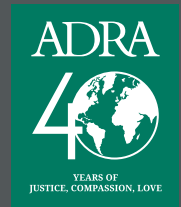


Somalia / ADRA CANADA

HCS Interim Report



Food Assistance Project Report Template



1. Report Summary Sheet

Project title: The Hunger Crisis (Gargaar Cuunto), Somalia Project

Member organisation: Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Canada

Implementing partner: Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Somalia

Project #: 3130

Project start/end dates: Start: 1st November 2022 End: 30th September 2023

Report Types Interim Report

Report submission date: April 15, 2023

Reporting timeframe: Midline reporting

Months of transfers: 9

Project locations: Dollow district, Gedo region, Jubaland State and Dangorayo district, Nugal region, Puntland

Total budget: CAD USD 752,328

Total project expenditures: USD 332,204

Total unique beneficiaries: 725 households (5,666 beneficiaries)

Person months of food: (5,666 x 9) = 50,994 person-months

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 five consecutive failed rainy seasons, has culminated into 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, caused a myriad other negative impact on social wellbeing, education as well as in all the other fabrics of the society. Latest UNOCHA reports pointedly indicate the food insecurity situation has worsened across Somalia. Indeed, most of the country is classified in IPC 3 and above, and the possibility of a famine (IPC 5) is imminent. Most sections of the Sanaag, Togdheer, Nugal, Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiran, Bay, Gedo, and Lower Juba regions are in emergency (IPC 4), and some could be worse. (See attached map).

It is estimated that by mid-2023, over 8 million people—nearly half of the population—will be living through crisis levels of food insecurity as the country faces an impending famine. A current report by the Somalia government's Minister of Health estimates that the drought caused 43,000 excess deaths in 2022. People are starving to death each day, and they are in physical pain from hunger. Their bodies cannot fight off diseases like diarrhea, measles, or malaria, with children often dying at twice the rate of adults.

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

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

The drought emergency had 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 labour and recruitment into armed groups. These children, especially girls and children with disabilities, face long-term vulnerability of being deprived of their right to education.

In just one year, the number of people in Somalia facing the highest levels of extreme hunger has increased 91 percent. With poor rains forecast to persist into 2023, even more Somalis will be unable to access enough food. Many will be forced to leave their homes to seek humanitarian assistance in urban centers or across the border in Kenya and Ethiopia. As at the end of 2022, 3 million people were internally displaced, and at least 20,000 Somalis had crossed into Kenya.

3. Approved Changes to Project Agreement

a. Significant changes to approved project design.

There are no changes to the approved project design.

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

Non.

4. Empowering Women and Girls

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

The project ensured that 12 (57%) female and 9 (43%) males were part of the Advisory committee. All the committee members participated in the selection of the beneficiaries.

There were 457 (63%) female headed household-heads and 268 (37%) male headed households in the project.

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

Gender equality was incorporated in all stages of the project, starting from the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Women were consulted at beginning of the project's design to ensure that their concerns and needs are heard. Women were well-represented (57%) on the Beneficiary Advisory Committees in each of the 3 target districts. Women were primary target 457 (63%) for the cash distribution, this is anticipated to transform gender roles and boost their confidence by empowering them financially. Training on gender and women rights, empowerment and protection was spearheaded by the Gender & Protection Officer. The training targeted BSC. The knowledge acquired is expected to cascade to the entire community at large. The Gender Officer ensured that the trainings empowered women and participate in the project by playing active roles in the project activities and in decision-making at different levels.

All staff involved in the project implementation were trained in gender mainstreaming. A second staff gender training is scheduled to take place in the second half of the project implantation phase.

c. Gender Summary Table.

	Female	Male	Total
Project Staff implementing the project	6	11	17
Project Staff trained on gender	4	8	12
Beneficiary Selection Committee	12	9	21
Household heads	457	268	725
Beneficiary (Adults)	850	944	1794
Beneficiary (Children)	1959	1913	3872

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 mobile cash intervention has no know environmental impact. The beneficiaries are continuing with their normal lives which may have impact on the environment, but the impact cannot be attributed to the project implementation.

