other refugees	123,343	77,679	>100%	

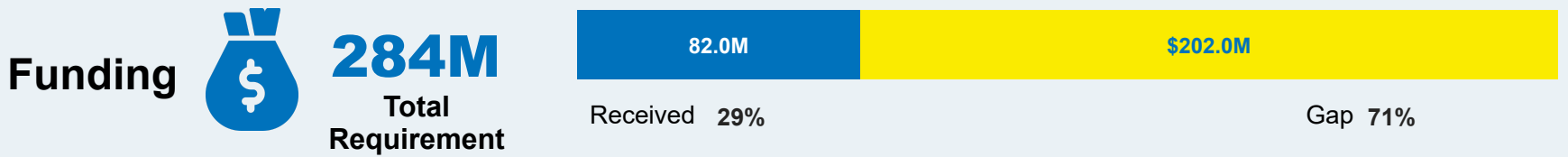
### Outcome: Refugees and asylum seekers have improved access to adequate nutritious food

Indicator	Actual	Target/Standard ('23)	Actual	Gap
<b>Men, women, boys and girls trained on financial literacy</b>				
- Congolese Refugees	34,061	1,878	>100%	
- South Sudanese Refugees	28,052	84,952	33%	67%
- Other refugees	1,970	807	>100%	

### Outcome: Reduced Prevalence of Acute and Chronic Malnutrition among Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Uganda

#### Moderate Acute Malnutrition Treatment Recovery Rate

- Congolese Refugees	97	75	>100%
- South Sudanese Refugees	95	75	>100%
- Other refugees	95	75	>100%



### Partner Reporting

Action Against Hunger Uganda (ACF) | Alliance Forum for Development (AFOD) | Andre Foods International (AFI) | Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI) | Food for the Hungry (FH) | Finnish Refugee Council (FRC) | Kabarole Research and Resource Centre (KRC) | Lutheran World Federation (LWF) | Medical Teams International (MTI) | United Nations World Food Programme (UN WFP) | World Vision International (WVI)

**13** Partners  
**9** INGOs  
**5** NNGOs

### Partner Presence by District

Kikuube 5	Kiryandongo 4	Adjumani 3	Lamwo 3	Madi-Okoll... 2
Kamwenge 4	Kyegegwa 4	Isingiro 3	Obongi 3	Terego 2
		Koboko 3	Yumbe 3	

### Operational Presence

<b>District</b> <input type="text" value="All"/>	<b>Settlement</b> <input type="text" value="All"/>	<b>Partner Type</b> <input type="text" value="All"/>	<b>Partner</b> <input type="text" value="All"/>
--	--	--	---

### Partners by District and Settlement

District	Settlement	Partner Type	Partner
Adjumani	Adjumani	INGO	AFOD
Adjumani	Adjumani	INGO	MTI
Isingiro	Nakivale	INGO	Equity Bank
Isingiro	Nakivale	INGO	MTI
Isingiro	Oruchinga	INGO	Equity Bank
Isingiro	Oruchinga	INGO	MTI
Kamwenge	Rwamwanja	INGO	Equity Bank
Kamwenge	Rwamwanja	INGO	MTI
Kamwenge	Rwamwanja	INGO	WVU
Kikuube	Kyangwali	INGO	Airtel
Kikuube	Kyangwali	INGO	Equity Bank
Kikuube	Kyangwali	INGO	LWF
Kiryandongo	Kiryandongo	INGO	Airtel
Koboko	Lobule	INGO	ACF
Koboko	Lobule	INGO	WVU
Kyegegwa	Kyaka II, Uganda	INGO	Equity Bank
Kyegegwa	Kyaka II, Uganda	INGO	WVU
Lamwo	Palabek	INGO	CESVI
Lamwo	Palabek	INGO	Equity Bank
Lamwo	Palabek	INGO	FHA
Obongi	Palorinya	INGO	Equity Bank
Obongi	Palorinya	INGO	LWF
Terego	Imvepi	INGO	Equity Bank
Yumbe	Bidibidi	INGO	ACF
Yumbe	Bidibidi	INGO	Equity Bank
Yumbe	Bidibidi	INGO	WVU

### No of Partners by District

