



WORLD VISION SOMALIA

World Vision Somalia Multisector Emergency Response-Somalia

POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING REPORT TWO

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACRONYMS

- BHA** Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
- CBAHWs** Community-based animal health workers
- DRR** Disaster Risk Reduction
- FGDs** Focus group discussions
- FSL** Food security and livelihoods
- FSNAU** Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
- GAM** Global Acute Malnutrition
- HFs** Health Facilities
- HNO** Humanitarian Needs Overview
- IDPs** Internally displaced people
- KIIs** key informant interviews
- MERP** Multisector Emergency Response Project
- MOH** Ministry of Health
- OTP** Outpatient therapeutic feeding programs
- PLW** Pregnant and lactating women
- PBS** Population-Based Survey
- TSFP** Therapeutic supplementary feeding programs (TSFP)
- USAID** United States Agency for International Development
- WASH** Water Sanitation and hygiene
- WHO** World Health Organization
- WV** World Vision

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This report provides key findings on post distribution monitoring (PDM) survey with households benefiting from food assistance of Multisector Emergency Response Project (MERP) in Somalia and Somaliland implemented by World Vision (WV) Somalia with funding support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). The BHA food assistance sector aims to meet the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable 12,252 households (73,512 individuals) in Berbera and Gabley districts of the Woqooyi Galbeed region; Burco and Odweyne districts of the Togdheer region; Wajid and Huddur districts of the Bakool region; Luuq district in the Gedo region; and Qansaxdhere and Berdale districts of the Bay region in Somalia. Out of the 12,252 households proposed to be reached, 2,250 are IDPs in Huddur, Wajid, Bardaale, Luuq, and Berbera districts. Of the total, 2,674 households (20%), was targeted under unconditional food assistance sub-sector, and will unconditionally receive six cycles of cash transfer. The months of support depends on the food security situation in their districts and the recommended food MEB transfer value by the Cash working group. The other 9,578 households (80%) are targeted under the conditional food assistance sub-sector and received their monthly cash transfer on condition they participate in CFW activities and achieve the agreed monthly output

PMD Objectives

WV carried out a PDM exercise for households that received three cycles of cash transfers over the past three months. The assessment aimed at measuring the performance of specific outcome indicators to evaluate food security situation of the beneficiaries. The participant survey was conducted by WV M&E teams using a structured questionnaire to check progress of outcome indicators against their baseline values. In line with the objectives of the BHA food assistance sector, the primary indicators measured through beneficiary-based survey at this PDM include: Food Consumption Score (FCS), Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score, Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score and Percent of households where women reported participating in decisions on the use of cash assistance.

Methodology

A Multi-Stage Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) Cluster Sampling was applied to determine the sample size. This was to ensure that households in the different clusters had the same chance of being selected. The study population comprised of 9 districts where the project is being implemented (Hudur, Wajid, Berdaale, Luuq, Qansaxdhere, Burco, Odweyne, and Berbera, Gabilay). The stages of sampling were done at the district and village level using PPS. The actual households to be interviewed were selected from the participant register/database using systematic random sampling. This was to ensure that sample size was statistically representative of program participants in the implementation areas. A total of 780 respondents (54.7% female and 45.3% male) participated in the PDM exercise which is below the targeted sample of 807. This translates to 96% response rate.

Summary of Key PDM Findings

- Almost all (99%) the respondent households confirmed receiving their full amounts during the last transfers compared to 100% reported at the last PDM. Only 1% of the beneficiaries reported to have missed their entitlements with Qansaxdhere district having the highest proportion of complainants at 7% followed by Wajid, Hudur and Berbera at only 1%. These concerned beneficiaries believed that cash transfers had been reduced. About 82% respondents did not encounter any challenges in accessing or using the money compared to 64.8%. However, some households faced challenges because they either forgot their PIN number (1.8%), lost sim card (10.2%) and struggled to withdraw with their money due to poor network coverage (1.8%). In close collaboration with the telecommunication companies, project staff should help beneficiaries withdraw their entitlements by recovering their passwords and reopening d the lost cards.
- Overall, 94% of expenses was allocated to get food which was slightly lower than 96% reported in the last PDM. This was distantly followed by water expenses accounting for 4%; an increase from 3 % registered in previous PDM report. The remaining 2% was allocated to cater for household expenses including health and education.
- The PDM assessment established that food security situation for the targeted households has improved significantly due to cash transfers provided. This PDM found out that the household hunger scale was at 1.36 indicating somewhat in between little to no hunger and moderate level of hunger. This was an improvement 40% from the baseline average score of 2.2 indicating moderate hunger. However, the HHS increased from 1.0 in the first PDM to 1.32 in the second PDM. This implied the first PDM was more effective reducing the exposure of household hunger than second PDM. This could be associated with fact that the drought has worsened and inflations forced beneficiaries to get less with same size of cash transfers in the last three cycles.
- The current PDM indicated that the rCSI for sampled beneficiaries was **13.72**. The rCSI reduced by 7% from Baseline (14.73 down to 13.73). However, the rCSI moved from 10.03 in the PDM 1 to 13.72 in PDM 2. Overall the results indicated that targeted households adopted simpler coping mechanism than at baseline. However, the households adopted more stressful coping strategies in the current PDM 2 than the last PDM carried in March 2022. This is mainly due to effect of the drought situation getting worse from one month to next in Somalia. In terms of district, rCSI experienced an increase in Qansaxdhere and Wajid from the baseline through PDM 1&2. The program team needs to monitor the situation in two districts.
- Overall, food consumption score experienced a decrease from the baseline value as availability of protein-rich food types (e.g. animal milk and meat products) were limited across the project locations due to worsening drought. The current PDM showed FCS score stood at 30.8 indicating a borderline food consumption score. This was an improvement by 11% from 27.8 reported in the last PDM but a drop by 5 % from 32.5 reported in baseline study. In terms of district, the food consumption scores greatly varied in among the districts. Odweyne registered the highest the proportion of beneficiaries with poor food consumption

scores standing at 94% followed by Burao (89.9%), Berbera (87%), Hudur (69%) and Wajid (64.6%).

- The PDMs revealed that the project continues to register early positive impact on the lives of targeted communities. Overall, 61% of the respondents were able to buy and eat a balanced diet compared to 66% recorded at the last the PDM. In addition, 53% of the children are eating more frequently than more before the intervention. About 33% of adults managed to eat more often than before whereas 22% reduced their expenditure on health care.
- With reference to working tools, there was improvement registered on how handing working tools were managed in the project sites. This was evidenced by fact that 72% of interviewed households who were able to access hand working tools. This represented an increase of 12.5% from to 64% registered in PDM one. However, 28.3% reported deficiency of hand tools implying a decline of 22% from 36% at the PDM 1. Of those who reported inadequacy of tools, majority of them were from three districts: Gebilay(83%) ,Odweyne(48.9%) and Burao(48.6%). Since the last PDM, insufficiency of the tools was addressed in Qansaxdhere and Berbera after findings were shared with project team for a quick action. There is a need to assess the status of distributed hand tools to establish what has caused shortages in Gebilay, Odweyne and Burao.
- The PDM sought to establish if CfA workers worked the number of days they are supported work to work in a month to receive their monthly entitlement. Overall, the vast majority 72 % of CFA workers worked expected 12 days in the last month compared to 87.2% for the last PDM, 13% worked less than 12 days compared to 7.5% and 14% worked more than 12 days compared to 5% registered in PDM one. In addition, respondents worked 3 hours per day which less than 4 hours indicated in their work plans. Of 14% the CFA employees who worked more than agreed 12 days, about 26% said the daily schedule was like that every day while similar proportion of 26% made up for the missed days and 13% reported that foremen had kept them long hours. Hudur and Qansaxdhere were highly represented in districts where cash for work employees worked more than agreed hours due to longer schedule. Therefore, partner's staff should ensure an adherence to the daily schedule, so number of worked days will remain the within the agreed threshold of 12 day per month.
- The PDM indicated that overall 90.5% of households were aware of entitlement to receive from the BHA project compared to 90.3 % at the last PDM 1 while 9.5% of respondents did not know the expected entitlements. About 95% interviewed respondents were aware of feedback channels they could use to provide feedback about the program.
- The toll-free number (#364) remains the most preferred feedback channel known to community beneficiaries to provide feedback. About three quarters (74%) of households knew the toll-free number compared to 72.5%. In addition, the utilization of the feedback channels was also assessed, 53% of respondents confirmed that they used existing community feedback channels compared to 36% with IVR number remained the preferred one it is always available, quick and easy to use and trusted way of communicating.
- The project team will put more effort in increasing the utilization of community feedback channels with special focus in Gebilay, Berbera, Burao and Luuq districts where utilization

of feedback channels was low compared to other districts. The table below presents the key PDM indicator trend analysis.

Table 1: Summary table of Key Indicators: Baseline VS PDM 1 & 2

Indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline values	PDM1	PDM2
Prevalence of households with Moderate and Severe Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score, by gendered household type	Overall HHS Score	HHS Score: 2.14	1	1.32
	Male and Female Adults (M&F)	moderate hunger: 77.8%	34.5%	45.6%
		Severe hunger : 0.4%	0.4%	1.1%
	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	moderate hunger: 80.6%	40.6%	45.3%
		Severe hunger : 0.6%	0.7%	1.1%
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	Moderate hunger: 73.9%	26.9%	45.9%
		Severe hunger: 0%	0	0.5%
	Child no Adults (CNA)	NA	NA	NA
FS01: Percentage of households with poor, borderline, and adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS); by gendered household type – Poor, Borderline FCS and Acceptable FCS	Overall FCS	Overall mean: 32.5	27.8	30.8 med=25.5
	Male and Female Adults (M&F)	Poor: 52%	54.4%	56.6%
		Borderline: 17%	33.1%	21.7%
		Acceptable: 31%	12.5%	21.7%
	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	Poor: 54.4%	60.3%	55.9%
		Borderline: 14.4%	30.7%	22.5%
		Acceptable: 31.3% "	9%	21.6%
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	Poor: 47.9%	57.7%	57.5%
		Borderline: 21.8%	31.8%	20.7%
		Acceptable: 30.4% "	10.6%	21.8%
	Child no Adults (CNA)	NA	NA	
FS02: Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)	Overall rCSI	Mean: 14.7	10.3	13.73
		Median: 13.0	10	12.0
	Male and Female Adults (M&F)	Mean: 14.7	10.3	13.73
		Median: 13.0	10	12.0
	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	Mean: 15.1	11.6	12.4
		Median: 13.0	11	11
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	Mean: 14.1	8.04	14.8
		Median: 13.0	7	13
	Child no Adults (CNA)	NA	NA	NA

F02: Percent of households where women/men reported participating in decisions on the use of food assistance	Jointly made decision by wife and Husband	60%	63%	60%
	Male	10.7%	9.6%	15.7%
	Female	24.4%	26%	21.2%

INTRODUCTION

1. Background and Introduction

This report provides key findings on post distribution monitoring survey on households benefiting from food assistance for Multisector Emergency Response Project (MERP) in Somalia and Somaliland implemented by World Vision (WV) Somalia with funding support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). The BHA food assistance initiative aims to meet the immediate food needs of 12,252 households (73,512 individuals) among the most vulnerable HHs in Berbera and Gabley districts of the Woqooyi Galbeed region; Burco and Odweyne districts of the Togdheer region; Wajid and Huddur districts of the Bakool region; Luuq district in the Gedo region; and Qansaxdhere and Berdale districts of the Bay region in Somalia. Out of the 12,252 households proposed to be reached, 2,250 are IDPs in Huddur, Wajid, Bardaa, Luuq, and Berbera districts. Of the total, 2,674 households (20%), will be targeted under unconditional food assistance sub-sector, and will unconditionally receive six cycles of cash transfer. The months of support will depend on the food security situation in their districts and the recommended food MEB transfer value by the Cash working group. The other 9,578 households (80%) are targeted under the conditional food assistance sub-sector and will receive their monthly cash transfer on condition they participate in CFW activities and achieve the agreed monthly output

The overall objective of the BHA project is to restore the wellbeing of vulnerable communities in Somalia affected by the aftermath of severe flooding, drought, and locusts, World Vision (WV) proposes a multisector emergency response program. This goal aligns with the Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs (BHA) mission to save lives, alleviate human suffering and reduce the impact of disaster by helping people in need become more self-reliant. The PDM exercise was conducted in March 2022 covering all the target locations. The survey employed quantitative approaches to collect information on the BHA project implementation, effectiveness and impact on program participants and their communities.

1.2 Objectives of the PDM

The Post Distribution Monitoring is the main monitoring mechanism for tracking the progress of the BHA Program. The PDM tracks the utilization of household food assistance, household

food consumption, participants' food preferences, timeliness of the assistance, participants' perception about gender and protection considerations, safety and security, access to and effectiveness of participant feedback loops and other factors associated with the transfer of the entitlement.

1.3 The specific objectives of the PDM exercise are to:

- ✓ Assess the project progress in terms of cost, timeliness and level of output achieved compared to the set targets.
- ✓ Determine ways in which beneficiaries utilized their vouchers (food purchases, sold, exchanged for other items, kept them etc.)
- ✓ Determine whether implementation adhered to agreed targeting criteria (Inclusion & Exclusion) and the level of beneficiary participation in the targeting process (i.e. whether project staff are accountable to themselves and to beneficiaries);
- ✓ Assess the fairness and transparency of registration processes, detecting related shortcomings
- ✓ Assess the efficiency (cost, speed, timeliness) and effectiveness (no diversions, taxations) of distribution methods i.e. whether partners are accountable to donors.
- ✓ Assess whether beneficiaries were able to access the markets and spend their vouchers safely
- ✓ Assess the effectiveness of the community feedback mechanism.