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

Not required. The project did not undertake any environmental analysis or study.

c. Environmental Summary Table

Environmental Marker The project did not involve any direct physical distribution of food commodities or any construction of physical structures thus, there was no need for an environmental impact assessment (EIA).	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
# of trees planted		0
# of tree nurseries		0
Ha of degraded land rehabilitated		0
Km of terracing		0
Km of check dams		0
# of households trained in conservation agriculture		0
# of households trained in sustainable agricultural techniques		0

6. Coordination

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

This project is being managed through collaborative approaches with relevant stakeholders and actors in the project area. ADRA is employing a multipronged approach to its coordination with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM). Regular meetings with the MoHADM are held to update them on the progress of the project implementation. Coordination is helping to ensure that the affected communities and crisis-affected communities receive coordinated, complementary assistance, and that the different actors operating in the affected areas do not duplicate efforts. Instead, the coordination is helping to ensure complementarity, and synergy and maximizes coverage.

ADRA is active in cluster meetings at the state and local level. At the cluster meetings, information is shared and, and joint decisions will be taken and acted upon by the relevant stakeholders to ensure the crisis-affected communities receive wholesome benefits from the support provided by different actors.

At national level, ADRA informed the NGO Consortium about the project. ADRA received regular security advise/update from UN Daily Security Situation Report (UNDSS). In addition to these, ADRA is also closely collaborate with the local authorities who advise on the security, unfolding scenarios and locations that are safe for continued humanitarian work. All security information is being triangulated and analyzed to provide a solid background for ADRA's operation.

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

Most of the planned coordination activities were achieved as per the implementation plan. There were no planned meetings held with Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP), protection sub cluster and the Somalia Cash Working Group (CWG). ADRA will activity to actively participated in future meeting facilitated by Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP), protection sub cluster and the Somalia Cash Working Group (CWG).

7. Targeting

- a. Provide an analysis of the targeting strategies employed.

The target beneficiaries are drought affected IDPs and pastoralist communities, mainly sedentary and nomadic. The target population is spread out in different settlements in the target districts. The situation in the IDP camps is very bad but the vulnerable host community households are also in a very bad state. Worsening conditions place these locations at an increased “Risk of Famine”. The massive livestock deaths, collapsing livelihoods, and destitution levels, migration to urban centers and family splitting have reached alarming levels. Despite being accessible and secure, not much support has got to them. Hunger is indiscriminate, and it is important to be proactive and support the poor, vulnerable households at their places/homes rather than wait until they migrate to the camps (be displaced) to make them a priority in targeting. In general terms, the vulnerable populations see the IDP camps as the only place where the focus is and where help is guaranteed, and this encourages them to move. By reaching out to these vulnerable populations before they are displaced, this project is helping to reduce/stem the migrations/displacements into the towns/IDP camps. The targeted figures are based on estimated population ratios of poor host community households to IDPs. This also makes it easily scalable in both locations.

The project targeted 725 beneficiary households and the preferred household representatives registered were women. Only in exceptional cases, where there were no women to represent their households, men were registered as beneficiaries. The actual selection of beneficiary households was carried out through a participatory community-led process conducted by a Beneficiary Selection Committee (BSC) constituted at each target settlement. A set selection criterion presented by ADRA and discussed and agreed upon at the village council level was used to determine the beneficiaries. Some of the elements considered in the criteria 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, persons with disability or the sick; (6) Orphaned / Child-headed households; and (7) Destitute/ very poor HHs in serious need (highly food insecure). The BSC also constitute some local people with a background knowledge of the people; using the criteria together with actual physical observations as well as short interviews with the beneficiaries helped to inform the selection process.

Specific target group	# of Households				Estimated # of People Reached				
	Female-headed	Male-headed	Total Households	Average HH size	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Vulnerable (poor) host communities	239	160	399	6	575	527	670	622	2,394
Displaced (IDPs)	196	130	326	6	469	430	548	509	1,956
Total Unique Households and People Reached	435	290	725	6	1,044	957	1,218	1,131	4,350

b. Describe targeting variance from planned.

Actual

Attached is the actual number of beneficiaries categorized by age.

Specific target group	# of Households			Average HH size	Estimated # of People Reached				
	Female-headed	Male-headed	Total Households		Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Vulnerable (poor) host communities	252	148	400	8	520	468	1052	1077	3117
Displaced (IDPs)	206	120	325	8	424	382	861	882	2549
Total Unique Households and People Reached	457	268	725	8	944	850	1913	1959	5,666

c. 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	400	0	252	148	520	468	1052	1077	3117
2	Displaced (IDPs)	325	0	206	120	424	382	861	882	2549
Total				457	268	Total				5,666

d. Explain and report any beneficiary turnover.

There was an average of 8 household members. In the proposal, it had been estimated that each household had an average of 6 members. The average household size indicated during proposal development was 6¹ members per household, but the actual average household size is about 8 members. The figure of 6 was based on desktop review of various studies amongst them are World bank report, UN report, Somali NGO consortium report and government report. During the registration, it was realized that the 725 households registered, had 5,666 members, this resulted in an average of 7.8 members per household.

