

CFGB Food Basket to Dollow, Belet Hawa, and Luuq Districts, Gedo Region, Somalia

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Report February 2023

CRISIS STATEMENT

Somalia is in the worst humanitarian situation in half a century – drought is at its worst, as it is facing its fifth consecutive drought. October – December rains failed, and average rainfall is also considered likely to continue during the March-May 2023 season. Somalia’s latest food security analysis shows that parts of the country will face famine. In the Gedo region, drought still worsened, livestock almost died, and people were displaced to urban areas where they could get assistance. According to OCHA, about 301,000 people are facing catastrophic levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 5). Approximately 1.8 million children under the age of 5 face and will continue facing acute malnutrition between August 2022 and July 2023, including more than half a million children who are likely to be severely malnourished. 7.8 M people are affected by drought, more than double the number of those affected at the beginning of the year. 301 people are facing catastrophic levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 5), and 1.1 M people have been displaced by drought. Displacement has increased threefold since the beginning of the year. 1.8 M children under 5 years face acute malnutrition between August 2022 and July 2023. The South-Central regions are the worst. Humanitarian Emergency Team visited some of the areas most affected by the drought in Southwest State and Bardere Gedo region of Jubbaland State and observed the lives of the drought victims and vulnerable communities in the IDP settlements in the latter districts.¹

¹ [Somalia 2022 Post Deyr Acute Food Insecurity Situation Overview, Rural, Urban and IDP Populations \(Current, Jan-Mar 2023\)](#)

SUMMARY

The project specifically targeted children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating mothers with severe and moderate malnutrition. This population is the most vulnerable and often lacks access to basic services. Moreover, the majority of these new IDPs are from minority clans in Somalia and are thus marginalised. The project's main purpose was to reach approximately 900HHs comprising IDP and host community households with food baskets in two months. However, food prices are currently very high due to dollar fluctuation with local currency. Food baskets valued at \$75 each were distributed to households in Dollow, Belet Hawa, and Luuq districts.

Trócaire worked closely with the District Health Boards, local authority, and FSL cluster to ensure best practices were adopted during the project implementation. Coordination was prioritised for the effective and efficient delivery of integrated lifesaving assistance to vulnerable and marginalised populations in Dollow, Belet Hawa, and Luuq districts.

The post-distribution monitoring study (PDM) was conducted from 12th to 16th February 2023, nearly one month after distributing the food basket. This report summarises the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results for food basket distribution conducted in December 2022 and January in Dollow, Belet Hawa, and Luuq districts, Gedo Region, Somalia.

OBJECTIVE

The survey sought to:

- Address the appropriateness/relevance of the Food baskets provided.
- To Provide information on the efficiency and effectiveness of food baskets.
- To advise appropriate recommendations for future programmes.

QUALITY CONTROL

Coordination has been prioritised to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in the distribution process. Trócaire has worked closely with WFP, World Vision, District Health Board, local authorities, camp leaders, BCC, and health facility Incharges to ensure best practices are adopted during the registration and validation process.

ETHICS

The research ethics observed in the Post-Distribution Monitoring survey were:

- Do no harm,
- Informed consent,
- Voluntary participation, and
- Anonymity and confidentiality.

All interviewees were informed of the monitoring exercise and its reasons. Subsequently, they were assured that their participation would not be prejudiced. Finally, they were assured that their data was anonymised and protected during processing, analysis, and storage.

Methodology

A total of 452 respondents were interviewed, 150 in Luuq, 151 in Dollow, and 151 in Belet Hawa district. The sample included 16% of the total recipients in all districts who received elements of the food basket.

PDM FINDINGS

- Four hundred fifty-two (452) individuals participated in the PDM, and a 100% response rate was recorded.
- 100% of the supported people consumed their Food Baskets and did not sell them.
- Regarding the condition of the food basket, 99.2% of study participants that received assistance confirmed that the food baskets were good. In comparison, 0.3% of the respondents stated that the food basket was fair. On the other hand, 0.5% of the interviewed persons mentioned that the food basket was poor or bad.
- 99.8% were satisfied with the quality and type of the food baskets; only 0.2% of respondents said they wanted money rather than food.
- Most of the household members had children aged 0-5 years, followed by those aged 15-45 years, whereas the lowest members were persons 60 years and older.
- 452 households interviewed, the average household size was 6.6 persons, which is slightly higher than the national Standard of an average of 6 persons.
- Nearly 99.8% (451) of respondents were satisfied with the overall distribution process, whereas only 0.2% (1) reported dissatisfaction.
- The status of the household shows 37% were widows/divorcees/unmarried women, 13% had a chronic illness and disability, 12% were over 60 years of age, while 5% had been unaccompanied for those under 18 years. The results suggest most households selected were widowed, divorced, and unmarried women.

MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MONITORING

Table 1: Samples per District

District	Actual data	Sample size
Belet Hawa	151	150
Dollow	151	150
Luuq	150	150
Grand Total	452	450

Demographic Information

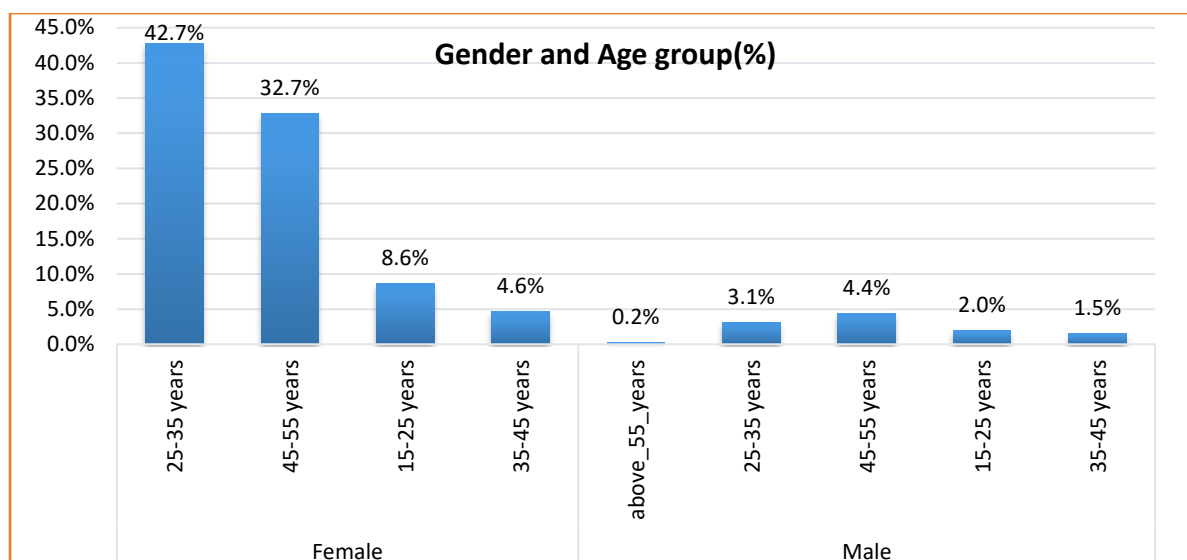
1. Respondent rate

Four hundred fifty-two (452) individuals participated in the PDM, and a 100% response rate was recorded.

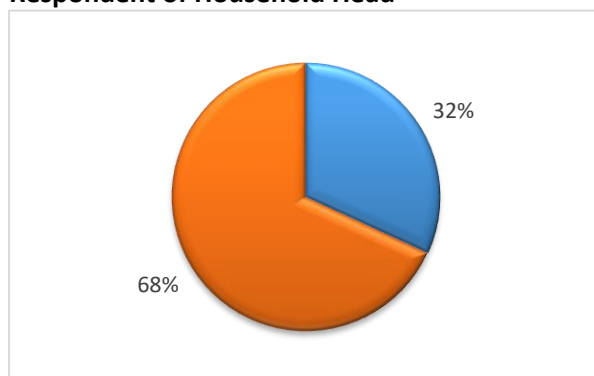
2. Respondents' gender and age brackets

Among the 452 respondents, 401 (88.7%) were women, and 51 (11.3%) were men. The study revealed that 42.7% of respondents were women aged 25-35, 32.7% aged 45-55, 8.6% aged 15-25, and 4.6% aged 35-45. While male respondents, 4.4% were aged 45-55 years, 3% were aged 25-35 years, 2% were aged 15-25 years, 1.5% were aged 35-45 years, while 0.2% were over 50 years. As illustrated in the chart below, the results suggest that most respondents were young and between 25 and 35 years old.