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study Design

A Multi-Stage Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) Cluster Sampling was applied to determine the sample size. This was to ensure that households in the different clusters had the same chance of being selected. The study population comprised of 9 districts where the project is being implemented (Hudur, Wajid, Berdaale, Luuq, Qansaxdhere, Burco, Odweyne, and Berbera, Gabilay). The stages of sampling were done at the district and village level using PPS. The actual households to be interviewed were selected from the participant register/database using systematic random sampling. This was to ensure the sample size was statistically representative of program participants in the implementation areas.

Survey Design

The quantitative, beneficiary-based Survey (BBS) was administered among a probability sample of participants and households in the target areas. The sample size, sampling frame, and data collection tools were designed so that data could be statistically compared to test for the difference. The questionnaire was designed and administered using WV Somalia online SMAP server

Sampling Design

The PDM adopted the two-stage cluster sampling design where the target population was first divided into clusters; in this case, the clusters comprise of the internally displaced people/villages/ communities/ groups in the targeted areas. These clusters were randomly selected from a list of all clusters. In the second stage, a sample including households in these communities were randomly selected from each of the sampled clusters using the probability proportional to size (PPS) method.

Sampling Frame

To develop sampling frames, the project considered its targeting strategy and the different target populations for various interventions being a multi-sector response. The survey design required multiple sampling frames to organize the target groups that may receive a similar set of interventions. The sampling frame for the Population-Based Survey was developed based on census data and community records to appropriately reflect the target population. The sampling unit is the household, where a knowledgeable adult of age above 18 years answered the questions.

Sample Size Calculation

Using BHA guidelines¹ for sample size determination, there is a need to calculate the appropriate sample size for comparing the values of indicators collected at two points in time: at the start of the activity (baseline) and after the activity is completed (evaluation). In order to do this, a two-stage cluster sampling was employed and the computation was based on indicators demanding percentage change as these indicators normally require a sample size greater than mean-based calculations. Additionally, sample size calculation was factored in non-response from the onset. In surveys, some people who are selected to participate may not be available or willing to complete the survey. The non-response rate of 6 percent as a rule of thumb was utilized. The following BHA recommended formula was utilized in order to reach the appropriate sample size for the baseline.

Figure 1: Formula for calculating sample size

$$n_{initial} = D_{est} \left[\frac{z_{1-\alpha} \sqrt{2P(1-P)} + z_{1-\beta} \sqrt{P_{1,est}(1-P_{1,est}) + P_{2,est}(1-P_{2,est})}}{\delta} \right]^2$$

Where:

$n_{initial}$ = is the initial sample size required by the surveys for each of the two time points

$\delta = P_{1,est} - P_{2,est}$ = minimum effect size to be achieved over the time frame specified by the two surveys

$P_{1,est}$ = represents a survey estimate of the true population proportion P_1 at baseline [If such an estimate is not available from prior surveys, 0.5 will be used]

$P_{2,est}$ = represents a survey estimate of the true population proportion P_2 at endline

$$\underline{P} = \frac{P_{1,est} + P_{2,est}}{2}$$

$z_{1-\alpha}$ is the value from the normal probability distribution corresponding to a confidence level $1-\beta$. For $1-\beta = 0.95$, the corresponding value is $z_{0.95} = 1.64$.

$z_{1-\beta}$ is the value from the normal probability distribution corresponding to a power level of $1-\beta$.

For $1-\beta = 0.80$, the corresponding value is $z_{0.80} = 0.84$.

¹ Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance; Draft-Technical Guidance for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting for Emergency Activities; April 2021.

D_{est} is the estimated design effect (DEFF) of the survey.

Table 2: Sample size determination

		Two-stage cluster sample
Estimated baseline proportion		0.50
Expected endline proportion		0.4
Effect size (expected change)		10 percentage points
Confidence level (one-sided z-value)		95% (1.64)
Power level (z-value)		84% (0.84)
Design effect		2
Initial sample size		776
Actual non-response rate		4%
Final sample size		807

Table 3: Sample size distribution by district

Districts	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Berbera	89	11.4	11.4	11.4
Berdaale	133	17.1	17.1	28.5
Burco	89	11.4	11.4	39.9
Hudur	94	12.1	12.1	51.9
Luuq	63	8.1	8.1	60.0
Odweyne	58	7.4	7.4	67.4
Qansaxdheere	96	12.3	12.3	79.7
Wajid	82	10.5	10.5	90.3
Gebilay	76	9.7	9.7	100.0
Total	780	100.0	100.0	

2.2 Data Collection and Analysis.

Quantitative data was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire automated into SMAP account housed WV Somalia online SMAP server atmosphere to guarantee access control and data security. Regular data quality checks and cleaning were performed throughout the data collection process. Quantitative data were analyzed using SPSS and Microsoft Excel.

Secondary data useful to enriching and triangulate the primary outputs of the PDM.

2.3 Covid-19 Consideration during Data Collection

In order to prevent the spread of Covid19, the assessment adhered to the WHO recommended protocols which are used to curb the transmission of the coronavirus. While facilitating administering to tools respondents, the WVI Somalia monitoring and evaluation team made certain that all research participants adequately followed social distance and put on face masks. World Vision office also distributed face masks and hand sensitizers to the research team in a

bid to mitigate the spread of the virus between the research team and respondents. The research team observed recommended guidelines while doing the data collection in the field.

PDM ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This section provides the socio-demographic information of the beneficiaries interviewed during the post-distribution monitoring. The findings are grouped into sections including household characteristics, access to food, household economic situation, performance of VLSA groups, and consumption score, consumption strategies, beneficiary targeting and registration process, control and utilization, impact of the cash transfer, accountability to affected population among others.

3.1 Demographics and Household Information

Actual Sample Interviewed

A total of 780 respondents participated in the PDM translating into a 97% response. This response rate was lower than the figure reported in the previous PDM report. This could be associated with fact that the assessment was done at peak the drought leading some households to move out search of water and pasture.

Age Groups of Respondents

The beneficiaries with age categories of 36 to 40 had the highest percentage at 19.7% which was followed by 31-35(15.6%), 41-45(13.8%) and 26-30(13.2%). In addition, the respondents with age between 18 and 25 years stood at 7.1% while 46-50 and 51-55 age groups years represented 14.4% and 7.3 % respectively. Finally, the percentage of respondents above 66 years was relatively small at 5.9%. These percentages are comparable with the last PDM figures recorded.

Table 4: Age Distribution

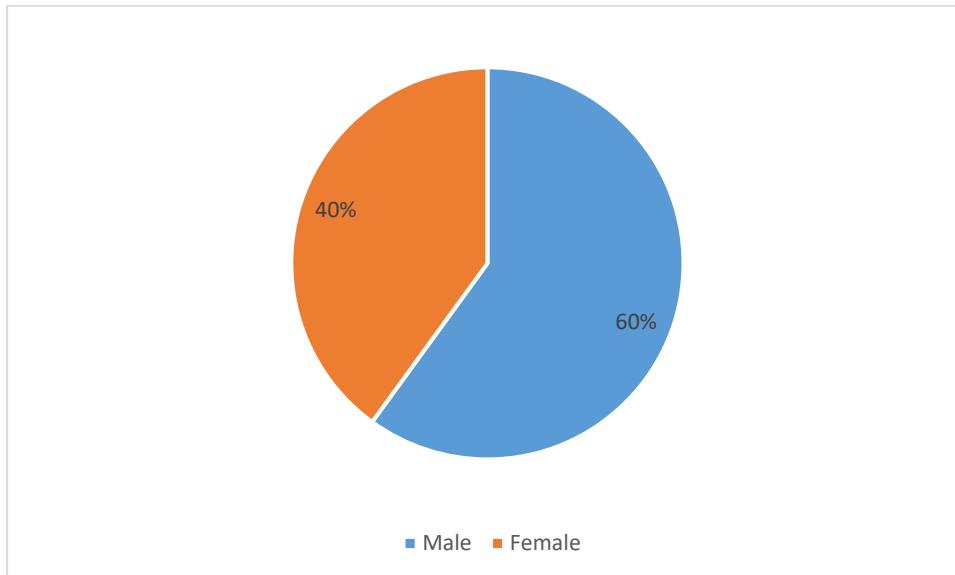
Age categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
19 – 25 years	55	7.1	7.1	7.1
26 – 30 years	103	13.2	13.2	20.3
31 – 35 years	122	15.6	15.6	35.9
36 – 40 years	154	19.7	19.7	55.6
41 – 45 years	108	13.8	13.8	69.5
46 – 50 years	89	11.4	11.4	80.9
51 – 55 years	46	5.9	5.9	86.8
56 – 60 years	57	7.3	7.3	94.1
Above 60 years	46	5.9	5.9	100.0
Total	780	100.0	100.0	

Gender of Household Head

The assessment indicated the majority of household were headed by male reflecting on Somali culture where men continue to be primary breadwinners for households. This was confirmed by fact the male-headed households represented 60.2% compared to 62% reported in the first PDM to while percentage of women-led households was at 39.4% slightly higher than 38%

registered in the last PDM. Across all the districts, the proportion of male-headed households were greater than female-head households in most of districts with an exception of three districts. In Waajid and Luuq, female-headed households accounted for 68.3% compared to 31.7% for male-head households. Similarly, the percentage of women-head families in Qansaxdhere was 60% compared to 62% reported in the last PDM.

Figure 2:Gender of Household Head



Resident Status

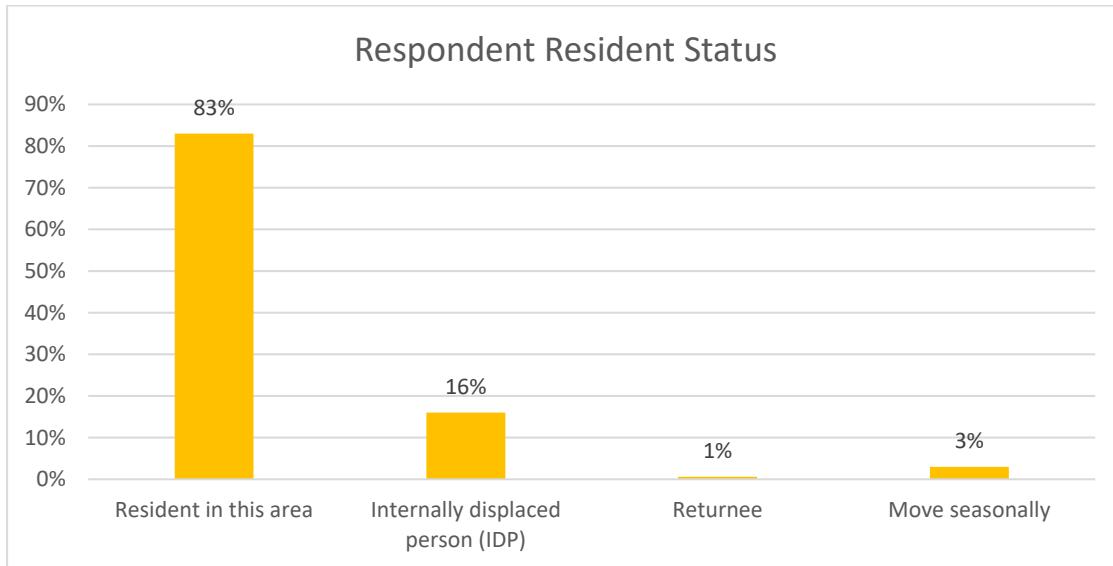
About 83% of the respondents lived in their residency which was slightly higher than 81.4% reported in the last PDM. On the other hand, 16% of respondents identified themselves as internally displaced persons which was less than 17% recorded in the last PDM. Finally, those who moved in seasonally and returnees increased from 1.4% from the last PDM to 4%. Across the project targeted district, Berbera hosted the highest proportion of IDP beneficiaries at 44.9% followed by Berdaale (32.3%) and Luuq(25.4%).The highest proportion of returnees at 4.2% came from Qansaxdhere.