¹ 1 Somalia CWG, Recommended transfer values for Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), April 2022 on <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/somalia/cash-activities>

The reason for higher household size than planned is that some of the households could be hosting relatives at this time of the prolonged drought. Although it was not interrogated during the survey, another reason could be that the targeted household beneficiaries are hosting more members because they anticipated to receive cash.

A positive implication to the project is that more beneficiaries have been reached with the support, the downside of it is that household members will receive less portions of food and essential items. On most occasions, the beneficiary household would share out their food with other needy members of the community who are not project beneficiaries.

8. Community Complaints Mechanism

- a. How many complaints were received throughout the project?

There were no complaints received by ADRA or Advisory Committee

- b. How many complaints were investigated?

Non

- c. How were complaints investigated and addressed?

Non

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

Non

9. Exit or Transition Strategy

This action is an emergency response intervention aimed at saving the lives of a population that is in a chronic food insecurity situation, and where a huge section of the population is facing hunger or and some facing famine. Though Somalia is a complex emergency, with both protracted and chronic recurrent crises, this project endeavors to stabilize the livelihoods until when relative normalcy returns. At the onset of the project, the project team communicated clearly to all the stakeholders and beneficiaries about the intervention period (9 months) and the exact time when the project will end. All stakeholders were informed of the same.

Generally, such lifesaving interventions are generally not sustainable *per se*. Though communities should not expect this to last forever. This food assistance project is designed to be phased out when indicators of acute food insecurity (like malnutrition and extreme coping strategies) will have stabilized below emergency levels. By the time of this project end date, it is projected that two agricultural cycles will have been completed, harvests realized, and livestock conditions somehow regenerated to support households with improved food consumption or better food utilization.

In the spirit of complementarity, this project will work collaboratively with other actors or interventions to link beneficiaries to other programs like re-stocking, animal health support, agricultural and livelihood programs within the project location to the extent possible. The crisis-affected communities will be encouraged to continue engaging in their usual livelihood activities during the project duration for their sustenance once the project ends. While working closely with the government and local authorities and, indeed, with other stakeholders, it will be possible to work out strategies for transitioning the beneficiaries to the next level after the project phase out.

10. Monitoring, Learning, and Evaluation

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

To measure changes in food security and other relevant indicators to gauge the impact of the intervention to the community during the implementation of the project.

To collect information on demographics, access to credit, income and expenditure, food consumption, sources of food, disaster, and coping mechanisms, participation in decision making, among others.

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

Baseline data collection date: 20th December 2022 to 27th December 2023

Midline data collection date: 26th March 2023 to 1st April 2023

c. Geographic Target Area and Population Groups.

SN	LOCATION (Villages/Settlement)	POPULATION (Households)	Population Groups
1	Dangorayo	150	Host community
2	Libaaxo	50	Host community
3	Burtinle	150	Host community
4	Xaar-Xaar	50	Host community
5	Kabassah IDP	110	Internally Displaced Community
6	Qansaxle IDP	110	Internally Displaced Community
7	Wareeyle	105	Internally Displaced Community
Total		725	

d. Methodology.

The methodologies of data collection involved both **primary** and **secondary data collection**. The primary data collection method involved field-level engagements through various methods including and those who will be targeted under each method.

1. **Desk Review:** Focus Group Discussions, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), administration of Survey Questionnaires, and Observation. Secondary data collection was done mainly through extensive review of project management documents. Below is a further discussion of all these methods. Desk reviews was undertaken for all documents pertaining to the Hunger Crisis (Gargaar Cunto) program as well as those relating to the specific objectives.
2. **Key Informant Interviews:** Key Informant interviews (KIIs) was conducted with people considered strategic in the provision of information relevant to the survey's objectives. The KIIs enriched the data collected in this survey especially on information to demographics, access to credit, income and expenditure, food consumption, sources of food, disaster, and coping mechanisms, participation in decision making, among others.
3. **Focus Group Discussions:** Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) was conducted to facilitate in-depth discussions on particular topical issues related to the survey objectives. The respondents included the following: Village Committee members, Women Groups, and Community members.

e. Target Population.

The monitoring activity targeted households benefiting from the project. During the baseline and midline survey, a sample size of 258 households were surveyed. The baseline household surveyed composed of 163 (63%) female headed households and 95 (37%) male headed households. During the midline survey, the households surveyed composed of 170(66%) female headed households and 88 (34%) male headed households were sampled. The data from this sampled households were used as a representative of the entire beneficiary target population.

f. Data Collection Tools.