Figure 1. Gende and Age group



Respondent of Household Head



68.% of respondents were male heads of households. Further analysis revealed that 29% of the respondents who were not household heads had their households headed by males, while only 3% confirmed that their households were headed by females.

Figure 2. Respondent Household head

Details of HH members and Family Size

District	0 - 5 Years	6 - 9 Years	10-15 years	15-45 Years	45-60 Years	60+ Years	Total HH size	AverageHH Size
Belet Hawa	235	231	153	227	56	65	967	6.4
Dollow	317	289	240	217	80	4	1147	7.6
Luuq	297	172	79	285	34	8	875	5.8
Total	849	692	472	729	170	77	2989	6.6

The above table shows that most household members were children aged 0-5 years, followed by 15-45 years, whereas the lowest members were persons aged 60 years and above. The analysis further showed that out of the 452 household respondents interviewed, the households have an average of 6.6 household members, which is slightly higher than the national Standard with an average of 6 persons. Belet Hawa’s average size was 6.4, Dollow 7.6, and Luuq had 5.8 members.

Vulnerability status of HHs

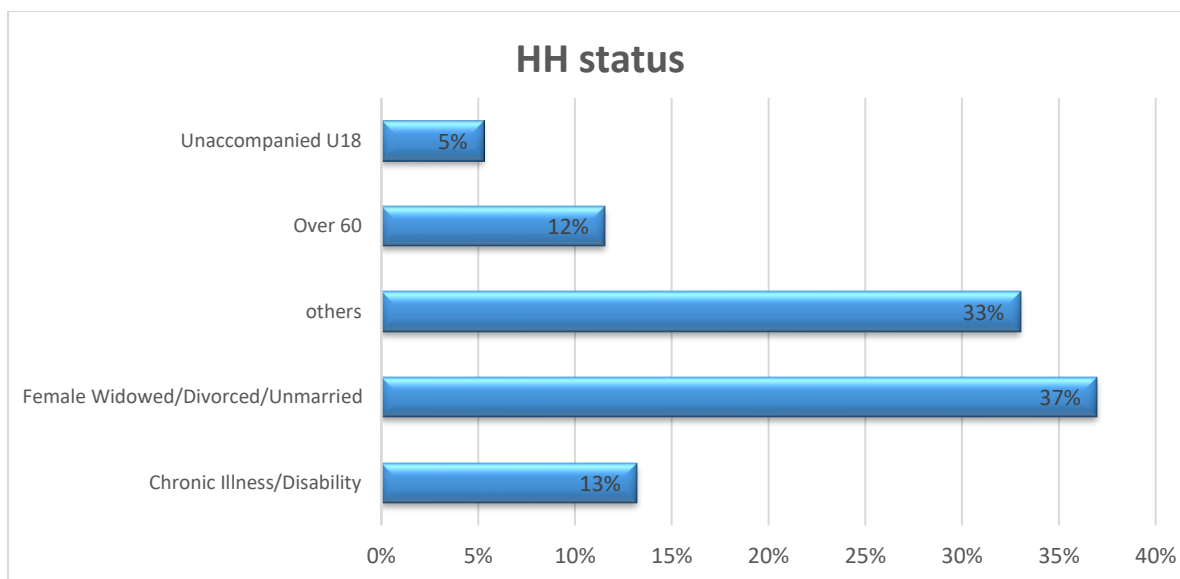


Figure 3.HH Status

The graph above shows the status of the household. 37% were widows/divorcees/unmarried women, 33% reported others (those who stated others mentioned following areas: business (3), Casual (2), Farmers – 11, Health – 3, hustlers – 17, and normal – 63), 13% had a chronic illness and disability, 12% were over 60 years of age, while 5% had been unaccompanied for under 18 years. Results suggest most households selected were widowed, divorced, and unmarried women.

Item Received

When respondents were asked if they had been given the food basket, 100% responded that they had been given food baskets. The following tables show the number of items received and not received. 438 people reported receiving all food baskets. However, 14 people did not receive sugar (4 Households), salt(2Hhs), beans (5 HHs), tea leaves (2HHs), and oil (1HH). In Dollow 9 households had missed items such as oil, sugar, tea leaves, and beans. Three households in Luuq missed items such as beans and sugar, whereas two households in Belet Hawa missed only salt. Based on these results, 97% of recipients received all food baskets, and most of the individuals who missed specific items were from the Dollow District.

