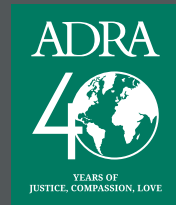


Somalia / ADRA CANADA

Act Now Interim Report



Food Assistance Project Report Template



1. Report Summary Sheet

Project title: Act Now for the Prevention of Incidence of Famine in Somalia Project

Member organization: ADRA Canada

Implementing partner: ADRA Somalia

Project #: 3151

Project start/end dates: 15th November 2022 – 15th November 2023

Report Types Interim Report

Report submission date: 3rd July 2023

Reporting timeframe: November 2022 to May 2023

Months of transfers: 6

Project locations: Sool Region Somalia

Total budget: US\$ 974,596 (CAN 1,305,959)

Total project expenditures: US\$ 587,189 (CAD 788,857)

Total unique beneficiaries: 818 households (616 female-headed and 202 male-headed) reaching 6,544 individuals (1,571 women, 1,440 men, 1,832 girls, and 1,701 boys).

Person months of food: 5

2. Project Overview

a. Background and project rationale (*maximum one-half page*)

Somalia is currently suffering a climate-induced humanitarian crisis. One of the worst devastating droughts in decades occasioned by four consecutive failed rainy seasons, has culminated in severe food and water shortages, gross crop failure, epidemic outbreaks, widespread livestock migration, and deaths, massive population displacements, and a gripping state of hunger. Besides the underlying problems defining Somalia's protracted emergency (conflict, cyclic droughts and floods, the recent locust problem, etc.) the situation has been aggravated by global phenomena such as the Covid-19 pandemic, the rising fuel and food prices related to the Russia-Ukraine war and other macroeconomic challenges. The effect has disrupted livelihoods, and caused a myriad of other negative impacts on social wellbeing, education as well as in all the other fabrics of the society. The latest IPC Famine Review (by the Famine Review Committee (FRC) of the IPC Analysis during the current period (projected up to December 2022) classified 2.2 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and at least 300,000 people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). The worst affected areas are Baidoa and Burhakaba districts especially among the (rural) population and in the newly arrived IDPs. The rest of the country is either in Emergency (IPC 4) or crisis (IPC 3) with a few pockets that are Stressed. The latest projections show the Bay region and a few surrounding areas of Bakool and Gedo as the most critically affected (IPC 5) with the other northern regions like Mudug, Galgaduud, Nugal, Sool Sanaag, Bari, and Togheer following closely, and all classified in Emergency (IPC 4). (See Annexes_16).

The latest reports indicate a worsening drought emergency in Somalia. The current food situation is fragile and could further deteriorate in the next few months if not urgently addressed. The Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) estimated 7.7 million Somali women, men, and children to be waking each day to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC 3+) and require humanitarian assistance in 2022, including about 2 million women of reproductive age. The UNHCR also reported the number of drought-induced displacements (IDPs) had by July 2022 reached 918,000 people since 2021. This figure now stands at more than 1 million. These IDPs have been displaced from their homes in search of water, food, and pasture.

About 4.5 million people are facing acute water shortage and sanitation services, 1.8 million of whom are children at a greater risk of AWD/cholera. Water shortage-induced conflict continues to trigger massive displacement, while a significant number of schools and health institutions will not be operational due to the disruption of water and lack of sanitation services. Hundreds of displaced women and girls from drought-affected areas are/will be exposed to increased protection risks on their way to distant water points and sanitation facilities.

The drought has disrupted education for 2.4 million children all over Somalia and almost 1.7 million are out of school. Another 720,000 are at risk of dropping out of school if nothing is done to improve their access to basic, safe, and inclusive education. During the 2012 and 2017 droughts, approximately 90% of children who dropped out of school never returned and were exposed to protection risks, including early marriage, child labor, and recruitment into armed groups. These children, especially girls, and children with disabilities, face the long-term vulnerability of being deprived of their right to education.

