

**BUDGET REVISION No.5 TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION
PRRO 200429**

**Stabilizing Food Consumption and Reducing Acute Malnutrition among Refugees and
Extremely Vulnerable Households.**

Start date: 1 January 2013 **End date:** 31 December 2015

Extension/Reduction period: NA. **New end date:** NA.

Total revised number of beneficiaries	562,470		
Duration of entire project	36 months		
Extension/Reduction period	n.a		
Gender market code	n.a		
WFP food tonnage	210,467		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	130,438,761	28,107,743	158,546,504
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	4,858,274	1,517,683	6,375,957
Capacity Development & Augmentation	350,000	797,610	1,147,610
DSC	21,420,644	1,328,236	22,748,880
ISC	10,994,738	2,222,589	13,217,327
Total cost to WFP	168,062,417	33,973,861	202,036,278

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision (BR) for the Uganda Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200429 ‘Stabilizing Food Consumption and Reducing Acute Malnutrition among Refugees and Extremely Vulnerable Households is proposed to:

- Increase the number of refugee beneficiaries to be assisted by WFP in 2015 from the originally planned 177,000 to 383,800 in line with actual numbers and updated contingency plans;
- Revise the ration for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and other adults receiving community-based supplementary feeding and discontinue WFP support to the treatment of severe acute malnutrition, including caregivers;
- Include blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) for children under the age of two and targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) for moderately acute malnourished children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in Kiryandongo, Adjumani and Rhino refugee settlements of the West Nile region;
- Increase the planned food commodity tonnage for 2015 by 41,170 mt as a result of the above revisions;
- Add Strategic Objective 2, “Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies”, to the PRRO to accommodate the joint WFP/UNHCR livelihoods pilot project for refugees;

- Introduce a Capacity Development and Augmentation (CD&A) component for livelihood activities;
 - Increase cash beneficiaries from 5,995 to 20,000 and reduce the size of the individual cash transfer
2. The overall budget will increase from USD 168,062,417 to USD 202,036,278 representing a 20 percent increase.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. PRRO 200429 was approved for a three-year period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015 with the main objective of supporting the government in addressing protracted and acute food insecurity among i) 177,000 refugees from South Sudan, Rwanda, the DRC, and other countries, through targeted food distributions and nutrition interventions and ii) 155,300 extremely vulnerable households (EVHs) in Uganda's poorest region, Karamoja, including providing supplementary feeding to moderately acute malnourished children under 5 years of age and PLW, and support to treatment of severe acute malnutrition led by UNICEF.
4. The PRRO addresses Strategic Objective 1, "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies" of the WFP Strategic Plan 2014-2017 and is aligned with WFP's Country Strategy for Uganda.¹
5. There have been four budget revisions to the PRRO to date. BR1 increased the target number of refugees from 177,000 to 224,900 for the last quarter of 2013; BR2 was prepared to reflect WFP's new financial framework; BR3 updated the WFP refugee caseload figure for 2014 to 283,000 and BR4 increased the refugee planning figure for 2014 to 365,000, based on the new influx from South Sudan. It also introduced blanket and targeted supplementary feeding and livelihood activities. Thus, BR5 realigns the 2015 requirements with the current 2014 levels, the programmatic changes introduced in 2014 and, in addition, adjusts for the planned beneficiary increases in 2015.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

Refugees – DRC

6. The security situation deteriorated in Eastern DRC, especially in North Kivu, from March 2012, with fighting between the Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC) and M23 as well as with other rebel groups in the Rutshuru and Masisi areas. This led to a steady influx of refugees from North Kivu into Uganda, through the Kisoro and Matanda border points.
7. The situation deteriorated further in July 2013 when the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) attacked Kamango town in Province Oriental, and in October 2013, as a result of fighting between M23 and FARDC troops and attacks by M18. During 2013, official figures from the Government of Uganda and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) increased by 70,000 and in 2014, an additional 20,000 new refugees arrived from DRC as reported by UNHCR.