District	All food Items Received (Rice, Wheat flour, Sugar, Beans, Lentils, Oil, tea leaves & salts)	Beans	salt Not received	Tea leaves Not received	sugar Not received	oil Not received	total number of people that missed specific food items	Total
BX	149	0	2	0	0	0	2	151
Dollow	142	4	0	2	2	1	9	151
Luuq	147	1	0	0	2	0	3	150
Total	438	5	2	2	4	1	14	452

Table 2: Item received.

Quantity of food baskets Received.

Food entitlement: Trocaire’s food ration is 30 kg of rice, 20 of wheat flour, 10kg of Beans, 6kg of sugar, 1kg of salt, 0.5kg of Tea leaves, and 3 liters of vegetable oil per household. Based on the tables below, 97.3% of households were given the amount of rice they were entitled to.

79.6% of respondents received the entitled amount of Wheat flour. 96.9% of respondents were given the amount of vegetable oil to which they were entitled. 98.2% of the respondents received the entitled amount of salt. 95.1% received the entitled amount of Beans. 96% of the households interviewed received the entitled amount of Tea Leaves, while 98.9% received the designated amount of sugar.

Rice

A majority (97.3%) of respondents reported receiving 30Kg of rice, 2% reported receiving less kgs, and 0.7% reported receiving more than 30Kg as lustrated Table below. Furthermore, 99.3% of respondents indicated that the amount of rice was sufficient, while 0.7% indicated that the amount of rice was not sufficient due to their big family sizes. 99.1% of respondents rated rice as in good condition, 0.5% as in poor/bad condition and 0.3% as fair. In addition, everyone interviewed indicated that they use rice.

Table below shows quantity of rice distributed.

Quantity of Rice received.	Belet_Hawa	Dollow	Luuq	Total
30kg	150(99.3%)	147(97.4%)	143(95.3%)	440(97.3%)
Less than 30kgs	1(0.7%)	3(2.0%)	5(3.3%)	9(2.0%)
More than 30kgs	0%	1(0.7%)	2(1.3%)	3(0.7%)

Wheat Flour

Most respondents (79.6%) reported receiving 20 kg of wheat flour, 17.3% received less than 20 kg, and 3.1% received more than 20 kg. For those who received wheat flour as illustrated the table below, 99.6% reported that the quantity was enough, while 0.4% said that the quantity was not enough. Additionally, 99.1% of the respondents indicated that the wheat flour was in good condition, 0.2% stated that it was fair, and 0.7% mentioned that it was in bad condition. Also, all (99%) respondents reported using wheat flour, while 1% reported not using the items. 1% (5HHs) 2 from Dollow and 3 from Luuq reported that wheat flour had unpleasant smell.

Quantity of Wheat flour received.	Belethawa	Dollow	Luuq	Total
20Kg	151(100%)	139(92%)	70(47%)	360(79.6%)
Less than 20kgs	0(0%)	2(1.3%)	76(50.3%)	78(17.3%)
More than 20kgs	0(0%)	10(6.7%)	4(2.7%)	14(3.1%)

Sugar

the quantity of sugar received varied considerably from one person to another. However, on average (98.9%) of the respondents reported receiving 6Kgs of sugar and 0.5% receiving more than 6 kilograms. Among those who received sugar, 97.3% reported that the quantity was enough, while the other 2.7% affirmed it was not due to their big family sizes. 99.6% of the respondents indicated that the sugar was in good condition – only 0.4% opined that it was not in good condition. All those who have received sugar confirmed that they had used it.

Quantity of Sugar received				
	Beled Hawa	Dollow	Luuq	Total
6kg	149(98.7%)	149(98.7%)	149(99.3%)	447(98.9%)

Less than 6kgs	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
More than 6kgs	2(1.3%)	0%	0%	2(0.5%)
Not Received	0	2(1.3%)	1(0.7%)	3(0.7%)

Tea leaves

An average of (96%) of respondents said they received 0.5 kg of tea leaves, 3.3% received more than 0.5 kg, and 0.7% of the respondent testified that they did not receive the tea leaves. Among those who received Tea Leaves, 99.3% reported that the quantity was enough, while 0.7% said it was not. Additionally, 99.3% of the respondents indicated that the Tea leaves were in good condition, 0.5 mentioned that the tea leaves were fair, and 0.2% stated that the condition of tea leaves was not good. Furthermore, all (100%) respondents reported using the tea leaves.