The FEWS NET/FSNAU post-Deyr 2021 report pointed out that 1.7 million under the age of five could be severely acutely malnourished. Indeed, analyses found a Risk of Famine that indicated over 80,000 people experiencing extreme hunger, suggestive of Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5); and

the fact that the country is in the brink of famine. The latest analyses have placed at least 300,000 people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) and Famine (IPC Phase 5) is projected among rural residents in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts and displaced people in Baidoa town of Bay region in southern Somalia, where malnutrition and mortality levels are already at alarming levels. This is testament to a worsening food security situation. These projections reflect the population still in need of urgent assistance after accounting for already planned assistance for October to December 2022. From the IPC analyses, the country is facing a reasonable chance of famine in 17 districts if crop and livestock production fail, food prices continue to rise, and humanitarian assistance is not sustained to reach the most vulnerable populations. As of August 2022, humanitarian partners had reached about 5.2 million people, though projections for those in need increased to 7.7 people from the 6.4 million people earlier targeted in priority areas. It should be noted that scale and severity of the crisis far exceeds available resources and responses; thus, advocacy and calls for concerted coordinated efforts are still on.

b. Update on food security situation (*maximum on page*)

The recent rainy season in the country was average in most parts of the country even leading to localized flash floods in some villages. 'Although the overall performance of the Gu rains varied across the country, the observed rainfalls (based on preliminary CHIRPS remote-sensing data) since the beginning of April indicates a good start for the Gu season in many areas of Somalia. The distribution of the rains was normal to below normal with the exception of some areas in Somaliland, Jubaland, and South-west state which saw above-average rains compared to the long-term mean (FSNAU May 2023). This heralds good news for the pastoral communities in the Sool region through the improved pasture for their animals and with-it improved livelihood. The prospective change of fortunes will likely be impeded and not be very positive due to the continuing conflict in the project area. The armed conflict between the local community and the Somaliland government has progressively grown in intensity with recent escalations affecting surrounding villages which initially were not at the epicenter, as Lasanod town. In the recent skirmishes due to the conflict, out of the five villages where the project is intervening (Adhi-Cadeye, Gambadhe, Oog, Samakaab, and Xidhxidh), three of them (Adhi-Cadeye, Gambadhe, & Samakaab) were affected leading to the affected community members including the project participants becoming IDPs. With the many IDPs, the Sool region is dotted with IDP camps and many people immigrating to other towns. The village development committees generally coordinate any assistance received in their villages to ensure there is no duplication.

The table below is a list of IDP camps with an estimated number of households occupying them.

Location	# of displaced HHs
Xidhxidh	326
Karin dabaylweyn	383
Kalabaydh	1678
falaydhyaale	295
Dhumay	315
Tukaraq	380
Qabribayax	280

With the escalation, the ADRA office was closed, and staff evacuated to the office in the neighboring region (Garowe office) with the security staff remaining at the premises. With little movement, the staff are closely monitoring the situation and the project activity remotely with regular calls with

the village heads to establish if the project participants are receiving their monthly cash transfers and independent random calls to the people receiving the transfer who did confirm receipt of the cash. The staff were able to provide guidance for the mid-term evaluation and post-distribution monitoring activities that were carried out jointly.

The conflict has impeded the free flow of people and goods into the main town and to the outskirt villages. This has inevitably increased the cost of food (*as highlighted in the table*) and essential household items reducing the purchasing power of the affected communities including the people receiving the transfer. The process of negotiations has not borne fruit, which implies the conflict will be long drawn hence negatively affecting the source of livelihoods and recovery for many households.

Item	Unit	Price before start of fighting \$	Current Price \$	%
Sugar	50kg bag	35	45	22.2% increment
Rice	50kg bag	24	27	12.5% increment
Pasta	Dozen	8.5	8.9	4.7% increment
Oil	18lt (6pc of 3lt)	28	26	7% reduction
White flour	50kg bag	30.5	32	5% increment
Dates	10kg	13.8	15.5	12.3% increment

The prices above are at Lasanod town. The costs will be much higher at village levels after the business owner add transport and profit. However, Despite the increase, the midline assessment the confirmed adequacy of the amount through the FCS & r-CSI data

3. Approved Changes to Project Agreement

a. Significant changes to approved project design

None

The conflict in the region led to cost overruns. The budget was revised by \$34,770 to a total budget from \$1,305,958 to \$1,340,728.

a. Explain why the changes were necessary and when they were approved

Click or tap here to enter text.

4. Empowering Women and Girls

a. What impact did gender integration strategies (sensitive or transformative) have on project performance?