Table 5: Household Resident Status by district

District	Resident in this area	Internally displaced person (IDP)	Returnee	Move seasonally	Total
Berbera	55.1%	44.9%			100.0%
Berdaale	67.7%	32.3%			100.0%
Burco	100.0%				100.0%
Hudur	84.0%	16.0%			100.0%
Luuq	74.6%	25.4%			100.0%
Odweyne	98.3%	1.7%			100.0%
Qansaxdheere	85.4%	10.4%	4.2%		100.0%

Wajid	96.3%		1.2%	2.4%	100.0%
Gebilay	100.0%				100.0%
Overall	83.1%	16.0%	.6%	.3%	100.0%

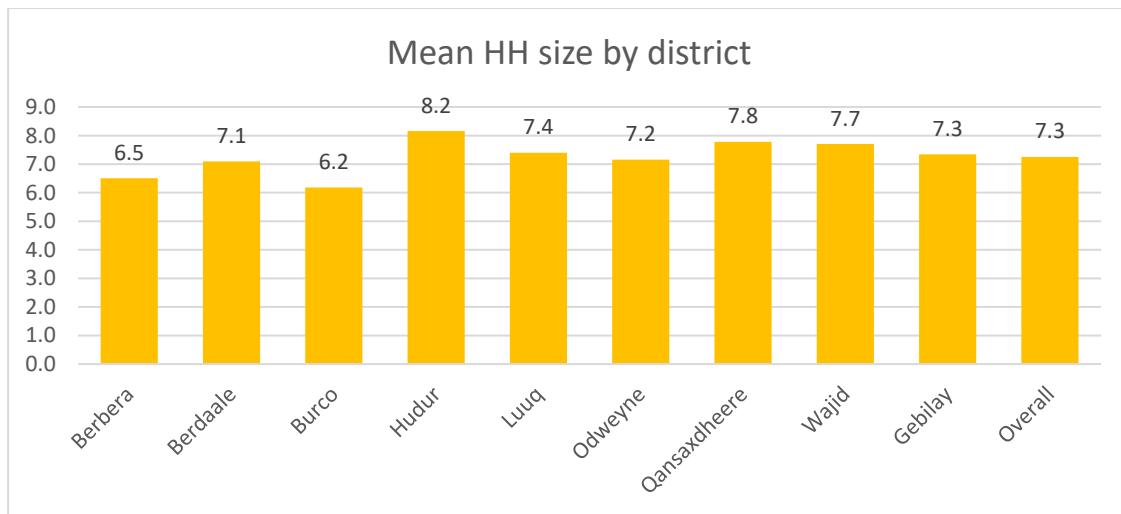
Figure 3: Household Resident Status



Household Size

In this PDM, the average household size was computed to find out if the allocated entitlements were sufficient for persons living in households. Analysis indicated the size of an average household stood at 7.26 same as the figure registered in the last PDM but higher than Somalia average household size of 6 persons. The high mean household size in all districts could explained by fact that the families are hosting extended family members displaced by current drought devastating lives and livelihood of people. In all districts, Hudur, Qansaxdhere and Wajid hardly hit by prolonged drought recorded the highest average household sizes of 8.2 and 7.8 and 7.7. Somalia cash working group might need to rise minimum expenditure basket values as the average household size continues to increase due to internal displacement caused by the drought ravaging the horn of Africa region.

Figure 4: Average Household Size by District

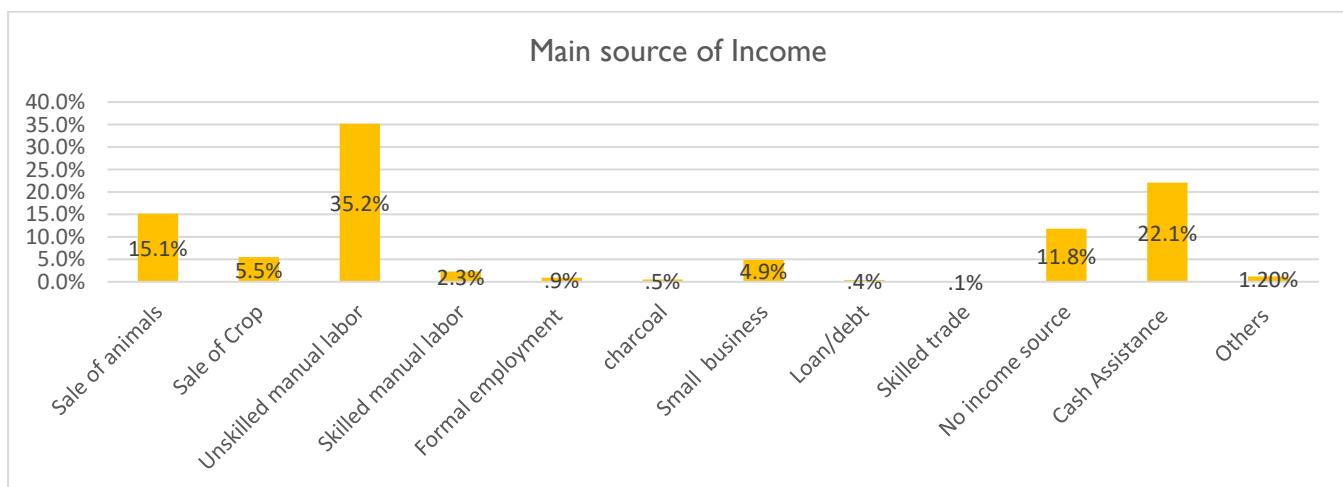


3.2 Household Economic Status

Household Source of Income

The PDM sought to find out most important sources of income for the beneficiaries one-month prior survey. Unsurprisingly, a significant proportion (35.2%) of those questioned said unskilled labor remained the primary source of income compared to 35% registered at the last PDM while about 22.1% of respondents were dependent on humanitarian assistance in the form of cash transfers which is comparable to the least PDM figures. In addition, sales of animals and crops accounted for 15.1% and 5.5% respectively. Despite the drought, households continue to sell livestock as the size of cash transfers might not cover all household expenses due to rising prices of basic commodities. About 12% households reported not have any source of income.

Figure 5: Main Source of Income

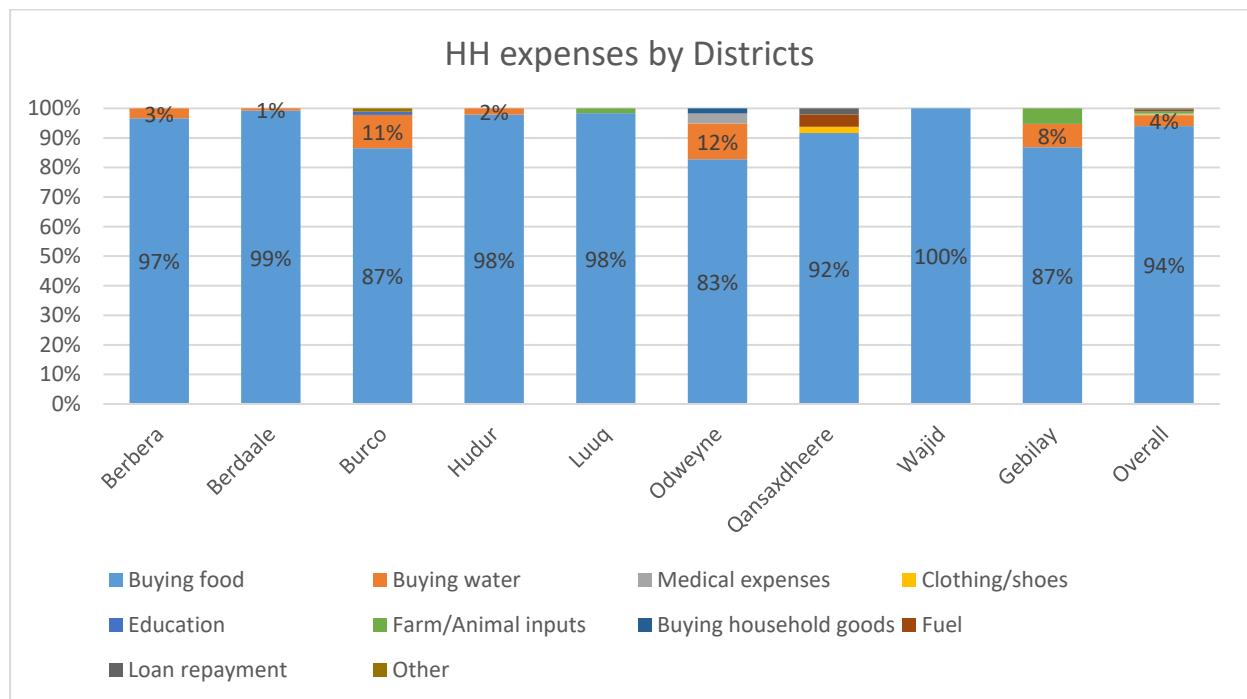


Household Expenditure Pattern

The periodic PDMs tracked expenditure patterns for beneficiaries who receive cash assistance over the past three cycles. Expense on food and water continue to dominate the costs incurred

by the households. Overall, 94% of expenses was allocated to get food which was slightly lower than 96% reported in the last PDM. This was distantly followed by water expenses accounting for 4%; an increase from 3 % registered in previous PDM report. The remaining 2% was allocated to cater for household expenses including health and education. The disaggregation by district showed no difference in household expenditure behaviors across districts as food related expenses at household level took a lion share. There were notable exceptions in Somaliland districts where water accounted for a significant proportion of household expenses due to current drought causing water shortages across the districts. These included Burao (11.1%), Odweyne (12%) and Gebilay (8%). The last PDM report also highlighted water shortages in the same district; therefore, there is a need to prioritize water trucking activities in Burao and Odweyne to lessen the burden of water expenses. The figure below provides a summary of household expenditures based on the money received from the project.

Figure 6: Main Expenditure by District



The Sensitization on Participation in Community

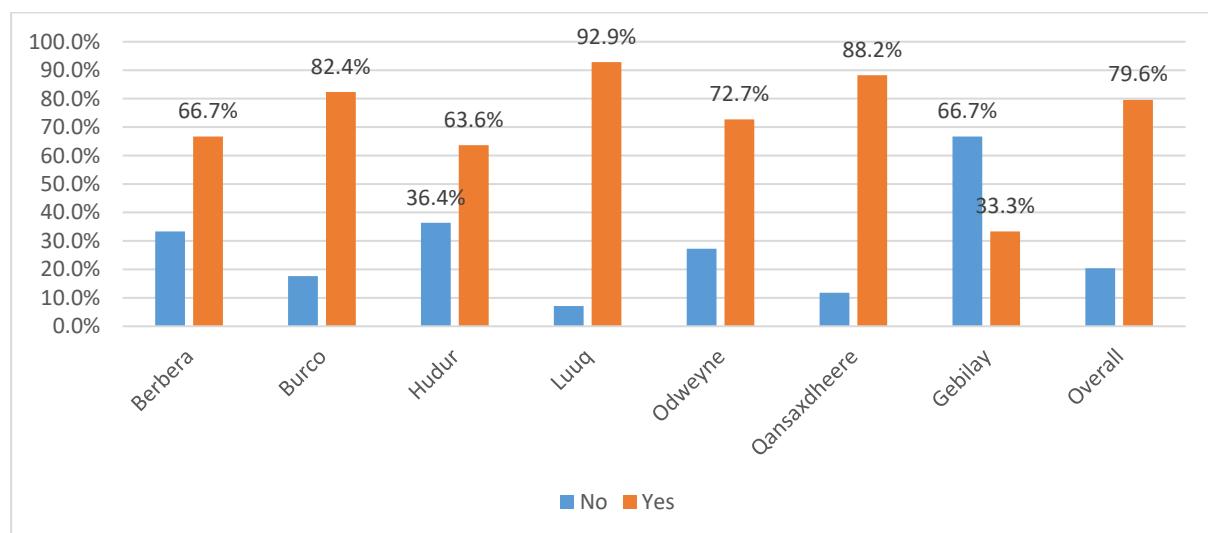
The project supported formulation and establishment of village loan and saving association (VSLA) in all villages to stimulate the culture of saving and loans within the target beneficiaries aiming at improving their well-being. A total of 1305(75% female) individuals joined 51 newly established VSLA groups across the project districts. The PDM continues to assess the performance and sustainability of VSLA groups.

Adequacy of VLSA Training and performance of VLSA members

In this PDM, total of 194 respondents representing 25.3% of the sample size were involved in VLSA groups. Of those VLSA members surveyed, 71.4% received training on the VLSA management compared to 66% registered in the last PDM conducted. The remaining 28.1 % were yet to be trained. In addition, VSLA members were able to take loan from the group savings to create new business or expand existing business. Overall, the percentage of members who took loan from the group savings increased from 66% to 79.6% indicating that the high rate of money revolving among the members. In particular, luuq, Burao and Qansaxdhere registered high proportion of VSLA members taking loan standing at 92.9%, 88.2% and 82.4% respectively. On the contrary, those in Hudur and Gebilay, only 33.3% and 36.4% have managed to borrow money from the group saving respectively.

Furthermore, the percentage of members who were engaged in income generation activities increased from 39% in the last PDM to 45.9%. Of those who were involved in the income generating activities, male and female accounted for 45.3% and 46.3% respectively. The common type of income generating activities were small businesses and sale of animals. This implies that saving transformation interventions are bearing fruit as community members have access to functional communal banking systems.

Figure 9: Revolving Funds by District



3.3 Household Food Security

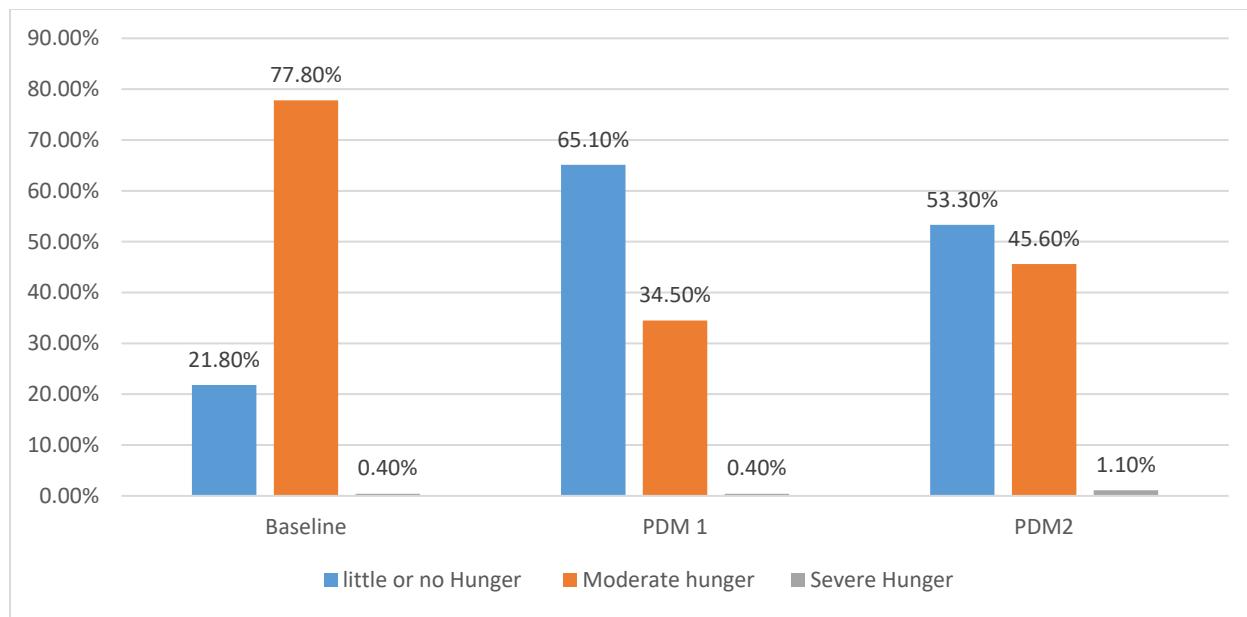
Overall, 59% of households had adequate quantities and varieties of food to eat while 41% believed the available food did not meet required sizes and diversities. Of those who said their families did not have enough quantities and varieties, 50% reported an increase in price which in turn made monthly cash entitlements not sufficient to cover the basic household needs, whereas 16% of respondents confirmed that the money was not enough due to a large household size. The dimensions of food security are utilized to fully understand situation. The main food security indicators at hand included; Food Consumption Score (FCS), Average number of daily meals, Household Hunger Scale (HHS) and reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCS).