Tea leaves				
	Beled Hawa	Dollow	Luuq	Total
0.5kg	150(99.3%)	134(88.7%)	150(100%)	434(96.0%)
Less than 0.5kgs	0%	0%	0%	0%
More than 0.5kgs	0%	15(10%)	0%	15(3.3%)
Not Received	1(0.7%)	2(1.3%)	0%	3(0.7%)

Beans/Pulse

A majority (95.1%) of the respondents mentioned that they received 10Kgs of Beans, 1.5% received less than 10kg, 2.7% received more than 10kg, and 0.7% did not receive beans. All those who received Beans reported that the quantity was enough. Additionally, 99.6% of the respondent indicated that the beans were in good condition, while 0.4% indicated that it was fair. Further, all (100%) respondents reported utilising the Beans.

Quantity of Beans/pulse received				
	Beled Hawa	Dollow	Luuq	Total
10kg	146(96.7%)	144(95.3%)	140(93.3%)	430(95.1%)
Less than 10kgs	0%	5(3.3%)	2(1.3%)	7(1.5%)
More than 10kgs	5(3.3%)	0%	7(4.7%)	12(2.7%)
Not Received	0%	2(1.3%)	1(0.7%)	3(0.7%)

Vegetable Oil

Most respondents (96.7%) said they received 3Ltrs of oil, 2.7% received less than 3Ltrs, 0.4% received more than 3Ltrs, and 0.2% did not receive vegetable oil. However, 97.3% said the amount was sufficient, while 2.7% said it was not. Moreover, 99.6% of respondents indicated that the oil was in good condition, while 0.4% indicated that it was not good. Further, all respondents reported using the oil as depicted below tables.

Quantity of Vegetable Oil received.				
	Beled Hawa	Dollow	Luuq	Total

3Litres	150(99.3%)	142(94.7%)	144(96.6%)	437(96.7%)
Less than 3LTRs	0	7(4.7%)	5(3.4%)	12(2.7%)
More than 3LTRS	1(0.7%)	1(0.6%)	0%	2(0.4%)
Not Received	0	1(0.7)	0	1(0.2%)

Salt

Most respondents (98.2%) reported that they received 1 kg of salt, 1.1% over 1kg of salt, while 0.7% reported that they did not. Of those who received salt, 98.7% said the quantity was adequate, while 1.3% said it was not. Additionally, 98.9% of the respondent indicated that the salt was in good condition, 0.7% reported the condition being fair, and 0.4% stated that the condition was not good. Further, all respondents reported using salt.

Quantity of Salt recieved				
	Beled Hawa	Dollow	Luuq	Total
1kg	148(98%)	148(98%)	148(98.7%)	444(98.2%)
Less than 1kgs	0%	0%	0%	0%
More than 1kgs	1(0.7%)	2(1.3%)	2(1.3%)	5(1.1%)
Not Received	2(1.3%)	1(0.7%)	0%	3(0.7%)

The Quantity Food baskets supplied was enough to HHs.

Responses	The Quantity Food baskets supplied was enough to HHs						
	Rice	Wheat flour	Beans	Oil	Sugar	Salt	Tea leaves
Yes, the quantity was enough	99.6%	99.6%	100.0%	99.6%	97.3%	98.7%	99.3%
No, the quantity was not enough	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	2.7%	1.3%	0.7%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1: Sufficiency of the Food Basket

The table above shows that the quantity of beans was sufficient for all households who participated in the PDM. On the other hand, the amount of sugar was the least sufficient at 97.3%. The average amount of food baskets was sufficient (99.3%) for the households as illustrated with above table.

Condition of Food baskets.

The table below shows the condition of the food basket. The results suggest that most respondents mentioned that the baskets' condition was good, but few mentioned that the quality was fair and poor. With regards to the state of the food basket, the findings of the PDM showed that 99.2% of the people supported confirmed that the food basket was good, while 0.3% of the respondents stated that the food basket was fair. On the other hand, 0.5% of the respondents mentioned that the food basket was poor or bad, as illustrated in the table below.

