

# **Final Evaluation Report of the Wet Feeding and Cash Transfer Project in Southern Somalia**

**March 2012**

Conducted by



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## ACRONYMS

<b>ACF</b>	Action Contre La Faim
<b>AMISOM</b>	African Union Mission in Somalia
<b>CaLP</b>	Cash Learning Partnership
<b>CRCs</b>	Community Resource Committees
<b>CT</b>	Conditional Cash Transfer
<b>CTP</b>	Cash Transfer Project
<b>DANIDA</b>	Danish International Development Agency
<b>DRC</b>	Danish Refugee Council
<b>ECHO</b>	European Commission for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>FSNAU</b>	United Nations Food and Agriculture organization's Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
<b>HH</b>	Household
<b>ICBT</b>	Inclusive Community Based Targeting
<b>IDPs</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>KII</b>	Key Informant Interview
<b>MUAC</b>	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
<b>MEB:</b>	Minimum Expenditure Basket
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>OCHA (ERF)</b>	Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (Emergency Response Fund)
<b>ODI</b>	Overseas Development Institute
<b>PDM</b>	Post-Distribution Monitoring
<b>SAACID</b>	<i>Say- eed</i> (Somali, meaning 'to help')
<b>SCC</b>	Somalia Cash Consortium
<b>SIDA</b>	Swedish International Development Agency
<b>SFP</b>	Supplementary Feeding Program
<b>SShs</b>	Somali Shillings
<b>TFG</b>	Transitional Federal Government
<b>UCT</b>	Unconditional Cash Transfer
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollar
<b>WASH</b>	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme

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## **HERALD Consultants**

## 1.0: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This evaluation report details the achievements of the ECHO funded Wet Feeding and Resource Transfer project implemented by Danish Refugee Council in Mogadishu and ended on March 30<sup>th</sup>. This synopsis precedes the details of the project and the evaluation as contained in the report.

The wet feeding component was a six (6) months' continuation of preceding phases implemented since November 2007. The last phase of 2011 incorporated a resource allocation component, which provided households with Conditional Cash Transfers in order to allow them purchase their food and non-food items from local markets. The wet feeding component was implemented in partnership with SAACID and World Food Programme (WFP). The resource transfer component was implemented directly where DRC was part of a consortium of four NGOs implementing cash transfer project using a uniform approach. The consortium used the services of Overseas Development Institute (ODI), an external evaluator, to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of this component.

The evaluation objectives sought to determine the extent to which the results were achieved, relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the project in delivery of the services and appropriateness of the partnership strategies employed. The evaluation also sought to document lessons learnt from the project including learning points for exit to a more sustainable approach to food security.

The methodology adopted participatory approaches involving both quantitative and qualitative approaches for triangulation purposes. The sample sizes were 413 and 369 for wet feeding and cash transfer respectively.

All planned activities under the two results were achieved. An average of 53,328<sup>1</sup> servings was provided daily to needy households to increase food consumption and access to basic needs for vulnerable households reaching an average of 79,146<sup>2</sup> beneficiaries. The majority (93.2%) of the targeted beneficiaries interviewed consumed 2,205 Kcals per meal. Nearly all (99.1%) of the cash beneficiaries received 6 cycle cash disbursements equivalent to the prevailing MEB averaging \$ 114.5/ HH /month. This was utilized to purchase food and essential non-food items. About 0.1% missed between 1-5 cycles, attributable to inter-settlement movements and voluntary returns.

An increase in food consumption was recorded for both categories with households reporting to have diversified their meals and increased in frequency from 54% before project inception to 81.9% during the project period. 70% of the respondents indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of food served. Further, 75% of the respondents indicated that the food served was appropriate or very appropriate as presented. However, 38.7% of the respondents reported that the food provided was not sufficient to satisfy their food needs.

Additionally, 60.5% of children whose MUAC measurements were taken indicated signs of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 8.8% moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and 11.6% were at risk. Only 41 (19.1%) of the children had MUAC measurements of 13.5cm and above; the level considered normal. It should however be noted that the wet feeding programme was not intended to address the specialized needs of severely malnourished children. SAACID had outreach officers in each site that screened and referred malnourished children to one of their 17 OTP/SFP Centers.

For the cash transfer beneficiaries, 73.3% of the beneficiaries indicated that the cash transfer project addressed their immediate needs, mainly securing their access to food. The project also improved the income level, the purchasing power as well as contributing towards debt reduction. The cash was well

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<sup>1</sup> This is based on the data accessed from DRC reports up to the month of February 2012, at the time of the Evaluation. In addition, data accessed from SAACID for the same period indicated an average of 77,927 serving served. This is explained in Section 4.4 of this report.

<sup>2</sup> This is based on calculation using data from DRC up to February 2012, considering an average beneficiary number of four (4) people (from the survey).

used to purchase food (26.9%), debt reduction (9.8%) as well as some (3.8%) using the cash to initiate business ventures.

The Wet Feeding project reached 93.2% of the targeted beneficiaries and as such, was very successful. The self-selection mechanism for Wet Feeding worked well and was thus ideal for ensuring the project targeted those in real need. Typical beneficiaries were the most vulnerable i.e. households with female heads (52.5%), little or no formal education (83.3%), large households and households that had had no source of income in the past 1 month (48.1%).

Overall, this evaluation found that majority of the beneficiaries who had lost their main source of income as a result of the famine or conflict benefited immensely from the projects. The results indicate an improvement in household food security, with the average number of meals consumed by both adults and children increasing from below 2 meals to nearly three meals (2.7). Household dietary diversity also improved with households consuming a more varied diet, including cereals, oil, legumes, vegetables, fruit, meat, milk, sugar and spices/tea. As such, the project was relevant and met the objective of giving beneficiaries options for addressing immediate food needs as well as other basic needs.

Key Issue	Recommendation
<p><b>Exit Strategy:</b> From the results of this evaluation, most of the beneficiaries were displaced due to drought-related effects. There are instances where some of the beneficiaries, especially those of cash transfer, returned to their places of origin and only reappeared during disbursement. The beneficiaries seem to be interested in opportunities that seek to sustain their livelihood sources, given the prevailing scenarios. The expressions from the beneficiaries on the relevance of the project are also appreciated in the findings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditions permitting, a mix of interventions should be adopted to reduce the number of new enrolment into the Cash Transfer and Wet Feeding programs.</li> <li>• Encourage and facilitate voluntary returns, while durable solutions are addressed, including enhancing livelihood opportunities for returnees.</li> <li>• Establish a weaning-out strategy for more stable households into more sustainable livelihood support programmes i.e. skills enhancement through vocational training for the urban poor in support of “build back better” programmes in Mogadishu. The weaning-out strategy needs to consider the <b>Urban and Rural Inter-dependencies</b> and ensure practice of “Do No Harm” to mitigate unintended consequences.</li> </ul>

**Strategies for operating within a post conflict urban environment.**

These strategies can be replicated in other programs operating within similar frameworks and environment.

*Blind Targeting* - The approach adopted in the cash transfer project, where selection was carried out based on an initial contextualized vulnerability criteria without informing beneficiaries of the benefits during the enrollment process worked extraordinarily well in ensuring rightful targeting.

*Negotiations at different levels* – The programme recognized the lack of organized community leadership structures. As such, despite entry clearance by district commissioners, the project understood the different leadership dynamics a

fact that facilitated negotiations for secure access during implementation albeit lengthy process that delayed registration.

In ensuring beneficiary representation, project recognized smaller settlements where leadership was likely more cohesive as opposed to complex large settlements.

Inclusion of equally vulnerable urban poor who were hosts of the displaced to reduce tension and fosters co-existence.

**Self-selection:** The self-selection mechanism worked well in ensuring that only those who are in dire need accessed and utilized the wet feeding services.

This approach should be adopted in volatile environments like Mogadishu. It enhances the chances of maximizing the benefits to the beneficiaries.

**Prudent use of cash:** Though not the intended purpose, some beneficiaries used the cash to not only purchase food and non-food items but also invested in business and agriculture inputs; an indication that recovery is happening.

This should be reinforced as it reflects that the cash was not only adequate but also that the recipients were looking beyond the cash transfer period.

**Project Delivery:** Involvement of CRCs at inception, following the SCC guidelines as well as internal measures led to the achievement of desired results in both projects

Working in consortia as well as having internal guidelines based on lessons learnt from previous experience enhances project success and should be encouraged.

**External monitoring:** The consortium contracted ODI to facilitate processes and impact monitoring. A processes' audit was also facilitated by KPMG.

This not only served to enhance accountability but also demonstrate that it was possible to do cash distribution in a fragile post-conflict environment. This is a practice worth replicating, especially in a consortium arrangement of implementation.

**Partnership Management:** The partnership between DRC and SAACID had management issues; there were misunderstandings on reporting and accountability.

Well defined roles and duties in the sub-agreements with regular meetings and consultations conducted in future partnerships.

## **2.0: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

### **2.1: Somalia Context**

Political upheaval and protracted complex humanitarian and livelihoods crisis in Somalia since 1991 have led to on-going conflict and population displacement. This in turn has resulted in low education levels, lack of health care facilities and poor infrastructure; all of which have limited the livelihood opportunities of many poor Somali households. In addition, recurrent droughts in recent years have made it a struggle for many households to maintain their livestock and agricultural holdings. Eventually, many have faced destitution and been forced to move to urban centres in the hope of finding casual labour opportunities.

The food security situation in the Horn of Africa, especially in Somalia has continued to deteriorate. In 2011, the humanitarian situation was described to be in a state of crisis. Approximately 4 million people throughout the country were estimated to be in need of food assistance. The Global Acute Median Malnutrition for Southern Somalia was reported to have reached 40% during this time.<sup>3</sup> By August 2011, food agency clusters estimated that they had reached just one third of these (1.2 million), with plans to scale efforts to all 4 million by September.

According to the United Nations, Somalia represents one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world with almost 50% of its people in need of urgent external assistance and close to 1.5 million internally displaced people. The epicentre of the current crisis is in the southern regions where 58% of the 2.85 million populations in crisis reside.

It is this background that informed DRC and its partners to design projects aimed at contributing to improved food security with a specific objective of increasing food consumption and access to basic needs for vulnerable households. Two specific projects Wet Feeding and Cash transfer, detailed in the next section, were developed to address these needs.

### **2.2: Program Overview**

#### **2.2.1: The Wet Feeding Project in Southern Somalia**

In July 2011, the Food and Agriculture Organization's Food Security and Nutrition Analysis unit (FSNAU) described the food security situation in Somalia as the most serious in the world in terms of both scale and severity. Further, they declared the humanitarian response at the time inadequate to meet emergency needs. This was attributed to two consecutive seasons of crop failure, the predicted poor *Gu* season harvest, soaring cereal prices, limited social support, eroded purchasing power, reduced assets, sustained civil insecurity and restricted humanitarian access. This situation led to mass migration of populations to urban areas in search of casual labour or humanitarian assistance, creating an IDP crisis in urban centres, especially in Mogadishu. Tens of thousands were reported dead due to malnutrition with children being the majority. In August 2011, DRC received support from a pool of donors (ECHO, DANIDA, OCHA (ERF) and WFP), to coordinate implementation of a Wet Feeding project, whereas ECHO funded the resource allocation project to 5000 needy IDPs and urban poor. This project was a six (6) months' continuation of a wet feeding project that had been implemented in phases since November 2007.

The overall objective was to contribute to improved food security with a specific objective of increasing food consumption and access to basic needs for vulnerable households. The direct beneficiaries of the wet feeding intervention were people in Mogadishu who were unable to meet their daily household food needs and who were willing to queue for an average of four hours for prepared meals. The process was based on a self-selection and there was no registration of beneficiaries. The wet feeding was

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<sup>3</sup> UN OCHA (2011) Fact Sheet – Nutrition, Somalia

implemented in 16 districts of Mogadishu each with a feeding center and the target was making at least 80,000 servings of the meal per day.

Implementation of the wet feeding component was by a local NGO; SAACID, which was responsible for preparation and distribution of the meals; and reporting to DRC. In addition, they were responsible for storage, local procurement of all inputs necessary for wet feeding and maintenance of feeding centres. DRC's role was to oversee the whole implementation processes, including frequent monitoring and reporting to the donors.

### **2.2.2: Cash Transfer Project in Southern Somalia**

In addition to wet feeding, DRC received funding from ECHO to incorporate a resource allocation component targeting 5000 households in Mogadishu. The project utilized modalities developed by the cash consortium that included shared modalities of intervention and external M&E through Overseas Development Institute (ODI). Beneficiaries drawn from districts with the highest number of newly arrived IDPs were provided with cash grants in order to allow them to purchase their food and non-food items from the local markets. Specifically, DRC prioritized 'newly arrived' IDPs and urban poor who were at risk of malnutrition i.e. elderly-headed households with children under 5 years and single-headed households with children under 5 years and other households with high levels of vulnerability. Overall, DRC employed the Inclusive Community Based Targeting (ICBT) methodology to select beneficiaries, where transparent community mobilization and targeting practices and prioritizing certain target groups were enhanced. This was also done in partnership with *Hawala* (Local money transfer) agents in Mogadishu.

## **2.3: Evaluation Summary**

### **2.3.1: The Purpose of Evaluation**

The evaluation was intended to provide information and an opportunity for learning and accountability purposes, for the donor but importantly also for the rights holders at community level. It was expected to generate relevant findings, lessons, and recommendations which will be shared with DRC, partners and local stakeholders. The evaluation results were expected to be used to guide and inform future programming regarding a continued programming of wet food and cash transfer project in southern Somalia. The evaluation was also to assess the performance of the project against key parameters including the project's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, timelines of activity implementation, and its strengths and weaknesses. This information was to be shared with key DRC stakeholders; current donors as well as potential donors and non-governmental and governmental actors.

### **2.3.2: Main Objective**

The main objective of the evaluation was to conduct an end of project evaluation based on the overall performances against the principal objectives.

### **2.3.3: Specific objectives**

1. To assess the performance of the project including;
  - Extent to which the results were achieved and relevance of the project
  - Efficiency of the project in delivery of the services
  - Effectiveness of the project in delivery of the services
  - Appropriateness and effectiveness of DRC implementation partnership in delivery of results
2. To document the lessons learnt from the project, including learning points for exit to a more sustainable food security to the beneficiaries

#### **2.3.4: Limitations of the evaluation**

- The security situation coupled with beneficiary migratory nature could not permit comparison between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in each project.
- Prevailing security situation hindered consultant movement to the community thus hampering close field supervision and support. Observations were made in Hodan and Hawl Wadag Wet feeding centers as well as interviews and discussions with SAACID, DRC and WFP for better and clearer understanding of the projects.
- In one district (Bondhere) the authorities denied the enumerators the chance to complete the interviews. To counter this, the sample size in other districts was increased to cater for the deficit created.
- Some FGDs could not be conducted due to lack of quorum in the category. This was mainly experienced with the cash transfer project; where some beneficiaries had moved to other settlements or back to their regions or yet still others had gone to the town. Alternative beneficiaries were found to replace them in the sampling frame.

## 3.0: METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Methodological Approach

This was a cross-sectional descriptive evaluation conducted using participatory methods involving both quantitative and qualitative approaches for triangulation purposes. Desk review, relevant literature and documents were also reviewed to add to the knowledge base.

#### 3.1.1: Evaluation locations

The evaluation was conducted in 16 districts of Mogadishu where the wet feeding and cash transfer projects were being implemented. The wet feeding project evaluation covered all the 16 districts while the cash transfer evaluation covered four (4) districts supported by ECHO. The Cash Transfer project targeted beneficiaries as listed in the ECHO data base while the wet feeding component targeted those present at the wet feeding centre at the time of evaluation.

