

World Vision



World Food
Programme

BIDIBIDI-LOBULE FOOD AND CASH ASSISTANCE PROJECT

POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING and MID-LINE
PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT

September
2021



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CEFORD field team also gave their feedback and experience on co-design and the feedback helped in ascertaining weak and strong points of the co0design process and commitments therein. The CEFORD also actively participated in collecting data on complimentary activities.

In special way, thanks to technical leads, Nutrition and livelihoods for suggesting the better ways of measuring the impact of our programming especially the approach of deliberately assessing direct beneficiaries benefitting from projects complimentary activities.

Without your support, producing this this piece of work would not have been easy!

Acronyms

CEFORD	Community empowerment for rural development
CSI	Coping strategy index
CSP	Country strategic program
FCS	Food consumption score
FDP	Final Delivery point
LWG	Livelihoods working group
NFI	Non Food Items
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
PWG	Protection working group
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association
UNWFP	United Nations World Food Program
WVI	World Vision International

SECTION ONE

Introduction

World Vision in partnership with the World Food Program is implementing a general food aid Program in Bidibidi and Lobule refugee settlements. The main goal of the project is to “Contribute towards WFP CSP objective of improving access to food and ensure that crisis-affected people consume an adequate and nutritious diet in times of need”. World Vision implements the project with a co-partner CEFORD and the partnership is aimed at building capacities of local partners to deliver on a government-led Food distribution. The project targets to serve 226919 (97.67 %) food beneficiaries and 5,655 (2.43%) beneficiaries with monthly in-kind food distributions and direct cash transfers in Bidibidi and Lobule refugee settlements. The project has complementary activities that include Gender and Protection, Livelihoods, Environment, and Nutrition. The project has a component of Monitoring and Evaluation whose activities mainly aim to support the appropriateness of project processes by collecting routine data and supporting the project in making fact-based decisions. Under Monitoring and Evaluation, the project established a functional accountability system (in consultation with WFP and beneficiaries) that will prioritize the rights and protection of beneficiaries throughout the project cycle; giving priority to information provision, consultation, promoting participation, collecting, and acting on complaints and feedback received.

The PDM survey helps World Vision to assess aid recipients’ access to, use of, and satisfaction with the assistance provided and project implementation. This is in line with all the aspects concerned with the whole process of distribution of food, for example, quality of the items being provided, quality of the service, appropriateness of the process, information sharing, complaints management, risks attached to our service among others.

This is also a means to identify gaps in implementation and offers a platform to obtain feedback from beneficiaries regarding implementation and the assistance provided.

The post distribution Monitoring survey coincided with the Midline project assessment that was supposed to happen in the 6th quarter of three years. The report thus is comprehensive as it includes other aspects of the project besides the normal PDM survey that has always been done. These include but not limited to the detailed assessment of the complimentary activities, reporting on co-partnership as one of the project implementation approach, and also highlighting on the impact of Covid 19 situation and how it has impacted programming.

OBJECTIVES

- To determine the effectiveness of the food assistance Programme in responding to the needs of the aid recipient households.
- To ascertain the dietary diversity of households and the Food Consumption Score as a proxy indicator for measuring food security.
- To determine the Coping Strategy of aid recipients' households in case of food distribution delays.
- To determine Protection issues and Community preferred Accountability and Feedback Mechanism.
- To inform food programming in the settlement areas.
- To assess the risks that are associated with our processes in regards to the spread of COVID 19 to the beneficiaries and their communities.

SECTION TWO: ASSESSMENT APPROACH

Methodology

The activity was conducted in Bidibidi and Lobule settlement among the General Food Assistance beneficiaries where a mixed method of data collection (qualitative and quantitative) was used. Quantitative data was gathered through household interviews whereas qualitative data was collected through focus group discussions. A proportionate sampling technique designed by Taro Yamane (1967) was adopted for drawing the sample size. The Population used to draw the sample size was based on the February beneficiary manifest 2021. In total, 462 households were randomly selected to participate in the survey.

Assessment Design

The PDM and the midline assessment utilized a descriptive design with focus on gathering quantifiable information that could be used to statistically analyze the subject being studied. The descriptive study provided rich data that brought to light new knowledge or awareness of project deliverables and as well, as allows for observation of behaviors of individuals under study.

The Survey Method of descriptive study was adapted where the evaluation team interacted with project beneficiaries by collecting information through the use of household questionnaires (quantitative data) or focus group discussions (qualitative data).

Key informant interviews for World vision and CEFORD staff will be designed and they will be required to fill it remotely.

During the tools design, the DAC criteria will be used to assess the coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the project.

Data Collection

The evaluation synthesized various sources of data, which were collected in the following planned activities:

1. Triangulation of qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques was used in the PDM. Qualitative data was collected through Focus Group Discussion meanwhile quantitative data will be collected through household interviews.
2. For Focus Group Discussion, a discussion guide were developed and used directly. Meanwhile, for quantitative data, the tool was designed using Kobo Tool Box and leveraged on smartphones with Global Positioning System (GPS) facility enabled to support geo-referencing of survey locations.

3. Probabilistic method was used to sample the key respondents (Household heads) at household level. Therefore, the household numbers for the settlements were obtained from UNHCR data to facilitate scientific determination of the sample size. Simple random sampling technique will be adopted to select individual households for interviews. Non-probabilistic sampling methods (Purposive sampling Technique) were used for qualitative data collection through the Focus group discussion.
4. A team of enumerators administered semi-structured quantitative household survey tool. The tools were pre-tested before the actual administration in the data collection exercise. Pre-testing was to facilitate fine-tuning the tools to ensure relevance, consistency, completeness and, coherency of all questions in the tool.
5. To ensure data quality is controlled, the team will adapt the following, rigorous training of the research assistants and use of survey standard operating guidelines, checks by the field supervisors during fieldwork, pre-test, data cleaning, working with community influential leaders and project team. The enumerators were also trained on the World Vision Child and Adult Safeguarding Policy.
6. The team developed and utilized approaches that address security and ethical considerations including informed consent and confidentiality. Informed consent will be observed by seeking a verbal acceptance from each selected respondent by clearly reading out the designed consent letter, stakeholders like OPM and UNHCR will be informed about exercise beforehand.

Sample Size

Bidi-Bidi has total Households of 40645 as per UNHCR cycle 5 and 6 Manifest and Lobule had a total households of 880 as per cycle 5 and 6 Manifest. Therefore, a sample of (396) the sample size was derived using Taro Yamane, (1976) formula for computation of the minimum sample needed with 0.95 confidence level and 0.05 precision rate in Bidibidi and a sample of 97 households were covered in Lobule.

Sample Break Down per Zone

Zone	Total House Hold	Total Household sampled.
1	6957	68
2	8077	79
3	10712	105
4	5828	57
5	9071	89

Lobule	880	97
Total		495

The sample size for the complimentary activities was 200 Respondents and the beneficiaries who directly participated in those activities has a an additional tool.

SECTION THREE: FINDINGS

Key report findings-Summary

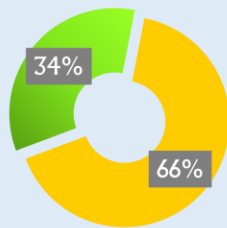
- 100% of the aid recipients reported having received food aid before the PDM exercise.
- 88.5% of the aid recipients are reported having two meals and above per day which signifies an increase by 2.5% as compared to the previous findings (86%).
- 83% of the Bidibidi settlement aid recipients reported selling part of their ration with a major desire to cover grinding and transport costs. This indicates a 5% notable increment in food sales as compared to the previous quarterly survey (78%).
- 71% of the overall households had acceptable food consumption, 18% on borderline and 11% registering a poor consumption as indicated from the statistics.
- The weighted coping strategy index of 58.56 for both Bidibidi and Lobule settlements is a medium score.
- There was a significant improvement in the satisfaction of beneficiaries with the children's facilities at 85% satisfaction and 15% dissatisfaction as compared to 44% from the previous quarter.

- When asked about having faced any forms of abuse, violence or exploitation from the time they arrived,

91% of the respondents mentioned that they had never experienced any of the above-mentioned treatments. However, 9% expressed that they had faced the treatment and some of these mentioned conflicts with neighbors, with the host community among others. Some of the reasons mentioned for their response were violence from some World Vision staff and other food aid non-related reasons like early child marriages and other forms of gender-based violence.