Household Hunger Scale (HHS)

The household hunger scale (HHS) measures household food deprivation during a four-week period in food insecure and cross-cultural settings. The scale (median) and indicator are based on the following categories: little to no hunger in the household (0-1), moderate hunger (2-3), and severe hunger (4-6).

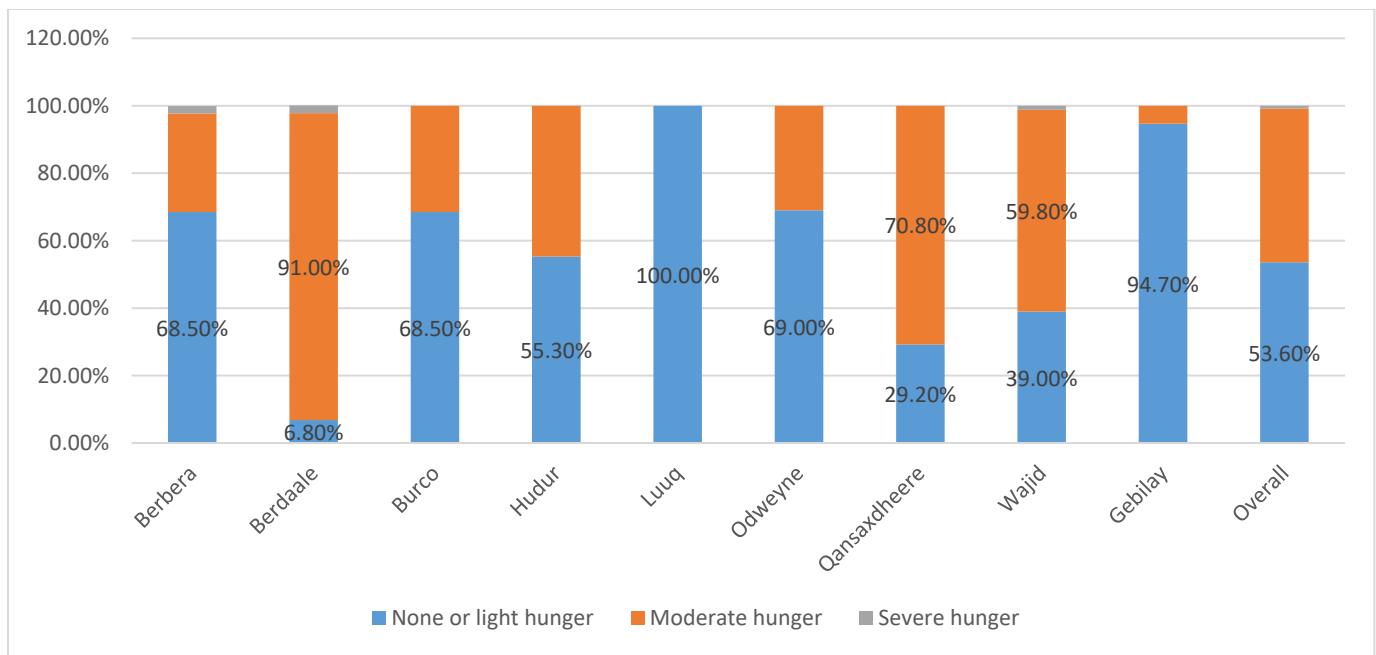
This PDM found out that the household hunger scale was at 1.36 indicating somewhat in between little to no hunger and moderate level of hunger. This was an improvement 40% from the baseline average score of 2.2 indicating moderate hunger. However, the HHS increased from 1.0 in the first PDM to 1.32 in the second PDM. This implied the first PDM was more effective reducing the exposure of household hunger than second PDM. This could be associated with fact that the drought has worsened and inflations forced beneficiaries to get less with same size of cash transfers in the last three cycles. The trend analysis revealed that the proportion of households experiencing little to no hunger increased from 21.8% in the baseline to 65% in the PDM 1 and 53% in PDM 2. Conversely, the percentage of HHs with moderate and severe level of hunger substantially decreased from 78% in the baseline study to 35% in PDM 1 and 46.7% in PDM 2.

Figure 12: Household Hunger Trend Analysis: Baseline Vs PDM1&2



At a district level, the current PDM confirmed that more half of households interviewed experienced little or no hunger at all. However, there was moderate level of hunger reported in other districts. The most affected being Berdaale with 91% of the respondents experiencing moderate hunger level followed by Qansaxdhere at 59.8% and Wajid at 50%. The relatively high prevalence of hunger in these districts could be associated with drought, inflation and blockade by non-state actors which made the situation worse for targeted communities. Therefore, there is an urgent need to continue food assistance support to avert hunger in these districts. The table below provides more insight about the HHS:

Figure 11: Household Hunger Scale by District

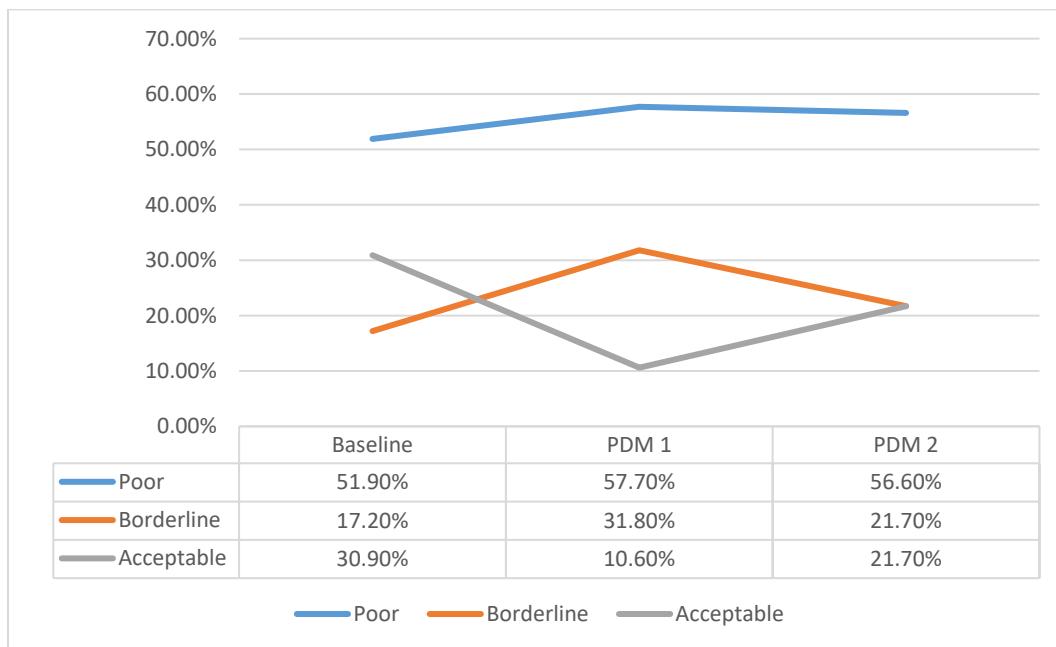


Food Consumption Score

The FCS is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency and relative nutritional importance of different food groups. It is calculated using the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household during the 7 days before the survey. The typical thresholds for the score in the Somali context where oil and sugar consumption is high are 0-28 (Poor), >28-42 (Borderline) and >42 (Acceptable). Household FCS just like other food security indicators is affected by seasonality as this dictates the availability and access to different types of food.

Overall, the FCS experienced a decrease from the baseline value as availability of protein-rich food types (e.g. animal milk and meat products) were limited across the project locations due to worsening drought. The current PDM showed FCS score stood at 30.8 indicating a borderline food consumption score. This was an improvement by 11% from 27.8 reported in the last PDM but a drop by 5 % from 32.5 reported in baseline study. With reference to categories, the poor food consumption score was at 56.6% increasing by 9% from 51.9% registered in the baseline and a decreasing 2% from 57.7% recorded in the last PDM report. Similarly, the borderline FCS moved from 17.2% in the baseline study to 21.7% and 31.8% in PDM 2& 1 respectively. Furthermore, the proportion of households with the acceptable food consumption score decreased from 30.9% in the baseline to only 10.6% in PDM1 and 21.7% for PDM2. It was also noted that the poor consumption score was more pronounced in female respondents. About 57.5% men fell within poor threshold compared to 55.9% in the women population.

Figure 14: Food Consumption Score Trend: Baseline VS PDM 1& 2



In terms of district, the food consumption scores greatly varied in among the districts. Odweyne registered the highest the proportion of beneficiaries with poor food consumption scores standing at 94% followed by Burao (89.9%), Berbera (87%), Hudur (69%) and Wajid (64.6%). The graph and table below provide FCS categories and scale across the districts. In spite of receiving cash entitlements, beneficiaries unsurprisingly continue to consume less nutritional food groups due to current severe drought pushing food prices up and negatively affecting access to food. Based on the context analysis, the period covered by the PDM saw the worsening drought situation. Population movement to program areas was reported as household sizes (7.3 person per household) continued to increase because of the people seeking humanitarian assistance. Beneficiary households indicated that they shared the support received with other family members, friends, and neighbors as wells as other vulnerable households.