### 3.2: Data Collection Tools Design and Development

Data collection tools were developed through participatory approach; the consultants and DRC team were consulted before the final tools for data collection were adopted. The tools were further reviewed during the training and translated by the enumerators to have a common understanding.

#### 3.2.1: Evaluation Tools

- Household (HH) questionnaires: Two sets of questionnaires were used; Cash transfer and Wet Feeding individual household questionnaires
- Key Informant Interview (KII) guides: Two sets of tools were used for the Cash Transfer and Wet Feeding components. The tools were tailored to add rich information that could not be obtained by closed ended questionnaires.
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD) guides: Two sets of guides were used
- Anthropometric data collection tools: MUAC tapes were used to collect basic anthropometric data from children aged between 12 months and 59 months.

### 3.3 Sampling

#### 3.3.1: Sample Size

The sample size for the wet feeding project was determined to be 400 respondents for the individual questionnaires while for the cash transfer project the sample size was 375 individuals. However while on the ground, we managed to collect data from 413 and 369 respectively.

#### 3.3.2: Sampling

**Cash Transfer component;** Sampling was based on the list of beneficiaries. Efforts were made to ensure all categories of beneficiaries were included without complicating the sampling methodology. The sample size was then proportionately allocated as per the number of beneficiaries in each category.

**Table 3.1: Cash Transfer Sampling Frame**

Districts	No. of beneficiaries (n)	Sampled villages	Sample size (n/N*375)
Hamar Jajab	498	2	37
Hamar Weyne	1,374	7	103
Hodan	395	2	30
Hawl Wadaag	2733	14	205
<b>TOTAL (N)</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>375</b>

Initially, the beneficiaries were sampled based on the different categories used for targeting. While on the ground it was discovered that there are internal movement between settlements as well as movements to other regions making it difficult to trace the beneficiaries. This necessitated doubling the sampling frame to cater for those initially sampled but who were unavailable.

**Wet Feeding component;** sampling was based on the beneficiaries present at the feeding centre at the time of evaluation. Women with children under the age of five were encouraged to come with their children for nutritional assessment. Sample size was proportionately allocated based on the average number of beneficiaries in each category and gender of the beneficiaries at the centre; past monthly records were used to determine the proportions.

**Table 3.2: Wet Feeding Sampling Frame**

SN.	District	Average Servings Per day (n)	Proposed Sample Size (n/N*400)	Applied Sample size
1.	Abdi Aziz	701	30	25
2.	Bondhere	599	25	25
3.	Deynile	600	25	25
4.	Dharkeynley	670	28	25
5.	Hamar-jajab	682	29	25
6.	Hamar-weyne	653	28	25
7.	Hawl-wadag	616	26	25
8.	Heliwaa	555	24	25
9.	Hodan	404	17	25
10.	Karaan	679	29	25
11.	Shibis	415	18	25
12.	Shingani	465	20	25
13.	Waberi	713	30	25
14.	Wadajir	551	23	25
15.	Wardhigley	415	18	25
16.	Yaqshid	696	30	25
	<b>Population (N)</b>	<b>9412</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>

### 3.4: Selection, Training and Pre-testing of Data Collection Tools

The process of quality data collection began with the identification, selection and training of enumerators. Enumerators were recruited from Mogadishu and trained for two (2) days to ensure that they understood the essence of the assignment and the content of the data collection tools for quality data collection. The criteria for selection were that enumerators must possess at least an O-level education and be fluent in both English and Somali. Previous work or involvement on data collection in the community was considered highly.

The participatory training culminated in a return demonstration of the data collection exercise amongst the enumerators in order to identify some of the challenges expected and also to assess the level of success of the training. The trainees were then considered for data collection exercise with supervision to ensure quality and consistency is maintained.

#### 3.4.1 Pre-testing of data collection tools

The data collection tools were translated from English to Somali, re-translated to English and subsequently pre-tested after training of the enumerators. Pre-testing was meant to serve two purposes. The primary purpose was to focus on the content of the questionnaire to ensure the reliability and practicability of the instruments while the second purpose was to focus on the average time taken to administer the questionnaire to the respondent. This helped with logistics arrangements including the desired number of the interviewers and supervisors required to accomplish the task in time.

### **3.4.2: Field Work**

Data collection was conducted for 5 days; 3 days for the wet feeding and 2 days for the cash transfer component data respectively. The data collection was organized in such a manner that data for Wet Feeding component was collected first. This provided a chance for interview of beneficiaries of the component at the collection centres which were to be closed by the end of February. The Wet Feeding component was ending and failure to get the beneficiaries at the centers would have made it difficult to trace them. The data for the cash transfer component was then subsequently collected. Both quantitative and qualitative data collection was done concurrently in the locations for both the components to avoid logistical challenges.

### **3.4.3 Interview schedules**

#### **3.4.3.1: Household Surveys**

Structured questionnaires were administered to 413 beneficiaries at the wet feeding centres in the 16 districts. Similarly 369 questionnaires were administered to cash transfer recipients in four districts.

#### **3.4.3.2: Key Informant Interviews (KII)**

Key informants were selected based on perceived knowledge and experience in the projects. Wet feeding centre managers (SAACID), DRC food monitors and district authorities were each interviewed as key informants while key informant interviews for the cash transfer component focused on the Community Resource committees (CRCs). Further interviews were conducted with program staff of WFP, DRC and SAACID as the managers and implementers.

The aim of the interviews was to collect information on the nature and distribution of wet feeding and cash transfer projects; their relevance to the prevailing contexts; intervention strategies, program implementation; perceived impact of activities; and the achievements and best practices, gaps and limitations of the activities as well as existing opportunities for action.

#### **3.4.3.3: Focused Group Discussions (FGD)**

Two FGDs were conducted for each category of beneficiaries both for the wet feeding and cash transfer beneficiary categories. The categories were based on the initial targeting list (Cash Transfer) and the vulnerable groups in the community (Wet Feeding). They were chosen based on their willingness to participate and their depth of knowledge. The discussions were to explore views regarding the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of service provided by the projects and their recommendations for improvement. Further, it was to understand the perceptions of various beneficiaries as well as service providers about the wet feeding and cash transfer projects delivery and the process of continuous quality assessment for the next phase.

### **3.5: Data Management and Analysis**

#### **3.5.1: Quantitative data**

To ensure data quality, all household questionnaires were first checked by supervisors at field level and then presented to the consultant for final review and coding where applicable. This ensured that data was cleaned and questions addressed by the respective enumerator while still in the field.

All questionnaires were then transported to Nairobi where data entry was carried out. Quantitative data entry was done in a computer using SPSS version 20.0 statistical software. Upon completion of the data entry, data was further cleaned to ensure that there were no additional errors generated at this stage.

#### **3.5.2 Qualitative data**

Qualitative data was analyzed manually; the analysis of qualitative data from KIIs and FGDs included; transcription from Somali to English by the enumerators, keying in of the information verbatim, coding, summarizing, categorizing, direct quoting and comparisons. These were finally organized as per the main themes and sub themes and used to complement the quantitative data in the report.

## **4.0: EVALUATION FINDINGS**

### **4.1: Introduction**

The findings of this evaluation are presented by components of the project and based on the objectives and criteria of evaluation. The section begins with consideration of the findings of the Wet Feeding component and subsequently the Cash Transfer. For better understanding of the respondents in each component, the demographic characteristics such as age, family size and gender are first considered; factors considered influencing livelihood and vulnerability. The data is presented in graphs, tabled and figures as appropriate.

### **4.2: Wet Feeding Component**

#### **4.2.1: Project Results**

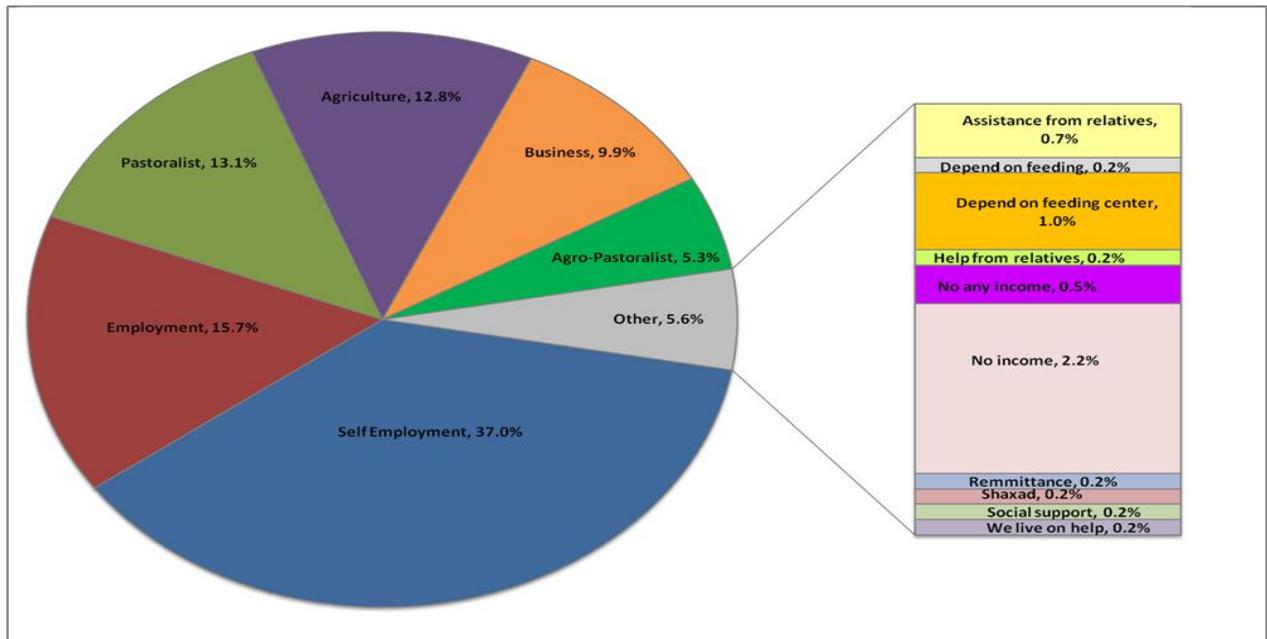
According to the design of the project, SAACID was expected to make 80,000 servings per day for six days in a week at the beginning of the project with the expectation of scaling up to 96,000 per day at the beginning of the third month (1<sup>st</sup> October 2011) across the 16 districts of Mogadishu. However, in the interim report (in November), this was revised to 80,000 servings due to a number of factors. Notably, there was a notable increase in the number of actors in the same area of intervention; targeting the same people DRC project was targeting. Analysis of the DRC reports indicated an average of 53,328 servings; while analysis of daily reports provided by SAACID indicated that the cumulative average number of servings made per day was 77,927; lowest daily figure being 74,560 rations and the highest being 83,131. The average number of rations served per site in the 16 districts was 5,169. The beneficiaries were mostly women (54%), followed by children (40.4%) men (5.2%) and the disabled (0.4%).

#### **4.2.2: Demographic Characteristics**

A total of 413 respondents were interviewed, where 319 (77.2%) were female and 94 (22.8%) male. Majority (51.8%) of the respondents were aged between 35 and 64 years. Most (52.5%) household heads were female, underscoring their vulnerability and thus likely dependency on wet feeding. In addition, 83.3% of the respondents reported having no formal education, a factor that could lower their chances of getting formal employment. 60.3% of the respondents reported having between 6-10 members in their households; results also showed an average of 4 (4.14) people sharing food collected. The estimated household size can be used in future as a reference for targeting.

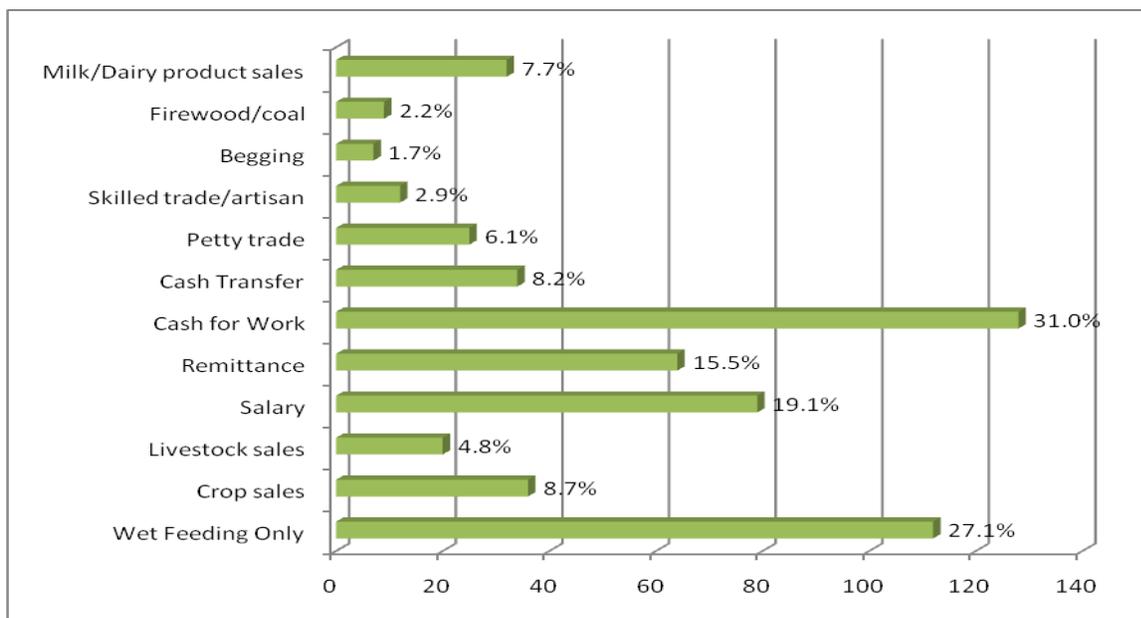
When asked the reason for being in the settlements, 62% of respondents indicated that they moved to the settlements either due to conflict or drought. Majority (78.9%) of whom had stayed for over 1 year in displacement, coinciding with the period during which the drought worsened and conflict escalated in most regions. Only 4.8% of the respondents could be described as newly-arrived having stayed for less than 1 month. In terms of housing, the respondents indicated that they were staying in temporary structures or squatting in abandoned buildings; however, 25% reported renting the houses in which they were paying a rent of between 10-20 USD per month.

Nearly half of the respondents (48.1%) reported having no source of income in the last month; while 21.3% reported having benefited from cash for work and 18.1% benefited from remittance from relatives. The results confirm the level of vulnerability that the beneficiaries of wet feeding component of the project are exposed to. Whereas the project was meant to be lifesaving and focused on providing food to the most needy, providing a mix of emergency food provision and livelihood provision would address more needs. This however, according to WFP is a big challenge considering the unpredictable nature of security in Mogadishu. As a comparison, the evaluation also sought to know the livelihood sources of the beneficiary respondents before displacement and results showed that all had something that was generating income to the households. This is summarized and presented in Figure 4.1.