¹A new Country Strategy will be developed in 2014 for the period beginning 2015; the last year of the PRRO will therefore align with the new Country Strategy.

8. The original PRRO established that WFP would continue to support nutrition activities in the refugee programme by providing food support to the UNHCR program for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition. In line with the 2011 global Memorandum of Understanding signed with WFP, UNHCR will take responsibility for providing the therapeutic foods for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition within the refugee programme and thus the WFP support to both patients and caretakers is no longer required.

Refugees from the Republic of South Sudan (RoSS)

9. On 15 December 2013, fighting broke out in Juba, the capital of the Republic of South Sudan, between government and anti-government forces. The fighting and related targeted violence caused immediate displacement of large numbers of people within South Sudan and into neighboring countries including Uganda. Uganda continues to receive large numbers of refugees in Arua, Adjumani and Koboko districts of West Nile region. Refugees' immediate food needs upon arrival were initially met through an Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IREMOP) followed by this PRRO.
10. The inter-agency planning for the South Sudan refugee response, led by UNHCR, estimated 150,000 arrivals in 2014 and an additional 60,000 by the end of 2015. As at April 2015, the total number of arrivals reached 140,000². The majority of these new arrivals (over 80%) are women and children and WFP's planned response includes targeted nutritional support for women, including those pregnant and lactating, and young children. Protection concerns will be addressed through WFP's food assistance, ensuring gender sensitive approaches to food and cash distribution management, and in collaboration with UNHCR's protection programme.
11. Further, to standardize the nutrition approach for refugees amongst all operations neighboring South Sudan, WFP will implement and expand blanket supplementary feeding programmes to the South Sudanese caseloads. The main objective of the supplementary feeding programme is to stabilize or reduce under-nutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in Kiryandongo, Adjumani and Rhino refugee settlements of the West Nile region. Given 19.6 percent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among children 6-59 months for the three given settlements, BSF will be implemented as a preventive measure for children aged 6-23.

Karamoja – community-based supplementary feeding and treatment of severe acute malnutrition

12. Under the original PRRO, Supercereal Plus was provided to treat MAM. WFP now wishes to differentiate the rations given to children under the age of five and older patients in line with WFP guidelines. Approximately 80 percent of the community-based supplementary feeding programme (CBSFP) beneficiaries are children under the age of five; these will continue to receive Supercereal Plus. The remaining beneficiaries are children over the age of five or adults; these will receive a Supercereal premix. Inclusion of malnourished children over the age of five and adults in the CBSFP is in line with the Ministry of Health's Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines.

² The planned figures in this BR reflect the official UNHCR projection for South Sudan, which by the end of 2015 was estimated in 210,000 new arrivals. Though the projected figures have not been reached, the CO would prefer to keep the projections in case there is a sudden influx given the extremely volatile situation in South Sudan and to keep in line with official UNHCR figures. The CO will regularly adjust the requirements and update the pipeline accordingly to reflect actual needs. A revised projected number will be incorporated in the new PRRO, due to start in January 2016.

13. The original PRRO also established that WFP would support UNICEF-led therapeutic feeding by providing porridge for third-stage feeding patients in the days preceding discharge, as well as providing food for one caretaker per child. In line with the integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) approach, UNICEF will now provide out-patient treatment for this phase of feeding; thus the WFP component for support to patients is no longer required. Furthermore, currently the number of patients has reduced (below 100/month) so it is no longer cost efficient for WFP to continue providing support to caregivers of therapeutic feeding in-patients.