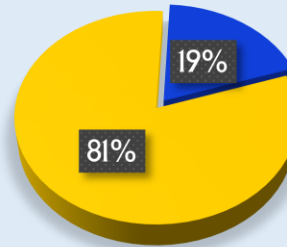
Household Demographics

Sex of respondents



Female Male

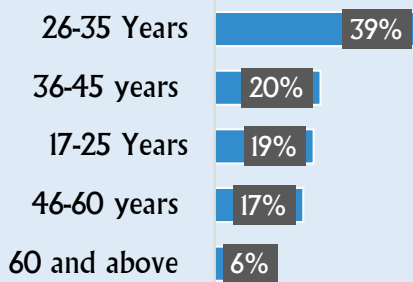
Food aid modality



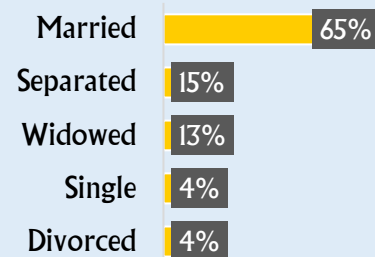
Cash transfer Food distribution

The study covered 81% of aid respondents were on in-kind food rations and 19% on cash transfer modalities, of these, 66% were female whereas 34% were male.

Age of respondents



Marital status of respondents



From the study, 39% of the respondents were between the age of 26-35 years of age, 20% between 36-45 years, 19% between 17-25 years, 17% between 46-60 years and 6% are 60 and above. respectively.

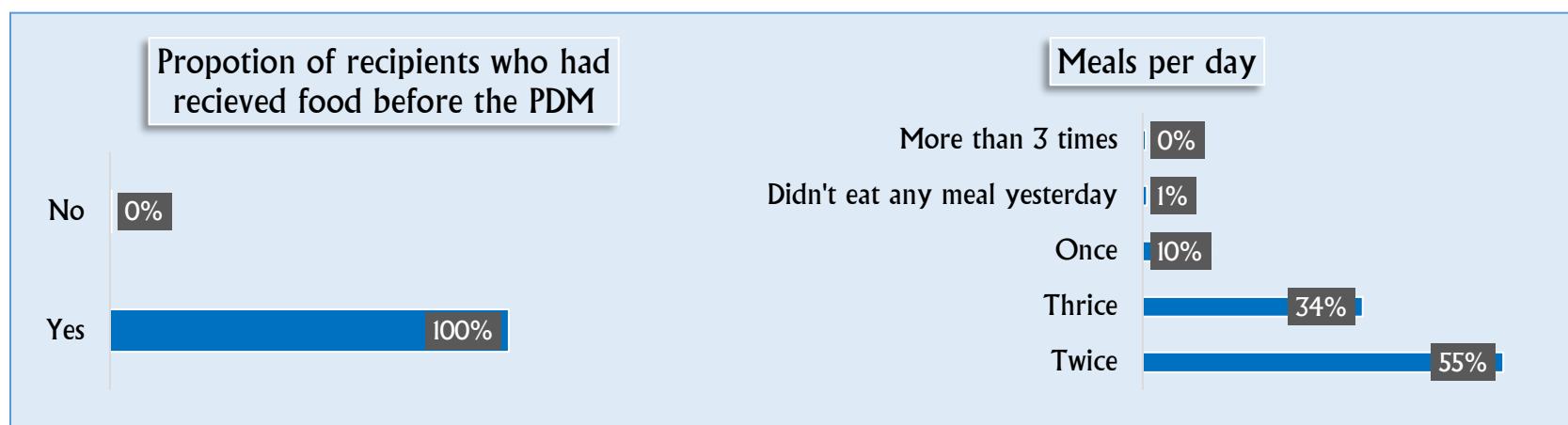
65% of the respondents were married, 15% separated, 13% widowed followed by single and divorced at 4% each respectively. The trend has not significantly changed compared to the previous quarter.

Access to food, utilization, and opportunity cost.

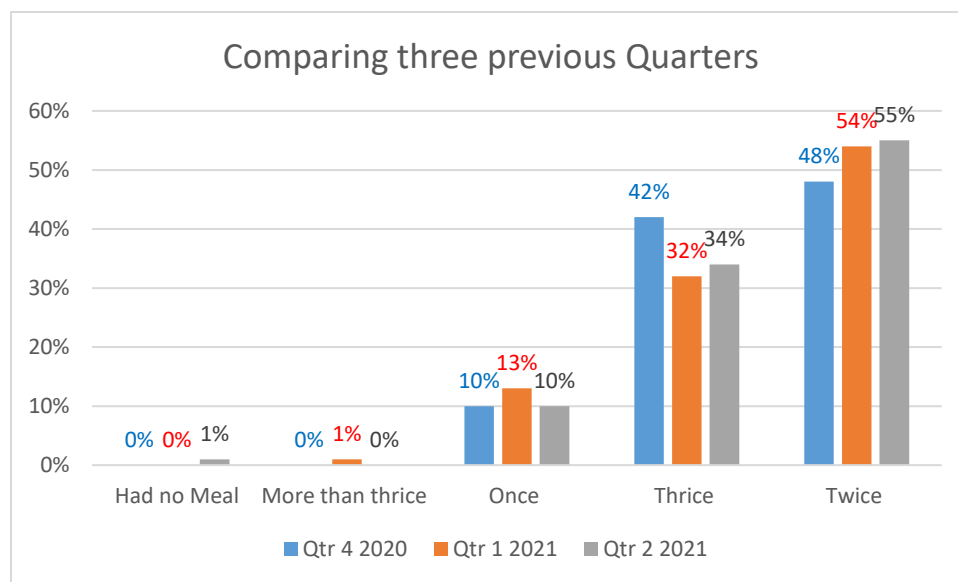
Household food security exists when all members always have physical and economic access to safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. In contrast, food insecurity is a situation of uncertainty or limited availability and access to nutritionally adequate, safe, and socially acceptable diets. According to FAO, food security is anchored on four pillars; availability, physical and economic access, utilization, and stability.

Food Accessibility

During the study Aid recipients were interviewed on food access in the month before the PDM survey & the number of meals consumed a day per aid recipient.



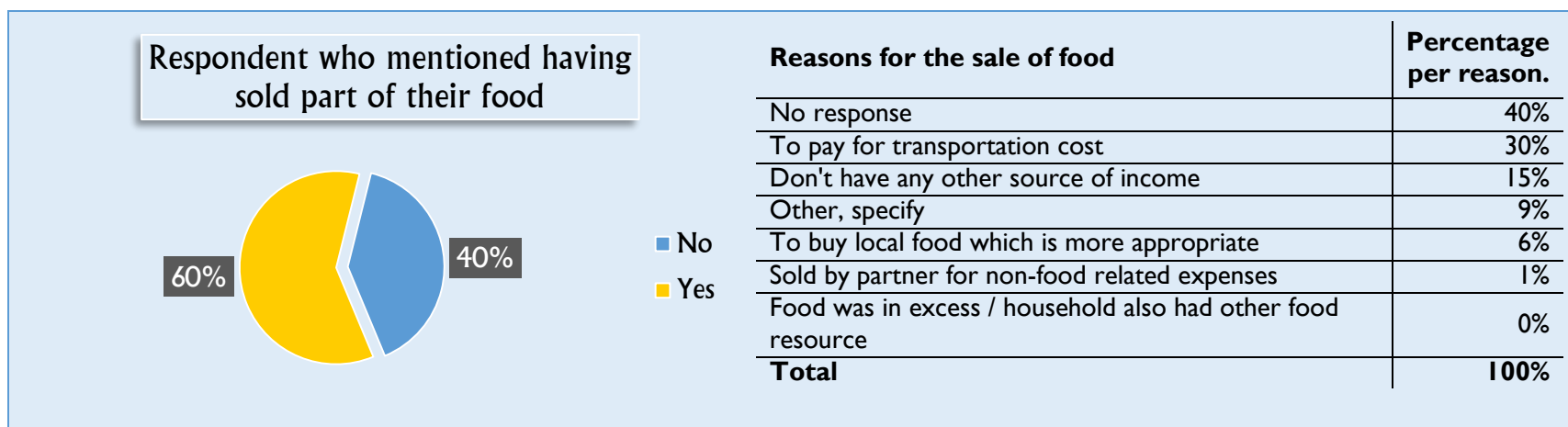
100% of the aid recipients said to have received food in the month before the PDM survey that indicates the same reading as the previous survey. All the interviewed aid recipients received their entitlements. 55% of the aid recipients reported having two meals in a day as 34% of the respondents reported having three meals per day.



Compared to the previous study there was 3% (86% to 89%) increment in the percentage of Households with at least two meals a day i.e those who had meals thrice and twice the previous day. The increment was not directly attributed to the situations getting better but some Zones had received food in that very week the survey was done.