Efforts have been made to mainstream gender in project design, implementation, and monitoring despite the adversaries and insecurities happening. Women were consulted at the design level to ensure that their concerns and needs are heard. Women are targeted as the primary target for the cash distribution with a special focus on female-headed and destitute and the disabled. The cash distribution is conducted in an accessible way through a mobile phone transfer which is cheaper, safer, and faster for women and other marginalized groups. This means that as soon as the

women receive their mobile money transfer, they can purchase goods in the local market, purchase medications, repair their shelter, and respond to their pressing needs, which is one of the benefits of unconditional cash transfer mechanisms. The unconditional multipurpose cash empowers women and put the responsibility in their hands to enable them to escape poverty and avoid engaging in unwanted coping mechanisms. A gender equitable community advisory committee has been formed (8 female and 11 men). The committees couldn't meet regularly as planned and fulfill their responsibilities because of the current conflict. ADRA Canada provided two phases of gender equality training to the project team and other partners to enhance their implementation capacity. Training covers basic concepts of equality, GBV, and PSEA in relation to the Somalian context and food security.

b. How did the above actions compare to the planned gender integration strategies described in the proposal? Explain any variance.

Due to present uncertainty, output 1311 on setting up a gender-equitable community advisory group and holding regular meetings to discuss the project implementation is not carried out as intended. Gender equitable project advisory committees are formed but couldn't meet up on regular bases to discuss project objectives and make decisions.

c. Gender Summary Table.

A gender analysis was not possible given the short turnaround of the project. The project design was informed by data from other secondary sources. The project design was informed by data from other secondary sources.

Gender Marker	Yes	No
Sex- and age-disaggregated beneficiary data reported	x	
Project completed a gender analysis	x	
Gender analysis reflected in project design	x	
Gender-sensitive beneficiary-targeting criteria and process used	x	
Modality choice considered women's and men's needs and preferences	x	
Distribution process considered women's and men's needs and preferences	x	
Project beneficiaries were informed of their rights and entitlements under the project	x	
Confidential complaint response mechanism system was designed and implemented	x	
Total Yes = Gender Marker	8	

5. Environmental Analysis

a. Describe the environmental impacts of the project and any measure to protect and manage risks to the environment.

The project is an emergency project with little or no environmental impact during implementation. The indirect impact is the increase in the use of firewood for cooking because of increased availability of food to be cooked. However, the communities generally collect or buy dead wood which is collected from the shrubs for firewood and this is unlikely to cause environmental degradation. Charcoal use is limited due to the cost element and the increased campaigns against charcoal burning by the village leadership as instructed by the regional government.

b. If required, summarize the key risks, mitigation strategies (including their implementation and effectiveness) of any environmental analysis or study.

Click or tap here to enter text.

c. Environmental Summary Table

Environmental Marker	Yes	No
Environmental Screening Form Completed		x
Project required a formal Environmental Impact Assessment		x
Project reported direct negative environmental impacts		x
Project implemented required mitigation measures		x
Project reported direct positive environmental benefit		x

6. Coordination

a. Describe how the project coordinated/ is coordinating with relevant stakeholders/actors.

ADRA had been participating in the coordination meetings organized by the regional government. Given the project is partly of the livelihood sector and uses cash modality, ADRA participates in the Food Security sectoral and Cash learning partnership meetings. With the recent crises, the coordination is being spearheaded by NADFOR and UNOCHA although it sits at the Hargeisa level, the coordination tries to establish who is doing what in responding to provide aid to the affected people and continue solicitations for further.

b. Compare what coordination was planned and what has been achieved and describe the strategies for overcoming any barriers to effective coordination.

The current fighting in Lasanod town which used to host regional meetings has disrupted the routine meetings. The coordination meetings are being held at the Hargeisa level or in the neighboring region. Both locations are not accessible to the direct project staff that can regularly attend

due to their placement. The Hargeisa meetings are however attended by Hargeisa-based ADRA staff who are usually duly briefed on the progress in the project by the project team displaced in Garowe prior to the meetings.

7. Targeting

a. Provide an analysis of the targeting strategies employed.