Joint WFP/UNHCR livelihoods project

14. The Joint WFP/UNHCR livelihood pilot was developed to address the recommendations highlighted in the joint UNHCR/WFP impact evaluation³ which recommended concerted efforts to support the transition of refugees to self-reliance.
15. Uganda was selected, along with Chad, as a pilot country to test enhanced livelihood solutions to strengthen the self-reliance of refugees in protracted refugee situations, improve their access to livelihood opportunities and reduce their long-term reliance on humanitarian assistance. Uganda is a conducive environment for this pilot, with refugees having access to farming plots and freedom to work and move. In both countries the project will focus on improving food security and non-farm income generation⁴ for both refugees and host communities.
16. The refugee settlements of Rwamwanja and Kyangwali have been selected as the two project sites for the Uganda pilot. Rwamwanja settlement has a relatively recent refugee caseload with 100 percent of the refugees arriving during or after the settlement reopened in April 2012. Kyangwali settlement has both new and old refugee caseloads, which will provide opportunities to study the capacity of different refugee profiles to develop livelihood activities. Both settlements have access to agricultural land.
17. The project aims to reach 3,500 households (or 17,500 beneficiaries in total), across the two project sites and will target 70 percent of refugees and 30 percent of the host community households. The 30 percent allocation to the host community has three main benefits: i) alleviates poverty and promotes economic development for nationals, ii) enhances refugee and host community economic interaction and iii) protects the asylum space through a peaceful coexistence between both communities. The pilot will have a gender focus, with farmer groups that target women-headed households and with governance structures that include women.
18. The activities aimed at enhancing food security correspond with Uganda's two planting and harvest seasons. Drawing heavily on the best practices developed by WFP's Agriculture and Market Support/P4P activities in Uganda, activities will focus on capacity building to improve farming techniques and post-harvest activities to improve the handling, storing, bulking and marketing of produce.

Purpose of Budget Increase

19. This budget revision proposes to increase the current refugee planning figure for 2015 from 177,000 to 383,800 to cater for an increase in the number of refugees. It will also incorporate blanket supplementary feeding for refugee children, incorporate the WFP/UNHCR joint livelihoods pilot project, and increase the number of people receiving cash transfers.

³ Evaluation of protracted refugee situations were done in Ethiopia, Rwanda, Chad, and Bangladesh. WFP will lead food security / agricultural productivity component, while UNHCR will lead the income generation component.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]

Activity / or Component	Category of beneficiaries	Current (Figures BR04)			Increase / Decrease			Revised (Figures BR05)			
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women		Total
General Food Distribution (GFD)	Refugees	171,190	193,810	365,000	8,810	9,990	18,800	180,000	203,800		383,800 ¹
	EVH – Karamoja	73,000	82,000	155,000	0	0	0	73,000	82,000		155,000
Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP)	Refugees	21,680	26,388	48,068	(5,120)	(1,588)	(6,708) ²	16,560	22,900	1,900 PLW	41,360
	CBSFP – Karamoja	48,000	58,000	106,000	0	0	0	48,000	58,000		106,000
Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition	Karamoja – Patients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
	Karamoja – Caretakers	33	227	260	(33)	(227)	(260)	0	0		0
Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP)	Refugees	42,400	47,600	90,000	1,268	(4,628)	(3,360) ²	43,668	42,972		86,640
Joint Livelihood Pilot	Refugees	6,562	6,563	13,125	0	0	0	6,125	6,125		12,250
	Host Community	2,187	2,188	4,375	0	0	0	2,625	2,625		5,250
TOTAL		255,095	288,660	543,755	7,814	8,209	16,023 ⁴	263,700	298,770		562,470³

¹ Includes **20,000** planned beneficiaries for GFD Cash Transfers modality.

² This decrease is due to the recalculation of figures based on new demographic data provided to WFP. 1,275 are assisted in the South West and 9,065 in the West Nile.

³ Adjusted to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries, e.g. those under targeted food distributions and supplementary feeding.

⁴ The increase/decrease is a NOT adjusted figure that contains double-counting and/or overlaps in beneficiaries.