Figure 13 A: Food Consumption Categories by District

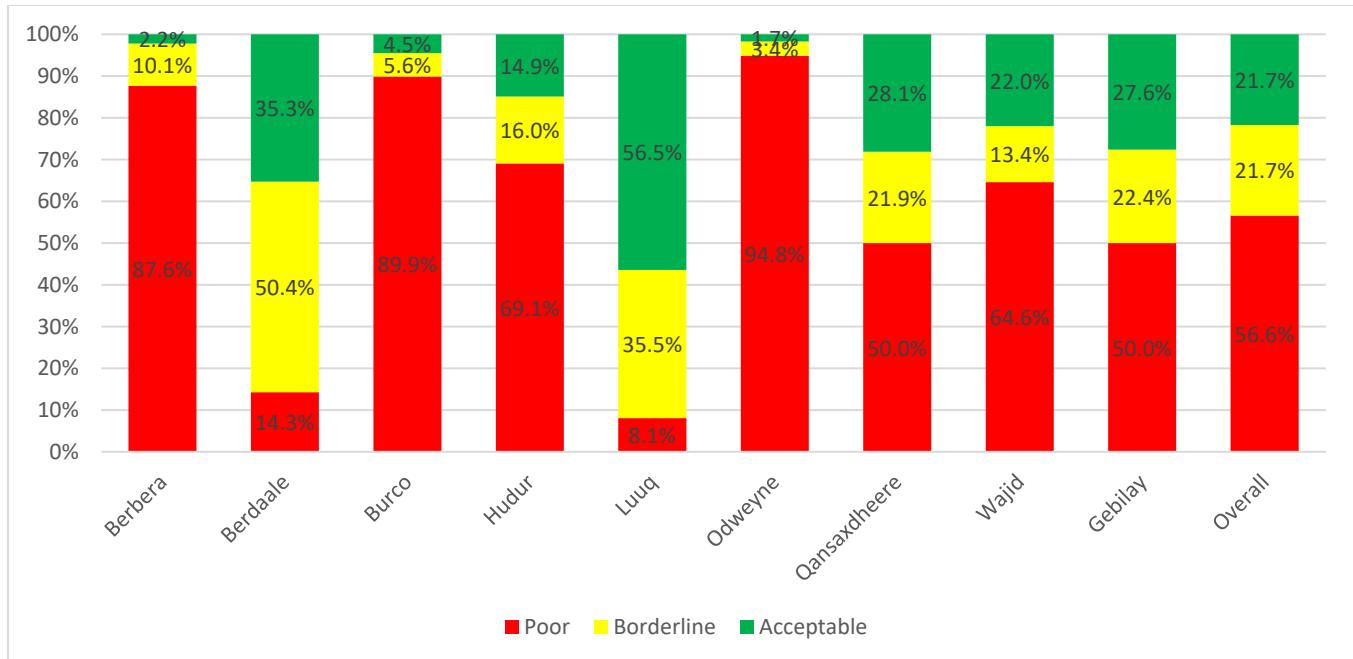


Figure 13 B: Food Consumption Score by District

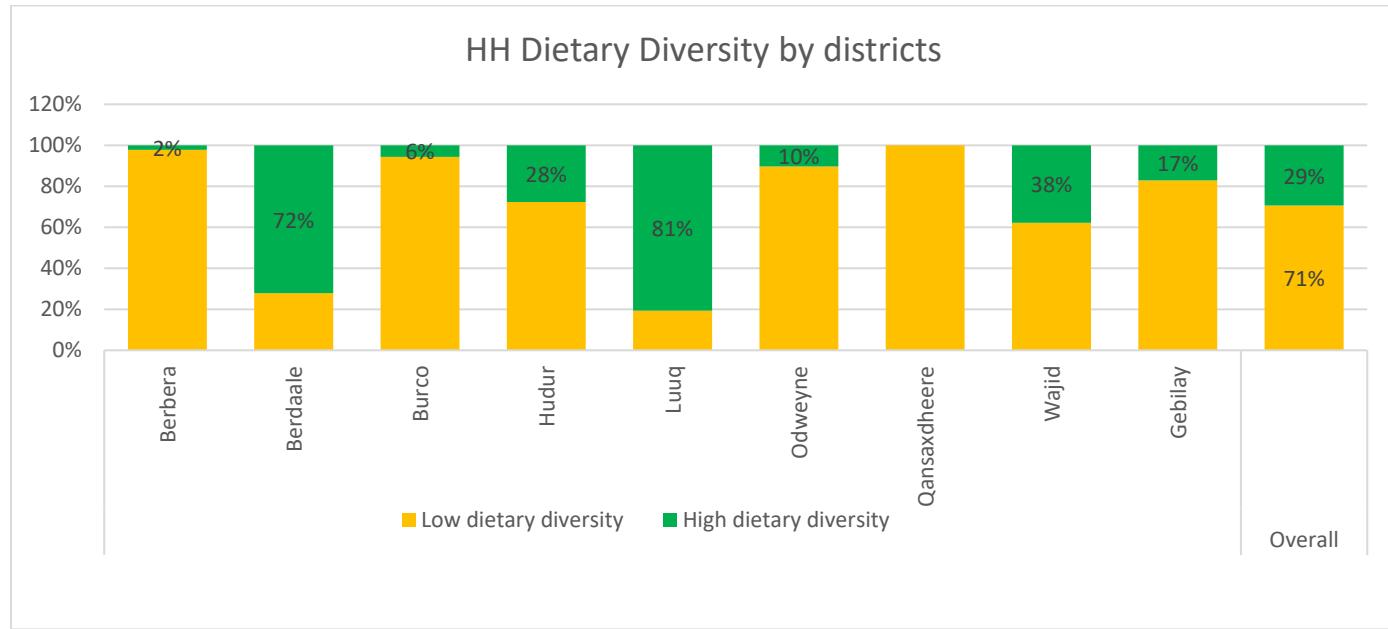
District name	Mean	Std. Deviation	Median
Berbera	21.1	9.1	23.0
Berdaale	38.5	9.9	37.5
Burco	20.8	8.3	19.5
Hudur	25.1	13.2	20.3
Luuq	56.5	28.6	53.0
Odweyne	21.3	6.1	21.5
Qansaxdheere	30.7	15.6	28.3
Wajid	30.5	22.3	22.8
Gebilay	33.5	13.4	29.3
Total	30.8	17.8	25.5

Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

Even among households who satisfy their calorie requirements, those who consume a non-diversified, unbalanced and unhealthy diet, can be classified as food insecure. Hungry people spend a larger share, if not all, of their food budget on macronutrient dense staples, such as wheat and rice, which provide cheap and accessible sources of calories. In doing so, they compromise more nutritious items and their diet lacks adequate proteins and micro-nutrients. The Diet Diversity Score measures how many food groups (out of 8) are consumed during a week reporting period. Households that over a seven-day period consumed foods from four or fewer food groups out of eight are classified as having low dietary diversity.

Overall, 29% of households consumed at least five food groups which is significantly higher than 20.8% reported at the baseline. This improvement could be associated with BHA multi-faceted interventions (food assistance, health and WASH) targeting vulnerable households. However, there was a slight decline in the percentage of households eating diversity food to 29 percent (PDM2) from 33.9percent (PDM1). This was likely due to worsening drought situation reducing animal meat and milk as well as crop production. This situation was aggravated by high food prices forcing households to buy less amount of food with the same cash transfer sizes released over the last three months. On the other hand, 71% of households consumed less than five food groups a week prior to the survey compared to 66.1% reported in the last PDM conducted. In terms of district disaggregation, luuq registered the highest percentage of households eating at least five food groups being at 59.4% followed by Hudur and Berdaale at 53.1% and 51.7% respectively. On the other hand, beneficiaries in some district reported to have very low dietary diversity. The most affected being Burao at 90% followed by Odweyne and Berbera at 89% and 88% respectively. This implies that the households from pastoralist communities depending on livestock and livestock products consume a few food groups compromising the required dietary diversity.

Figure 15: Dietary Diversity by District

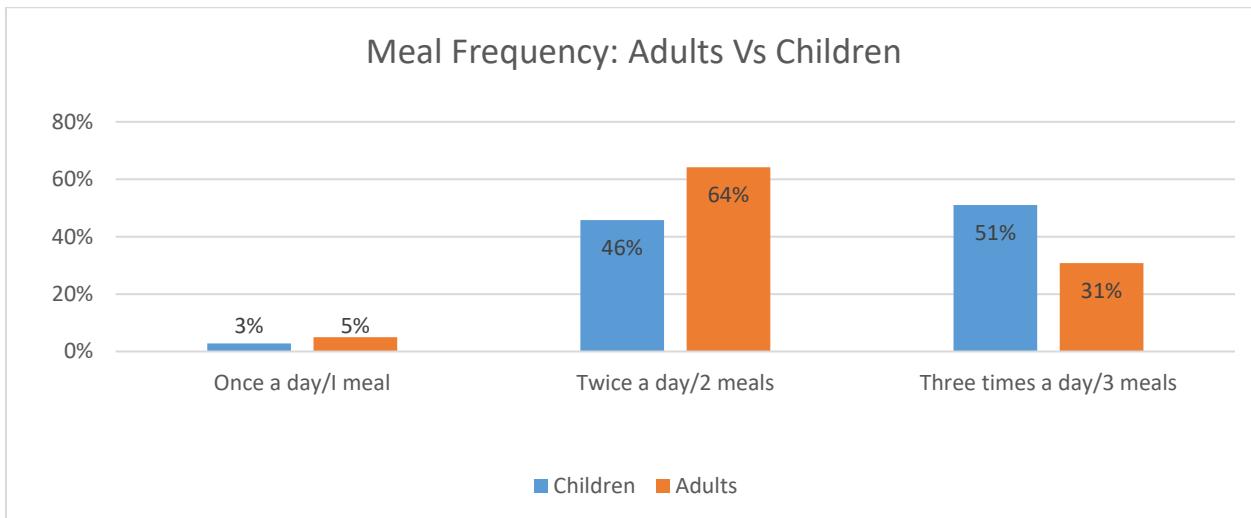


Average Number of Meals

This study assessed frequency of meals consumed by adults and children in the survey population the day preceding the survey. About 64% of adults ate two meals compared to 46% for children. In addition, only half of children (51%) ate three meals, significantly higher than the proportion (31%) of adults consuming three meals. About 3% of children and 5% of adults had one meal per day implying serious food scarcity for their households. This could be associated with increase in

prices of commodities, reduction in the locally produced items due to severe drought and blockade by non-state actors affecting most of the districts in the South West State.

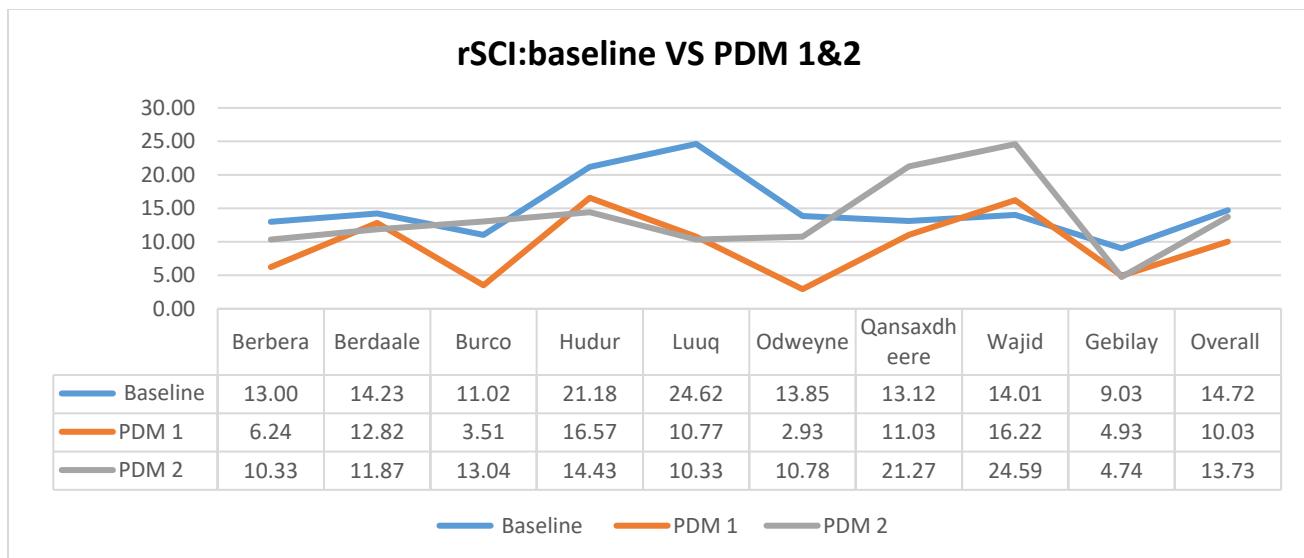
Figure 16: Meal Frequency: Adults vs Children



Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

When livelihoods are negatively affected by a shock /crisis, households may adopt various mechanisms (strategies) which are not adopted in a normal day-to-day life, to cope with reduced or declining access to food. There are no universal thresholds for rCSI. However, a higher rCSI score indicates a higher stress level and Vice versa. Based on this, results of the current PDM indicated that the rCSI for sampled beneficiaries was **13.72**. The rCSI reduced by 7% from Baseline (14.73 down to 13.73). However, the rCSI moved from 10.03 in the PDM 1 to 13.72 in PDM 2. Overall the results indicated that targeted households adopted simpler coping mechanism than at baseline. However, the households adopted more stressful coping strategies in the current PDM 2 than the last PDM carried in March 2022. This is mainly due to effect of the drought situation getting worse from one month to next in Somalia. In terms of district, rCSI experienced an increase in Qansaxdhere and Wajid from the baseline through PDM 1&2. The program team needs to monitor the situation in two districts. The trend analysis is presented in the chart below:

Figure 17: Coping Strategy Index (CSI) Trend



3.4 Monitoring Cash for Work Activities

Cash for Assets (CfA) Activities

In order to promote recovery and resilience building within the community, the program engaged households with able bodied members in cash for assets (CfA) activities. The program participants are required to participate in CfA activities for 4 hours per day for 12 days in a month to receive their monthly entitlement. For this PDM, households that were involved in CfA activities (Conditional) were 80 % of the respondents. Some of the activities that were undertaken include rehabilitation/creation of water catchments, construction of Check dams and Stone lines, construction of Soil bunds, clearing of invasive species from farmland and pastureland, Compost manure production, Zai pits and Irrigation Canals

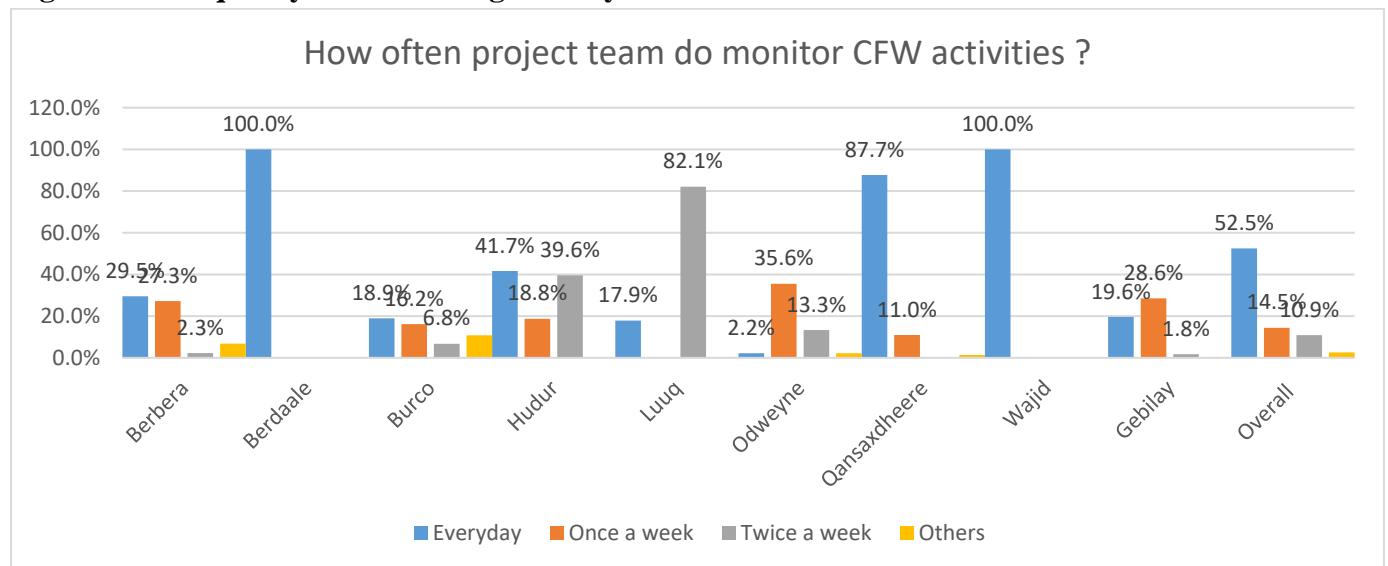
Working Arrangement

The PDM sought to establish if CfA workers worked the number of days they are supported work to work in a month to receive their monthly entitlement. Overall, the vast majority 72 % of CFA workers worked expected 12 days in the last month compared to 87.2% for PDM one, 13% worked less than 12 days compared to 7.5% and 14% worked more than 12 days compared to 5% registered in PDM one. In addition, respondents worked 3 hours per day which less than 4 hours indicated in their work plans. Of 14% the CFA employees who worked more than agreed 12 days, about 26% said the daily schedule was like that every day while similar proportion of 26% made up for the missed days and 13% reported that foremen had kept them long hours. Hudur and Qansaxdhere were highly represented in districts where cash for work employees worked more than agreed hours due to longer schedule. Therefore, partner's staff were communicated to ensure adherence to the daily schedule, so number of worked days stay within the agreed days.