The project targeted the identification of 818 households in the food assistance project. Due to the unique constitution of many households, registration of women as household beneficiaries was encouraged although not exclusive for the purpose of ensuring the aid reaches the most vulnerable. The actual selection of beneficiary households was carried out through a participatory community-led process conducted by a selection committee constituted at each target settlement. The participation of the respective community leaders in the process ensured wide consultation in the selection process using the guidelines. ADRA shared and agreed with the village councils on the key elements to consider when determining the participant's beneficiaries which include: (1) Households with new born children and children under 5 years; (2) Households with already malnourished children; (3) Women-headed households; (4) Newly widowed households; (5) Households with the sick, or persons with disability; (6) Orphaned / Child-headed households; and (6) Destitute/ very poor HHs in serious need (highly food insecure). The selection committee was joined with representatives of the gender advisory committee in the process to uphold the consideration of fairness in the exercise. The participant selection process was completed with the nomination of the representatives of the 818 households from the 5 villages. Two villages were hosting IDPs and the share of their allocation was divided based on the level of need. The distributions were made as follows:

Village	Male HHs	Female HHs	Total HHs
Adhi-Cadeeye	39	144	183
Oog	48	249	297
Gambadhe	19	70	89
Samakaab	29	101	130
Xidh-Xidh	37	82	119
Total	172	646	818

For the host communities, the distribution per village is as follows

Village	Male HHs	Female HHs	Total HHs
Adhi-Cadeeye	12	41	53
Oog	14	86	100
Gambadhe	19	70	89
Samakaab	29	101	130
Xidh-Xidh	37	82	119

Total	111	380	491
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The sharing in the villages with IDPs is as indicated below:

Village Name	Male HHs	Female HHs	Total HHs
Adhi-Cadeeye	27	103	130
Oog	34	163	197
Total	61	266	327

Describe targeting variance from planned.

The total number of registered project participants was reached but a small variation with respect to the sex of those registered was realized. The targeted 616 female participants were increased by thirty (30) more to arrive at 646 female project participants by the close of the registration. This could be attributed to the encouragement to have more women registered and the nature of the project activity that focuses on an area where women are largely in charge. This is considered a positive as there are lower chances of diverting the benefits to other needs away from the key project target of providing food for vulnerable families.

Beneficiary Numbers

Month	Beneficiary group	# households	New households	Total unique beneficiary households		Actual # of beneficiaries				Total unique beneficiaries
				Female-headed	Male headed	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	
1	Vulnerable (poor) host communities	491		380	111	943	864	1,100	1,021	3,928
2	Displaced (IDPs)	327		266	61	628	576	732	680	2,616
Total				646	172	Total				6,544

Add months as necessary.

b. Explain and report any beneficiary turnover.

There was no beneficiary turnover.

8. Community Complaints Mechanism

a. How many complaints were received throughout the project?

Four (4) complaints

b. How many complaints were investigated?

Two (2) were investigated

c. How were complaints investigated and addressed?

The two complaints received and investigated were on fairness in the selection process. ADRA staff made inquiries concerning the complaints and established that the issue raised was purely on perception as to who was qualified for nomination. Further engagement of the selection committee (BSC) did confirm the competition by many people to be included in the final list. This was corroborated by the gender advisory committee representatives on a separate engagement.

The other complaints were on what was considered a small allocation in one village in comparison to the number of people in need and another on the high cost of living which has affected the purchasing power of the amount provided.

d. Are there follow-up measures that still need to be implemented?

No.

9. Exit or Transition Strategy

Click or tap here to enter text.

10. Monitoring, Learning, and Evaluation

a. Objective of the survey (baseline, post-distribution, etc.)

Baseline Survey

The main purpose of this baseline was to create baseline indicators for the “Act Now” project for disaster-affected populations. The study focused on:

- To fulfill requirements for monitoring changes in food security and other relevant indicators so comparison with endline evaluation would be possible.
- To understand the current (at the time of the survey) situation of the target population in the Las’anod district of the Sool region.
- To collect information on demographics, income, expenditure, and coping mechanisms.

Midline survey

The main purpose of this midline was to evaluate the immediate changes that occurred in the past 5 months. The study also provided recommendations that can be adopted by project management to address the gaps identified. The areas of focus included:

- To fulfill requirements for monitoring changes in food security and other relevant indicators so comparison with baseline evaluation would be possible.
- To understand the current (at the time of the survey) situation of the target population in the Sool region of Somalia.
- To collect information on demographics, food consumption, disaster, and coping mechanisms, among others.

b. Data Collection Dates (referencing cash/food transfer dates). Provide the dates the survey was conducted.