Food Utilization.

This is a proper biological use of food, requiring a diet providing sufficient energy and essential nutrients, portable water, and adequate sanitation. Aid recipients were questioned on how they utilize the food rations received and the findings indicate that some of the commodities upon receiving are bartered for other items, services, repaid their loan or loaned out to their colleagues, or planted as seeds among others as seen from below.

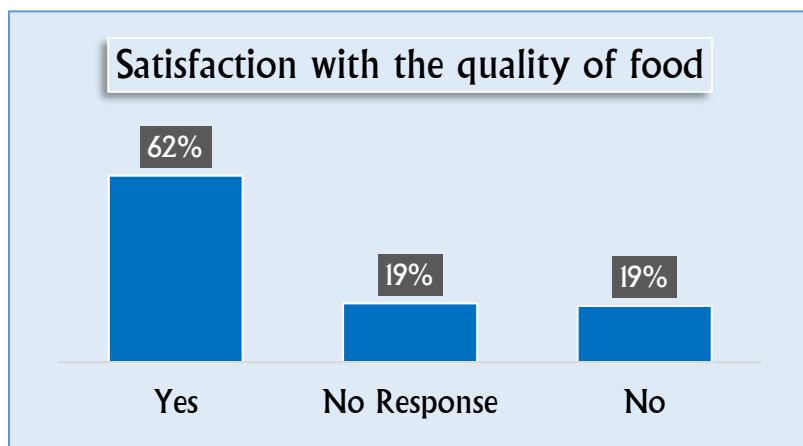


When asked about the sale of food, 60% of the respondents mentioned that they had sold part of their food and the main reason for food sale remains transport (30%) This was like what was discovered in the previous quarters. Other reasons for selling food rations included the need to buy other home essentials at 15%, to buy local food to supplement the food given(6%) and others mentioned their food being sold by their spouses for non-food-related expenses.

9% of the respondents mentioned other reasons for the sale of food which included paying for the grinding mill, paying loans, and change of diet among others. However.

Beneficiary satisfaction.

This refers to the process of thoughtfully and proactively soliciting feedback from parties that derive benefits from a particular program mostly important that derive service recipients on how well the food distribution program met their needs and expectations and using this input to strengthen service and increase impact. This measurement enables beneficiaries to make their voices heard and provides world Vision with an opportunity to learn from those who care deeply about the norms of distributions and take action.

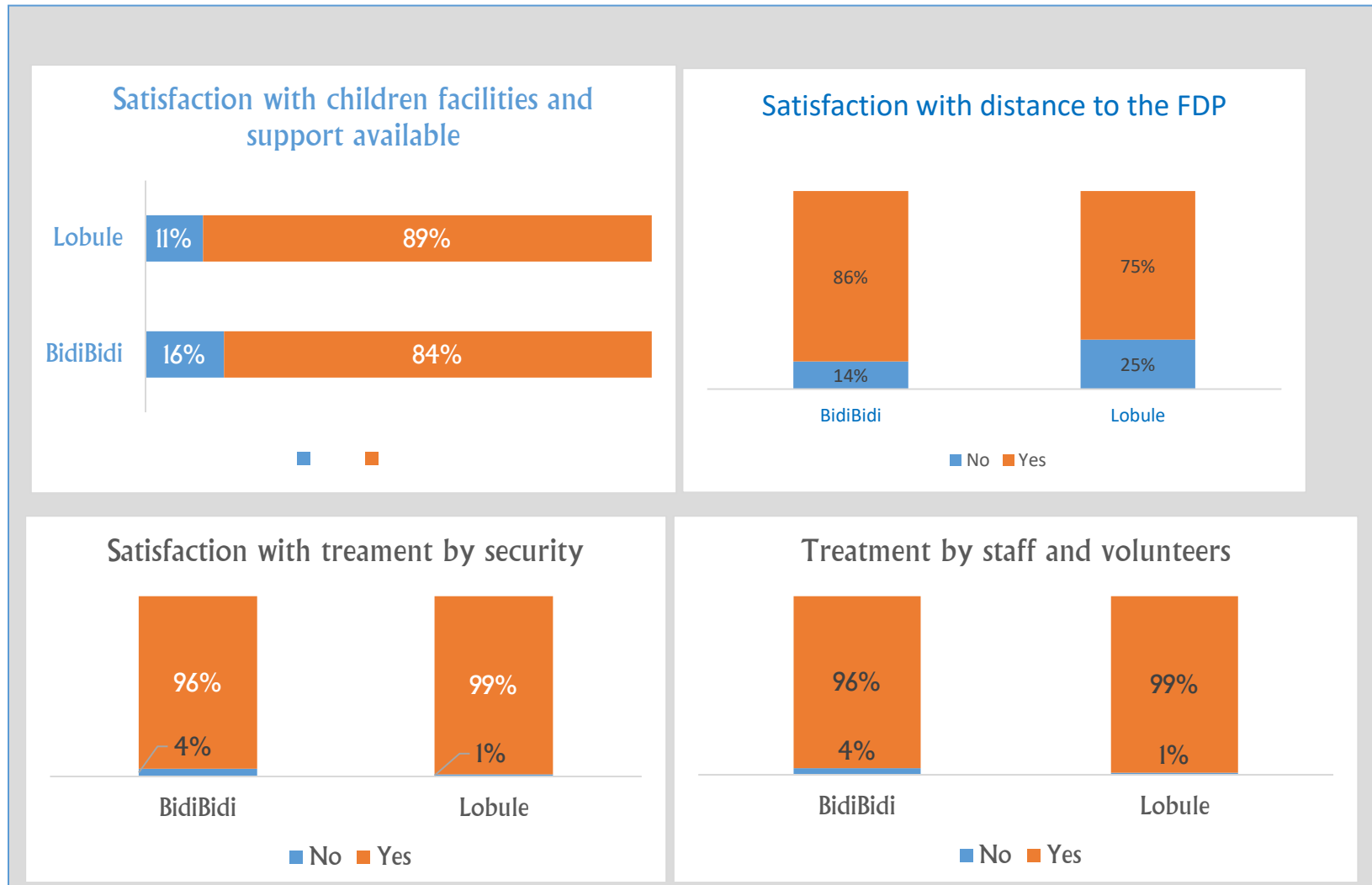


62% of the aid recipients reported to have been satisfied with the quality of the commodities distributed, this indicates an 18% reduction from last surveys (80%) while 19% reported not to have been satisfied with the quality of commodities. Cereals registered the highest level of dissatisfaction with most aid recipients claiming that some of the prepacked food was spoiled/rotten, disliked the taste, and discolored. Pulses were said to take long hours to cook and with a bad smell. The increased dissatisfaction is attributed to giving them prepackaged commodities that they cannot verify when they are still at the FDP premises.

SATISFACTION WITH THE DISTRIBUTION PROCESS.

As per the World Vision, program accountability framework effective humanitarian accountable assistance is anchored on the pillars of communication, participation, consultation, and feedback and complaints mechanisms. Aid recipients ought to be informed about key components of the program implementation. Such as information on the partners involved, ration sizes, commodities in the food basket, food utilization, distribution dates, time schedules, complaints and feedback mechanisms, nutrition-sensitive messaging, gender and protection, and currently COVID-19 prevention messaging. This has been at the heart of implementation by the respective field

teams through community feedback session meetings, pre-distribution addresses, and caucus meetings. The study assessed aid



recipient's satisfaction with some of these key aspects as illustrated below.



Child Care Corner in Lobule Refugee Settlement. Photo credit Brian Mungu

awareness on nutrition practices. Messages like preparing child-sensitive meals that are rich in nutrients have always been shared as the mothers come to check on their children. Mothers were also taken through breastfeeding practices including but not limited to breast and baby position, frequent breastfeeding, and breastfeeding hygiene.

