

Overview

The food security sector plays a vital role in advancing Strategic Development Goal 2.1 by enhancing access to nutritious food within Uganda's thirteen refugee settlements and fostering the self-reliance of refugee communities.

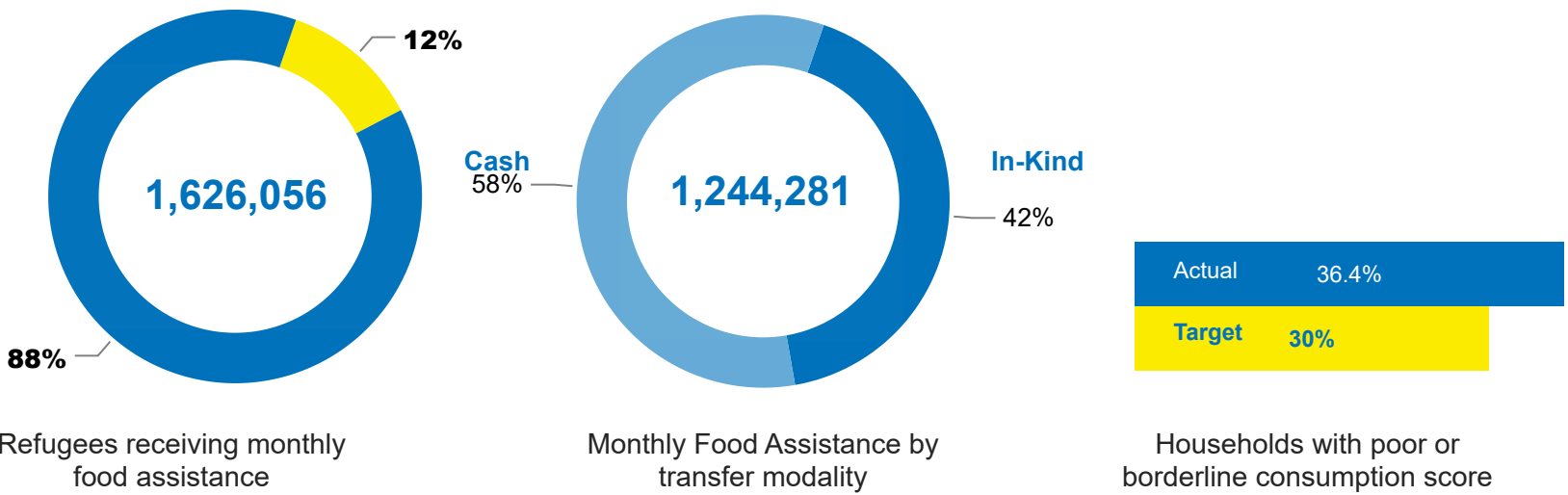
Despite Uganda's progressive refugee policy, many asylum seekers and refugees face significant challenges due to limited livelihood opportunities. This situation exacerbates socio-economic vulnerabilities, increases protection risks, and restricts access to essential services like food, education, and healthcare. Persistent funding shortages have further complicated matters, prompting a reduction in food assistance rations during phase III of the prioritization exercise. Presently, the most vulnerable beneficiaries receive a 60% of full food ration, while moderately vulnerable individuals receive 30%, and the least vulnerable have transitioned off food assistance. With continuous dwindling resources, the food security sector has heightening measures to ensure resilience building for refugees such that they are able to meet their food consumption needs. One of the measures is the self-reliance model, which is a market-oriented pathway-based approach that seeks to strategically link efforts to enable refugees to move from humanitarian assistance to an ability to meet their own essential needs. Another way is through scaling up the use of digital mechanism such as Agency banking and mobile money to maximise existing resources.

Notwithstanding these challenges, in Quarter four, the World Food Programme (WFP) and its partners reached over 1.26 million beneficiaries. This assistance comprised of in-kind food (38%) and cash-based transfers (62%), with a balanced gender distribution among recipients. The beneficiary caseload decreased compared to the previous quarter, partially due to the implementation of phase III prioritization in July 2023, which phased out least vulnerable beneficiaries from general food assistance.

In tandem with Cash Based Transfer (CBT) initiatives, WFP and its partners collaborated with the National Cash Working Group (NCWG) to streamline cash-based transfer implementation across Uganda. Capacity-building sessions and knowledge sharing among partners aimed to facilitate the replication of successful practices. Future endeavours include engaging the Bank of Uganda to endorse minimum standards for adoption and implementation by partners, ensuring a unified approach to cash and voucher assistance.

Efforts to address malnutrition have been intensified through capacity building on Infant and Young Child Feeding practices for health workers, Volunteer Health Teams (VHTs), and community structures such as Mother Care Groups. These efforts focus on providing Infant and Young Child Feeding (ICYF) knowledge to improve household nutrition. Additionally, active case finding has been promoted to ensure early identification and treatment of malnutrition, with a high recovery rate, averaging 91%, for individuals discharged as cured 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
Refugees receiving in-kind food assistance				
- Congolese Refugees	109,549	490,997	22.31%	78%
- South Sudanese Refugees	308,600	908,917	34%	66%
- Other refugees	39,877	77,679	51%	49%
Refugees receiving food assistance through cash transfers				
- Congolese Refugees	457,633	490,997	93%	7%
- South Sudanese Refugees	223,254	908,917	25%	75%
- Other refugees	105,368	77,679	>100%	



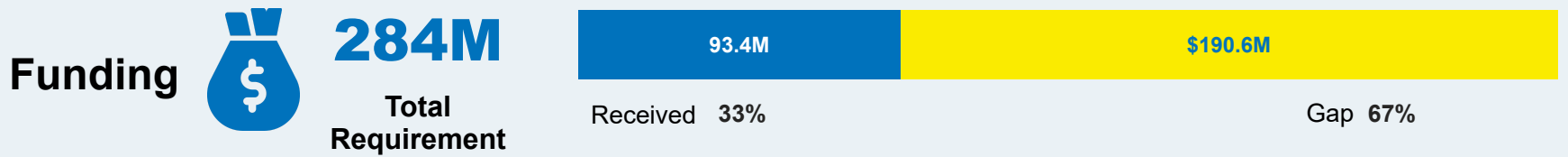
Outcome: Refugees and asylum seekers have improved access to adequate nutritious food

Indicator	Actual	Target/Standard ('23)	Actual	Gap
Men, women, boys and girls trained on financial literacy				
- 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	94	75	>100%
- South Sudanese Refugees	91	75	>100%
- Other refugees	87	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	Kiryandongo	Adjumani	Lamwo	Madi-Okoll...
5	4	3	3	2
Kamwenge	Kyegegwa	Isingiro	Obongi	Terego
4	4	3	3	2
		Koboko	Yumbe	
		3	3	



Operational Presence

District ▾

All ▾

Settlement ▾

All ▾

Partner Type ▾

All ▾

Partner ▾

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