Baseline: 28th December 2022

Midline & Post-distribution: 2nd May 2023

c. Geographic Target Area and Population Groups.

4 villages (Adhi-Cadeeye, Oog, Gambadhe, Samakaab, Xidh-Xidh) in Lasacanod District, Sool region, Somaliland.

Target: Host community and IDP project selected participants

d. Methodology.

Both the baseline and midline assessments processes were categorized into three major phases. These included: -

Phase 1: Inception and Planning

Phase 2: Data Collection

Phase 3: Data Analysis and Report Writing

Phase 1 entailed preparatory planning required for the data collection process which included identification of the enumerators to be engaged in the exercise and development of the data collection tools. The data collection phase started with training of the enumerators, review of the tools, the actual field-work process of data collection and then the review of the data collected. The final phase of data analysis and reporting involved the downloading of the data, statistical analysis of the data and finally report compilation.

e. Target Population.

The Cash transfer project participants

f. Data Collection Tools.

A mix of both Quantitative and Qualitative data collection and analysis methods was used during the assessments. The quantitative data collection involved household surveys. The quantitative data collection was leveraged on smartphones with Global Position System (GPS) facility enabled to

support mapping of survey locations and adoption of green agricultural techniques and technologies particularly the Kobo collect. The qualitative methods involved focus group discussions (FGDs) with women, men, and youth (male and female) and key informant interviews (KIIs) with District Mayors and community leaders which is then reviewed and analyzed for reporting.

g. Describe the effectiveness, strengths/weaknesses of the M&E processes used.

The M&E processes used were geared to establishing the effectiveness of the action. The process started with identifying respondents to be engaged for the process. The respondents were selected from the pool of the selected project participants. The selection was aimed at ensuring the questions and responses for the assessment were appropriate. The assessment team were taken through questionnaire which was later uploaded into the KOBO from where the engaged enumerators will download the forms and upload the data. The data collection process entailed physical interview of the sampled participants at their homes. At the end of each interview, the filled forms were uploaded into the online system. This allowed room for review on a rolling basis for the purposes of ensuring clean data. The data was later downloaded for analysis to establish the extent to which project outcomes have been achieved.

By and large, the M&E process deployed thus far in the project has been quite effective. The criteria and process used in the identification and selection of beneficiaries proved effective and identified the most deserving households to be listed for assistance to the satisfaction of all stakeholders involved. A few complaints received were amicably addressed and effectively communicated. The project activities have been duly reported at the coordination meetings and entered in the response matrix in the region.

Other M&E activities, like random calls to beneficiaries to confirm receipt of the transmitted cash by the MEAL team have been quite successful. The M&E processes have also established the inflation and reported price increment of food items in the project area as a result of the conflict, which is impacting the purchasing power and ultimately the amount or quantity of the food items eventually reaching the households. Also, the baseline survey established a bigger household size (of 8 persons) compared to that used at the design stage (6 persons/HH). Despite these weaknesses exposed by the fluid nature of the project environment, the midline survey has established that the set indicators (especially the CSI and the hunger scale) were still being met and that the cash assistance is effective.

11. Actual Results Achieved

a. Utilization - Complete the relevant utilization tables below for the project. Delete tables that are not relevant.

Cash and Vouchers						
	Beneficiary group	# Beneficiaries	Monthly transfer amount	# Months	Total distributed	Balance
Planned	Vulnerable (poor) host communities	491	US\$ 100	10	\$491,000	
Actual		491	US\$100	6 (to end of May)	\$294,600	\$196,400

Planned	Displaced (IDPs)	327	\$100	10	\$327,000	
Actual		327	\$100	6 (to end May)	\$196,200	\$130,800
Explain variances: Click or tap here to enter text.						

b. Survey and Distribution Timeline

Activity	Dates	Explain variance
Cash Distribution in a gender-sensitive manner	29/12/2022	No variance
Cash Distribution in a gender-sensitive manner	29/01/2023	
Cash Distribution in a gender-sensitive manner	25/02/2023	
Cash Distribution in a gender-sensitive manner	23/03/2023	
Cash Distribution in a gender-sensitive manner	23/04/2023	
Cash Distribution in a gender-sensitive manner	25/05/2023	
Baseline Survey (Data collection)	28/12/2023	
Midline survey combined with post-distribution survey (Data collection)	22/05/2023	

Add/delete activities as necessary

c. Describe what was done to achieve project outputs. Refer to the Outputs and Activities matrix at 13c. in the project proposal to complete the table below.