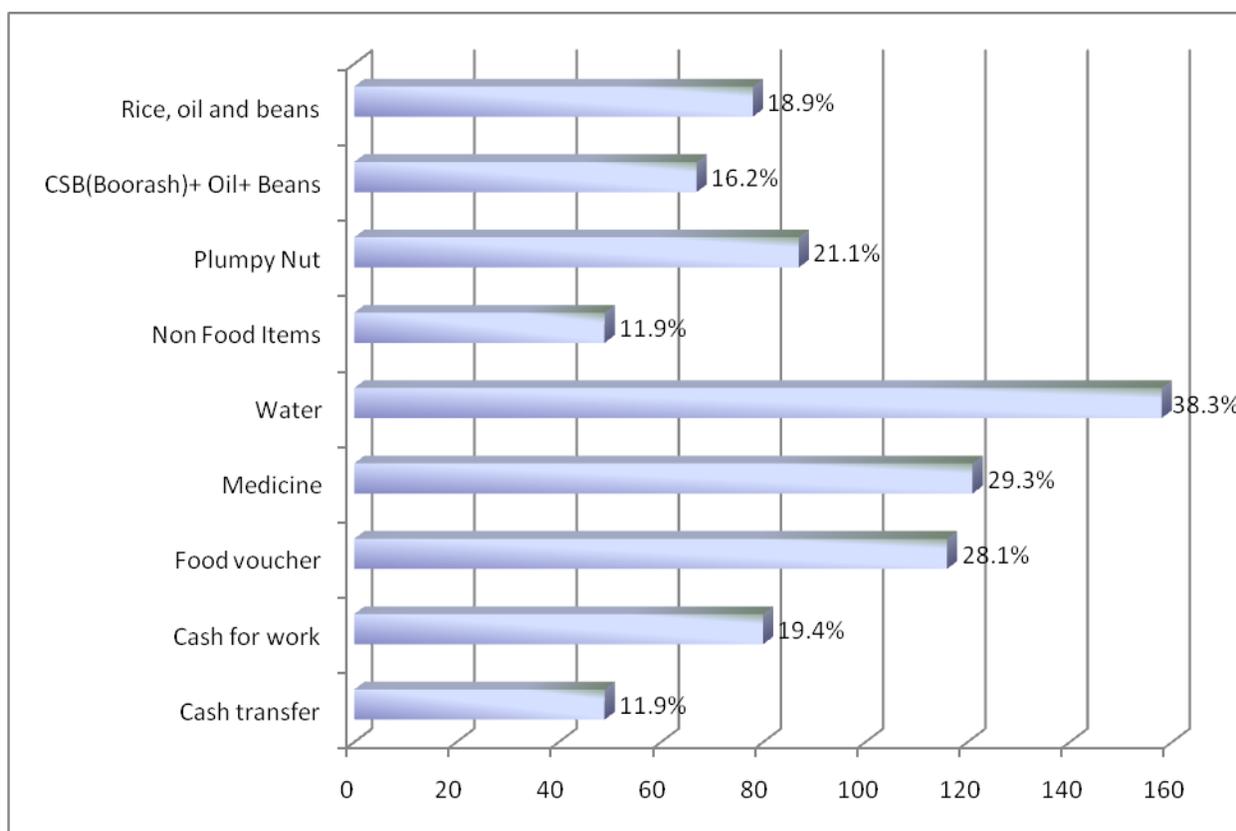
**Figure 4.1: Reported Source of Livelihood prior to Displacement**

Having examined the sources of livelihood prior to displacement, the current coping and survival mechanisms were considered. It emerged that some of the wet feeding beneficiaries were also benefiting from cash transfer and in some cases also participated in the cash for work programs. However, the scenario above doesn't apply to all the beneficiaries. 26% of the respondents depended solely on wet feeding and 48.1% indicated that they were the only ones providing livelihood to their households and they come to queue for food to ensure the family is food secure. Figure 4.2 below shows the current coping mechanisms for respondents.



**Figure 4.2: Coping Mechanisms by Wet Feeding Beneficiaries**

Having looked at the sources of livelihoods and coping mechanisms, the beneficiaries were also asked about the role other NGOs have played in securing their livelihood. They admitted to having benefited from other NGOs targeting and supporting the vulnerable groups in the settlements. This was to some extent positive in the sense that NGOs provide complementary services, but also detrimental in that, there could be aspects of duplicating efforts. The NGOs provided food items, non-food items, medicine, water or opportunities for working as well as providing cash for work. Figure 4.3 below shows what the beneficiaries received or benefited from other NGOs. The plumpy nut is usually distributed in nutritional programmes; it implies that households with malnourished children had been enrolled in a nutritional programme. Further, the corn soya blend (CSB), oil and beans is usually the family ration that is distributed at the nutrition sites to ensure that the plumpy nut is not shared with the entire family.



**Figure 4.3: Assistance received from other Agencies**

#### **4.2.3: Wet Feeding Targeting**

From the discussions, review of project documents, interviews and focus group discussions, it was evident the project was successful in targeting women, children and vulnerable households in the community and meeting its objective of improving food consumption and access to basic needs among these groups. This point is illustrated by statements expressed by participants during the FGDs and KIIs; as exemplified by the quote below;

*“Only the most vulnerable would be willing to bear the stigma associated with queuing for hours to get food. Unlike dry food distribution where it is the strongest that gets the food while the weak are shoved aside”.*

The above statement implies that wet feeding had a self-selection mechanism through which only the very needy would benefit and thus inadvertently enabling the project meet the objective of directly benefiting the most vulnerable. Similarly, by examining the analyzed data provided by SAACID and DRC, the beneficiaries were mainly poor and those whose sources of livelihoods had been disrupted by the war or drought.

#### **4.2.3.1 Respect and Dignity of Beneficiaries**

The project was lifesaving and emergency in nature; by providing for food alone ensured respect of life and provided dignity to the beneficiaries who were self-selecting. The beneficiaries did not consider self-esteem or peoples opinion when accessing the services but the implementing partner ensured that all were treated equally without prejudice or consideration of gender, age, creed or clan.

#### **4.2.4: Wet Feeding Justification**

Insecurity in Mogadishu at the time of project inception made Wet Feeding to be considered the most suitable option for ensuring food security to the drought and war victims. During this period, there was risk of food diversion; fights and even possibility of loss of lives, were other options like dry food distributions were to be considered. To this end, wet feeding posed a lesser risk of food looting, was anticipated to be more effective in targeting malnourished individuals as food was to be consumed at the kitchen and had no added burden on the household for firewood, water and cooking utensils.

Based on the above justification, the evaluation sought to verify whether the situation and context still favored wet feeding as an option and it was clear the beneficiaries and key informants still favored wet feeding in comparison to other options. A statement by one of the key informants in Daynile District below summarizes the sentiments by the opinion leaders.

*"...In my opinion the wet feeding project is faster in reaching targeted beneficiaries compared to other methods like providing dry food because when you provide prepared food, the person is able to take and eat without having further problem or other expenses of cooking. The other problem of providing dry food is insecurity as it cannot reach targeted beneficiaries like prepared food..." Leader, Daynile District*

Even though wet feeding was considered and highly regarded by the key informants as the most viable way of ensuring food security in Mogadishu, it was probably not the most cost effective way of ensuring food security. The stakeholders admitted that general food distribution (GFD) would have been much cheaper but was not and is still not a viable option. Prior to the initiation of wet feeding, many lives were lost while trying to provide GFD and it was agreed on principle that GFD be suspended until security improves in Mogadishu. The wet feeding has however supported the local agriculture and economy since condiments, vegetables and fruits are bought locally; this could not have been the case in a purely dry food distribution.

It is worth noting that WFP has not completely abandoned dry food distribution but is currently providing dry food rations through the OTP/SFP centers targeting households with malnourished children. These are perceived to be more vulnerable and to ensure security entry/admission is only by card.

#### **4.2.5: Wet Feeding Efficiency**

Efficiency of the Wet Feeding component of the project was assessed against the queuing time, service provision arrangements, frequency of missing food and consistency of the scoops as well as days of operations. Examining each aspect independently, it emerged that the project performed well in some aspects but not all as explained in the following paragraphs.

**Queue time:** During the evaluation, 38.2% of the respondents stated that they took less than 1 hour before getting served while 28.2% took reported taking less than 2 hours. Only 12.7% of the respondents

reported taking more than 4 hours as envisaged in the project document. The long hours taken at the feeding centers could be due to low personnel to beneficiaries' ratio coupled with efficiency in the flow. To mitigate this, arrangements should be made amongst partners to ensure that there are enough personnel at the service points and design a flow pattern that saves time and leads to better crowd control.

**Special queues:** Creating a special queue for the elderly and other vulnerable groups was well thought. To this end, the centers were efficient and mitigated against potential health complications due to staying too long in the queues.

**Standardized Scoops:** Both DRC and SAACID staff agreed that the scoops were not standard. This influenced the calculations for calorific intake (recommended daily allowance) calculations as well as estimating the quantities of food served at a center. To counter this, deliberate efforts were made by DRC to ensure that beneficiaries got the correct weight of rations by weighing the rations at exit.

**Frequency of missing food:** Proper planning and use of data led to minimal cases of beneficiaries missing food. 47.5% of respondents reported cases of missing food in the entire project period. Out of which, 53.8% reported having missed food 2-3 times in in the entire period, others missed rarely or just once. The main reason given for missing food was that the food got finished (66.5%) having gone to the centre late (32%). Food getting finished could have been due to food being over served to others.

#### 4.2.6: Wet Feeding Effectiveness

The desired effect of the Wet Feeding project was to meet urgent food needs of the displaced populations, improve the nutritional status of the malnourished children and ensure that those with no access to food have a meal that is able to provide them with enough calories for a day. The foregoing factors are examined in the paragraphs below.

**Number of meals in a day:** The number of people having two meals or more in a day increased drastically after the launch of the wet feeding project (54% - 81.9%). However, 38.7% of the respondents having earlier reported that the food provided was not sufficient; the numbers receiving 2 or 3 meals in a day could not have been any higher. In fact, very few (9%) were in a position to have 3 meals a day. Table 3 below shows the summary before and after Wet Feeding.

*Table 4.1: Comparison of meals consumed/day before and during the project*

Number of meals	Before Wet Feeding	During Wet Feeding
No Meal	2 (0.5%)	0
One meal in a day	190 (46%)	73 (17.7%)
Two Meals in a day	206 (49.9%)	301 (72.9%)
Three meals in a day	17 (4.1%)	37 (9.0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>413 (100%)</b>	<b>413 (100%)</b>

**Food Quantity and Adequacy:** On average, 88.7% of each adult collected 2 servings of food provided at the centres and since 66.6% indicated that they were the only ones collecting food, the food ended up not being adequate for the family considering that each household had between 4 and 6 members sharing the food. At times they had to stay hungry, purchase food or visit other feeding centres.

**Malnutrition:** There was no baseline data to compare the improvement of children < five years nutritional status. However, in the evaluation, MUAC measurements for children <5yrs were taken and recorded. In total, 215 children were assessed, out of which 41 (19.1%) had MUAC measurements 13.5 and these were considered to be in the normal category. 60.5% had MUAC measurements less than 11.5cm and were considered severely malnourished, table 3.2 below summarizes the findings. According to SAACID,

95% of the severely malnourished children were already enrolled in the OTP centers supported by other agencies. The announcement that mothers with children below five years should come along with the children on the evaluation day could have led to the high percentage of 60.5% against the 25% cases reported on average by SAACID.

**Table 3.2: Nutritional Status of Children Assessed**

<b>MUAC Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Normal</b>	41	19.1%
<b>At risk (12.4-13.4)</b>	25	11.6%
<b>Moderate Acute Malnutrition (11.5-12.4)</b>	19	8.8%
<b>Severe Acute Malnutrition (&lt;11.5)</b>	130	60.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### **4.2.7: Wet Feeding Relevance and Appropriateness**

The relevance and appropriateness of the project were assessed based on; beneficiaries' perception on conformity of the food served at the wet feeding centers to the local food culture, utilization, dependency, dignity and respect

##### **4.2.7.1: Relevance of Wet Feeding**

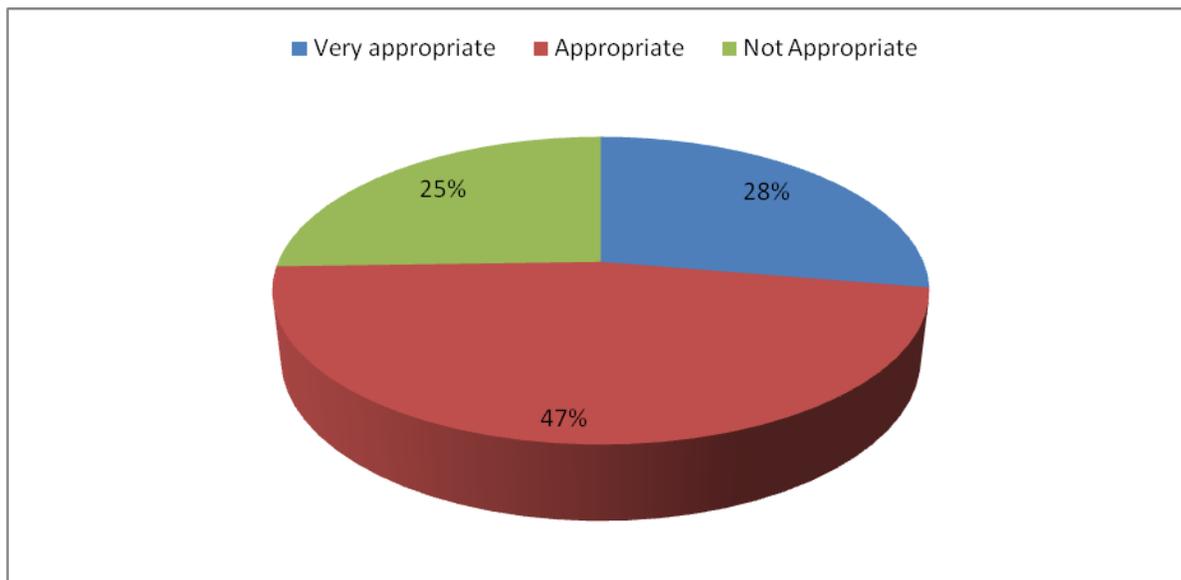
The aim of wet feeding is to cover the immediate basic food needs of a population and eliminate the need for survival strategies which may result in long-term negative consequences to human dignity, household viability, livelihood security and the environment. However, the establishment of WF programs should only be used under exceptional circumstances involving food insecurity, very poor child care practices, emergency shortages or famine. All the above conditions existed at the time of project inception and still exist in Mogadishu justifying the adoption of WF as a way of meeting the basic food needs of the population.

The extent to which this project was considered relevant is summarized by this statement by a woman beneficiary in Dharkinley *“People laugh at us that we are queuing to get food but we don’t care about that, our need is more important than their words”*

Much as the project was relevant and addressed the needs of the intended beneficiaries, the prevailing peace initiatives, presence of AMISOM and the stability in TFG leadership may improve the security situation and provide an enabling environment for the current beneficiaries to produce their food making it unnecessary to continue with the wet feeding project.

##### **4.2.7.2: Wet Feeding Appropriateness**

During the individual interviews, 70% of the respondents indicated that they are satisfied with the quality of food served. Further, 75% of the respondents indicated that the food served was appropriate or very appropriate as presented in figure 4.4 below. However, 25% of the respondents indicated that the food was inappropriate. Those who showed dissatisfaction expressed either having particles in food, food not properly cooked, or being overcooked.



**Figure 4.4: Appropriateness of the food served in the centers**

Out of the 25% who considered the food not appropriate, 45.5% did not like the taste, 22.5% the appearance and 17% the smell and 15% mentioned the monotony of the food as a reason for not liking the food

#### **4.2.6.3: Dependency on wet feeding**

Considering that 75% of the respondents find the food appropriate and given the ease with which the food is accessed by the beneficiaries and the reliability with which it was prepared, there is a risk of the beneficiaries getting over-dependent on the wet feeding and ignoring other livelihood options. Already there is a pointer; most of the respondents (95%) indicated that they were collecting food daily from the wet feeding centers; it is only 5% of the respondents who were irregular in their collection. According to project documents, the centres were expected to close on Fridays; however; some beneficiaries still went to the centers on Fridays.