Responses	Conditions of food baskets							
	Wheat flour	Rice	Sugar	Beans	salt	Tea leaves	Oil	Average
Bad	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Fair	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%

Good	98.0%	99.1%	99.6%	99.6%	98.9%	99.3%	99.6%	99.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The utilisation/ usage of Food baskets at HHs Level.



Figure 4. Food Utilization

The chart shows that 100% of the food baskets were used except for wheat flour. 99% confirmed using wheat, while 1% (5Hhs), 2 from Dollow and 3 from Luuq did not use it. These households reported that they exchanged with other necessities.

Quantity and Quality of food basket

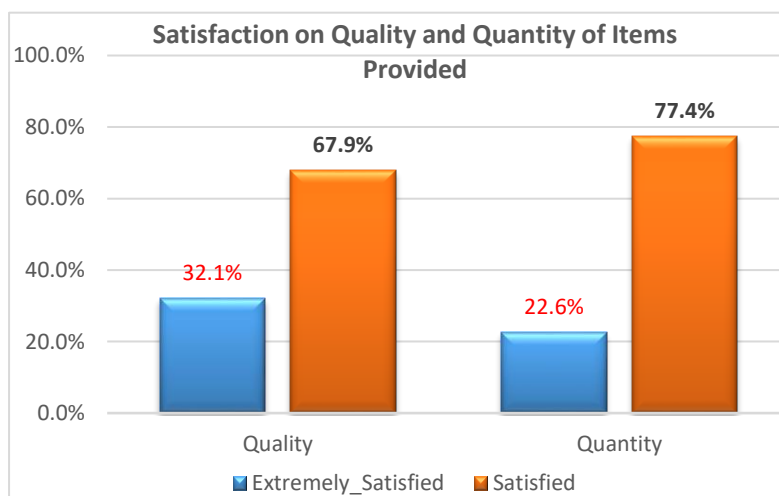


Figure 5. Satisfaction on food baskets

32.1% of households were extremely satisfied with the quality of the items received. In comparison, 67.9% were satisfied, 22.6% were extremely satisfied with the quantity, and 77.4% were satisfied, as shown in chart 5. Results indicate that 100% of surveyed beneficiaries were satisfied with the quality and quantity of food donations.

Preferred foods that were not been distributed

When the respondents asked about the food items (not distributed) that they preferred, they mentioned the following items.

1. Pasta
2. Milk
3. Maize
4. Dates
5. Vegetables
6. Money
7. Utensils
8. Milk Powder
9. Sorghum
10. Porridge
11. Millet
12. Porridge

Payment during the Registration and Distribution process.

When respondents were asked if they were paying money while registering and during distribution, 100% (452) confirmed they had not paid anything during registration and distribution.

Row Labels	Belet Hawa	Dollow	Luuq	Grand Total
No	100.0%	100%	100%	100%
Yes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 3: shows Payment during registration and distribution

How did you hear about registration and distribution

Respondents referred to the following lists when asked how they heard about registration and distribution.

Heard from Hospital Staff

from the SC staff/SC Nutrition workers

Given a ration card

Referred by CHWNs

mobilisation sessions

mobile calling

Trocaire Staff

Public gathering

visited the hospital

IYCF sessions

friends

Neighbours

Time Analysis

The analysis Graphs below show the time required to travel to the distribution site (one way) and the waiting time to collect the food basket at the distribution point.

Time taken to reach the distribution site.

When respondents were asked how long it took to travel to the distribution site, 37.4% mentioned that it took 1-10 minutes, 17.3% took 11-20 minutes, 16.4% took 21-30 minutes,

13.3% took 31-40 minutes, 9.7% took 51-60 minutes, 5% took 41-50 minutes, and 0.9% took more than an hour to reach the distribution site, as illustrated in the chart below. The average time taken to reach the distribution site is 24 minutes.