Output	Target	Actual Results	Explanation of Result and Variance
1111 – Food, vouchers, or cash distributed in a gender-sensitive manner	818	818	
1311 - Gender equitable community advisory committee (beneficiary selection/distribution advisory committee) formed and meeting regularly	1 Committee	1	The committee has been unable to meet due to the conflict in the area. The location of the participating villages in either side of the centre of conflict led to disruption of normal transport. The critical role of the Gender advisory committee is at the beneficiary selection stage which was accomplished but the required followup trainings have not been done.

1331 – Implementing partner staff are trained in the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policies and procedures	95% of implementing staff		Another session will be carried out for the staff to consider the training completed.
1332 – Locally-appropriate community-based complaints and feedback mechanisms implemented	1 System	1	A replacement system that will be delinked from the frontline staff to ensure transparency is being worked on. The initial system required calls to be made to fixed office line but the conflict led to the closure of the office and evacuation of staff which has disrupted the operation.
1333 – Crisis-affected women and men provided with accurate, timely, and accessible information about rights and entitlements in projects	95% of beneficiaries	88.3%	The conflict has affected the regular interaction with the selected participants for the cash transfer activity.

d. Immediate and Intermediate Outcome Results

Immediate Outcomes:

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Results (Target)	Actual Results (Midline)
Immediate Outcome #1.1 1100 - Stabilized and / or increased immediate consumption of nutritious food by female and male-headed households affected by humanitarian crisis	Food Consumption Score (FCS): # and % of female-headed and male-headed households reporting "poor", "borderline", "acceptable"	Sample size: 269 Poor: 357 and 53.3% FHH, 80 and 46.3% MHH, 438 and 53.5% all HH Borderline: 244 and 37.7% FHH, 73 and 42.6% MHH, 316 and 38.7% all HH Acceptable: 45 and 7% FHH, 19 and 11.1% MHH, 64 and 7.8% all HH	70% of all household's report 'Acceptable' FCS post-distribution	Poor: 0 % all HH Borderline: 231 and 35.8% FHH, 21 and 11.9% MHH, 122 and 14.9% all HH Acceptable: 415 and 64.2% FHH, 151 and 88.1% MHH, 696 and 85.1% all HH

	<p>Reduced Coping Strategies Index (r-CSI):</p> <p># and % of crisis-affected households (FHH, MHH, all households) reporting use of food consumption coping strategies (r-CSI) in three categories: 0-3, 4-18, 19+</p>	<p>48 and 7.4% FHH, 32 and 18.5%MHH, 79 and 9.7% all HH 0-3 category</p> <p>171 and 26.5% FHH, 45 and 25.9%MHH, 216 and 26.4% all HH 4-18 category</p> <p>426 and 66% FHH, 96 and 55.6%MHH, 523 and 63.9% all HH 19+ category</p>	<p>30% of all households reporting 0-3 rCSI post-distribution</p>	<p>521 and 80.6% FHH, 33 and 19.4%MHH, 105 and 12.8% all HH 0-3 category</p> <p>493 and 76.3% FHH, 41 and 23.7%MHH, 110 and 13.5% all HH 4-18 category</p> <p>413 and 63.9% FHH, 62 and 36.1%MHH, 604 and 73.8% all HH 19+ category</p>
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Analysis of Result and Explanation of Variance

Analysis Intermediate Outcome #1.1 – *there is a great improvement of FCS from baseline to the midline stage of the project for the cash transfer beneficiaries. This is attributed to the stable source of income from the project. The household size of 8 is higher than the planned 6 which is likely negatively impacting what the disbursed amount can purchase therefore the small changes noted in the r-CSI.*

Food Consumption Score:

FCS		Baseline		Mid-line	
		# households	% households	# households	% households
Poor	Female-Headed Household	357	55.3%	0	0
	Male Headed Household	80	46.3%	0	0
	Overall	438	53.5%	0	0
Borderline	Female-Headed Household	244	37.7%	231	35.8%
	Male Headed Household	73	42.6%	21	11.9%
	Overall	316	38.7%	122	14.9%
Acceptable	Female-Headed Household	45	7.0%	415	64.2%
	Male Headed Household	19	11.1%	151	88.1%
	Overall	64	7.8%	696	85.1%