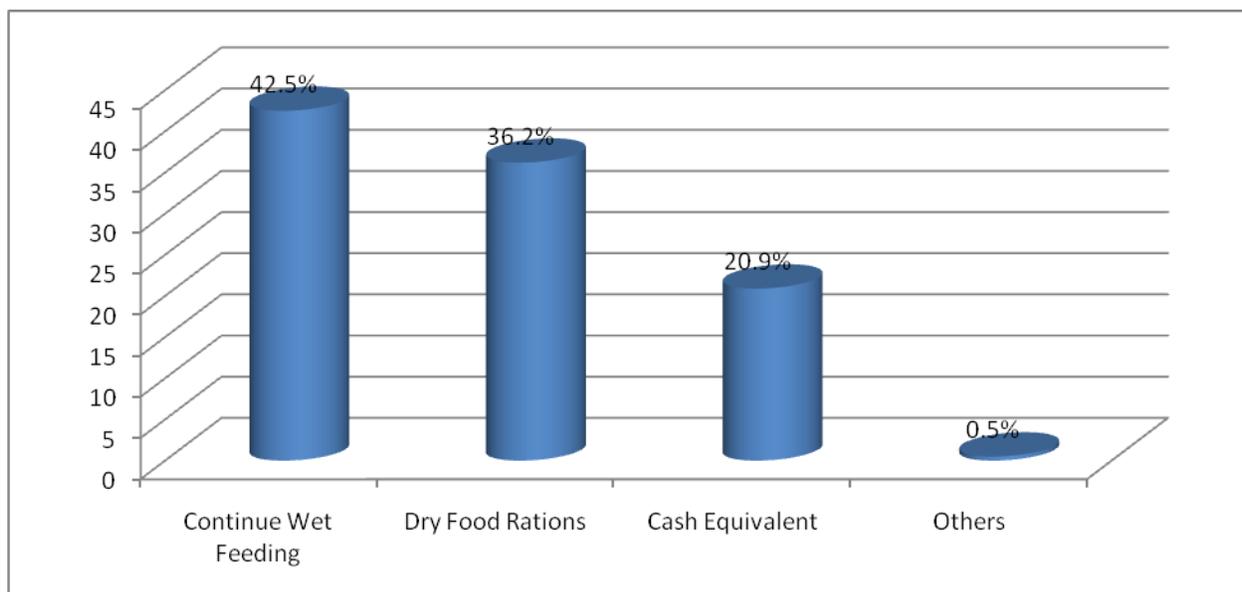
#### **4.2.7.4: Preference**

According to the design of the project, the type [including the quality and quantity] of food served was meant to meet beneficiaries' immediate food needs for survival. Much as the beneficiaries understood this, during KIIs and FGDs opinion leaders strongly expressed that there is need to provide more culture-appropriate food. They would prefer rice and pasta, rather than the sorghum and maize meals served. The latter are typically rural Somali cuisines. To justify the claims, data presented by SAACID indicates that number of beneficiaries soared during a period when some businessmen decided to contribute rice to the centers. The same type of food served daily, led to monotony and unattractiveness. From the preceding paragraphs, one can deduce that the project was not meant for those who could make a choice, but for the real needy. The project thus met its objectives with targeting; self-selection - only for those who felt they really needed food no matter what. However, a woman in Daynile equated the food to what animals eat and not human beings; thus would not be first choice if there were options. This confirms how the wet feeding programme reached those who did not have options for food.

Another factor of preference was the wet feeding center. It appeared that most (75.5%) respondents did not consider any other factor regarding the center rather than the center being close or adjacent to where they were staying. Majority (92%) also used the centers exclusively implying that in case of registration,

beneficiaries would consistently use their nearest center and thus ease the burden of predicting how many users to expect.

When asked, their preference moving forward, 42.5% of the respondents stated that they would prefer continuity; while 36.2% preferred dry food and 20.9% opting for getting cash equivalent. This is pictorially represented in Figure 4.5 below. These figures seem to challenge the design of the project, much as most of the beneficiaries (42.5%) approve of the project.



**Figure 4.5: Preference to Wet Feeding**

### **4.3: Cash Transfer Component**

#### **4.3.1: Project Results**

The cash transfer was designed to initially benefit 5,000 households in Mogadishu by providing a full MEB of \$109, as at the time of the proposal writing. This figure was to be reviewed monthly based on the MEB. By the time of the evaluation, the project was benefiting 5,300 an increase made in the third transfer after savings in the 2 initial phases of payment and subsequent amendments made. Amongst the beneficiaries, 97% were female while 3% were male.

#### **4.3.2: Demographic and Background Characteristics**

A total of 369 beneficiaries were interviewed, of these, 89.4% were female and 10.6% male. The household heads were reported to be 59.3% male and 40.7% female in the 35-64 years category (63.7%). This was in contrast to the Wet Feeding respondents who were mainly in the 25-34 years category (32.8%) and 35-64 categories (45.8%). Majority (87.3%) of the beneficiaries reported having no formal education.

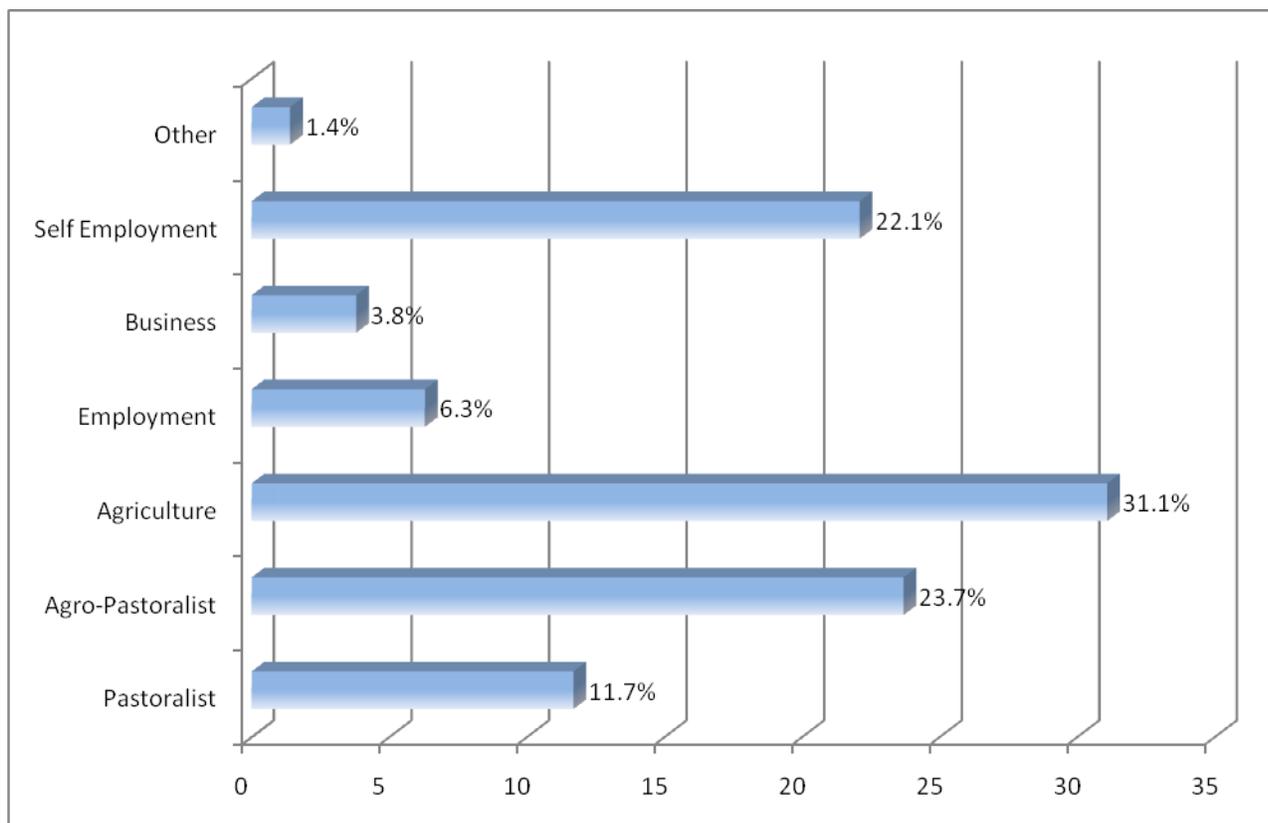
Majority (61.7%) of the respondents reported household sizes between 6-10 members. Nearly half (48.6%) of the respondents reported having stayed at the location for between 6 months and 1 year; implying that they were newly arrived IDPs by the time of project inception. The other half had stayed longer than 1 year. This could have included host population or IDPs who arrived earlier. In essence there is little or no difference in terms of needs between IDPs and host population from the perspective of the project. All households had children under five years; 92.1% had between 1-5 children <5 years while 6%

had 4-6 children < 5yrs and only 1.9% households had more than 6 children <5 yrs. The family size and number of children <5 years has implications on the vulnerability and pressure on resources allocate.

Most of the beneficiaries were drought victims (72.5%) while 18.3% reported having moved to Mogadishu due to conflict in their region; only 9.3% of the beneficiaries were reported to be host community members.

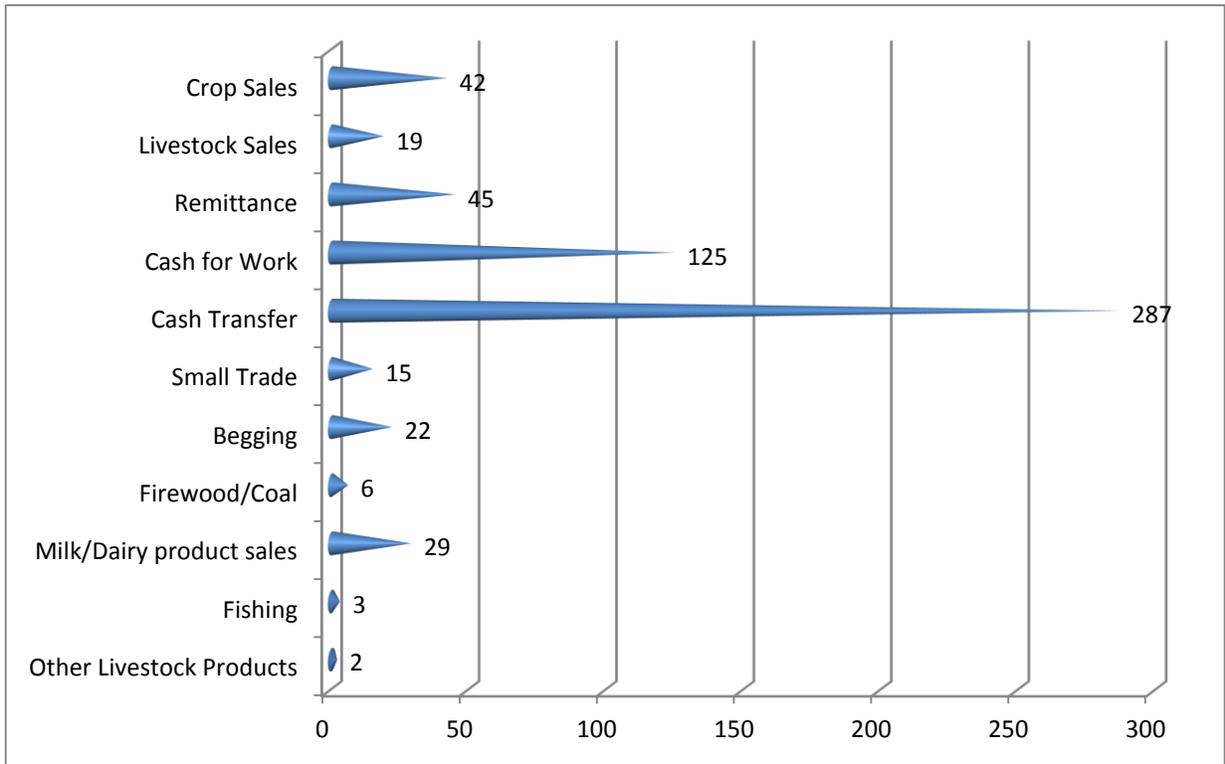
#### 4.3.2.1: Past and Present Sources of Livelihood

Comparing the main sources of livelihood prior to the displacement with the current sources of livelihood, it emerged that prior to the displacement, most (31.1%) beneficiaries were agriculturalists and 23.7% were agro-pastoralists as shown in Figure 4.6 below.



**Figure 4.6: Sources of livelihoods for Cash transfer beneficiaries prior to displacement**

Whereas the beneficiaries could be considered dependent on agriculture and pastoralism prior to displacement, when the current sources of livelihoods were considered, the beneficiaries mainly depend on cash transfer. Figure 4.7 below shows what the respondents consider to be their 3 main source of income.



**Figure 4.7: Current Main Sources of Livelihood**

The source of income prior to the displacement provides a good pointer to ways of designing livelihoods programs aimed at reintegrating the beneficiaries back to their original community. At the same time examining the current sources of income depict to what extent the beneficiaries depend on cash transfer. 65% depend on cash transfer, 34% also received cash for work and 12% on remittance. This implied that the beneficiaries had other sources of income apart from cash transfer. Some of the current alternative sources of income such as small trade could as well be as a result of the Cash Transfer (CT).

#### **4.3.3: Effectiveness of Cash Transfer Project**

To effectively address and achieve the objectives of a project, there should be prescribed guideline to be followed. The guideline stipulates who should be a beneficiary, the selection process and mode of delivering cash in a timely manner and to increase the effectiveness there should be a significant component on educating the beneficiaries to maximize benefits.

Information sourced from project documents indicate that the project was designed with one main objective; providing conditional Cash Transfer (CT) to 5000 households in six IDP populated Districts of Mogadishu on the condition that they would participate in hygiene training. Each of the households was to be paid a conditional cash grant equivalent to the cost of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) in the local market.

In addition, the provision of cash grants was based on MEB was to ensure the households were enabled to purchase the food needs and essential non-food needs to avert the food crisis caused by the conflict and drought. To find out how the project effectively responded to the needs, the respondents were asked how they benefited from the CT, the needs addressed and how they spent the cash.

#### **4.3.3.1: Minimum Operating Standard/Guideline**

Having a guideline for implementing a project ensures its efficiency and effectiveness. The Somali cash consortium adopted one guideline detailing the modalities for implementation; albeit with some small flexibilities regarding whether targeting was to be through nutritional centers or through community based targeting. The adopted guideline outlined why, when and how to implement cash transfer projects. To this end, it was understood that DRC followed the guidelines and put in place succinct mechanisms for selection, monitoring and analysis of the cash transfer project at all stages. The guidelines were adapted from what two consortium partners (ACF International and Horn Relief) had been using in similar contexts.

The Somali cash consortium members also extracted standard operation procedures (SOPs) which were strictly adhered to. The tools for operation were thereafter developed by ODI and availed on the CaLP website. CaLP supported capacity building, research and information-sharing on cash transfer programming as an effective tool to help deliver aid in times of crisis. DRC also conducted regular market surveys whereas post distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted externally by ODI team

In addition, the consortium had a steering group composed of Country Directors who met twice a month to deliberate on emerging issues as well as being in-charge of strategic direction and decision making. The next tier composed of a technical working group in charge of quality; they also met twice a month to deliberate specifically on progress and emerging quality issues. There was also a mid-term audit facilitated by the financial unit; responsible for monitoring expenditure and audit. Monitoring and Evaluation was housed by Horn Relief, who contracted ODI for external monitoring.

#### **4.3.3.2: Selection and targeting**

Owing to the lucrative nature of cash coupled with limited livelihood strategies and opportunities in Mogadishu, everyone would want to be included where cash benefit is envisaged. To safeguard this, DRC staff initiated the process without informing the beneficiaries why they were being enrolled. This 'blind' recruitment technique was effective and transparent. This greatly deterred external influence and interference from the local authorities. Once recruited the beneficiaries were explained to by DRC staff why they were selected, what they were going to benefit from and the procedures and processes. The excerpt below shows how the technique was effective.