Broadly, a Mixed Methods Approach (MMA) was used. This means both qualitative and quantitative data were collected using both primary and secondary approaches that are participatory and inclusive.

1. Surveys: ODK tools were used to collect survey data. The ODK tool was used for both beneficiary registration, baseline data collection, and midline data collection. ODK tools made it easy to create and distribute surveys.
2. Interviews: Interviews were conducted in person. The people interviewed are District Administrators, villages leaders, community elders, and religious leaders. Interviews are a useful tool for collecting in-depth information and opinions from individuals.
3. Focus groups discussion: this involved between 10-12 (60% Female) people per group. The groups discussed a specific topic or issue.

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

1. Surveys are an effective methodology for evaluating M&E programs, as they allow for the collection of large amounts of data from a sample of individuals. The advantages of using the surveys are that they are standardized and cost effective.
2. Interviews are an effective methodology because they they allow for in-depth exploration of issues and the collection of qualitative data. Flexibility. One of the weaknesses of interviews is that it is time consuming.
3. Focus group discussions are an effective methodology for M&E programs, as they allow for the collection of qualitative data from a group of individuals. The advantage of use using FGD is that they depict group dynamics and provide diverse perspectives. One of the downfalls of the FGDs is that individual experiences and perspectives may be overlooked.

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	725	4,350	90.00	4	261,000	326,250
Actual	725	5,666	90.00	4	261,000	326,250

Explain variances: The variance in the number of beneficiaries is as a result of different household sizes. The project expected that the average household size to be 6 members, but the actual average size was 8 members per household.

b. Survey and Distribution Timeline

Activity	Dates	Explain variance
Baseline survey	20 th December 2022	Activity done within the timelines
1 st cash distribution	29 th December 2022	Activity done within the timelines
2 nd cash distribution	25 th January 2023	Activity done within the timelines
3 rd cash distribution	25 th February 2023	Activity done within the timelines
4 th cash distribution	25 th March 2023	Activity done within the timelines
Midline survey	25 th March 2023	Activity done within the timelines
5 th cash distribution	25 th April 2023	Activity pending
6 th cash distribution	25 th May 2023	Activity pending
7 th cash distribution	25 th June 2023	Activity pending
8 th cash distribution	25 th July 2023	Activity pending
Endline survey	25 th August 2023	Activity pending

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 – cash distributed in a gender-sensitive manner	Total \$ 90.00 value of each voucher or cash transfer per distribution	Total \$ 90.00 value of each voucher or cash transfer per distribution	No Variance in the beneficiary cash transfer value per distribution, output achieved as per the approved proposal
	Total value 65,250 of vouchers (cash-based) or cash transfers distributed	Total value 65,250 of vouchers (cash-based) or cash transfers distributed. The beneficiaries are satisfied with the cash transfer. The beneficiaries can procure food and non food items using mobile wallet without the need of having hard cash. All vendors in Somalia have mobile wallets (mobile money)	No Variance in the monthly cash transfer value, output achieved as per the approved proposal.
	9 months of food assistance	4 months of food assistance	The project is at mid way. Activity at 44% achievement rate. 5 months of cash transfer remaining to the end of the project
1311 - Gender equitable community advisory committee (beneficiary selection / distribution advisory committee) formed and meeting regularly	3 community advisory committees	3 community advisory committees	No variance in the number of community advisory committees. 3 community advisory committees formed in Dollow, Dangoroyo and Burtinle districts
	6 committee meetings held	2 committee meetings held	2 committee meeting have been held in each of the 3 target districts. The rest of the meeting will be held in the next half period of the project
	8 (57 %) of community advisory committee members to be female	12 (57 %) of community advisory committee members to be female	No variance in the percentage of community advisory committee members being female. However, the number of female members is higher than expected. This is because the total number of community advisory committee was