FCS Classification	Baseline Survey (date) N = 269		Post-Distribution Survey (date) N = 282		
	# of households	% of households	# of households	% of households	% Change
Poor (0 - <21/28)	438	53.5%	0	0	-53.5%
Borderline (21/28 – 35/42)	316	38.7%	122	14.9%	-23.8%
Acceptable (>35/42)	64	7.8%	696	85.1%	77.3%
Totals	818	100%	818	100%	

After 5 months of intervention, the midline assessment has established that none of the project participants households is in the poor bracket under the food consumption measure.

Reduced Coping Strategies Index:

rCSI		Baseline		Mid-line	
		# households	% households	# households	% households
0-3	Female-Headed Household	426	66.0%	521	80.6%
	Male Headed Household	96	55.6%	33	19.4%
	Overall	522	63.9%	105	12.8%
4-18	Female-Headed Household	171	26.5%	493	76.3%
	Male Headed Household	45	25.9%	41	23.7%
	Overall	216	26.4%	110	13.5%
19+	Female-Headed Household	48	7.4%	413	63.9%
	Male Headed Household	32	18.5%	62	36.1%
	Overall	80	9.7%	645	78.8%

After 5 months of intervention, the midline assessment has established the reduced number of households applying highly reduced coping which is a direct link to the stability experienced through the cash transfer to the project participants.

Household Hunger Scale

HHS	Baseline	Mid-line
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		# households	% households	# households	% households
Severe Hunger	Female-Headed Household	21	3.3%	0	0
	Male Headed Household	3	1.9%	0	0
	Overall	24	3%	0	0
Moderate Hunger	Female-Headed Household	317	49.1%	388	60%
	Male Headed Household	83	48.1%	55	31.8%
	Overall	400	48.9%	15	1.8%
Little or No Hunger	Female Headed Household	308	47.7%	258	40%
	Male Headed Household	86	50%	117	68.0%
	Overall	393	48.1%	803	98.2%

From the midline assessment after 5 months of intervention, none of the participating households is experiencing severe hunger in comparison the status at baseline.

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Results (Target)	Actual Results (Midline)
1300 – Increased female participation in decision-making resulting from gender-sensitive humanitarian action	# and % of people (f/m) actively participating in decision-making in all phases of the project through the community advisory committees	Qualitative discussion of women's typical participation in community decision-making	60% of women and men on advisory committee actively participating in decision-making through the community advisory committee	8 and 72.7% F 3 and 27.3% M 11 and 100% Overall
Analysis of Result and Explanation of Variance				
Analysis Intermediate Outcome #1.2 – <i>the advisory committee was fully involved in decision making particularly during selection of project participants.</i>				

Add Immediate Outcome Indicator #1.1, #1.2, #1.3 as required

Intermediate Outcomes:

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Results (Target)	Actual Results
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1110 - Increased gender-sensitive access to nutritious food for women, men, girls, and boys affected by humanitarian crises – food assistance	Total number of female-headed households and male-headed households receiving in-kind food assistance, vouchers, or cash	N/A	616 number of female-headed households and 202 number of male-headed households receiving in-kind assistance (food), vouchers, or cash	646 FHH 172 MHH
	Number of crisis-affected women, girls, men, and boys registered for and receiving food assistance	N/A	1,178 women, 1,374 girls, 1,080 men, 1,276 boys registered for assistance.	1,571 women, 1,832 girls, 1,440 men, 1,701 boys registered and receiving food assistance.
	End-use of food voucher / cash: (by FHH, MHH) % spent on food items % spent on non-food items	N/A	80 % spent on food 20 % spent on non-food items	80% spent on food (80.8F, 79.4M) 20% spent on non-food items (19.2F, 20.6M)
	Participant's (f/m) reported satisfaction with the food distribution process	N/A	At least 80 % of survey beneficiaries report 4 = Very satisfied	90.1% Very satisfied 8.5% Satisfied 1.1% Moderately Satisfied 0.4% Not satisfied

Analysis of Result and Explanation of Variance

Analysis Intermediate Outcome #1 – The identification of project beneficiaries and registration managed to register 646 Female headed households which is 79% of the total registered people.
On average, the beneficiaries spent 80% of the amounts received on food with 90% of the participants being very satisfied with the modality utilized in the provision of the cash transfer.