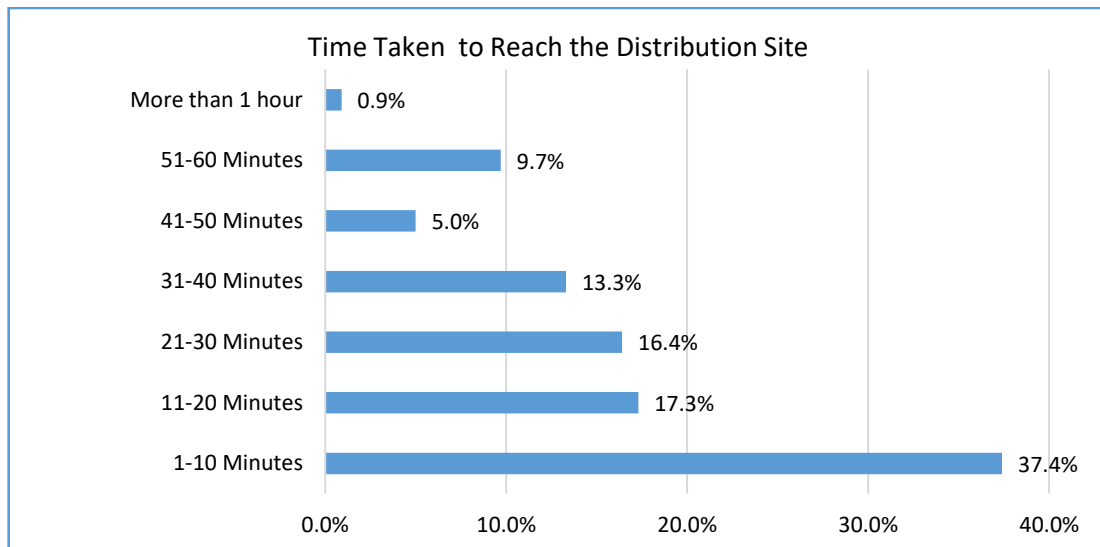


Figure 6. Time taken to reach the site.

Distribution Timing

When respondents were asked how long they waited while at the distribution site, 51.3% mentioned that they waited for 1-10 minutes, 15.3% waited for 11-20 minutes, 9.5% waited for 21-30 minutes, 8.6% waited for 31-40 minutes, 4.4% waited for 41-50 minutes, 7.5% waited for 51-60 minutes, while 3.3% waited more than an hour to wait to be served, as illustrated in the chart below. The outcome suggests that most recipients surveyed took less time to receive their ration, so the distribution process was efficient and convenient for recipients.

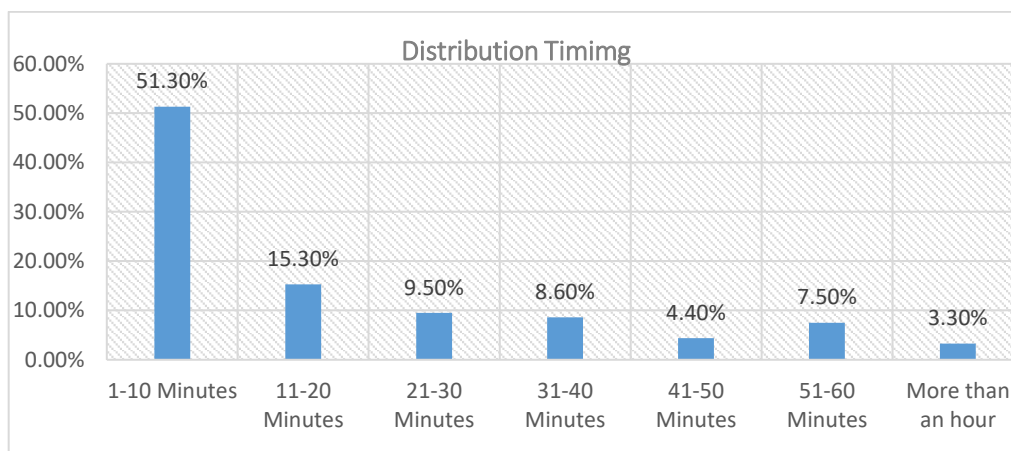


Figure 7. distribution timing

In conclusion, approximately 71% of the beneficiaries interviewed took thirty or fewer minutes to travel to the distribution site. However, most (76%) of them waited in the queues for less than thirty minutes.

Means of transport.

On the means of transport used by the people to reach the distribution sites, 99.3% of respondents in Luuq used Bajaj/Tuktuk. In Belet Hawa, 98% use Bajaj/Tuktuk, whereas in Dollow 98.4% use Bajaj/Tuktuk as their mode of transportation. An average of 98.6% of all respondents from three districts used Bajaj/Tuktuk as a means of transport, 1% walked, while 0.4% used donkey carts and cars.