Monitoring of CfA Activities

Program staff are required to monitor the progress of CfA activities to ensure that they are on track and in conformance to expected minimum quality standards which were put in place. Overall, 97.5% of interviewed households met monitor/staff from the project at the work site compared to 95.6%. With regard to frequency of field visits, 52.5% saw representative from WV Somalia everyday day followed by once a week at 14.5% and twice a week at 10.9%. Berdaale and Wajid districts scored exceptionally high in monitoring of CfA activities on daily basis at 100% and closely followed by and Qansaxdheere at 87.7%. On the contrary, Burao, Berbera, Odweyne and Gabilay continue to receive less frequent field monitoring visits from WVI staff as project sites are very far apart demanding extra resources in terms of logistics. There is an improvement needed to increase resources allocated for field monitoring activities. This will enable staff to ensure cash for work activities are on truck.

Figure 20: Frequency of Monitoring CfW by District



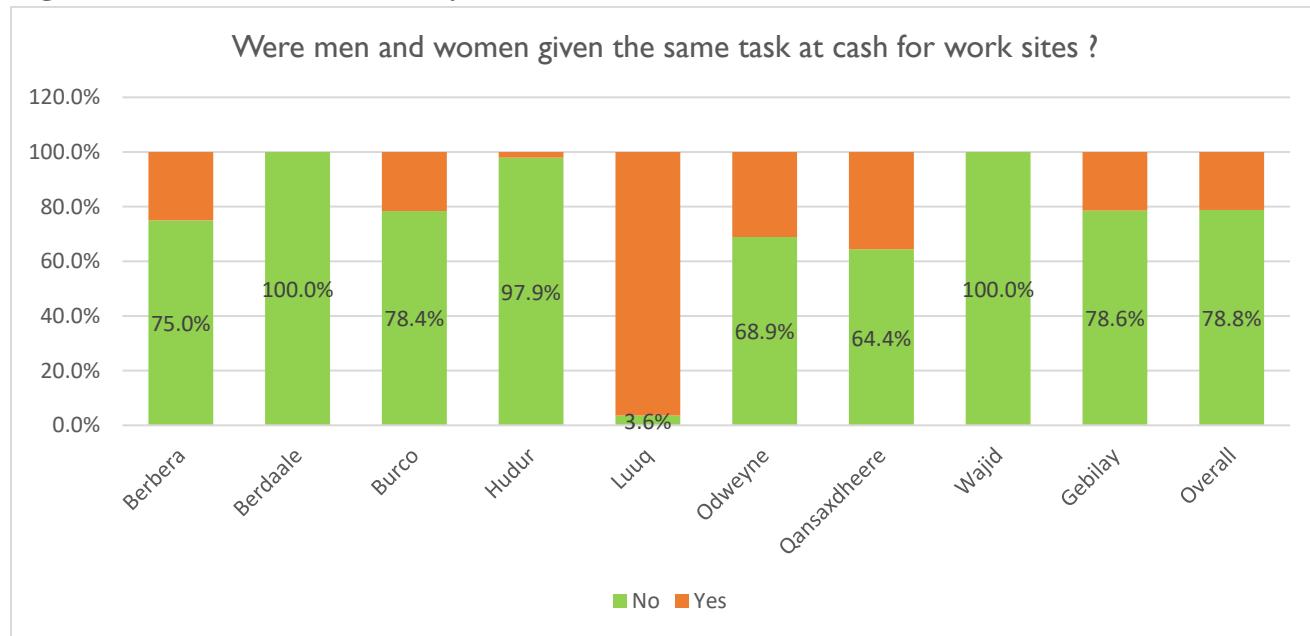
Allocation of Work Norms and Gender Roles

About 79% of households confirmed that men and women were assigned to different tasks at work site compared to 75% recorded at the PDM one registering an increase of 5%. On the other hand, those who believed men and women were allocated similar tasks experience a slight drop from 24.6% (PDM1) to 21% (PDM 2). Of those women and men who were given similar tasks, the highest proportion was reported in Luuq at 96.4% followed by Qansxdhere at 35.6%. since last PDM in March 2022, Odweyne and Burao made significant improvement in allocation tasks to different genders based on the recommendation suggested.

The vast majority (60%) of these women relied on adult members from their households who did the work assigned to them while 5.6% brought their children along to help them, 13% sourced for

people who were outside of their households to do the tasks through paid service. Monitoring staff need to continuously sensitize foremen so they can assign women beneficiaries with the light tasks. Furthermore, children should be banned from participating in work under any circumstance. If the able-bodied members of the households move away from the village due to drought, the affected households can be shifted to unconditional subsector.

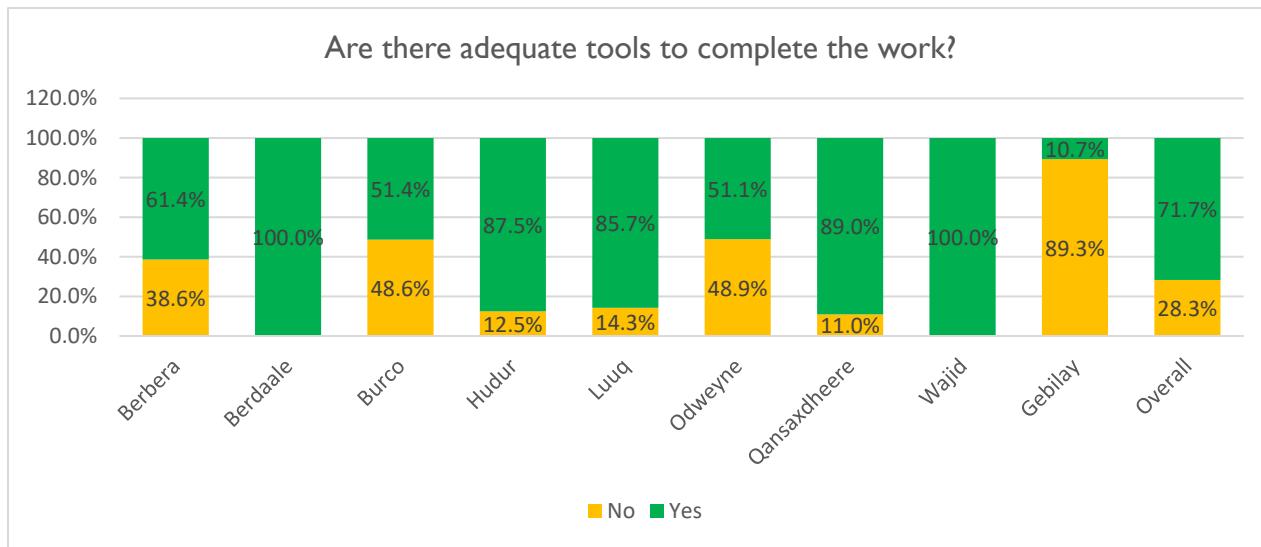
Figure 21: Allocation of Tasks by District



Adequacy of Handing Working Tools

With reference to working tools, there was improvement registered on how handing working tools were managed in the project sites. This was evidenced by fact that 72% of interviewed households who were able to access hand working tools. This represented an increase of 12.5% from to 64% registered in PDM one. However, 28.3% reported deficiency of hand tools implying a decline of 22% from 36% at the PDM 1. Of those who reported inadequacy of tools, majority of them were from three districts: Gebilay(83%) ,Odweyne(48.9%) and Burao(48.6%). Since the last PDM, insufficiency of the tools were addressed in Qansaxdhere and Berbera after findings were shared with project team for a quick action.The graph below provides the analysis by district. There is need to assess the status of distributed hand tools to establish what has caused shortages in three flagged districts.

Table 4:the adequacy of Hand work tools



Selection & Maintenance of CfA Activities

The PDMs established that community members were satisfied with the selection of communal assets created or rehabilitated with 97.2% of the participants feeling happy with the community asset in their respective villages. In addition, the current PDM assessed sustainability of community assets beyond the project ending date. Overall, 71.3% of those interviewed confirmed that community committee, the governing body at a village level, will be fully responsible for the maintenance of communal assets once the project comes to an end while 16.4% and 10.7% preferred community members and the head of villages respectively. The high sustainability of these assets could be with associated with participatory selection processes used in an identification phase in which 81% of respondents were invited to select and prioritize CfA activities that benefit the whole community.

Table 6: Management of Community Assets Created by District

	Who is responsible for maintaining the rehabilitated or created assets once completed?									Total
	Berbera	Berdaale	Burco	Hudur	Luuq	Odweyne	Qansaxdheere	Wajid	Gebilay	
The community	40.9%	5.3%	23.0%		17.9%	11.1%		2.7%		57.1% 16.4%
A community committee	52.3%	80.0%	60.8%	93.8%	57.1%	82.2%		69.9%	100.0%	37.5% 71.3%

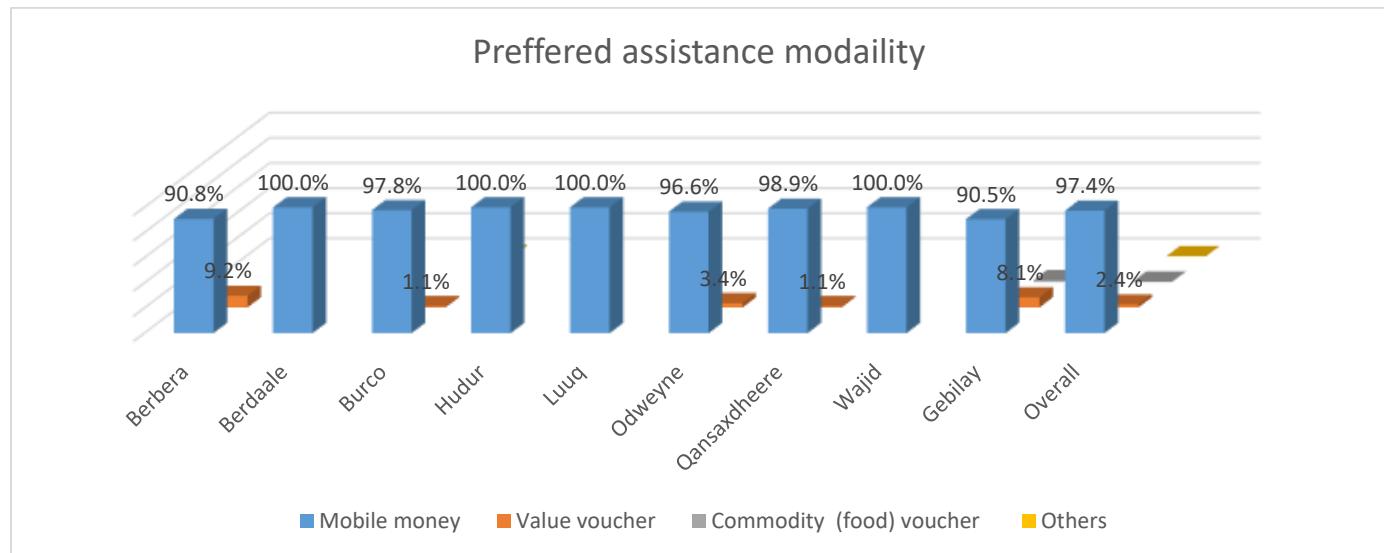
Village Head / Chief	4.5%	14.7%	14.9%	6.3%	7.1%	6.7%	27.4%		3.6%	10.7%
No one					3.6%				1.8%	.4%
Do not know	2.3%		1.4%		7.1%					.8%
Other (Specify)					7.1%					.4%

3.5 Transfer, Control & Utilization of Cash

Cash Transfer Process

The PDM findings pointed out the vast majority of households (97.4%) preferred mobile money transfer because it was safe, fast and no-cost pay compared to 94.4% recorded at the last PDM. However, very small proportion of the households of 2.5% continue to prefer a value voucher. Of those who preferred the value voucher to the mobile money, the highest proportions came from Berbera and Gebilay. The value voucher beneficiaries can receive voucher of a specified amount to exchange for certain types of food at specified shop. They believed that value vouchers become handy when the price of the goods fluctuate.