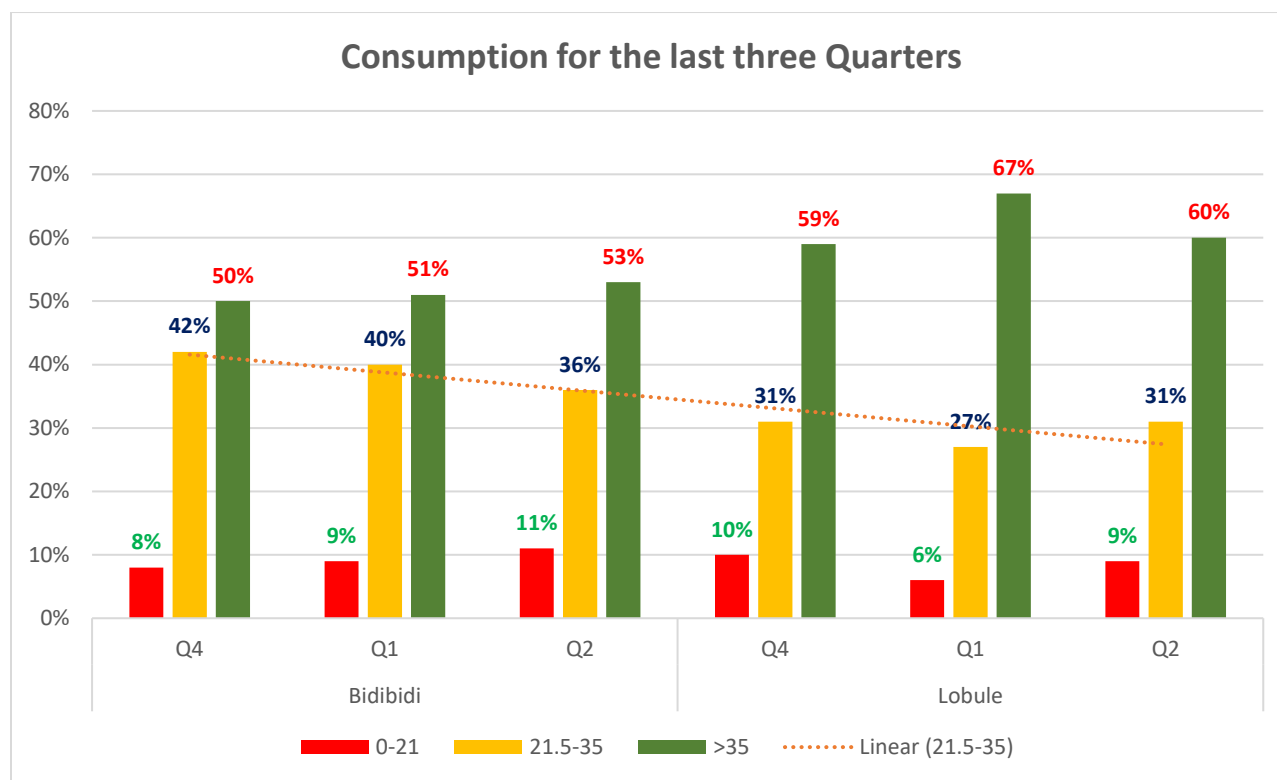
There was drastic satisfaction registered in line with the mechanisms to enhance child protection in the FDPs compared to the previous quarters. This is because the child care corners were revamped in most of the FDPS and the mothers who benefitted from the service were thankful to World Vision and CEFORD for embracing the facility. They mentioned that they can pick their food parcels without having to worry about the children since they are always under the shed. They notably mentioned that their children were free from the baking sun heat they used to endure as they lined up to pick the food.

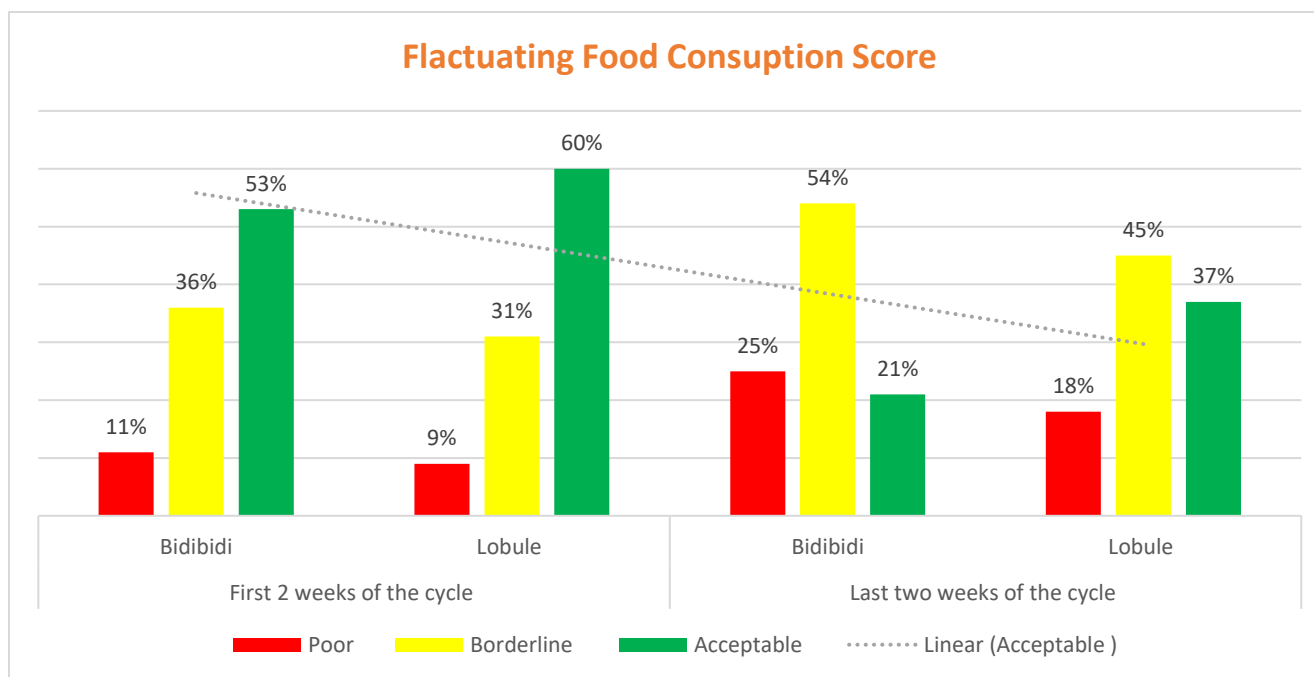
Child care corners are also utilized by health and nutrition staff to create awareness on positive parenting and creating

FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE.

The score is calculated using the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household during the 7 days before the survey. An acceptable proxy indicator to measure caloric intake and diet quality at the household level, giving an indication of the food security status of the household if combined with other household access indicators. It is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance of different food groups.

89% of the households had been in the range of Borderline and acceptable whereas 11% were in poor. This was a slight improvement compared to the previous quarter irrespective of the possible fluctuations. when assessed to get their food consumption score, it was noticed that had an acceptable food consumption score profile.





The graph shows how situations change so fast within the 60 days of the cycle. As beneficiaries wait for their next cycles, the last two weeks are always a struggle. Those who are in the borderline at the start of the cycle join the poor and those in the acceptable levels drop into borderline.

Number of meals consumed in a day

88.5% of the aid recipients are reported having two meals and above per day which signifies an increase by 2.5% as compared to the previous findings (86%).

Coping strategy index.

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is an indicator of a household's food security assessing the extent to which households use harmful coping strategies when they do not have enough food or enough money to buy food. The scores are usually categorized as low CSI scores (0-50), medium (51-100), and high (over 100). Coping strategies refer to the things that people do when they cannot access enough food. Coping can be consumption changes, expenditure reduction, and income expansion.

S/N	Copying strategy	BidiBidi and Lobule		
		Frequency	Severity Weight	WS
1	Dietary change			
a	Rely on less expensive or less preferred foods	2.82	1	2.82
2	Increase short time household food availability			
b	Borrow food or rely on help from a friend	2.04	2	4.08
c	Purchase food on Credit/take a loan to buy food	1.84	2	3.68
d	Gather unusual types of wild food and hunt	1.9	2	3.8
3	Decrease number of people in H/H			
f	Send household members elsewhere.	1.19	3	3.57
g	Send household members to beg	1.11	3	3.33
4	Rationing strategy			
h	Limit portion size at mealtimes	3.08	4	12.32
j	Restrict consumption by adult	1.56	4	6.24
k	Reduce the number of meals per day	3.07	4	12.28
l	Skip entire days without eating	1.61	4	6.44
	Reduced CSI score			58.56

Like in the previous quarter beneficiaries have continued to use rationalizing and reducing coping strategies and this happened mostly in the months that had no distributions give the double ration cycles. The weighted score has remained at 58.

Households with acceptable Dietary Diversity Score.

The Household Diversity Score (HDDS) guide provides an approach to measuring household dietary diversity as a proxy measure of household food access. To better reflect a quality diet, the number of different food groups consumed is calculated, rather than the number of different foods consumed.