TABLE 2: NEW DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY(g/person/day)							
	Targeted food distribution Refugees (100% ration)	Targeted food distribution Refugees (100% ration/ EVI's)	Targeted food distribution Refugees (50% ration)	Targeted food distribution Refugees (60% ration)	Targeted food distribution – EVH Karamoja (100% ration)	Targeted supplementary feeding (Pregnant, lactating women and malnourished adults)	Blanket Supplementary Feeding (6-23 months)
	Current	Current	Current	Current	Current	Current	Revised
Maize grain	390	400	200	220	400		
Pulses	70	80	40	50	80		
Vegetable Oil	30	30	10	15	30	25	
Super-Cereal	50	50	50	50	50	229	
Super Cereal Plus							200
Salt	5	5	5	5	5		
Sugar						15	
Cash ¹ (US\$/person/day)	0.39		0.19	0.19			
TOTAL	545	565	305	340	565	269	200
Total kcal/day					2122	1142	787
% kcal from protein					12.0	67	16.6
% kcal from fat					21.6	108	23.2
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	360	360	360	360	90	360	180

¹ Beneficiaries on 100% ration will receive 32,000 UGX/month (0.39 USD/day), while those receiving 50% or 60% ration will receive 16,000 UGX/month (0.19 USD/day). This is a revised transfer rate from that of 2014.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

The table below outlines the additional and total food quantity needed:

TABLE 3:FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
		Food requirements (mt) Cash/voucher (US\$)		
Activity	Commodity / Cash & voucher	Current	Increase	Revised total
General Food Distribution (GFD)	Commodity	161,713	38,796	200,509
Targeted Supplementary Feeding	Commodity	6,488	1,726	8,214
Support to treatment of severe acute malnutrition	Commodity	286	(132)	154
Blanket Supplementary Feeding	Commodity	810	780	1,590
TOTAL		169,297	41,170	210,467
Cash Transfers(US\$)	Cash	3,390,912	1,517,683	4,908,595

20. There will be no changes to the current modalities of food distribution. WFP is implementing pilot cash distributions using mobile banking in three long-term refugee locations, where beneficiaries have been given the option to receive cash assistance. The preliminary assessment results² of cash assistance indicates high beneficiary satisfaction and improvement in diet among the beneficiaries leading to the planned expansion. In December 2014, a joint (WFP/UNHCR/GoU) end of year review agreed to review the admission criteria for cash transfers and to expand the number of beneficiaries enrolled in 2015. Between February and June 2015, WFP will also implement markets assessments in the other refugee settlements to assess their capacity to absorb cash on a larger scale. It is estimated, based on budget forecasts and an acceptable rate of scale-up that approximately 14,000 new cash beneficiaries can be reached during this expansion phase hence increasing the target to 20,000. This expansion is in line with the parameters agreed in the 2014 end of year review meeting. In addition, the value of the individual cash transfer will be adjusted to link it with the cost of a nutritious food basket based on locally available commodities.

21. This budget revision also encompasses changes in associated costs including:

DSC

- The United Nations Interim salary survey for Uganda resulted in an increase of 18.5 percent for General Services and 16.3 percent for National Officer Salaries, with effect from July 1, 2013. This increase is reflected in this budget revision.
- Additional staff costs for the refugee livelihoods pilot that had not been previously budgeted.

ODOC

- Due to the relocation of new refugees from South Sudan, funds are required to create new final delivery points, to form and train new food management committees, and to

² December 2014. Assessment of cash transfer pilot in three refugee settlements. WFP Uganda. Assessments, Monitoring, and Evaluation Unit.

augment partner staffing, support distribution and monitoring costs and purchase non-food items.

- WFP was directly managing food distribution to South Sudanese refugees in Rhino camp and Adjumani settlements; however with the increased number of refugees, WFP has identified a food distribution partner for the settlements, transit and reception centers³. The projected partner costs, and costs relating to additional equipment and distribution have been included.

LTSH

- This budget revision encompasses an overall increase in the external transport value, due to increase in the nutritious products which are not yet available locally or regionally and will be purchased internationally. An estimated 24 percent of the overall tonnage in this budget revision will be procured internationally.

CD&A for the WFP/UNHCR joint livelihoods project including:

- Land use, crop yield and other assessments will be conducted after September 2014 and November-December 2014 harvests.
- The full year of required capacity building of beneficiaries in agricultural productivity.