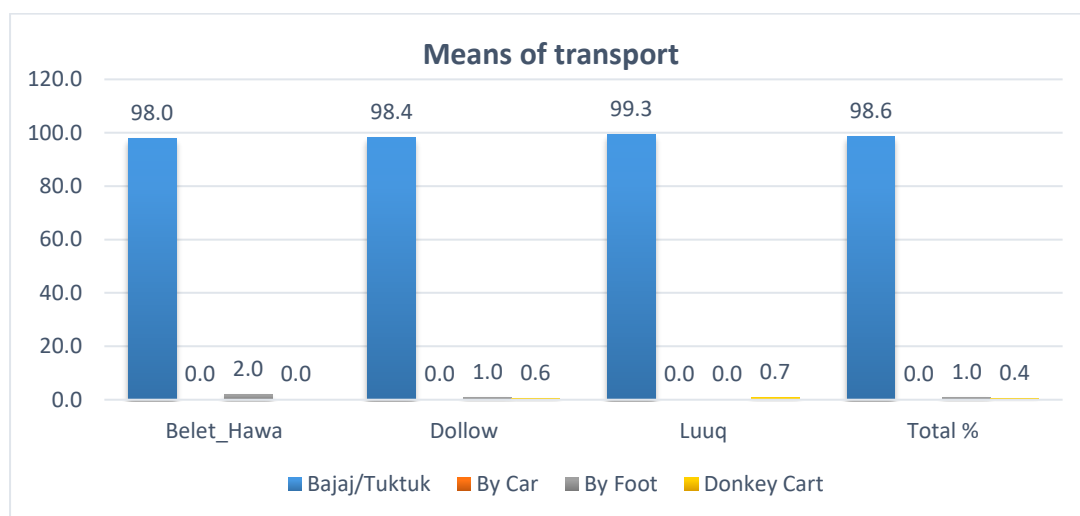


Figure 8.means of transport used.

Item utilisation

100% of target respondents didn't sell food baskets.

Overall Satisfaction Level

Nearly 99.8% (451) of respondents were satisfied with the overall distribution process, whereas only 0.2% (1) reported dissatisfaction. Almost all respondents, 99.8%, were satisfied with the quality and type of the food baskets; only 0.2% said they wanted money rather than food. These findings suggest that the distribution process was effective, and the items distributed were relevant to their needs.

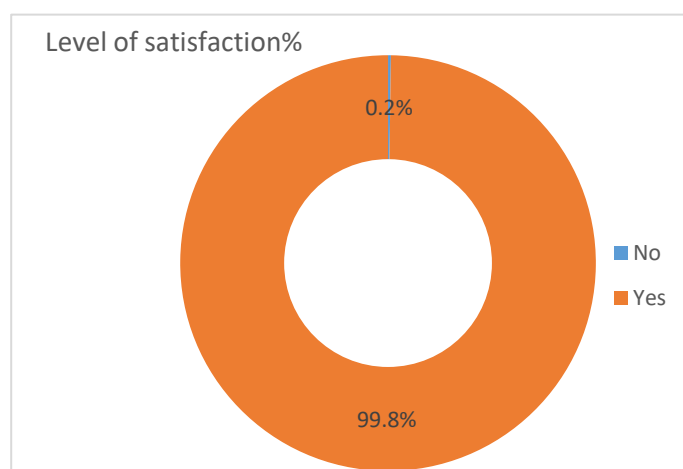


Figure 9.Overall Satisfaction.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Conduct community participatory forums with people supported** – this will provide an opportunity of interacting with community members and find out more information on dissatisfaction ratings and any other important information not covered in the PDM. Following this exercise, the MEAL staff working closely with the project officers should develop a report that will be adopted to improve programming and future projects.
- **Consideration of people supported requests** – people’s requests should be considered in the next distribution as they identified the items they requested when asked for preferred items. In addition to the list provided, some beneficiaries asked if they could get a cash voucher for access to groceries.
- **Explore reasons for exchanging food items and respond accordingly in successive distributions** – the project team should further explore the beneficiaries who reported exchanging wheat flour for other essential commodities and consider adding the food items considered key that are preferred by a significant number of people.
- **Consideration of household size during planning for and distribution of food items** – even though the quantity of food items was sufficient nearly all households that participated in the PDM, in the future, it is essential to base the household allocation to its size to avoid the mention of insufficiency.