The household dietary diversity score consisted of a simple count of food groups that a household has consumed over the preceding 24 hours. Once the data is collected, it can also be analyzed to provide information on specific food groups of interest. In the previous post-distribution Quarter, HDDS did not change and it remained at 5.2. This nearly indicated that the beneficiaries did not diversify diets beyond the Food Aid that was given since the WFP Food Aid gives the beneficiaries a minimum score of 4. Beneficiaries slightly diverse their diets beyond what WFP gives. 80% of the beneficiaries were above 4 in the previous survey.

Acceptable Food Expenditure Share

The share of total household expenditure (as a proxy of income) spent on food is an indicator of household food security because it is widely documented that the poorer and more vulnerable a household, the larger the share of household income spent on food. According to the Post Distribution results, Cash-based transfers by WFP make 85% of beneficiary income, followed by paid labor at 9%. The average Food expenditure share was 60% compared to 50% in the previous quarter. During this quarter in This implied that beneficiaries spent more of their income on food compared to the previous quarter by 10%.

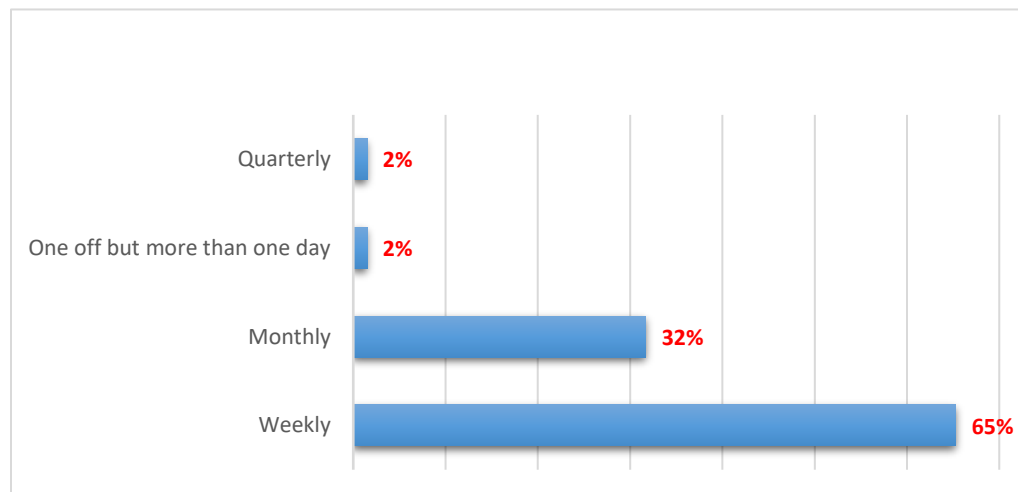
55% of the beneficiaries in Lobule settlement were within the acceptable Food expenditure share (Less than 75% of the income spent on Food) compared to 53% in the previous cycle. This implied inadequate disposable income as a bigger portion of the beneficiaries did not have more money to spend on other necessities after spending on food.

Improved financial inclusion through saving groups and microfinance

Savings for transformation methodology has continued to turn the situations around for the targeted beneficiaries. 25 new VSLA groups have so been VSLAs trained and provided with saving kit, 40 old VSLA grouped monitored with a total savings of Ugx108,592,000 (\$28957.86) and a social fund of Ugx10,531,000 (\$2808.26), so far Linked 19 groups to Vision Fund for microfinance support, In line with the environment, 1400 tree seedlings have been distributed this year, 820 energy stoves built, 114 acres planted with 900 bags of NARO CAST I cassava variety as cassava multiplication sites and FMNR technology sites of which 76.5 acres under FMNR with different individual farmers. Enabled by the great strength of the Co- partner CEFORD in livelihood implementation. The impact on livelihoods assessment has been conducted and more details are presented in the subsequent sections of the report.

The impact of complementary activities on nutrition and financial inclusion

To ascertain and understand the impact of complementary activities, a separate tool was prepared to be administered to the direct beneficiaries of complementary activities. World Vision adopted a group approach of delivering on complimentary activities whereby the same groups that were reached for VSLA are the same groups that benefitted from behavioral change nutrition sessions. These groups participated in several structured activities both nutrition and livelihoods and this section of the report focuses on those very group members.



65% of the respondents participated in complimentary activities weekly whereas 31% participated monthly. This gave the beneficiaries structured lives. Others mentioned that they participated quarterly and on Adhoc (3%).

Participating in the VSLA groups and behavioral change sessions have benefitted the participants in various ways;

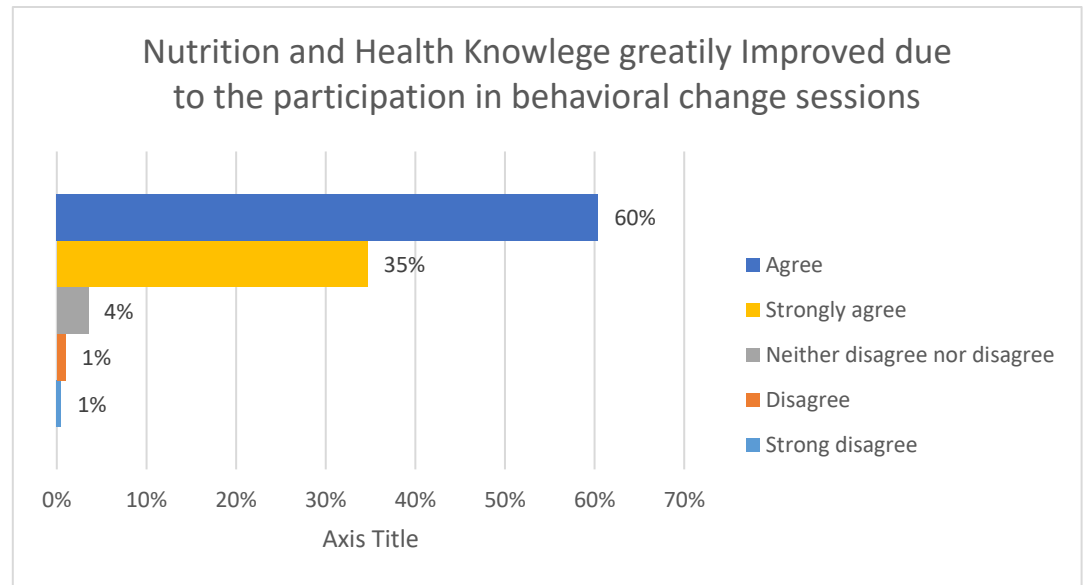
39% mainly benefitted from preparing nutritious food, 24% group savings, 19% improved food hygiene and 11% learnt preparing new recipes.

50% and 31% of the behavioral change and VSLA participants mentioned that they were confident and very confident respectively in preparing nutritious food for their children. 16% were somehow confident and only 3% not confident.

95% of the respondents mentioned that their knowledge of nutrition greatly improved ever since they started participating in the sessions. (60% Agreed and 35% Strongly agreed)

73% of the respondents mentioned that not likely that their children would suffer from malnutrition in the next year given the knowledge they had received. This was a question to tease the confidence of the respondents in practically applying the knowledge to fight malnutrition.

Since the approach is group sessions, it is expected that those who participate in the sessions cascade the knowledge to other households in the communities.





From the survey, 61% of the respondents mentioned that had endeavored to train more people using the knowledge they had acquired. Those who had not trained the rest were yet to get the platform and the opportunity to do so. However, 10% mentioned that they were not confident in cascading the knowledge whereas 2.5% were not interested in cascading the pieces of training to other Households.

The impact of Savings for transformation on financial inclusion

74% had more household items compared to when they had not joined VSLAs. (41% Agreed and 33.7% strongly agreed) This affirms the correlation that financial inclusion leads to the acquisition of both household assets and productive assets.

Participating in VSLA has enhanced financial access to the members. 91% of the respondents mentioned that they accessed money from the groups every time there was a need for it. It was a Likert scale and 61% Agreed to the statement as 30% strongly agreed to the statement.