*I did not expect to get the cash transfer card, I have a malnourished child and they wrote down my name and took my photo and the other day I was given this card of taking the cash from a Hawala agent”*  
woman respondent in Hawl Wadaag District.

In addition to the sentiments by the above respondent, DRC project staff, community leaders, FGD participants and 62% beneficiaries individually interviewed in all the four districts also indicated that the selection process was transparent and fair and that there were no tensions between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

#### **4.3.3.3: Cash Adequacy**

From the findings 38.2% of the respondents interviewed indicated that the cash received was sufficient to cover the basic needs in their households; thus effectively achieving the objective of the project. Similar sentiments were expressed by participants of the FGDs who interestingly were all in agreement that the cash was adequate and beneficial as depicted in the testimony below.

*“...Cash transfer has helped us a lot, I spend the money on food, buying clothes, before, I came here, I could not get one penny to buy food and clothes, but today I have access to food and clothes with this money ....I will never forget how the cash transfer program has helped me...”* Woman in Hodan District

Even though the cash was based on MEB, 61.8% of the individual respondents felt that the cash was not sufficient. This cannot be interpreted as the project having failed to achieve its target by the same margin but can be a reflection of the elasticity of the needs and demands once one critical one has been addressed.

#### **4.3.3.4: Effect on Local Economy**

A review of market survey reports indicated that there were no changes in market prices immediately after cash distribution. However, the reports show that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) fell by 13% during the first quarter of the project (October – December 2011) resulting largely from significant drops in the price of sorghum, wheat, cow peas and sugar. Further, it was reported that the exchange rate stabilized from a high of 30,000 Somali Shillings (SSh) to the dollar to an average of SSh 24, 000. The beneficiaries felt that this had an implication in the amount they received while in actual sense there was no difference since all goods are priced based on the dollar exchange rates. The reduced exchange rates could be attributed to the global dollar trends, relative stability experienced in Mogadishu and thus no direct correlation with the cash transfer project.

#### **4.3.4: Efficiency of the Cash Transfer Project**

Efficiency is a factor of ensuring that the services of the project are delivered as complete and as planned. This should put into consideration timely delivery, right quantity and the organization. In an efficient system, there should be no hitch along the service provision pipeline. However, in the Mogadishu context, nothing goes on as planned and glitches in the system can be the norm rather than exception. Centralized distribution centers were selected based on a strict criterion; priority on the security, protection of the cash recipients and availability of services like waiting areas and water. Other considerations were the ease with which the beneficiaries could melt into the crowd after receiving cash. In the Cash Transfer project, efficiency was examined in terms of; cash distribution mechanisms, exchange, waiting time and access to information.

##### **4.3.4.1: Distribution Mechanisms**

The vibrant money transfer agents and existing banking institutions necessitated efficient and cost effective transfer of cash to the beneficiaries. The selection for the transfer agent was based on the capacity to handle the cash, the branch coverage and reliability. This was transparent and there were no complaints by other transfer agents.

Secondly, the cash management was both on a pre-financing mechanism, where DRC provided a cash deposit (80%) for a selected number of households that allowed the *Hawala* agent (Salaam bank) to distribute cash; and the other pre-financed by one of the *Hawalas* (Dahabshiil) and reimbursed subject to provision of appropriate documentation demonstrating that the distributions have been carried out, increasing transparency. Further, the Salaam bank extended a bank guarantee to the value of one round of distributions. This ‘covered’ DRC to the extent of any distributions being made. The statement below reflects the level of satisfaction with the current distribution system.

*“...Using recognized and well established financial institutions has been more transparent, even though it is slightly more expensive compared to traders who could have as well handled the cash, the only worry would have been how to enhance transparency and disputes in a lawless country...”* Livelihood and cash officer, DRC.

**Distribution Centers:** According to the Somalia Cash Consortium minimum operation Standards, a distribution center must pass the security assessment standards and ensure protection of beneficiaries, agent staff and DRC staff. This stringent requirement could not allow for allocation of centers in areas close to the settlements as would be the ideal. 95% of beneficiaries from Hamar Jajab and Hodan took 30 minutes to 1 hour to reach the distribution centers while 44% of the beneficiaries from Hamar Weyne and Hawl Wadaag spent between 1 to 2.30 hours to reach the distribution centers. Despite these processes, the distribution centres met most of the standards as spelt out by the consortium, and ensured protection of the beneficiaries; while at the same time efforts being made to strengthen the existing loopholes.

**Waiting Time:** From the respondents interviewed, 85.9% collected their cash from Salaam Bank, while 14.1% collected cash from Dahabshil. Majority (63.5%) of those who collected cash from either Dahabshil or Salaam bank reported waiting for 2 hours and or more before receiving cash. The long period taken before receiving cash could be due to the strict checks and balances considered before releasing cash. This was however necessary to ensure that the standards were adhered to and additionally ensuring that beneficiaries received their rightful entitlement.

**Cash Received:** The amounts received varied across the 6 months period depending on the MEB calculations. The actual amount paid in the period preceding the evaluation was 118 USD. The minimum operating standards developed by the SCC recommended that the cash should be given in small denominations for ease of expenditure. In the course of executing the project, DRC strived to provide the beneficiaries with smaller bills of 50 USD and 20 USD; while in exceptional circumstances, when smaller bills are not available, the beneficiaries received 100 USD bills and the amounts on top in SSh. This eased the burden of carrying loads of cash hence discrete and a lesser security risk.

**Cash Exchange:** 58.6% of the beneficiaries exchanged all their cash at the point of collection; exchanging at the point of collection could be due to the urgent need by the beneficiaries to start spending before they go back to the settlements a challenge likely to occur when programming within the urban context like Mogadishu. The SCC minimum operating standards recommended payment in envelopes and in appropriate denominations. However this was not appropriate considering the culture in Mogadishu, where women wrap the money in the scarfs, and the men put it in the *Maaweis* (men wrapper). The remaining 41.4% exchanged their cash at the traders while at the same time repaying the debt they had earlier taken.

**Cash Processing:** For a system to be regarded as efficient, it should be simple, easy to understand and user friendly. Whereas DRC staff considered the cash processing simple, easy to pay, secret, costs less and secure, 15% of the beneficiaries considered the cash processing complex. The measures put to in place to ensure that the right beneficiaries get their entitlement, in a transparent way were perceived by the beneficiaries as complex despite them being for their good. One of the discussants commented on the process as quoted below;

*"I think the biggest problem facing this project is that if you are sick and not able to go to the Hawala agent, you cannot send a relative to take the money on your behalf....or If you fail to go to the transfer agent on the distribution, you fail to get the cash...."* Elderly man - Hamar Jajab.

To ensure that all the beneficiaries got their money, DRC staff clarified that all non-payments and those who were sick or in the hospital were followed up and received their payments. Further, there were systems in place where anyone could pick money provided they request through the CRC and there is a nominee who can collect the same on a beneficiary's behalf. The only challenge acknowledged was that the democratically selected CRC don't last, weakening the governance structures and mechanisms for verification.

The foregoing paragraphs plus the PDM reports by ODI indicate that cash transfer is more efficient, costs less to manage, allows for more beneficiary control and allows flexibility in implementation. There was little evidence to show that it caused inflation or suffered from misuse. On the contrary, it was food aid that was reported to be creating imbalances in the markets.

#### **4.3.5: Relevance and Appropriateness of Cash Transfer Project**

Critics have often questioned the cost-effectiveness of food aid and its ability to reach the poorest. This has led to most development organizations resorting to cash transfers in emergency situations. According to Barrett and Maxwell, 2005, empirical support for cash transfers has been ascertained by poor families' tendency to exchange in-kind aid for cash, indicative of households' preference for non-food items. In addition the fact that foods form a basic human right and cash a means of livelihood security lends support for the implementation of cash and food transfers in both development and emergency situations. The relevance and appropriateness of the project was examined by considering its contribution in debt reduction, cash usage and preference especially when compared with other options.

##### **4.3.5.1: Preference**

The actual beneficiaries (73.3%) indicated that the cash transfer project addressed their immediate needs and as explained by one of the FGD participants, "...Cash covers basic needs, food, medical...it is advantageous, it was very helpful compared to other interventions..." Given options, they would still prefer to continue receiving cash.

Similar sentiments were expressed one of the key informants who described cash transfer as one of the most appropriate and relevant options. The following excerpt explains the preference.

*"...Cash transfer is one of the best projects ever seen in Mogadishu, the targeted beneficiaries have the freedom and options of using the cash in a way they best feel suitable, they have started business using the cash, they are using the cash to re-stock and they can pay school fees or meet other needs with the cash..."*, explained a Trader, Mogadishu.

##### **4.3.5.2: Debt Reduction**

The ravaging war and drought eroded the safety nets and livelihood of the beneficiaries prior to arriving as IDPs in Mogadishu. In the displacement process, individuals incurred debts with a hope of rebuilding the safety nets; however, this in most cases does not work out and in some cases make them more indebted.

The evaluation established that CT improved the income level and the purchasing power of the beneficiaries and contributed towards debt reduction. 41.5% of the respondents reported that they had debts amounting to \$ 5275 before the project began; currently the debt is at \$3914. This implies that the project contributed in helping beneficiaries reduce their debt levels, thereby resulting in improved livelihood situations for the beneficiaries.

As much as debts are not desirable, they provide a lifeline for survival and a social safety net in the community. The respondents also indicated that they were more trusted by traders since the traders knew they were cash transfer beneficiaries and easily provided credit when in need. One beneficiary was very excited having repaid the debt he owed in the region and further went to repay the transportation fees incurred while moving to Mogadishu.

##### **4.3.5.3: Cash usage**

Responses to this question were based on recall; the respondents were able to account for only 25% of the expenditure (\$10,883) of the expected \$43,542 received by 369 households. Since the respondents are mainly illiterate and were not expected to keep records, the figures given were likely to be inaccurate.

This finding however differs with PDM report which reflected recall of usage of 78% of the total amount transferred. Based on the timing, the PDM results can be more reliable since they occurred immediately after distribution of the cash when the expenditures were still fresh in the mind of majority. Table 4.3 below shows a summary of the reported expenditure from the evaluation respondents.

**Table 4.3: Cash Expenditure by Beneficiaries**

<b>Expenditure Item</b>	<b>Amount (USD)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Food</b>	2,919	26.9
<b>Debt Repayment</b>	1,069	9.8
<b>Clothing Items</b>	444	4.1
<b>Savings</b>	435	4.0
<b>Business Investment</b>	206	1.9
<b>Transport</b>	167	1.5
<b>Rent/Shelter</b>	248	2.3
<b>Water</b>	385	3.5
<b>School Fees</b>	448	4.1
<b>Sharing with relatives</b>	357	3.3
<b>Livestock restocking</b>	253	2.3
<b>Household Items</b>	293	2.7
<b>Medicine</b>	621	5.7
<b>Agriculture inputs</b>	283	2.6
<b>Firewood</b>	517	4.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,883*</b>	<b>100%</b>

*\*this figure shows the amount utilized as per what they could recall*

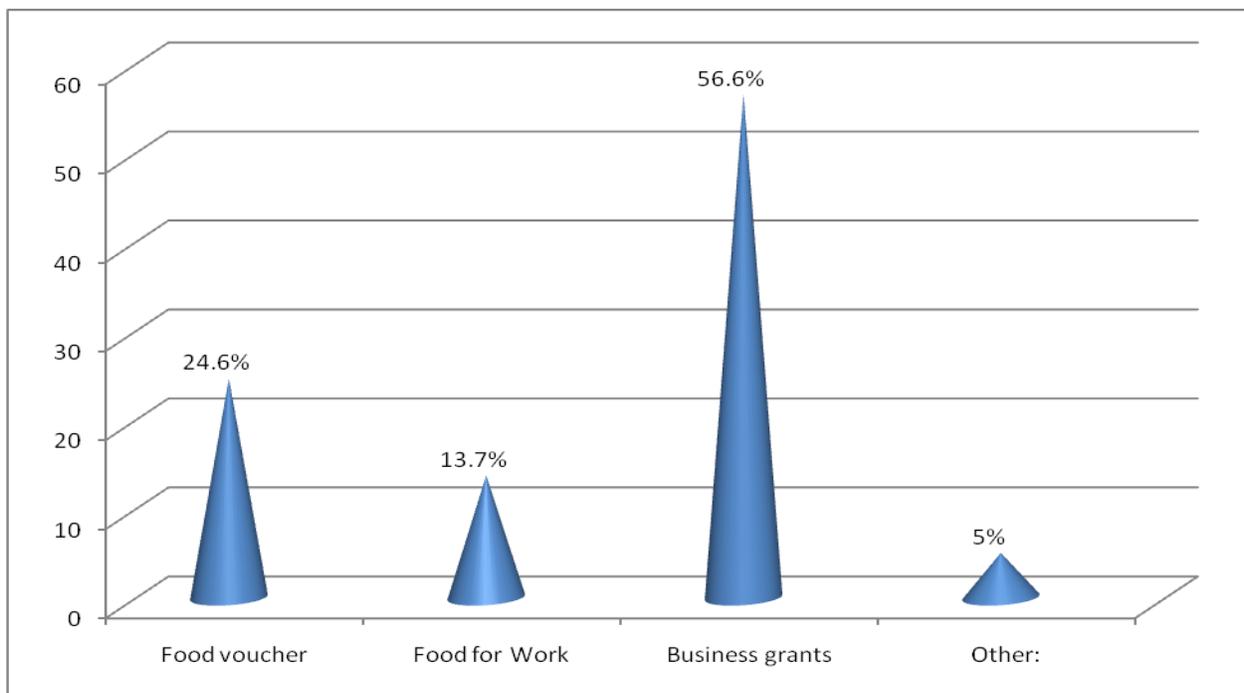
The bulk of the expenditure is reported to be on food and debt repayment which is in line with the main objective of the project which was to ensure food security by addressing the immediate food needs. As depicted in the table above, the beneficiaries not only addressed the immediate needs but also invested in long term ventures, like purchasing agricultural inputs (2.6%), savings (4.1%), business (1.9%) and restocking (2.3%).

According to the PDM results, the percentage of the cash transfer spent on food remained relatively constant during the first project quarter (between 35-38%). The main changes, it is reported, were the increase in debt repayments (from 7% at PDM1 to 21% at PDM3), and minor increases in spending on agricultural inputs (from 4% to 8%). The percentage of savings however decreased from 18% to 10%, possibly as a result of households having a good understanding (and trust) that they would continue to receive the cash payments on a monthly basis.

#### 4.3.5.4: Preferred Options

Whereas CT is believed to have a common objective of meeting immediate income needs; putting cash into the community, stimulating the local economy and empowering people by enabling autonomous decision-making over expenditure. Whilst these objectives align with the need to address economic and social vulnerability, the political acceptability of cash transfers remains a challenge. There are concerns, particularly among donors, that cash transfers could create a public dependency on this money, and that a focus on social protection as welfare would be at the expense of growth, as well as a question over whether cash transfers can address the causes of social instability, Shah S. (2006).

Based on the above concerns and in the spirit of trying to avoid dependency on cash transfer, the respondents were asked to state their preferred choices; if or were cash transfer to be terminated. From Figure 4.8 below, it is clear the recipients especially those who feel are capable of working, are conscious about the need for them to be productive and as such would in the long run prefer business grants over unconditional CT as it is in the current emergency situation. This shows, to some extent, how the beneficiaries are focused on engaging in more sustaining livelihood opportunities.



