The food security sector aims to improve access to adequate nutritious food among refugees and asylum seekers in the settlements. It also seeks to promote self-reliance of refugee communities through humanitarian food assistance.

During the reporting period, WFP and partners provided assistance to 1,383,112 beneficiaries across all the 13 refugee settlements. Of these, 594,738 received in kind assistance and 788,374 received cash-based transfers within the quarter. To meet immediate food needs at transit and reception centres, WFP in collaboration with UNHCR and other partners provided hot meals and high energy biscuits to over 49,000 new arrivals in both Southwest and West Nile. Additionally, in response to the refugee influx in Southwest, WFP and Medical Teams International (MTI) are implementing a Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) at Nyakabande Transit Centre, targeting all children between the ages of 6-59 months, as well as Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) to curb malnutrition levels. WFP and partners continue to provide nutrition assistance through the targeted supplementary feeding programme as well as the maternal child health and nutrition programme, that target both children between the ages of 6-59 months and PLWs. The programmes are used for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition. Results in Q1 indicate that in all settlements, the recovery rates were greater than 75 per cent which is the minimum set target in the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines.

Financially inclusive mechanisms continue to be scaled up. By the end of Q2, 239,833 refugees had received cash through agency banking. The agency banking network is currently in eight settlements, with a total of 255 banking agents by end of Q2. Of these, 36 are female and 219 are male agents.

To optimise the utilisation of cash transfers provided to refugees, WFP and Finnish Refugee Council (FRC) continue to provide financial literacy training. During Q2, a total of 10,514 cash beneficiaries had been trained across 12 settlements. Out of these, 61 per cent are females and 39 per cent are males.

Currently, the food security sector continues to face a challenge in providing adequate assistance through the current cash-based transfer. This is because of the high food prices, that have eroded the effective purchasing power parity of the current transfer value. Beneficiaries can only afford a fraction of the equivalent minimum General Food Assistance (GFA) food basket. Therefore, cash beneficiaries can no longer purchase an equivalent in-kind ration, even at reduced and prioritised rations that WFP is currently providing. This is compromising beneficiaries’ ability to access food and poses a risk of worsening the food and nutrition security situation, as well as adoption of negative coping mechanisms. However, WFP is currently facing a funding gap hence, it is unable to make operational adjustments and yet, there is need to adjust the transfer value to match market conditions. Matching the market conditions will enable the beneficiaries meet their minimum energy requirements. Henceforth, the current focus is on advocacy for funding to continue implementation of general food assistance.

Key indicators

- Refugees receiving monthly food assistance: 1,529,272 (90%)
- Monthly food assistance by transfer modality: 1,383,112 (43%)
- Households with poor or borderline Food Consumption Score: 1,529,272

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

Refugees receiving in-kind food assistance

- Congolese refugees: 22,935 (5% of the refugee pop targeted)
- South Sudanese refugees: 562,687 (62% of the refugee pop targeted)
- Other refugees: 3,640 (4% of the refugee pop targeted)

Refugees receiving food assistance through cash transfers

- Congolese and other refugees: 368,666 (70% of the refugee pop targeted)
- South Sudanese refugees: 276,537 (30% of the refugee pop targeted)
- Other refugees: 81,101 (91% of the refugee pop targeted)
Men, women, boy and girls trained on financial literacy

- Congolese refugees: 37,005 (2,390) >100%
- South Sudanese refugees: 28,867 (106,155) 27%
- Other Refugees: 9,114 (1,054) >100%

Outcome: Reduced Prevalence of Acute and Chronic Malnutrition among Refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda

Moderate Acute Malnutrition Treatment Recovery Rate

- Congolese refugees: 93% (75%)
- South Sudanese refugees: 93% (75%)
- Other refugees: 94% (75%)

Funding

$ 235M
Total Required: $44.5M
Received (19%): $190.5M
Gap (81%)

Operational presence

The boundaries and names shown and the designations on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Partners