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Results (Target)	Actual Results
1310 - Increased confidence of women to participate meaningfully throughout the life of the project	# and % of women on community advisory committee who feel confident to participate in project decision-making	Level of confidence women feel to participate in community decision-making: 'not at all'; 'somewhat'; 'very confident'	At least 70 % of female respondents say they were 'very confident = 2'	80 and 100% of women confident in decision making

	# and % of women on community advisory committee who report that their participation in the project has improved their confidence to share their thoughts and opinions in public settings	N/A	At least 60 % of female respondents say they 'strongly agree = 2'	8 and 100% of women confident in participation
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Analysis of Result and Explanation of Variance

Analysis Intermediate Outcome #1 – All the women members of the advisory committee indicated that they were fully engaged during the registration process. This is translated to their confirmation of their positive participation and engagement during the project activities.

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Results (Target)	Actual Results
1330 – Safety and rights of crisis-affected women, men, girls, and boys are promoted throughout the life of the project	# and % of participants (f/m) reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe and accessible manner	N/A	95%	777, (95%)
	# and % of participants (f/m) that can describe how to access the community complaints mechanism	N/A	95%	461, (56.4%)
	# and % of project staff members (f/m) that can describe the PSEA code of conduct and procedures	Project specific	100% of project staff	0

Analysis of Result and Explanation of Variance

Analysis Intermediate Outcome #1 – Almost all the project participants are comfortable with the cash transfer that was done using the mobile cash transfer. Access to the community complaints mechanism was established to be inadequate during the midline assessment. Regular engagement has been curtailed by the conflict but the project team will look for avenues for updating the project participants on how they can provide complaints and feedback to the agency. Assessment of staff knowledge of the PSEA code was not measured during the assessment and will be included in the upcoming assessment. However, the staff were already trained on the PSEA code.

Add Intermediate Outcome Indicators #1, #2, #3 as required

e. Real-time Evaluation (End of Project Report Only)

Section 1: Summary:

Section 2: Methodology:

Section 3: Reflections on five RTE questions:

12. Risk and Risk Management

a. Project Risks:

Risk	How was the risk managed
1. There is a risk that some vulnerable and deserving households could be left out of the beneficiary list and undeserving ones included at the expense of the needy	2. The project team ensured the Participants Selection Committee conducts an open, transparent, unbiased, and participatory, community-based and community-led beneficiary selection process using set, context-based and agreed upon criteria. The involvement of gender advisory committee representatives added a layer of transparency in the selection process.
3. There is a risk that provided cash support could be diverted for other unrelated uses other than for food for the household.	4. The registration targeted only the very needy therefore reducing chances of diversion
5. There is a risk that inflationary effects could occur in the local market as a result of the action.	6. The diverse location of the people receiving the transfer in 5 villages ensures that the utilization of the cash is spread across area. There is inflation on the prices of goods in some villages due to current fighting which has slightly lowered the purchase ability.
7. There is a risk of lack of access to project locations for assessments due to conflict	8. The assessment team increased the sample size of the accessible locations to get an acceptable sample size.

Add additional rows as necessary

b. Human Risks:

Risk	How was the risk managed
1. There is a risk that security might deteriorate due to protracted conflict situation and occasional inter-clan conflicts	Suspension of some aspects of the project that require physical gatherings and evacuation of the staff to a safe location
2. There is a risk that implementing staff could be exposed to threats of kidnap, violent extremism, or xenophobia among some communities (due to extremist NSA)	Staff were alert on security intelligence and established close working with local community leaders for information sharing
3. There is a risk that implementing staff could contract modern day diseases like Covid-19 when interacting with households during monitoring (PDM) and HH surveys.	Staff were advised to be alert on any possible scenario of infections

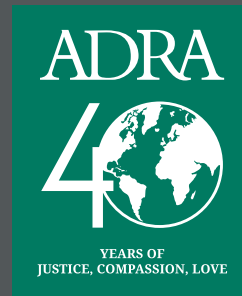
Add additional rows as necessary

13. Beneficiary Stories – Annual and End of project reports only

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14. Financial Report

Attached find a separate excel file as per the Financial Report Guidelines described in the *CFGB Food Assistance Programming Guide*



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