**Figure 4.8: Preferred Livelihood and Support Options by UCT recipients**

However, the application of business grants is not universal; for categories like the disabled, better options should be explored even though the disabled beneficiaries would want to continue with the cash transfer. There is need to conduct vulnerability assessment and preference for each category of individuals when planning to integrate the beneficiaries into other livelihood programs. The statement below expresses the sentiment of the disabled.

*"We are all disabled and would like to continue receiving the cash, we cannot go and work in the city and I think that if the agency can provide us also with dry food that will go a long way..." disabled man from Hamar Weyne.*

## 4.4 Key Accomplishments

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Achievements
<p>Improve food security with a specific objective of increasing food consumption and access to basic needs for vulnerable households through wet feeding centers.</p>	<p>An average of 80,000 servings is served per day of distribution.</p>	<p>The evaluation did not seek to establish this achievement, but analysis of data from the documents accessed from both DRC and SAAID up to the month of February 2012 elicited this value, though different from one another. Data from DRC gave an average of 53,328 servings distributed; while that of SAACID indicated an average of 77, 927 servings were distributed through the wet feeding daily. The difference from these data sources was partly attributed to the fact that SAACID's goal was to prepare and serve the maximum quantity of food possible on a daily basis, rather than basing preparations on the changes in beneficiary trends. Furthermore, the frequency of data collection could also be a factor, as DRC conducted head counting at the wet feeding sites twice a week while SAACID did theirs headcounts every day. In addition, the number of recipients in SAACID data throughout the period of consideration remained nearly constant even when number of people visiting the sites was observably low, making the reliability of the figures shared by SAACID in doubt. Assessing the methodologies and tools used by DRC to collect the data in the monitoring system, the figures are more realistic and reliable than those of SAACID.</p> <p>Overall, The figures from both the organizations could have been lower than the targeted 80,000 per day due to emergence of new wet feeding centers introduced by other organizations / actors in the same locality targeting the same populations targeted by DRC/SAACID, reducing the number of people visiting the wet feeding sites for food.</p>
	<p>At least 100,000 people per day benefit from wet feeding</p>	<p>The evaluator used data from both SAACID and DRC to calculate this figure, using findings from the survey. Considering that the food collected from the wet feeding centers were shared by an average of four household members; using DRC number of recipients, the number of people benefiting per day from the meal is 79,946 which is lower than the target; while that of SAACID exceeded the targeted 100,000 beneficiaries. However, the actual data accessed from DRC shows an average of 72,156 daily beneficiaries by the end of February 2012.</p>

Each ration provides an adequate caloric value of 2,205 Kcal

The combined mix cereals, pulses, oil, fish, CSB and the condiments provided the RDA of 2100 kcal for an adult. The fish added provided more than is the standard requirement. Observations during visits to 2 centers affirmed that the scoops were adequate. Analysis of the monitoring reports also indicates that the rations provided the required 2,205Kcal.

Conditional cash grants to 5000 households based on the MEB to increase access to food and non-food items

5,000 households in Mogadishu receive the equivalent of MEB to purchase basic food and non-food items

The Cash Transfer program reached a total of 5255 direct beneficiaries, whereby 96% (5045) were female and 4 % (210) were male. The Cash equivalent of the MEB was calculated to be between 106 and 119. This was calculated based on the monthly figures provided by FSNAU. The 255 increase was as a result of savings and increase in budget allocations leading to enrolment of more beneficiaries.

At least 95% of households receiving a cash grant use the money to purchase basic food and essential non-food items.

From the assessment of cash utilization by the beneficiaries, 100% of the respondents indicated that they used the cash to purchase food and non-food items. In addition, they also used the cash for other benefits like debt repayment and paying rent. This indicates that the cash was well utilized for the intended purpose by the project.

## 5.0: LESSONS LEARNT

Based on this analysis, the evaluation team has identified several lessons that can be drawn in 3 main areas, from the experience of both the cash transfer and wet feeding projects in Mogadishu.

- a. Targeting
- b. Project delivery
- c. Management and co-ordination

### 5.1 Targeting

- The targeting modality applied in this project was designed for rural settings, specific adaptations and applications in the urban setting makes this project rich with lessons both for Mogadishu setting and can also be considered in a wider context of potential scale up.
- The project registered cash beneficiaries who had no prior knowledge that they would be receiving cash. This 'blind' registration reduced incidences of interference by the administration and piling of pressure by people who actually do not qualify. Such a methodology should be adopted in urban settings where there are no community mechanisms of identifying the most vulnerable
- The self-selection approach adopted by the Wet Feeding project was very effective in ensuring that only those who are in need benefited. It is imperative therefore that in Wet Feeding projects, the food offered should be made as basic as possible to wean out individuals who have options.

### 5.2 Project delivery

- Involving the Cash Relief Committee (CRCs) in the Cash Transfer Project was very effective in ensuring project success. Even though a rural concept, the DRC project has proved that it can be adapted and made effective in urban settings and in post conflict environments.
- Work in a post conflict urban center can be a major challenge given the weak leadership structures and poor governance. DRC took this into consideration during implementations, where all the levels of leadership were reviewed and used effectively. DRC also depended a lot on the strong community structures, especially at the IDP settlements where there are informal authorities who control access to the IDP settlements. This played a major role in overcoming the dynamics of implementation through supporting activities in the settlements, including selection of the beneficiaries.
- In ensuring beneficiary representation, project recognized smaller settlements where leadership was likely more cohesive as opposed to complex large settlements. Inclusion of equally vulnerable urban poor who were hosts of the displaced to reduce tension and ensure co-existence amongst between the host and the displaced was also noted as a good practice.
- At the project inception phase stringent security measures and modalities were followed in selecting *Hawala agents* and choosing sites for wet feeding. This addressed most of the security issues at these places, providing an enabling environment for operation and service provision. However, few incidents of insecurity were reported both at the wet feeding centers and cash receipt points. DRC and partners are enhancing the measures to ensure that the operating environment is secure for both the beneficiaries and the service providers.

- There was no standard scoop and this made it difficult to determine if the recommended calories were provided in the wet feeding project; DRC should make it a point of providing standard scoops to future partners. The scoops used for serving were not standard and this influenced the calculations for calorie intake as well as the estimation of quantity of food served. It is noteworthy that DRC has incorporated this idea of standardizing the scoops in the next phase of the project and should be able to ensure that the caloric content of food provided to the beneficiaries is adequate.

### **5.3 Management and Co-ordination**

- The close knit nature of the consortium allowed for more coordination amongst actors propagates learning and sharing and is ideal for implementing cash transfer projects in any context. Sharing of lists of beneficiaries among consortium members deterred double registration and thus increased the number of ultimate beneficiaries.
- During the discussions it emerged that there were unresolved issues the partners these were namely; agreement on data, units of measurement (scoops), reporting structures, and accountability. To better manage such partnerships in future it is recommended that regular forums for discussion and addressing grievances be established. These can be through structured and focused meetings and consultation.
- DRC established a hotline dedicated to receiving complaints related to cash transfer. This number was further printed at the back of beneficiaries' cards. However, only 53.1% of the respondents indicated that they were aware of the existence of such a line. To ensure effectiveness of the line, there should be more rigorous education, information sharing and orientation of the beneficiaries on its use
- External coordination remained a challenge: Following the withdrawal of Al Shabaab from Mogadishu in August 2011, there was a massive influx of aid organizations into the city to provide assistance. The Cluster coordination mechanism was largely dysfunctional at this crucial time for two reasons: many of the larger aid agencies operating in Mogadishu at that time were from Islamic countries, The Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC), and established its own coordination mechanism outside the UN system. There were also a lot of smaller aid organizations (of both Somali and western origin) that simply were not aware of the coordination mechanisms or the need to coordinate. The second reason for the dysfunction of the Cluster coordination system was that all decisions were taken in Nairobi instead of Mogadishu, leading to delays at a time when the situation on the ground was rapidly changing.

## 6.0: EXIT STRATEGY

Ideally an exit strategy should be developed at project inception. It is a means or route designed to leave either when the objectives have been achieved or when the current situation has improved and there is no justification for continued role or support of a programme in its current form. The Cash Transfer and Wet Feeding projects were emergency projects designed to provide immediate food needs and save lives; they were not meant to be long term in any form.

### 6.1: Cash Transfer

- It was established during the evaluation that some IDPs have started moving back to their regions and only returning to Mogadishu when the cash distribution is due. It is worth noting that DRC has identified this as an opportunity to address voluntary returns of the IDPs to their places of origin and is working on modalities of addressing this. The focus here is to encourage voluntary returns, while durable solutions are addressed, including enhancing livelihood opportunities for the returnees.
- In the current phase the main condition for receiving cash was participation in hygiene promotion. In subsequent phases, the CT should be linked to other DRC programs like vocational training. Additionally, in collaboration with other actors for instance SCC members, other avenues like education and businesses can be targeted for conditional cash grants; developing a critical mass of personnel and entrepreneurs.
- Create a mix of interventions in subsequent phase that gradually reduces the numbers of new registrations into the Cash Transfer project while strategically increasing enrollment in other livelihood programs. Profile households, get their opinion and views and ensure those who prefer reintegration are repatriated and provided assistance while at their homes. This will embed exit early in the project and thus enhance sustainability.

### 6.2: Wet Feeding

- The Wet Feeding project was designed to meet the basic and immediate food needs of persons displaced as a result of the ravaging drought and war that affected most regions in Somalia. Now that the TFG is establishing itself and the security situation has improved, the justification for continuity is no longer as strong and more sustainable measures should be put in place. The only challenge is that the Somali context is fluid and dynamic and it is difficult to predict what will happen next. There are fears of renewed influx of IDPs from Afgoye region and the increasing number of suicide bombers in Mogadishu is further complicating a complex situation.
- If the situation remains volatile and unpredictable, then, Wet Feeding would still be the most viable option for providing food to the new IDPs, existing IDPs and host population. This should be closely monitored by analyzing trends and number of beneficiaries utilizing each site and in the course designing projects that have more sustainable benefits to the beneficiaries; while at the same time closing the wet feeding sites not being utilized effectively.
- In the current context, WFP has been unable to provide dry food distributions; past distributions have led to loss of lives and looting of the foodstuff. However, WFP agrees that wet feeding is expensive and a shift to general food distribution should be the next stop-gap measure before rolling out other livelihood programs. It will ease the pressure of having to queue daily and give the beneficiaries time to engage in other productive ventures. Subsequently as the situation improves, integration of the beneficiaries in other livelihood programs especially those that are relevant should be adopted.
- Explore the possibility of registration and profiling of beneficiaries; for better planning, forecasting and integration of current beneficiaries to other livelihood programs. 95% of the beneficiaries reported that they exclusively use one center making it easier for registration and tracking. This will also ease the burden of reporting and monitoring.

## 7.0: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section draws conclusions from the key findings and at the same time develops recommendations in line with the conclusion. The two components are addressed separately.

### 7.1: Cash Transfer

- The project initially targeted 5,000 beneficiaries but ended up benefiting 5,255; this is commendable and shows efficiency and effectiveness in supporting beneficiaries through the project
- 62% of respondents, key informants, DRC staff and FGD participants concurred that the project selection was transparent and all beneficiaries were the needy. The beneficiaries use the cash to purchase food, reduce debts; with some initiating income generating ventures. As such, the programme has met its key objective of giving the beneficiaries options and freedom of addressing their immediate food needs as well as other basic needs.
- Some beneficiaries have already taken the initiative in the integration process, they move back to their regions of origin only to come back when it is time for receiving cash. The other cash transfer beneficiaries, considering favorable factors for doing this, also need to be integrated into other livelihood programs; for example, agriculture or provide business grants to avoid over-dependence. Ideally, these should focus on what the beneficiary used to do prior to displacement. For example, farmers may be given farm inputs, pastoralists; livestock restocking and fishermen and business owners provided with business grants. DRC should explore further on the viability of such ventures in the current context. In subsequent phases, inclusion of financial literacy and education in the CT project can lead to even more benefits. Financial literacy training is a natural partner in cash transfer interventions and thus requires consideration.
- Due to security reasons, there was a shift from having many distribution centers to having centralized locations where security could be guaranteed. This inadvertently resulted in most respondents (73.1%) reporting that it took them over 2 hours to access the cash. Now that the situation is improving, there should be a balance between protection and convenience to the beneficiaries.
- The selected *Hawala* agent was expected to provide shelter, water, arrange for crowd control mechanism and security during distribution. Much as DRC negotiated for appropriate locations geared towards realizing this, some of the beneficiaries lamented that this was not the case all the times. More efforts need to be put in place to address the existing gaps to meet this need as stipulated in the Somalia Cash Consortium guideline.
- 3.8% of the CT beneficiaries have started businesses, 2.6% purchased farm inputs and 2.3% have used the cash to restock; even though these were not the intended purpose of CT, it is more sustainable and commendable. DRC should explore further on the viability of such ventures in the current context. In subsequent phases, inclusion of financial literacy and education in the CT project can lead to even more benefits. Financial literacy training is a natural partner in cash transfer interventions and thus requires consideration.

### 7.2: Wet feeding:

- SAACID was expected to provide 80,000 rations of food per day but managed to achieve an average of 77,927 rations per day; there are days where the targeted 80,000 rations were surpassed. The targeted 96,000 rations per day beginning 1<sup>st</sup> October 2011 was not achieved due to decrease in number of new IDPs and emergence of additional wet feeding sites by new actors, a factor which was beyond the control of SAACID and DRC. However, DRC discussed this with the donor and revised

the target figure to the original 80,000 servings per day. It is recommended that targets should be set realistically and trends monitored to avoid undue pressure of meeting targets that can potentially lead to data manipulation. DRC has learnt this and considered revised targets, in the following phase of the project, that are based on experiences in this project.

- SAACID runs 16 OTP centers supported by WFP and UNICEF. The beneficiaries are drawn from the wet feeding center where a mobilizer screens all children by taking the MUAC measurements. During the evaluation, 60.5% of children assessed for malnutrition had MUAC measurements (<11.5cm) indicating that they were severely malnourished. Even though recovery from malnutrition takes time, there should be concerted efforts to fast track the recovery process; prolonged malnutrition leads to retardation in all faculties.
- The centers serviced high numbers beyond their capacity. This led to long queues and delays with beneficiaries waiting 1-2 hours before being served. This is considerably shorter than envisaged in the project document. More centers should be opened to avoid long queues and delays before receiving food ration or more personnel added at the existing centers.
- The self-selection mechanism for Wet Feeding worked well and this should be emulated in other similar urban contexts like Mogadishu.
- There is dependency developing among the beneficiaries; Stakeholders need to establish career or work for the beneficiaries, for example, masonry tailoring, fishing or invest in farming for the farmers to return.
- There was no standard scoop and thus difficult to determine if the recommended calories were provided; DRC should make it a point of providing standard scoops to future partners. The scoops used for serving were not standard and this influenced the calculations for calorie intake as well as the estimation of quantity of food served. It is noteworthy that DRC has incorporated this idea of standardizing the scoops in the next phase of the project and should be able to ensure that the caloric content of food provided to the beneficiaries is adequate.
- In the current context WFP has been unable to provide dry food distributions; past distributions have led to loss of lives and looting of the foodstuff. However, WFP agrees that wet feeding is expensive and a shift to general food distribution should be the next stop gap measure before rolling out other livelihood programs. It will ease the pressure of having to queue daily and give the beneficiaries time to engage in other productive ventures. Subsequently as the situation improves, integration of the beneficiaries in other livelihood programs especially those that are relevant to their situation should be adopted.
- DRC has a strategic plan in place which is reviewed annually and plans for existing projects as well as upcoming projects developed. It is the recommendation of the evaluators that some of the strategic choices mentioned above are adapted and included in DRC's overall strategic plan.