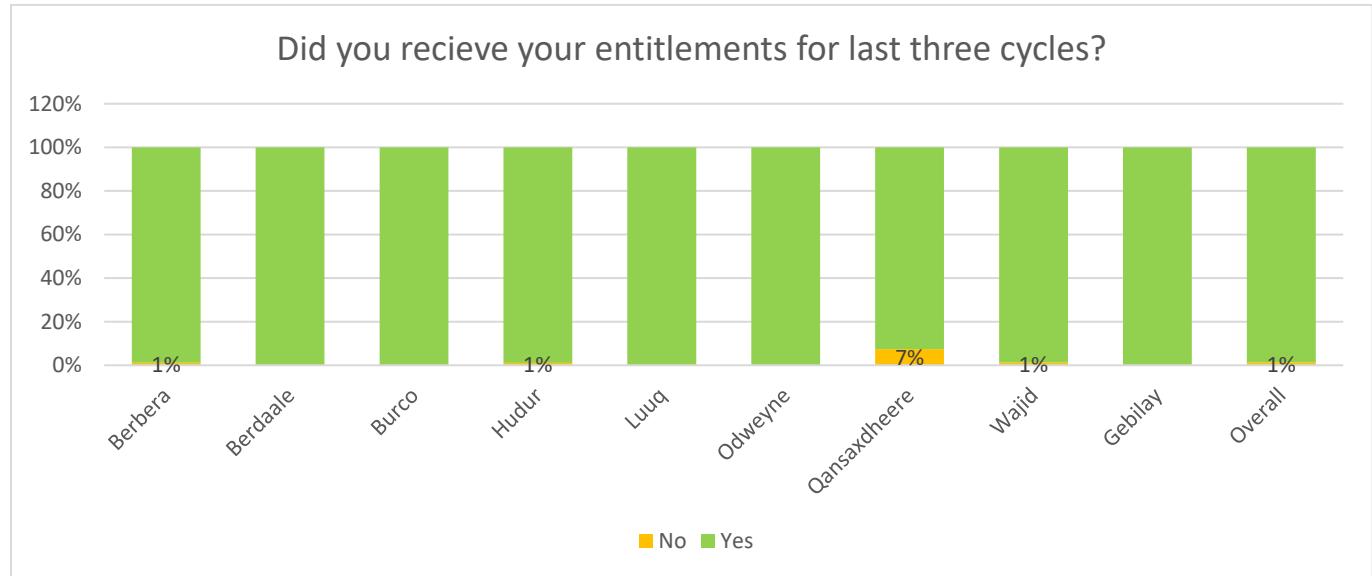
Figure 23: Preferred Cash Modalities by District



Transfers: Almost all (99%) the respondent households confirmed receiving their full amounts during the last transfers compared to 100% reported at the last PDM. Only 1% of the beneficiaries reported to have missed their entitlements with Qansaxdhere district having the highest proportion of complainants at 7% followed by Wajid, Hudur and Berbera at only 1%. These concerned beneficiaries believed that cash transfers had been reduced. About 82% respondents did not encounter any challenges in accessing or using the money compared to 64.8%. However, some households faced challenges because they either forgot their PIN number (1.8%), lost sim card

(10.2%) and struggled to withdraw with their money due to poor network coverage (1.8%). In close collaboration with the telecommunication companies, project staff helped beneficiaries withdraw their entitlements by recovering their passwords and reopening the lost cards. Project team should closely work with community structures to support beneficiaries who face challenges in withdrawing your monthly cash transfers.

Figure 24: Verification of Cash by District

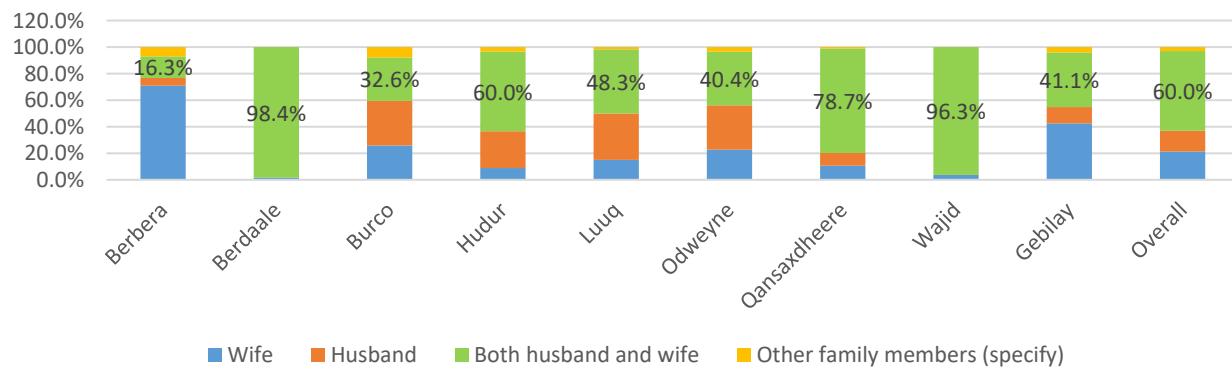


Utilization of Cash Received

Overall, 60% of households confirmed that both wife and husband jointly made the decisions regarding household expenditure which slightly lower than 63% registered at the last PDM. In addition, 21% of wives and 15.7% of husbands decided on what to buy with the cash or how to use the cash while other family members accounted for only 3%. At a district level, the highest proportion (98%) of households that husband and wife jointly made decisions on household expenditure was reported in Berdaale followed by Wajid at 96% and Wajid at 73.2%. On the contrary, it was observed the proportion of households where only wife made decision regarding the expenses were particularly high in districts in Berbera (70%), Gebilay(42.5%). Going by these results, the proportion of men making decisions related to expenditure alone was relatively low across the districts implying that cash transfers are being used to meet basic family needs. This is further supported by fact that 99.9% of households agreed on how to spend the cash received.

Figure 25: The decisions on cash utilization by district

Who in the household decided what to purchase with the cash or how to use the cash received?



Results show that almost all beneficiaries (95.5%) utilized cash to buy food from the market followed by water at 56.2%, health care at 36%, clothing at 18.9% education at 16.7%. These figures are comparable with the last PDM findings indicating 99% of beneficiaries utilized cash to buy food from the market, water 63.2%, health care 22% and education 13%. Significant proportion of households spent cash transfers to access water due to current droughts causing water shortages across the project locations. The hardest-hit districts included Hudur (72%), Berdaale (91%) and Berbera (64%). The figure below provides an analysis based on the money received from the project. The ongoing water trucking activities across the districts should be stepped up to respond to water crisis affecting beneficiaries.

Table 7: Utilization of Cash Received by district

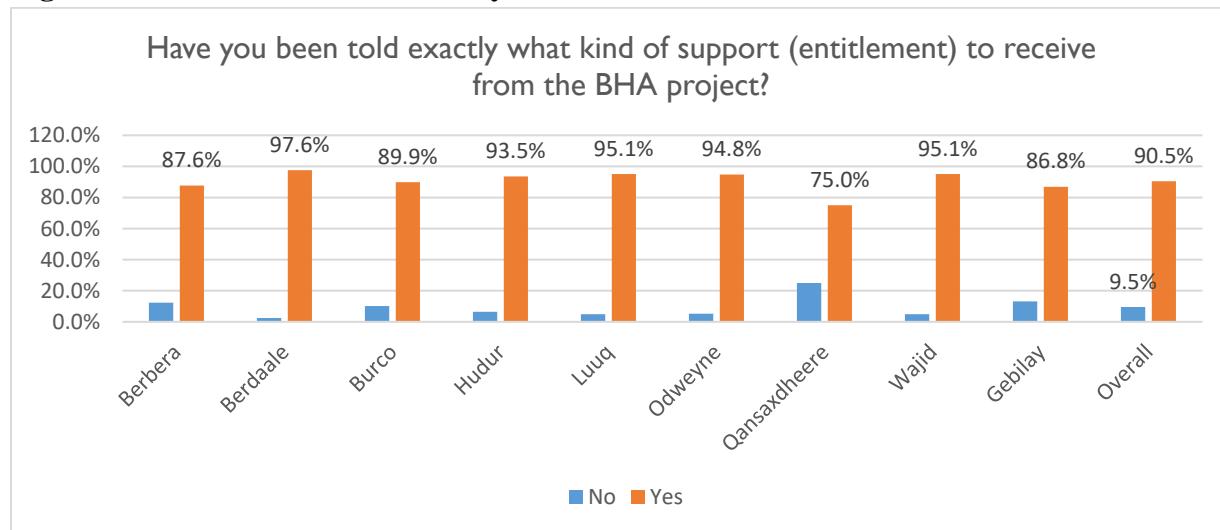
How did you use the cash received from the BHA project?										
	Berbera	Berdaale	Burco	Hudur	Luuq	Odweyne	Qansaxdheere	Wajid	Gebilay	Overall
Food	95.50%	91.00%	98.90%	95.70%	95.20%	98.30%	96.90%	98.80%	93.40%	95.60%
Water	64.80%	91.00%	43.80%	70.20%	33.30%	53.40%	43.80%	48.80%	27.60%	56.20%
Health	18.20%	88.00%	20.20%	24.50%	49.20%	22.40%	3.10%	67.10%	6.60%	36.10%
Clothing/shoes	10.20%	21.10%	1.10%	21.30%	34.90%	1.70%	17.70%	52.40%	7.90%	18.90%
Education	20.50%	12.80%	3.40%	25.50%	19.00%	1.70%	17.70%	32.90%	14.50%	16.70%
Transport	0.00%	2.30%	1.10%	2.10%	20.60%	5.20%	0.00%	13.40%	1.30%	4.40%
Farm/animal inputs	0.00%	0.80%	0.00%	1.10%	14.30%	0.00%	0.00%	19.50%	7.90%	4.20%
Household goods	2.30%	2.30%	0.00%	8.50%	15.90%	3.40%	2.10%	41.50%	2.60%	8.10%
Savings	1.10%	3.80%	0.00%	4.30%	3.20%	0.00%	0.00%	12.20%	5.30%	3.30%
For fuel	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	29.80%	4.80%	0.00%	0.00%	19.50%	0.00%	6.00%
Loan repayment	1.10%	23.30%	0.00%	6.40%	3.20%	0.00%	0.00%	20.70%	5.30%	7.80%
Paying rent	1.10%	9.00%	0.00%	2.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	13.40%	5.30%	3.90%
Social obligations	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.60%	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	0.30%

3.6 Accountability to affected Population

Information Provision

The PDM indicated that overall 90.5% of households were aware of entitlement to receive from the BHA project compared to 90.3 % at the last PDM 1 while 9.5% of respondents did not know the expected entitlements. The highest proportions were reported in Berdaale, luuq and Wajid at above 95%. In contrast, the highest proportion of the respondents who were not fully aware of their rights were from Qansaxdhere at 74.5%. Based on these findings, there is a need to continuously strengthen information provision to program participants in Qanaxdhere district so that beneficiaries know entitlements and rights in advance in order to hold WV and its partners to account.

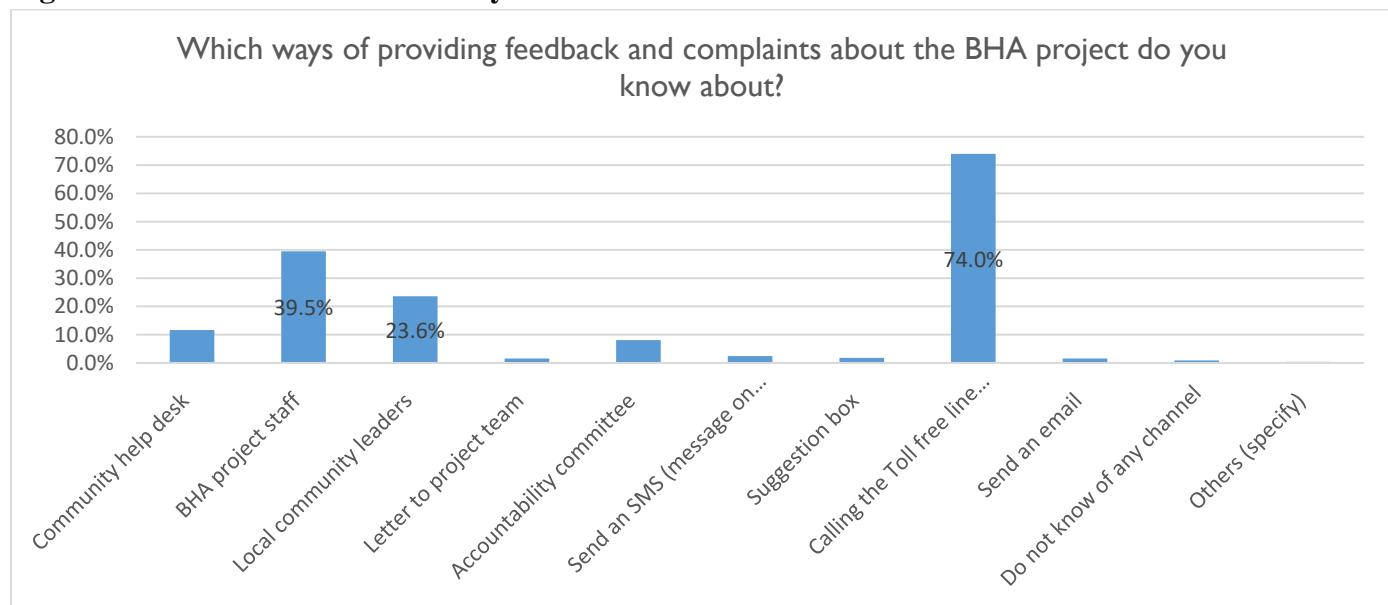
Figure 27: Information Provision by District