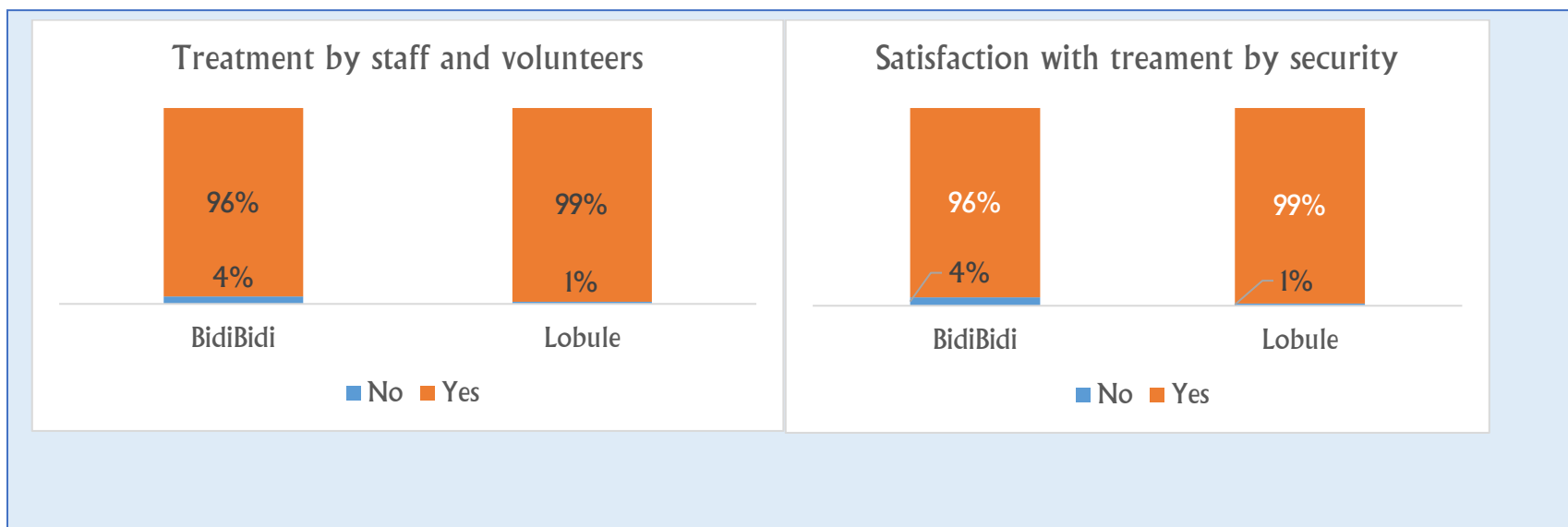
Largely speaking beneficiaries mentioned that VSLA reduces the stress they usually get when they have no money at their disposal. Only 6% mentioned that they still had the stress for lack of money even when they belonged to the VSLAs.

There was a need to keep linking the groups to Vision Fund and other microfinance institutions to expand the credit portfolio of the savings group so that they could engage in meaningful endeavors after accessing reasonable credit. This should be followed with financial literacy because the bigger the loan, the bigger the burden to pay back. Beneficiaries use the loan they get from VSLAs to mainly do businesses to support their families.

Safety, Protection, And Aid Recipient Accountability.

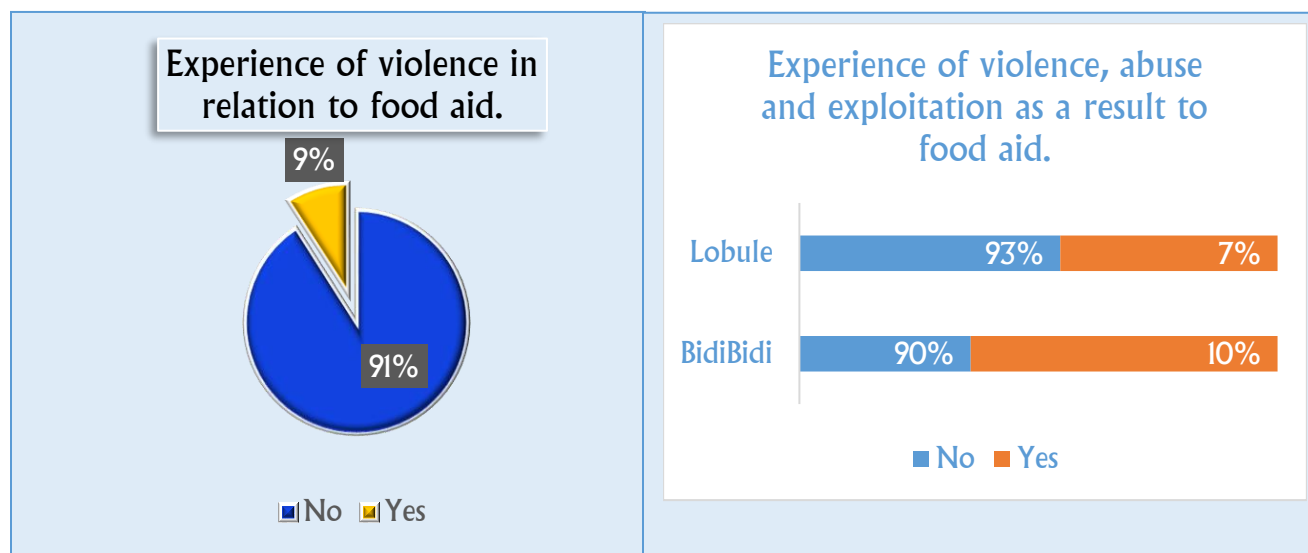
Program accountability describes how we seek to be accountable to the children and communities that we seek to serve. They are often in a position of vulnerability, with their needs, rights, and ideas ignored by more powerful decision-makers, including NGOs. The program covers how world vision uses power responsibly and creates mechanisms that empower children and communities to hold us to account.

Overall satisfaction for Bidibidi was at 94% mentioning they were satisfied, 6% of the respondent were not satisfied and the reasons mentioned as associated to the response were, it was too far from their homes and for the rest that it took too long to finish the distribution. It is imperative to put into consideration that due to the COVID-19 guidelines, a mechanism was put in place to ensure fewer risks of spreading the disease hence leading to the delay of the process sometimes. This presents a 1% improvement compared to the previous quarter. 4 % who were not satisfied by security mentioned that at times, security guards do not easily allow them inside to drink water, they rush them to clear the exit even when they are still mobilizing manpower to carry away their food. The dissatisfaction was not related to safeguarding issues but rather to the strictness of security as they do their routine work.



GENDER AND PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING.

Incidents of violence, abuse and exploitation because of food aid.

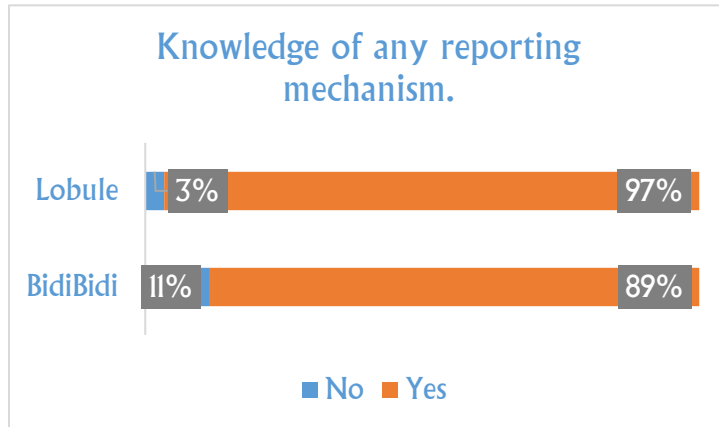


Protection mainstreaming is the inclusion of humanitarian protection principles into the crisis response by ensuring that any response is provided in a way that avoids any unintended negative effects (do no harm). Aid delivered according to needs prioritizes safety and dignity, is grounded on participation and empowerment of local capacities, and ultimately holds humanitarian actors accountable to the affected individuals and communities.