## APPENDICES:

### Appendix 1a: Evaluation tools - Wet Feeding Individual Questionnaire

Interviewer: _____	Date of Interview: ----/02/2012
Questionnaire No [ ____ ]	District [ _____ ]
	Code: [ ____ ]
Settlement Name [ _____ ]	Settlement Code: [ ____ ]

### 1.0 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

1.1: Age group of Interviewee	[1] Under 18 years      [2] 18 years – 24 years [3] 25 years – 34 years      [4] 35 years – 64 years [5] Over 65 years
1.2: Gender of Interviewee	[1] Male                      [2] Female
1.3: Gender of household head	[1] Male                      [2] Female
1.4: Age group of household head	[1] Under 18 years      [2] 18 years – 24 years [3] 25 years – 34 years      [4] 35 years – 64 years [5] Over 65 years
1.5: Highest level of education of household head?	[1] No formal education      [2] Primary/basic level [3] Secondary level              [4] Tertiary level
1.6: Total number of people who regularly stay in the house in the last 3 months?	[ ____ ]
1.7: Number of children under five years in the household?	[ ____ ]
1.8: For how long have you stayed in your current location?	[1] Less than 3 months      [2] 3 – 6 months [3] 6 months – 1 year      [4] Over 1 year
1.9: Which best describes your household status?	[1] Normally resident in this area [2] Moved here due to drought [3] Moved here due to conflict [4] Other reasons: _____
1.10: What type of house is your household currently living in?	[1] Dhagax [2] Baraako,      [3] Coosh ama Buul [4] Mudul ama Aqal Soomali, [5] Cariish, [6] Teendho
1.11: Is this house owned by a member of the household, rented, or rent-free?	[1] Self-owned,              [2] Rented, [3] Rent-free ( <b>Skip 1.12 if self-owned or rent free</b> )
1.12: How much are you paying for rent?	[ _____ ] <b>Somali Shillings</b> [N/A]

### 2.0: INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD

2.1: What was/is your household's usual source of livelihood/income?	[1] Pastoralist      [2] Agro-Pastoralist [3] Agriculture      [4] Employment [5] Business      [6] Self Employment [7] Other _____
--	--

2.2: What were your household's three main sources of income last month?	[1] No source of income [2] Crop sales [3] Livestock sales [4] Salary [5] Remittance [6] Cash for Work [7] Cash Transfer [8] Petty trade [9] Skilled trade/artisan [10] Begging [11] Rental Income [12] Firewood/coal [13] Milk/Dairy product sales [14] Fishing [15] Other livestock products [16] Block making [17] Natural Resources [18] Other																				
2.3: How many people contributed to your household income last month?	[ _ _ ]																				
2.4: What was your estimated total household income last month?	[ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ] Somali Shillings																				
2.5: How much debt does your household owe?	[ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ] Somali Shillings																				
2.6: How much did your family spend on food last week?	[ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ] Somali Shillings																				
2.7: Which of the following have you or members of your household received from NGOs or projects in the past one month?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>[1] Yes [0] No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cash transfer</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash for work</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food voucher</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medicine</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non Food Items</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plumpy Nut</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CSB(<i>Boorash</i>)+ Oil+ Beans</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rice + Oil + Beans</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		[1] Yes [0] No	Cash transfer		Cash for work		Food voucher		Medicine		Water		Non Food Items		Plumpy Nut		CSB( <i>Boorash</i> )+ Oil+ Beans		Rice + Oil + Beans	
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CSB( <i>Boorash</i> )+ Oil+ Beans																					
Rice + Oil + Beans																					

### 3.0 WET FEEDING COMPONENT

3.1: How often do you come to this center/other SAACID centers for food?	[1] Daily [2] 2 – 3 times in a week [3] Once a week [4] Rarely (once in a while)
3.2: How many [ <i>Portions</i> ] meals does your household collect from the wet feeding center regularly?	[ _ _ ]
3.3: How many people share/will share the meals you collect from the wet feeding center?	[ _ _ ]
3.4: Apart from you, how many <b>other household members</b> come to collect food from the center?	[ _ _ ] <b>If no other member Skip 3.5</b>
3.5: How regularly do they come?	[1] Daily [2] 2 – 3 times in a week [3] Once a week [4] Rarely (once in a while) [5] Not Applicable
3.6: Is the food collected sufficient/enough for your household?	[1] Yes [ <b><i>If yes skip Qn. 3.8</i></b> ] [2] No
3.7: <i>If not</i> , how do you supplement?	[1] Stay hungry [2] Other feeding centers [3] Purchase foodstuff [4] Not Applicable
3.8: How many meals did your household members eat yesterday during the day and night??	[1] One meal [2] Two meals [3] Three meals
3.9: Before the establishment of the feeding center in your community, how many meals did your	[1] One meal [2] Two meals

household eat in a day?	[3] Three meals
3.10: Are there days that you have come to the center but missed food?	[1] Yes [2] No ( <b>If No skip Qn. 3.11 &amp; 3.12</b> )
3.11: If so, how many times/often?	[1] 2-3 times in a week [2] Rarely (Once in a while) [3] Only once [4] Not Applicable
3.12: Why did you miss food?	[1] The food got finished [2] Came late [3] Other _____ [4] Not Applicable
3.13: Are there days that you came to the feeding center and found it closed?	[1] Yes [2] No ( <b>If No skip Qn. 3.14 &amp; 3.15</b> )
3.14: Did you understand/explained for why it was closed?	[1] Yes [2] No [3] Not Applicable
3.15: What was the explanation or understanding for closure?	[1] Routine closure (Fridays) [2] Ran out of food [3] Ran out of other items [4] Others _____ [5] Not Applicable
3.16: Approximately how many hours do you walk to reach this center?	[1] <0.5 hour [2] 0.5 - 1 hour [3] 1 - 1.5 hour [4] 1.5 - 2 hours [5] 2 - 2.5 hours [6] >2.5 hours
3.17: How long do you wait before being served?	[1] Less than 1 hour [2] 1 Hour – 2 hours [3] 2- 3 hours [4] 3 - 4 hours [5] Over 4 hours
3.18: Is there any special treatment to children, disabled, elderly and other vulnerable people in the queue	[1] Yes [2] No
3.19: Are you satisfied with the quality of food served at this center	[1] Yes ( <b>If yes skip Qn. 3.20</b> ) [2] No
3.20: If no, why not	[1] Particles in food [2] Not well cooked [3] Overcooked [4] Bad taste [5] Looks the same [6] Bad smell [7] Others: _____ [8] Not Applicable
3.21: Why do you prefer this particular center and not any other in the village/district?	[1] Near to home [2] Friendly and professional staff [3] Only option [4] Quality of food [5] Other _____
3.22: Do you use this center exclusively or you have other family members in other centers to collect food?	[1] Exclusively use this center [2] Other members sent to other centers [3] Uses others when center is closed
3.23: Describe the food served here in terms of appropriateness and being in line with normal diets	[1] Very appropriate [2] Appropriate [3] Not Appropriate
3.24: In the last one month, did you or anyone in your household go to sleep hungry at night because there was not enough food?	[1] Yes [2] No ( <b>If No Skip Qn. 3.25</b> )
3.25: If yes, how often did this happen?	[1] Rarely (once or twice in past month); [2] Sometimes (3 – 10 times in past month); [3] Often (> 10 times in past month) [4] Not Applicable
3.26: How did you come to learn about the feeding center?	[1] Announcement in the community [2] Other community member [3] Others _____

3.27: Were you explained for/understand the project activities?	[1] Yes [2] No (if no skip Qn. 3.28)
3.28: Did you fully understand what you will benefit/get/receive from the center?	[1] Yes [2] No [3] Not Applicable
3.29: Given options, what means of ensuring food security would you prefer?	[1] Continue with wet feeding programme [2] Provide dry food rations [3] Provide cash equivalent [4] Others_____

**4.0: Anthropometric Measurements for Children 12 months – 59 Months**

Child Number	Age in Months	MUAC	Weight

## Appendix 1b: Cash Transfer Evaluation Questionnaire

Interviewer: -----	Date of Interview: -----/02/2012
Questionnaire No [ ____ ]	Beneficiary ID No: [ _____ ]
District Name [ _____ ]	District Code: [ ____ ]
Settlement Name [ _____ ]	Settlement Code: [ ____ ]
Hawala Agent [ _____ ]	Agent Code: [ ____ ]

### 1.0 GENERAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

1.1: Age group of Interviewee	[1] Under 18 years      [2] 18 – 24 years [3] 25 – 34 years      [4] 35 – 64 years [5] Over 65 years
1.2: Gender of Interviewee	[1] Male      [2] Female
1.3: Gender of household head	[1] Male      [2] Female
1.4: Age group of household head	[1] Under 18 years      [2] 18 – 24 years [3] 25 – 34 years      [4] 35 – 64 years [5] Over 65 years
1.5: Highest level of education of household head	[1] None      [2] Primary Level [3] Secondary level      [4] Tertiary level
1.6: Total no. of people regularly staying in the house in the past 3 months	[ ____ ]
1.7: No. of children under five years in the household	[ ____ ]
1.8: For how long have you stayed in your current location?	[1] Less than 3 months      [2] 3 – 6 months [3] 6 months – 1 year      [4] Over 1 year
1.9: Which best describes your household status?	[1] Normally resident in this area [2] Moved here due to drought [3] Moved here due to conflict [4] Other reasons _____

### 2.0: HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD

2.1: What was/is your household's usual source of livelihood?	[1] Pastoralist      [2] Agro-Pastoralist [3] Agriculture      [4] Employment [5] Business      [6] Self Employment [7] Other _____
2.2: What were your household's three (3) main sources of income last month?	[1] No source of income      [2] Crop sales [3] Livestock sales      [4] Salary [5] Remittance      [6] Cash for Work [7] Cash Transfer      [8] Small trade [9] Skilled trade/artisan      [10] Begging [11] Rental Income      [12] Firewood/coal

	[13] Milk/Dairy product sales [14] Fishing [15] Other livestock products [16] Block making [17] Natural Resources [18] Other_____
2.3: Before enrollment in the Cash transfer project, what were your three (3) main sources of income?	[1] No source of income [2] Crop sales [3] Livestock sales [4] Salary [5] Remittance [6] Cash for Work [7] Cash Transfer [8] Petty trade [9] Skilled trade/artisan [10] Begging [11] Rental Income [12] Firewood/coal [13] Milk/Dairy product sales [14] Fishing [15] Other livestock products [16] Brick making [17] Natural Resources [18] Other
2.4: How many people contributed to your household income last month?	[ _ _ _ ]
2.5: What was your estimated total household income last month?	[ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ] <b>Somali Shillings</b>
2.6: How much debt does your household owe?	[ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ] <b>Somali Shillings</b>
2.7: Did the debt exist before the start of the project?	[1] Yes [2] No [ <b>Skip Qn. 2.8</b> ]
2.8: If yes, how much was it before the project?	[ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ] <b>Somali Shillings</b>
2.9: Which of the following have you or members of your household received from other NGOs or projects in the past month?	[1] Cash transfer [2] Cash for work [3] Food voucher [4] Medicine [5] Water [6] Non Food Items [7] Plumpy Nut [8] CSB ( <i>Boorash</i> )+ Oil+ Beans [9] Rice + Oil + Beans [10] Other_____
2.10: What type of house is your household currently living in?	[1] Dhagax [2] Baraako, [3] Coosh ama Buul [4] Mudul ama Aqal Soomali, [5] Cariish, [6] Teendho
2.11: Is this house owned by a member of the household, rented, or rent-free?	[1] Self-owned, [2] Rented, [3] Rent-free (if rent free or self-owned NA in 2.12)
2.12: If rented, how much are you paying for rent	[ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ] <b>Somali Shillings</b> <b>[NA]</b>

### 3.0 CASH TRANSFER SPECIFIC

3.1: Are you aware of the selection criteria used by DRC to choose your household as a beneficiary?	[1] Yes [2] No [ <b>Skip Qn. 3.2</b> ]
3.2: <i>If yes, Why were you selected?</i>	[1] Elderly [2] Pregnant/Lactating [3] Recently arrived IDP [4] Female Headed HH [5] Child headed household [6] Disabled person [7] Other_____ [8] Not Applicable
3.3: Were you given <b>full information</b> about what you are entitled to in an open manner? ( <i>Ask: amount, where, frequency...</i> )	[1] Yes [2] No
3.4: How Long ago did you receive your last cash transfer?	[1] less than 1 week [2] 1 - 2 weeks [3] 2 - 3 weeks [4] 3 - 4 weeks [5] Over 5 weeks
3.5: How much cash in USD did you receive?	[ _ _ _ _ ]

3.6: Where did you exchange the USD to Somali shillings?	[1] Local Hawala [2] Trader [3] Exchange agent [4] Bank [5] Other: _____																																		
3.7: How long did you take to reach the distribution center (Hawala)?	[1] Less than 30 mins [2] 0.5 - 1 hour [3] 1 - 1.5 hour [4] 1.5 - 2 hours [5] 2 - 2.5 hours [6] over 2.5 hours																																		
3.8: What was the waiting time before receiving cash?	[1] Less than 30 mins [2] 0.5 - 1 hour [3] 1 - 1.5 hour [4] 1.5 - 2 hours [5] 2 - 2.5 hours [6] over 2.5 hours																																		
3.9: In your opinion is the cash transfer process clear/simple?	[1] Clear/simple [2] Fair [3] Good [4] Complex																																		
3.10: Was the amount received sufficient to cover your basic needs in the household?	[1] Yes [2] No																																		
3.11: Out of the cash transferred, how much did your household spend on the following;  <i>[Skip Qn. 3.12 if not involved in business or saving/investment scheme)</i>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Food</td><td>[ _____ ]</td></tr> <tr><td>Debt Repayment</td><td>[ _____ ]</td></tr> <tr><td>Clothing/Shoes</td><td>[ _____ ]</td></tr> <tr><td>Saved</td><td>[ _____ ]</td></tr> <tr><td>Business investment</td><td>[ _____ ]</td></tr> <tr><td>Transport</td><td>[ _____ ]</td></tr> <tr><td>Rent/Shelter</td><td>[ _____ ]</td></tr> <tr><td>Water</td><td>[ _____ ]</td></tr> <tr><td>School Fees</td><td>[ _____ ]</td></tr> <tr><td>Gift/Share</td><td>[ _____ ]</td></tr> <tr><td>Livestock</td><td>[ _____ ]</td></tr> <tr><td>Household Items</td><td>[ _____ ]</td></tr> <tr><td>Medical</td><td>[ _____ ]</td></tr> <tr><td>Agricultural inputs</td><td>[ _____ ]</td></tr> <tr><td>Firewood</td><td>[ _____ ]</td></tr> <tr><td>Other _____</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><b>TOTAL</b></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Food	[ _____ ]	Debt Repayment	[ _____ ]	Clothing/Shoes	[ _____ ]	Saved	[ _____ ]	Business investment	[ _____ ]	Transport	[ _____ ]	Rent/Shelter	[ _____ ]	Water	[ _____ ]	School Fees	[ _____ ]	Gift/Share	[ _____ ]	Livestock	[ _____ ]	Household Items	[ _____ ]	Medical	[ _____ ]	Agricultural inputs	[ _____ ]	Firewood	[ _____ ]	Other _____		<b>TOTAL</b>	
Food	[ _____ ]																																		
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Household Items	[ _____ ]																																		
Medical	[ _____ ]																																		
Agricultural inputs	[ _____ ]																																		
Firewood	[ _____ ]																																		
Other _____																																			
<b>TOTAL</b>																																			
3.12: <i>For those who have started business or other investments</i> , How much profit have you accrued from the initial capital received as cash transfer?	[1] Cash at Start [ _____ ] [2] Current cash [ _____ ] [3] Not Applicable																																		
3.13: Have you encountered any problem while processing/accessing the cash?	[1] Yes [2] No ( <b>write No problem in 3.14</b> )																																		
3.14: What was the nature of the problem?	..... .....																																		
3.15: Are you aware of any mechanisms to report any complaint on this project?	[1] Yes [2] No																																		
3.16: In your opinion, what should be done to improve the cash transfer process?	[1] More Agents [2] More Cash [3] More frequent transfers [4] Other: _____																																		
3.17: Are other members of the community jealous of you because of the cash transfer?	[1] Yes [2] No																																		
3.18: Has control over cash caused conflict within your household?	[1] Yes [2] No																																		
3.19: Has the cash transfer project addressed your immediate needs	[1] Yes [2] No																																		

3.20: <i>If yes</i> , what has it addressed?	[1] Food            [2] Clothing [3] Shelter        [4] Other: _____ [5] Not Applicable
3.21: <i>If no</i> , what has not been addressed?	[1] Food            [2] Clothing [3] Shelter        [4] Other: _____ [5] Not Applicable
3.22: Given options, which alternative to Cash Transfer would you prefer?	[1] Food voucher [2] Food for Work [3] Business grants [4] Other: _____

3.23. What tangible benefit/success story/testimony of how the project has impacted you or your household

## Appendix 1c: Key Informant Guide (Wet Feeding)

1.0: In your opinion, how appropriate is the wet feeding project in reaching targeted beneficiaries as compared to other alternatives like providing dry food rations?