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

Date

³ As part of preparedness for additional influx, WFP will continue coordinating with UNHCR and Government in updating Contingency plans and preparedness and response plans,

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	28,372	10,156,433	
Pulses	5,319	3,217,727	
Oil and fats	2,132	1,876,285	
Mixed and blended food	4,962	3,823,133	
Others	385	56,015	
Total Food Transfers	41,170	19,129,593	
External Transport		692,516	
LTSH		6,747,480	
ODOC Food		1,538,154	
Food and Related Costs ⁴		28,107,743	28,107,743
C&V Transfers		1,517,683	
C&V Related costs		-	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		1,517,683	1,517,683
Capacity Development & Augmentation		797,610	797,610
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			30,423,036
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1,328,236
Total Direct Project Costs			31,751,272
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ⁵			2,222,589
TOTAL WFP COSTS			33,973,861

⁴ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁵ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff	185,230
General service staff	0
Danger pay and local allowances	0
Subtotal	185,230
Recurring and Other	320,006
Capital Equipment	0
Security	246,000
Travel and transportation	0
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring	577,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1,328,236

Annex II: Summary of Logical framework of Uganda PRRO 200429 – Budget Revision 5

Annex II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men, who make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food within the household Target: Women: TBD; Men: TBD; Women and Men: TBD • Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Target: >50% • Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution Target: >60% 	
Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to or from and at WFP programme sites Target: 90% • Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Target: 80% 	

Annex II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners Target: 80% • Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private-sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) Target: TBD • Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services Target: 13 	
Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies		
Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women	<p>1.1.1 Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) Treatment Performance Rate (recovery, mortality, default and non-response rates)</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortality <3%; • Recovery rate >75%; • Non-response rate < 15% • Default rate <15% <p>Data source: Ministry of Health/WFP patient register; Monthly CP reports</p>	<p>No major outbreaks of diseases occur in the project areas</p> <p>Conflict or natural disasters do not cause major access problems</p> <p>Sufficient and timely resources are secured from donors</p>
	<p>1.1.2 Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</p> <p>Target: >66%</p> <p>Data source: PDM</p>	

Annex II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

	<p>1.1.3 Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment: > 50% (rural area) > 70% (urban area) > 90% (camps); Prevention: > 70%.Data sources: cross-sectional survey 	
Output 1.1: Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	<p>1.1.1 Number of women, 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>1.1.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</p> <p>1.1.3 Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres) as % of planned</p>	
Output 1.2 Messaging and counselling on specialised nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively	<p>1.2.1 Proportion of women/men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned</p> <p>1.2.2 Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP against proportion of planned</p> <p>1.2.3 Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counselling</p>	
Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals	<p>1.2.1. Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced prevalence of poor consumption of targeted households/individuals by 80% <p>Data source: EFSA, PDM</p>	
	<p>1.2.2. Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased diet diversity score of targeted households <p>Data source: EFSA, PDM</p>	

Annex II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

	<p>1.2.3 Coping strategy index, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: Average coping strategy of targeted beneficiaries is reduced or stabilised Data source: EFSA, PDM</p>	
<p>Output 2.1: Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>2.1.1 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 2.1.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) 2.1.3 Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category) as % of planned</p>	
<p>Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</p>		
<p>Outcome 2.1: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</p>	<p>2.2.1. Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced prevalence of poor consumption of targeted households/individuals by 80% Data source: EFSA, PDM</p>	
	<p>2.2.2. Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased diet diversity score of targeted households Data source: EFSA, PDM</p>	
	<p>2.2.3 Coping strategy index, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: Average coping strategy of targeted beneficiaries is reduced or stabilised Data source: EFSA, PDM</p>	

Annex II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

<p>Output 2.1: Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>2.1.1 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>2.1.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</p> <p>2.1.3 Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category) as % of planned</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.2: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</p>	<p>2.2.1 Community asset score Target: 80% of communities have community asset score (CAS) over baseline</p> <p>2.2.2 Household asset score Target: TBD Data source: EFSA, PDM</p>	
<p>Output 2.2: Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>2.2.1 Number of assets built or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p> <p>2.2.2 Number of refugees and host community farmers trained in farming as a business, post-harvest handling, group dynamics and marketing as a % of the planned</p>	