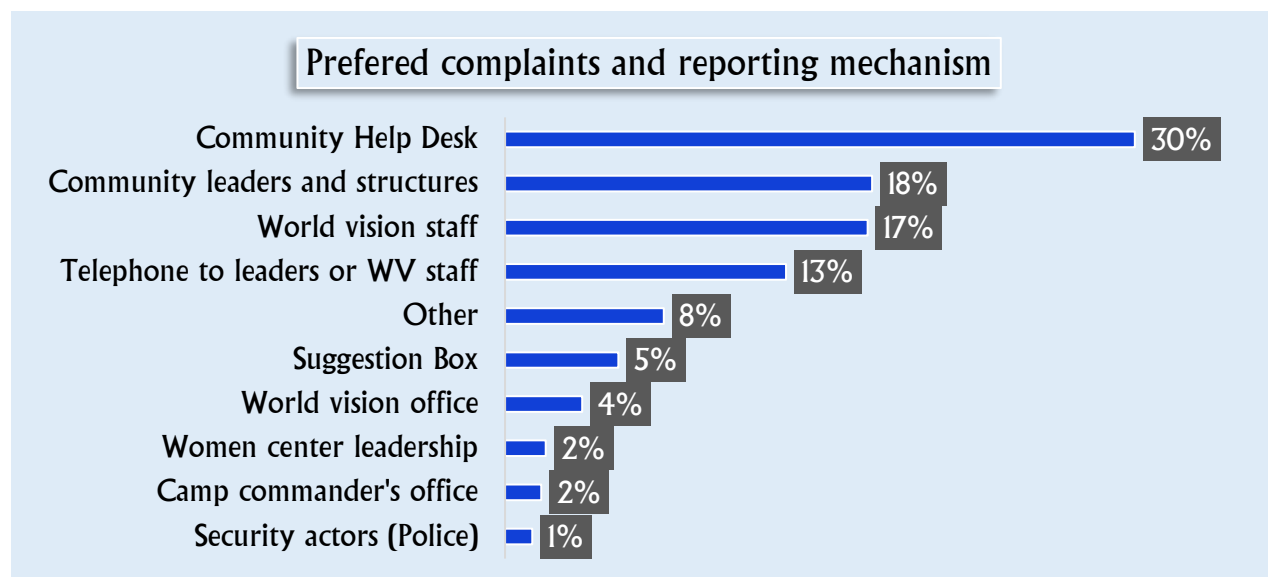
During the post-distribution monitoring, respondents were asked if they had ever experienced any form of violence, abuse, 91% of the respondents mentioned that they had never experienced any form of violence. 9% of the participants in the survey reported that they had experienced any form of violence concerning food aid this is broken down to 1% in Lobule and 8% in Bidibidi settlement who mentioned that they faced any form of violence, abuse, and exploitation since they came. The reasons that were mentioned as what they experienced were conflicts with neighbors, violence from partners, and violence as a result of failure to pay back borrowed food.

Awareness of any complaint response mechanism.

When asked about knowledge of any feedback and complaints mechanism, 72% of the respondents in Bidibidi mentioned that they were aware, 18% in Lobule while 9% in Bidibidi and 1% in Lobule mentioned they were not aware of any feedback mechanisms. This way they can have their issues addressed by the responsible partners.



In the previous quarter, the community help desk was the most preferred complaint and feedback response mechanism as the means of channeling their complaints at 30% and the same this quarter this was due to its flexibility in communication and on-the-spot feedback to some complaints raised. Communication through village community leaders at 18% There is a reduction of 10% as per the previous survey, these have been taken through several humanitarian accountability training that has built their capacity in complaints management. Other mechanisms include women centers, toll-free lines with 13%, 17% direct reporting to the World Vision staff among others.



Having asked the beneficiaries, the preferred channels of input in the last quarter as seen above, we went ahead to ask those who had concerns and who were able to raise the concerns about the channels they used. From the graph below, 30% of those who ably reported their concerns were through World Vision staff, followed by the village authority (Community leaders like the RWCs). Suggestion boxes accounted for 5%. 13% made a call to either World Vision or community leader.

Recommendations/ suggestions for improvement by the beneficiaries.

- Recipients decried inadequate ration sizes that cannot last for the whole month, therefore, suggested that their food be increased.
- World Vision should provide feedback, especially after data collection.
- They suggested that soap be distributed frequently to the beneficiaries and should be adequate to help improve the hygiene of the beneficiaries.
- Some beneficiaries on cash transfer and their food modernity mentioned that there is a need to review and increase the cash value.
- In some locations, beneficiaries mentioned that the days' set/ planned for distribution should be increased to every one receives food.
- The distribution of NFI-like dignity kits to women should be given about two days to ensure some beneficiaries do not miss like the previous distribution. Furthermore, they mentioned they mentioned they should provide pads monthly.
- Beneficiaries mentioned that during the Christmas season foods like rice, sugar, and meat be providing to improve the diet of the beneficiaries.

- They also suggested that food should be given monthly and not doubled to facilitate easy control of the food.
- In some locations, there were land wrangles that beneficiaries suggested should be looked at and solved before they escalate.
- A number of the respondents suggested that beans should be given instead of cowpeas because they tend to cause stomach aches to some of the beneficiaries.
- Respondents also suggested that there should be consistency in the dates for distribution of food especially in managing the time and dates.
- World Vision also supports ensuring that latrine around the FDPs is built to support beneficiaries that are waiting.
- Some beneficiaries mentioned that the World vision should provide wash facilities for the homes to ensure hygiene in the homes and preventing against COVID-19.
- Having asked about the willingness to be vaccinated, 62% of the respondents mentioned that they would go the vaccine, some beneficiaries requested World Vision to engage with partners in considering vaccinating them.
- There is a need to do a case by case with the support from the RWCs and IRC and support beneficiaries who report having been sick to serve their food.
- Community structures, team leaders, and volunteers who are involved in prepackaging should properly check the quality of food, suspected unfit bags should be isolated and returned to the warehouse for replacement, In case of dissatisfaction about the food quality; beneficiaries should be encouraged to complain at the help desk or to any staff on the ground.

Co-design Approach of delivering on the project

Success registered so far

- ✚ Strong coordination and building on each other's areas of strength. CEFORD ably implemented livelihood, nutrition & gender activities with technical guidance and monitoring from WVU.
- ✚ Technical teams held 4 monthly planning, 2 quarterly performance review meetings with co- partners and got involved in 3 CP end-of-cycle review meetings with WFP.
- ✚ Co-partner capacity successfully done 1 cash distribution in Lobule (cycle: 7&8) and 3 food distributions in Yoyo FDP 6 (Cycles: 3&4, 5&6, and 7&8) with monitoring and support by WVU.

- ✚ Improved financial management and reporting according to guidelines shared by WFP as a result of monthly financial review meetings, coaching and guidance offered.

Lessons Learnt in the co-design approach

- ✚ There is a lot WFP and CPs can learn from one another through joint monitoring visits and reflections/ exchange learnings across the settlement. This was evidenced during the insightful partner visit that was organized by WFP- Koboko office.
- ✚ Joint sensitizations on key information especially change in the commodity basket, ration reductions quicken acceptance from communities.
- ✚ Joint end of Cycle review meetings organized by WFP create a learning synergy; Partners are able to learn from each other and knowledge from other settlements is applied to challenges that are still being faced by the others.
- ✚ Caucus meeting with partners and at the start of the distributions improves on the coordination, helps solve gaps, share new information and any changes are agreed as regards distribution.
- ✚ The flexibility of partners to adopt new approaches resulted in business continuity, staff and communities' safety during the COVID-19 period.

Sustaining business continuity amidst the pandemic

- Working in Cohorts; With fixed shift groups to reduce the number of contacts each staff member has and to ensure that where contact is unavoidable this occurs amongst the same people and in case of infection amongst the team an entire workforce is not sent into isolation for two weeks.
- WVU internally added an extra bus to curb transportation challenges and adhere to the guidelines.
- Virtual monthly planning meetings being conducted to enhance internal coordination for effective delivery.
- WVU conducting counseling sessions, seminars, and training on managing stress and enhancing effectiveness and service delivery in the pandemic.
- Continued awareness and sensitization amongst the staff, testing to achieve early detection and prevent transmission and encouraging staff to take up vaccination opportunities.

Conclusion

Beneficiaries were reached through conducting household surveys to understand their experience on how the food and cash assistance was conducted, their satisfaction, dissatisfaction, risks, coping strategies among others. The PDM was conducted in the settlements of Lobule which benefits from cash aid at 19% and Bidibidi who benefit from food aid at 81% as their food modality. 39% of the respondents were between the age of 26-35 years of age followed by the rest 36-45 years at 20%, 17-25 years at 19% with the least being 60 and above at 6%.

All respondents (100%) mentioned that they had received food before the PDM. 55% of the respondents mentioned that they had at least 2 meals in the previous day. 60% of the respondents sold part of their food to meet other needs like paying for transportation fees at 30%, buying other foods at 6%, and others mentioned that they had no other sources of income. 62% of the respondents mentioned that they were satisfied with the quality of food that was given while 19% were not because of reasons like the some of the food was spoilt, it took longer to cook and some beans had a bad smell.

Ration cuts have had a significant impact on food access in the settlements and the only way the beneficiaries can cope is through livelihood activities. Beneficiaries who participated in livelihoods activities were far much better than their fellows who had no meaningful participation in livelihood activities.

There is a need to continue sensitizing the beneficiaries on food usage and utilization because the behavior is not consistent throughout the cycle. Persons of concern tend to start adopting coping strategies after realizing that their food items are reducing and this is usually in the last weeks of the cycle.