2.0: What challenges do the beneficiaries face when trying to access meals from the wet feeding kitchens?

3.0: What improvements can be made at the wet feeding centers to ensure the beneficiaries get better service at the centers?

4.0: What alternative options should DRC/SAACID and other stakeholders develop to ensure smooth transition from over dependence on wet feeding centers to being self-reliant?

5.0: What do you think DRC/SACCID and other stakeholders should do in this place that would give a lasting solution to the current situation and for the other people accessing food at the kitchens?

6.0: Do you think wet feeding is a dignified/appropriate way of providing to the less fortunate in our community?

If yes, why?

If no, why not?

7.0 Given same resources, what else similar or different would you implement to ensure the elderly, children heading households, and other vulnerable members of the community are food secure?

8.0: In your opinion, to what extent do the wet feeding centers/kitchens benefit the targeted groups (most vulnerable in the community?)

9.0: In your opinion, has the partnership between DRC and SAACID worked? If so, what has worked well?

-If not, what has not worked well and what can be done to make it work better in future?

10: To what extent has the project intervention conformed to the needs and priorities of target groups?

-Policies of DRC? The European Commission?

11.00: Considering the current situation in Mogadishu, how relevant/ appropriate/ suitable was the wet feeding project?

12.00: How do you compare DRC/SACCID wet feeding with other wet feeding interventions being undertaken by other actors?

13.00: Have there been any changes in the number of people collecting food from the sites in the last three months or six year? What in your opinion are the reasons for the change (increase or decrease?)

14.00: What general information can you tell me about wet feeding intervention by DRC/SACCID?

**Appendix 1d: Key Informant Guide (Cash Transfer)**

1.0: How transparent was the selection process for beneficiaries? Transfer agents? Were the community leaders involved, community members and other stakeholders?

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2.0: In your opinion, how efficient is the cash transfer project in reaching targeted beneficiaries?

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3.0: Considering the available options in Mogadishu, was the most cost effective method applied in ensuring the cash is transferred to the beneficiaries at minimal cost? What alternatives would you propose?

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4.0: Currently, which challenges are faced by the beneficiaries while trying to access the cash?

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5.0: What improvements should be put in place by the money transfer agents, DRC and leaders to ensure the beneficiaries get better services?

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6.0: What alternative options should DRC develop to ensure smooth transition from over dependence on cash transfers to being self-reliance?

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7.0: What do you think DRC should put in place that would give a more sustainable/lasting solution to the current situation especially for those depending on the cash transfers?

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8.0: In your opinion, to what extent does the cash transfer mechanism benefit target groups (most vulnerable in the community?)

---

9.0: To what extent has the project achieved its objective of providing livelihood security to the most vulnerable in the community?

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10.0: How has the cash transfer contributed to/improved the economy of the households or community? *Probe for practical examples?*

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11.00: Considering the current situation in Mogadishu, how relevant/ appropriate/suitable was the cash transfer project?

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**Appendix 1e: FGD Guide (Wet feeding)**

1. What is your opinion regarding your household food security/status before introduction of wet feeding by DRC through SACCID and now? **Probe: food availability, quality, affordability and accessibility**

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2. Explain to us what usually happens at the feeding centre. **Probe; center organization, distribution of food at the centre, sufficiency of food at the center, storage of food at the centre, quality of food at the center, handling of vulnerable groups**

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3. What are some of the significant changes that have occurred to you and your household members as a result of wet feeding project in your area? **Probe: perception on nutritional status, expenditure on food time taken to search for food and inputs, cohesion in the family, stress and duress, undertaking daily chores, assured access to food**

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4. In your opinion, is the wet feeding project approach appropriate to your situation? **Probe: view on dignity, respect in the community and peers, time, relief on food preparation and search/acquisition of NFI (cooking pots, firewood...),**

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5. What would wish to be done differently to improve wet feeding project for the people in your community and what do you think should be continued with?

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**Appendix 1f: FGD Guide (Cash Transfer)**

- 1. Could you briefly describe to us how you were selected as beneficiaries? **Probe: *transparency, community involvement, feelings of some people included yet they do not deserve to be included, information on entitlements***

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- 2. What is your opinion regarding the cash transfer project as implemented by DRC in your community? **Probe: *Usefulness, relevance, appropriateness, efficiency, effectiveness***

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- 3. Could you briefly describe to us the process of accessing the cash from the project? **Probe: *waiting time at service points, handling by agents, requirements, alternatives approaches of get the cash,***

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- 4. What are some of the important things that cash transfer project has done in your life and the life of your households (***testimonies***)

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- 5. In your opinion what are some of the challenges/shortfalls faced by cash transfer project? **Probe: *What is not working well and how can it be addressed?***

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- 6. What alternatives (*if any*) to cash transfer do you think people in this community would prefer to address their livelihood needs?

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## Appendix 2: Map of Somalia



## Appendix 3: Evaluation TOR

### Evaluation of Wet Feeding and Resource Transfer Project in Southern Somalia

#### Background

Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is a private independent, non-profit organization (NGO), founded on the basis of humanitarian principles, and human rights in general, to securing the protection of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), and to promoting long term solutions to the problems of forced displacement. DRC has been providing relief and development services in Somalia since 1997. Using a protection of human rights framework, DRC has mainly focused on Somalis who are displaced by conflict. Currently, DRC program focus on supporting IDP populations and host communities affected by conflict and natural disasters. The main programmes include; Food Security and Livelihoods; WASH and Infrastructure; Protection and Advocacy; Community Development; as well as Emergency Response. The humanitarian assistance in Somalia focuses on assisting the affected populations get immediate and essential life needs.

#### Programme Overview

##### *The Wet Feeding and Resource Transfer Project in Southern Somalia*

The food security situation in the Horn of Africa, especially in Somalia, deteriorated in most periods of 2011 and the humanitarian situation described to be in a crisis. In July 2011, the United Nations Food and Agriculture organization's Food Security and Nutrition Analysis unit (FSNAU) described the food security situation in Somalia as the most serious in the world in terms of both scale and severity; further stating that the humanitarian response, at the time, was inadequate to meet emergency needs. This was attributed to two consecutive seasons of crop failure, the predicted poor *Gu* season harvest, soaring cereal prices, limited social support, eroded purchasing power, reduced assets, sustained civil insecurity and restricted humanitarian access. This situation led to mass migration of populations to urban areas in search of casual labour or humanitarian assistance, creating IDP crisis in urban centres, especially in Mogadishu. Deaths of tens of thousands of populations due to malnutrition were also reported, with children being the majority. In August 2011, DRC received support from a pool of donors (ECHO, SIDA, DANIDA, OCHA (ERF) and WFP), to coordinate implementation of a wet feeding and resource allocation project to the needy IDPs and urban poor. This project is a six (6) months' continuation of a wet feeding project that has been implemented in phases since November 2007. Its overall objective is to contribute to improved food security with a specific objective of increasing food consumption and access to basic needs for vulnerable households. The direct beneficiaries of the wet feeding intervention are people in Mogadishu who are unable to meet their daily household food needs and who are willing to queue for an average of four hours for prepared meals. The process is based on a self-selection and there is no registration of beneficiaries. The wet feeding is implemented in 16 districts of Mogadishu with each having a feeding centre and the target is making at least 80,000 servings of the meal per day.

Implementation of the wet feeding component is by a local NGO; SAACID, which is responsible for preparation and distribution of the meals; and reporting to DRC. In addition, it is responsible for storage, local procurement of all inputs necessary for wet feeding and maintenance of feeding centres.

DRC's role is to oversee the whole implementation processes, including frequent monitoring and reporting to the donors. There have been external evaluations conducted on the previous project phases.

This phase has incorporated a resource allocation component, targeting 5000 households in Mogadishu. They are provided with cash grants in order to allow them to purchase their food and non-food items from the local markets. Beneficiaries are drawn from districts and areas with highest numbers of 'newly arrived'

IDPs. Specifically, DRC prioritized newly-arrived IDPs and urban poor who were at risk of malnutrition i.e. elderly headed households with children under 5 years and single headed households with children under 5 years, and other households with high levels of vulnerability. Overall, DRC employed the Inclusive Community Based Targeting (ICBT) methodology to select beneficiaries, where transparent community mobilisation and targeting practices and prioritizing certain target groups are enhanced. This is also done in partnership with *Hawala* (Local money transfer) agents in Mogadishu. Key activity here is to provide cash payments to identified target households for resource transfer.

### **The Purpose and Objectives of Evaluation**

The purpose of the evaluation is to conduct an in-depth appraisal of the project to enable DRC and other stakeholders learn from evidence-based information about the project and ensure accountability. The key findings will also inform donors and the senior management in decision making with regards to the redesign of a similar project to include a more sustainable approach to food security.

The main objective of the Evaluation is to conduct an end of project evaluation based on the principal objective, specific objective and expected results. Specifically, the evaluation seeks

- To assess the performance of the project including;
  - The extent to which the results were achieved and relevance of the project
  - Establish the efficiency and effectiveness of the project in delivery of the services
  - Establishing if the DRC implementation partnership strategies were appropriate and effective in delivery of results
- To document the lessons learnt from the project, including learning points for exit to a more sustainable food security to the beneficiaries

### **Scope of the Evaluation**

*Scope:* The scope of the evaluation includes a detailed analysis of the project within its implementation context and establishing the extent to which the project has contributed to the DRC Emergency Programme; mainly focusing on protection of the affected populations. The evaluation will be conducted in all the 16 districts of Mogadishu where the project activities have been implemented. Currently, Mogadishu region can be accessed, depending on the security situation at the time of the visit and this must be organized prior.

### **Evaluation Criteria**

The evaluation should effectively answer the following questions

- *Effectiveness:* To what extent were the project objectives achieved at the results level? Did the benefits reach the target group as intended? Were benefits distributed fairly between gender and age groups and across social and cultural barriers?
- *Efficiency:* To what extent are the costs of project intervention justified by its results, taking alternatives into account?
- *Relevance:* To what extent has the project intervention conformed to the needs and priorities of target groups, and the policies of DRC and the European Commission?
- *Exit strategy:* provide advice for a possible continuation of the wet feeding programme with an evolution from its current emergency response design towards a more sustainable foods security approach, addressing the same needs among the same groups of Mogadishu population.

## Key Tasks

The key tasks for this consultancy that will be done, to ensure that the consultant(s)/firm will achieve the above will be to;

- Develop an Inception Report detailing among other things; the process and methodologies to be employed to achieve the objective of this consultancy as stated above. It should include the interview schedules, and important time schedules for this exercise, and present to DRC for review and further inputs.
- Undertake desk review of the relevant project documents that include the Proposal, Project Implementation Reports, DRC programme management guidelines, DRC strategy documents and any other relevant documents and should take into consideration ECHO evaluation guidelines and standards.
- Design data collection methodology as appropriate, guided by the international evaluation standards and relevant framework(s).
- Design, develop, critique (with DRC team) and refine data collection tools including translation to the local *Somali* language, where appropriate.
- Conduct a comprehensive field based project evaluation [using both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods] as a means of providing insights on support received to date from DRC and collect data on targets – based on indicators as documented in the project proposal and monitoring and evaluation framework
- Carry out data collection, entry and analysis and write up the Evaluation Report. The format of the report shall include the following:
  - ❖ Executive Summary including summary table of key issues and recommendations
  - ❖ Preliminary pages – Acknowledgment, Acronyms and Table of contents
  - ❖ Main text, to include:
    - Background Information: Brief on the Project and context; Evaluation – purpose and objectives; evaluation limitations
    - Methodology
    - Findings: Analysis and interpretation based on evaluation objectives and criteria
    - Lessons learnt, Best practices and opportunities for long term solutions
    - Conclusions and Recommendations (including a focus on exit)
  - ❖ Appendices: Evaluation tools, evaluation ToR, sample framework, bibliography, etc.
- Present the draft report to DRC team for review before producing a second draft
- Present a Draft Evaluation Report (2nd draft report) to DRC, ECHO and other stakeholders in workshop to facilitate sharing of evaluation results with a view to incorporate inputs from project stakeholders in the final draft.
- Submit a Final Evaluation Report to DRC as stated in the Consultancy Contract.

## Key Deliverables

The Expectations from the Consultant:

- Four (4) bound hard copies of the report.
- Soft copy of the Report in two (2) CDs.
- The consultant will also be required to submit to DRC all study materials including:
  - Soft copies of all data sets both quantitative and qualitative
  - All filled quantitative data collection tools and qualitative data recording materials. Any other non-consumable documents/items that will be used in the course of the planned consultancy

- Workshop with donors and other stakeholders: PowerPoint presentation of the draft evaluation report.

### **DRC's Responsibilities**

The Consultant will be responsible to the Food Security and Livelihood Coordinator, with technical oversight by the M&E Coordinator. DRC staff in Mogadishu will provide necessary support to the evaluation team.

DRC will provide the following:

- Transport to and from the field.
- All necessary project documents as requested by the Consultant
- Accommodation to consultant
- Pay consultancy fees at a mutually agreed rate

The terms and conditions of service will follow DRC terms of consultancies. Payment will be done according to the financial procedures of DRC.

### **Duration of the Consultancy**

The evaluation will commence in February and is expected to last in total for some 20 days from signing of Contract. The Consultant/Consultancy Firm should develop a feasible costed-work plan/activity schedule covering a maximum of 20 days and submit as integral part of the proposal for this consultancy.

### **Evaluation and award of consultancy**

DRC will evaluate the proposals and award the assignment based on technical and financial feasibility. DRC reserves the right to accept or reject any proposal received without giving reasons and is not bound to accept the lowest or the highest bidder. Only those shortlisted will be contacted.

### **Profile of the Consultant**

- Have an advanced degree and experience in Nutrition and food security, development evaluation or social sciences
- Experience, knowledge and clear understanding of Somalia's humanitarian context
- Good interpersonal relation and understanding cultural sensitivities
- Documented experience in participatory project assessments /evaluation
- Experience in evaluating emergency response projects preferably in Somalia
- Readiness to travel to Mogadishu and conduct direct standard monitoring and evaluation activities.
- Strong analytical and report writing skills
- Experience in using a range of qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods
- Demonstrable capacity to deliver high quality outputs within the proposed timeframe

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