Feedback Mechanisms

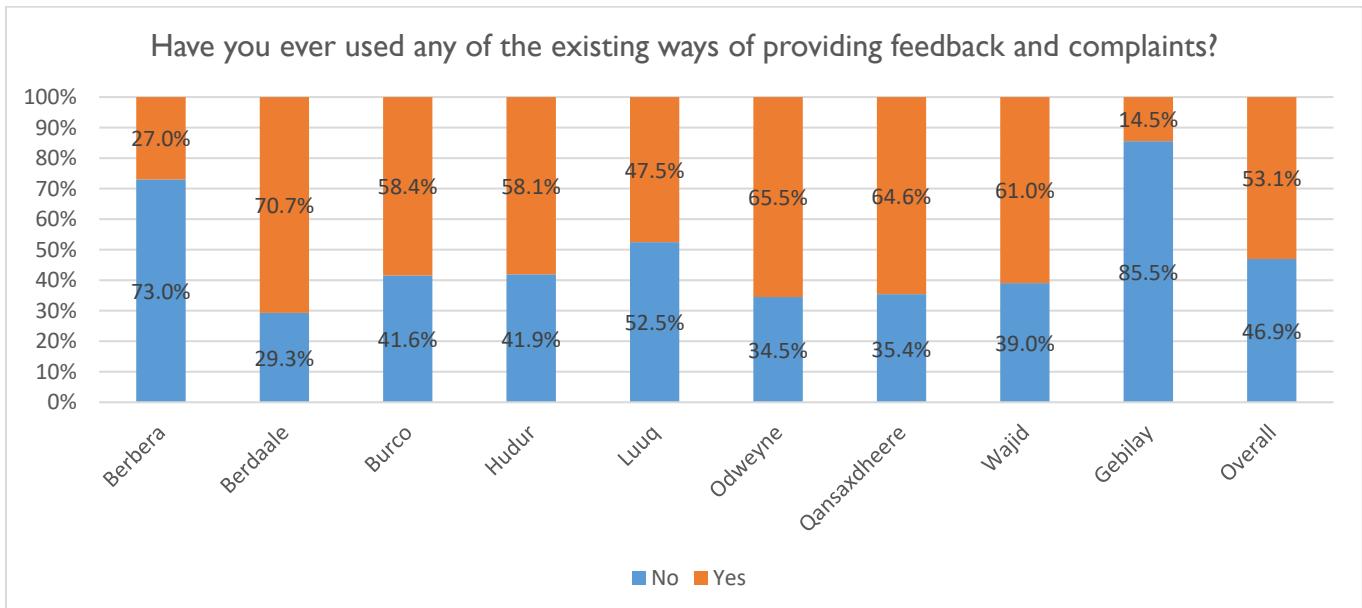
About 95% interviewed respondents were aware of feedback channels they could use to provide feedback about the program. The toll-free number (#364) remains the most preferred feedback channel known to community beneficiaries to provide feedback. About three quarters (74%) of households knew the toll-free number compared to 72.5%. This was followed by through project staff and community leaders standing at 39.5% and 23.6% respectively. This analysis indicated three most preferred community feedback channels were: hotline number, project staff and community leaders in that order.

Figure 28: Information Provision by District



In addition, the utilization of the feedback channels was also assessed, 53% of respondents confirmed that they used existing community feedback channels compared to 36% with IVR number remained the preferred one it is always available, quick and easy to use and trusted way of communicating. Of those who used the existing channels, the vast majority interviewed households were satisfied with the response provided or action taken by the project team. The project team will put more effort in increasing the utilization of community feedback channels with special focus on Gebilay, Berbera, Burao and Luuq districts where utilization of feedback channels was low compared to other districts

Figure 29: Utilization of Community Feedback Mechanism by District



3.7 Impact of the Program

Outcomes of the Program

Somalia has continued to experience food insecurity with thousands of people affected with chronic food insecurity (categorized as per capita caloric consumption less than 1800 kcal/person/day). This makes it difficult for households to meet their basic food needs. The distribution of cash is aimed at meeting the basic household food needs. During the post distribution monitoring process, beneficiaries were also asked about the impact of the cash they have received on their household. Overall, 61% of the respondents were able to buy and eat a balanced diet compared to 53% whose children eating more frequently than more before the intervention. About 33% of adults managed to eat more often than before whereas 22% reduced their expenditure on health care compared to 16% recorded at the last PDM.

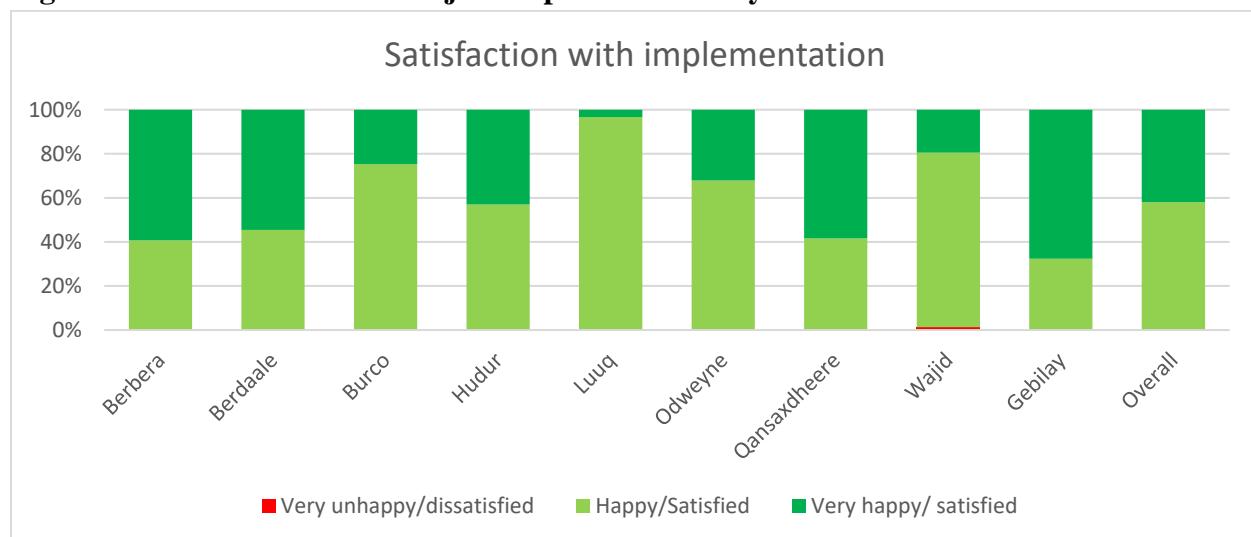
Table 8: The impact of Cash Received by District

Which of the following community assets is the BHA project creating/rehabilitating in your village/location?										
	Berbera	Berdaale	Burco	Hudur	Luuq	Odweyne	Qansaxdheere	Wajid	Gebilay	Overall
Buying and eating a balanced diet	48%	44%	69%	57%	62%	66%	89%	64%	75%	61%
Children eating more often than before	37%	57%	53%	54%	62%	60%	47%	53%	34%	53%
Adults eating more often than before	4%	63%	13%	48%	21%	9%	11%	41%	6%	33%
Buy different assets	7%	28%	1%	27%	3%	0%	2%	28%	13%	16%
Reduced expenditure on healthcare	11%	31%	6%	35%	33%	4%	0%	30%	6%	22%
More able to meet basic needs	7%	16%	1%	18%	5%	0%	4%	15%	6%	10%
eating a more nutritious/balanced diet	4%	11%	0%	12%	2%	0%	2%	10%	3%	6%
Children going school instead of working	0%	9%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	3%
There is Conflict in the household	22%	9%	1%	15%	2%	4%	0%	30%	16%	11%
Abled to pay debt	0%	17%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	16%	9%	8%
We are able to save	19%	2%	0%	6%	2%	0%	0%	1%	9%	3%
Having money for education and other expenses	0%	9%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	4%

Satisfaction with project implementation

The satisfaction with project implementation/operation was also measured. An overwhelming 98% of the respondents reported that they were satisfied with the quality of the project implementation processes compared to 97.9%. Of those who expressed satisfaction, mentioned numbers ways that project had benefited them including but limited to utilization of road rehabilitated, water catchments constructed, gained a source of livelihood and an access to clean water through emergency water trucking activities. However, 1.3% expressed dissatisfaction with the registration process. Therefore, M&E together with project team should closely adhere to community -based verification standards to reduce inclusion and exclusion errors regarding selection and registration of beneficiaries.

Figure 32: Satisfaction with Project Implementation by District



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

- Almost all (99%) the respondent households confirmed receiving their full amounts during the last transfers compared to 100% reported at the last PDM. Only 1% of the beneficiaries reported to have missed their entitlements with Qansaxdhere district having the highest proportion of complainants at 7% followed by Wajid, Hudur and Berbera at only 1%. These concerned beneficiaries believed that cash transfers had been reduced. About 82% respondents did not encounter any challenges in accessing or using the money compared to 64.8%. However, some households faced challenges because they either forgot their PIN number (1.8%), lost sim card (10.2%) and struggled to withdraw with their money due to poor network coverage (1.8%). In close collaboration with the telecommunication companies, project staff should help beneficiaries withdraw their entitlements by recovering their passwords and reopening d the lost cards.
- Overall, 94% of expenses was allocated to get food which was slightly lower than 96% reported in the last PDM. This was distantly followed by water expenses accounting for 4%; an increase from 3 % registered in previous PDM report. The remaining 2% was allocated to cater for household expenses including health and education.

- The PDM assessment established that food security situation for the targeted households has improved significantly due to cash transfers provided. This PDM found out that the household hunger scale was at 1.36 indicating somewhat in between little to no hunger and moderate level of hunger. This was an improvement 40% from the baseline average score of 2.2 indicating moderate hunger. However, the HHS increased from 1.0 in the first PDM to 1.32 in the second PDM. This implied the first PDM was more effective reducing the exposure of household hunger than second PDM. This could be associated with fact that the drought has worsened and inflations forced beneficiaries to get less with same size of cash transfers in the last three cycles.
- The current PDM indicated that the rCSI for sampled beneficiaries was **13.72**. The rCSI reduced by 7% from Baseline (14.73 down to 13.73). However, the rCSI moved from 10.03 in the PDM 1 to 13.72 in PDM 2. Overall the results indicated that targeted households adopted simpler coping mechanism than at baseline. However, the households adopted more stressful coping strategies in the current PDM 2 than the last PDM carried in March 2022. This is mainly due to effect of the drought situation getting worse from one month to next in Somalia. In terms of district, rCSI experienced an increase in Qansaxdhere and Wajid from the baseline through PDM 1&2. The program team needs to monitor the situation in two districts.
- Overall, food consumption score experienced a decrease from the baseline value as availability of protein-rich food types (e.g. animal milk and meat products) were limited across the project locations due to worsening drought. The current PDM showed FCS score stood at 30.8 indicating a borderline food consumption score. This was an improvement by 11% from 27.8 reported in the last PDM but a drop by 5 % from 32.5 reported in baseline study. In terms of district, the food consumption scores greatly varied in among the districts. Odweyne registered the highest the proportion of beneficiaries with poor food consumption scores standing at 94% followed by Burao (89.9%), Berbera (87%), Hudur (69%) and Wajid (64.6%).
- The PDMS revealed that the project continues to register early positive impact on the lives of targeted communities. Overall, 61% of the respondents were able to buy and eat a balanced diet compared to 66% recorded at the last the PDM. In addition, 53% of the children are eating more frequently than more before the intervention. About 33% of adults managed to eat more often than before whereas 22% reduced their expenditure on health care.
- With reference to working tools, there was improvement registered on how handing working tools were managed in the project sites. This was evidenced by fact that 72% of interviewed households who were able to access hand working tools. This represented an increase of 12.5% from to 64% registered in PDM one. However, 28.3% reported deficiency of hand tools implying a decline of 22% from 36% at the PDM 1. Of those who reported inadequacy of tools, majority of them were from three districts: Gebilay(83%) ,Odweyne(48.9%) and Burao(48.6%). Since the last PDM, insufficiency of the tools was addressed in Qansaxdhere and Berbera after findings were shared with project team for a quick action. There is a need to

assess the status of distributed hand tools to establish what has caused shortages in Gebilay, Odweyne and Burao.

- The PDM sought to establish if CfA workers worked the number of days they are supported work to work in a month to receive their monthly entitlement. Overall, the vast majority 72 % of CFA workers worked expected 12 days in the last month compared to 87.2% for the last PDM, 13% worked less than 12 days compared to 7.5% and 14% worked more than 12 days compared to 5% registered in PDM one. In addition, respondents worked 3 hours per day which less than 4 hours indicated in their work plans. Of 14% the CFA employees who worked more than agreed 12 days, about 26% said the daily schedule was like that every day while similar proportion of 26% made up for the missed days and 13% reported that foremen had kept them long hours. Hudur and Qansaxdhere were highly represented in districts where cash for work employees worked more than agreed hours due to longer schedule. Therefore, partner's staff should ensure an adherence to the daily schedule, so number of worked days will remain the within the agreed threshold of 12 day per month.
- The PDM indicated that overall 90.5% of households were aware of entitlement to receive from the BHA project compared to 90.3 % at the last PDM 1 while 9.5% of respondents did not know the expected entitlements. About 95% interviewed respondents were aware of feedback channels they could use to provide feedback about the program.
- The toll-free number (#364) remains the most preferred feedback channel known to community beneficiaries to provide feedback. About three quarters (74%) of households knew the toll-free number compared to 72.5%. In addition, the utilization of the feedback channels was also assessed, 53% of respondents confirmed that they used existing community feedback channels compared to 36% with IVR number remained the preferred one it is always available, quick and easy to use and trusted way of communicating.
- The project team will put more effort in increasing the utilization of community feedback channels with a special focus in Gebilay, Berbera, Burao and Luuq districts where utilization of feedback channels was low compared to other districts.

APPENDIX 1: BHA INTERVENTION DISTRICTS-WORLD VISION SOMALIA

BHA OPERATIONAL DISTRICTS