Updated Indicator tracking table

(List all the indicators, their respective indicator definitions and targets as they appear in the project log-frame and then provide performance during the quarter and inception to-date). The table below will be updated after analysing Quarter two Post distribution Monitoring data. Data collection was affected

Indicator Number	1. Indicator.	2. Indicator definition.	3. Project target.	4. Baseline	5. Project inception To-date.	6. Percentage to-date against project target. = (5/3*100%)	7. Variance explanation
Goal		Contribute towards WFP CSP objective of improving access to food and ensure that crisis-affected people consume adequate and nutritious diet in times of need.					
Outcome I		Refugees and other crisis-affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis.					
Indicator I.	% of the target beneficiary households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS).	We should be seeing a decrease in the number of Households lying in Poor, a decrease from Borderline should contribute to an increase to the Acceptable. Increase in Acceptable, decrease in Poor and increase from Borderline is considered as an impact only if it is contributing to Acceptable.	62%	52%	56%	90%	There was an increase of 2% in the number of the households with Acceptable Food consumption score.

Indicator 1.2	% of beneficiaries' households with acceptable Dietary Diversity Score.	The impact is be measured in two way: The minimum acceptable score is 4 and the maximum 12. any positive change is an achievement but for this project, a positive difference of 1 point will be a great achievement.	95%	87%	80%	84%%	80% of the beneficiaries were within the acceptable Dietary diversity score of above 4.
Indicator 1.3	% of cash households with acceptable Food Expenditure Share.	This will be measured by a decrease in Food expenditure share. 75% and above is not acceptable. 5% decline from the baseline is considered an achievement. 75% and above signals upcoming food insecurity while 25% and below signals food security and economic stability. The acceptable share in the refugee context is below 75%. 5% reduction in the share will be marked as a great impact.	90%	75%	56%	60%	56% of the beneficiaries in Lobule settlement were within the acceptable Food expenditure share (Less than 75% of the income spent on Food). This implied inadequate disposable income as a bigger portion of the beneficiaries did not have more money to spend on other necessities after spending on food.
Indicator 1.4	% of households having at least 2 meals per day.	5% increase from the baseline data will be an achievement for the	92%	88.5%	86%	93.4%	This indicator has changed by 0.5%

		project. The bottom line is that more people are having at least two meals a day.					
Output 1.1	Refugees in Bidibidi and Lobule Settlements receive cash and food transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.						
Indicator 1.1.1	# of beneficiaries reached with GFA commodities as a percentage of planned, disaggregated by sex.		100%	-	27%	45.7%	The highest number of the beneficiaries reached in a month was considered and it was December.
Indicator 1.1.2	The tonnage of food commodities distributed to beneficiaries, as a percentage of planned.		100%	-	27%	45.5%	This was overachieved by 1.98%. The overachievement was partly attributed to cycle 11&12 food basket that had sugar-an added commodity.
Indicator: 1.1.3	# of beneficiaries who have received CBT, as a percentage of planned, disaggregated by sex.		100%	-	27%	45.4%	The highest number of the beneficiaries reached in a month was considered and it was December.
Indicator: 1.1.4	Amount of cash transfers distributed to beneficiaries, as a percentage of planned.		100	-	27%	45.5%	There was a slight change in the manifest that slightly led to more beneficiaries served compared to the planned figure.
Indicator: 1.1.5	# of staff whose capacity is built in commodity management and distribution, disaggregated by sex.		-	-	-	-	Achieved in first year

Indicator: 1.1.6	# of staff whose capacity is built in cash transfer management and distribution, disaggregated by sex.		-	-	-	-	Achieved in first year
Indicator: 1.1.7	# of staff whose capacity is built in financial literacy, disaggregated by sex.		-	-	-	-	Achieved in first year
Indicator: 1.1.8	# of Community structure members trained on different roles and responsibilities, disaggregated by sex.		-	1048	1048	100%	These were selected in 2020 and trained in February 2021
Output 1.2		Refugee children aged 6–59 months and PLW in Bidibidi and Lobule settlements benefit from improved nutrition knowledge to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition.					
Indicator 1.2.1	# of ToTs trained using the Household Engagement and Accountability Approach, disaggregated by sex.		-	-	-	-	
Indicator 1.2.2	# of cooking demonstration conducted on good nutrition & hygiene practices.		240	-	68	28%	This has been updated. It was not accurate in the previous Quarter.
Indicator 1.2.3	# of beneficiaries reached through the cooking		7,200	-	-	-	

	demonstration, disaggregated by sex.						
Output 1.3		Strengthen market linkage to support cash beneficiaries on the utilization of cash.					
Indicator 1.3.1	# of traders who participated in monthly information dissemination meetings, disaggregated by sex.		-	-	-	-	
Indicator 1.3.2	# of market linkage products initiated through Response Innovation lab.		-	-	-	-	
Indicator 1.4		Promote environmental restoration through sustainable models.					
Indicator 1.4.1	# of VSLA Committee members trained as ToTs on FMNR and energy-saving cook stoves, disaggregated by sex.		100	71	0	0%	Achieved
Indicator 1.4.2	# of Environmental Committee members trained as ToTs on FMNR and energy-saving cook stoves disaggregated by sex.		-	-	-	-	
Indicator 1.4.2	# of tree seedlings distributed to VSLA and Environmental and		15,000	5,800	0	58%	The activity was caught up by the season. more tree seedlings could not be distributed at during the dry spell.

	FMNR group members.						
1.4.4	# of energy cookstoves produced and distributed.		1000	1040	0	0%	
Output 1.5		Improved financial inclusion through saving groups and microfinance					
Indicator 1.5.1	# of savings groups established and functional.	25 New groups in Lobule.	21	26	25	100%	This was achieved and the groups are functional as reflected in the above narratives.
Indicator 1.5.2	# of VSLA members active in saving groups and/or accessing microfinance services disaggregated.. by status (host or refugees)& sex.	1800 is the overall target of individuals from 72 groups. 25 is the target for this Phase.	18000	1171	1194	66%	Achieved
		Outcome 2: Enhance quality service provision and accountability to the affected population.					
Indicator 2.1	The proportion of beneficiaries who are satisfied with the quality of programming.	The achievement will be looked at in the following ways. 1. Maintaining 100%. If in one of the quarters the project hits 100% and it is maintained in the subsequent quarters. 2. Achieving 5% increment compared to the baseline at the end of the Project	100%	94	84%	84%	This has always fluctuated based on the various aspects of the cycles that keep changing. But the achievement is still better than the baseline figure.

Indicator 2.2	The proportion of Households who feel safe and protected from harm and abuse through our programming.	10% increment from the baseline will be an achievement.	100%	94%	86%	86%	This is not so bad though some few gaps need to be addressed during distributions.
Output 2.1: MEAL system strengthened.							
Indicator 2.1.1	% of the targeted beneficiaries who are aware of the available complaints and feedback mechanism.	100% is the desired impact. 5% increment to the baseline will be the achievement.	100%	94%	94%	94%	Much there have been efforts to popularize the existing complaints mechanisms, from the last concluded PDM, 6% still mentioned that they were unaware of the available mechanisms. Efforts to create awareness will continue.
Indicator 2.1.2	% of targeted beneficiaries who have used any of the complaints and feedback mechanism established.	100% beneficiary satisfaction is the desired impact. 5% increment to the baseline will be the achievement. This will look at the beneficiaries lodging their complaints and getting satisfactory feedback.	45%	42%	68%	151%	Over Achieved in the previous Quarter.
Indicator 2.1.3	The proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance etc.).		100%	91%	94%	94%	This did not change
Indicator 2.1.4	# of staff whose capacity are built on		76	76	0	0%	This will be a refresher and it has not been conducted for this quarter.

	"Do No Harm"/Humanitarian accountability and M&E principles, disaggregated by sex.						
Indicator 2.1.5	# of community structure members whose capacity are built on "Do No Harm"/Humanitarian accountability and M&E principle (disaggregated. by sex)		1048	1548	1048	100%	Achieved
Output 2.2: Mainstream Gender and Protection.							
Indicator 2.2.1	# of staff who are trained on PSEA, GBV, and protection, disaggregated by sex.		76	76	54	51%	This was done as a refresher and achieved in this quarter.
Indicator 2.2.2	# of Community structure members who are trained on PSEA, GBV, and protection, disaggregated by sex.		1048	1548	1048	100%	Achieved
Indicator 2.2.3	# of beneficiaries who have attended community dialogue meeting on gender and protection, disaggregated by sex.		3840	-	1053	27.4%	Covid 19 affected this activity. It was started much later after SoPs were relaxed to allow meetings of modest numbers.
Indicator 2.2.3	# of Gender-related cases received and		-	-	-	-	

	referred to protection partner and closed.						
Indicator 2.2.4	# of gender-related cases received and managed on spot.		1200	700	700	58.3%	These are the cases that have been identified and supported during distributions. They are registered as they come in and they are supported.