			increased from 14 to 21, consequently the number of female members increased from 8 to 12.
	14 of people trained (f/m)	21 people trained (f/m)	7 members were trained in each of the 3 target districts. The number of community advisory committee was increased from 14 to 21.
1331 – Implementing partner staff are trained in prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policies and procedures	100 % of staff (f/m) oriented	100 % of staff (f/m) oriented	70% of staff oriented. There were 4 (33%) female and 8 (67%) male staff in the training. 12 out of 17 staff members participated on the first training in prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policies and procedures. A second gender training is scheduled in the second haft of the project implementation period.
1332 – Locally-appropriate community-based complaints and feedback mechanisms implemented	CRM system implemented	CRM system implemented	No variance. CRM system implemented. The CRM is two pronged. Through community advisory committees and hotline telephone number.
1333 – Crisis-affected women and men provided with accurate, timely, and accessible information about rights and entitlements in projects	95% of project participants provided with accurate, timely, and accessible information about rights and entitlements in projects	100% of project participants provided with accurate, timely, and accessible information about rights and entitlements in projects	No variance. All beneficiaries were provided with accurate, timely, and accessible information about rights and entitlements in projects. However, 90% of the households' beneficiaries survey indicated that they were aware of their rights and entitlements.

d. Immediate and Intermediate Outcome Results

Immediate Outcomes:

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Results (Target)	Actual Results
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Immediate Outcome #1.1 1110 - Increased gender-sensitive access to nutritious food for women, men, girls, and boys affected by humanitarian crises – food assistance	Number of female-headed households and number of male-headed households receiving cash	478 number of female-headed households and 247 number of male-headed households receiving cash	435 number of female-headed households and 290 number of male-headed households receiving cash	478 number of female-headed households and 247 number of male-headed households receiving cash
Analysis of Result and Explanation of Variance				
Analysis Immediate Outcome #1.1 – The total number of household beneficiaries receiving cash assistance was 725 as approved in the proposal. There was no variance in the total, however, there was variance in the target number of male and female-headed households. The actual number of female-headed household was higher by 5 % while that of male-headed households was lower by 8 %.				
Beneficiaries receiving cash aggregated by gender of the household head.				
	Expected	Actual	Variance	Percentage variance
FHH	435	457	22	5%
MHH	290	268	-22	-8%
TOTAL	725	725	0	0

Immediate Outcomes:

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Results (Target)	Actual Results
Immediate Outcome #1.2 1110 - Increased gender-sensitive access to nutritious food for women, men, girls, and boys affected by humanitarian crises – food assistance	Number of crisis-affected women, girls, men, and boys registered for and receiving food assistance	0 women, 0 girls, 0 men, 0 boys having increased access to nutritious food	1044 women, 1218 girls, 957 men, 1131 boys having increased access to nutritious food	944 women, 1,913 girls, 850 men, 1,959 boys having increased access to nutritious food
Analysis of Result and Explanation of Variance				

Analysis Intermediate Outcome #1.1 – how did your actual result compare to your expected result.

There were 10% less women in the community than had been expected. The number of men were more by 11% than had been expected Children were more than expected: Boys were 73%more while girls were 57% more. In general, there was 30% more household members than expected, this resulted into an average of 8 members per household.

	Expected	Actual	Variance	Percentage variance
Women	1044	944	-100	-10%
Men	957	850	-107	-11%
Girls	1,218	1,913	695	57%
Boys	1,131	1,959	828	73%
TOTAL	4350	5,666	1316	30%

Immediate Outcomes:

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Results (Target)	Actual Results
Immediate Outcome #1.3	End-use of cash: (by FHH, MHH) % spent on food items % spent on non-food items	92.6% spent on food. 7.4 % spent on non-food items	80 % spent on food. 20 % spent on non-food items	92.6% spent on food. 7.4 % spent on non-food items
Analysis of Result and Explanation of Variance				

Analysis Intermediate Outcome #1.3 – the households spend about 92.6 % of the cash distributed for food. This is 12.6% above the target percentage. The higher figure indicates that the households rely mostly on the cash distribution for their subsistence.

End-use of food voucher / cash

	Baseline			Expected		
	FHH	MHH	All	FHH	MHH	All
% spent on food items				80%	80%	80%
% spent on non-food items				20%	20%	20%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Immediate Outcomes:

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Results (Target)	Actual Results
Immediate Outcome #1.4	Participant's (f/m) reported satisfaction with the cash distribution process	0 FHH and 0 MHH Participant reported satisfaction with the cash distribution process	170 (100%) FHH and 88 (100%) MHH Participant reported satisfaction with the cash distribution process	158 (93%) FHH and 82 (93%) MHH Participant reported satisfaction with the cash distribution process

Analysis of Result and Explanation of Variance

Analysis Intermediate Outcome #1.4 - 77.5% of the beneficiaries were very satisfied with cash distribution while 15.5% were satisfied. In general, 93% of the beneficiaries were either satisfied or very satisfied. The variance would have been caused by the fact that the beneficiaries were not given any other option.

Beneficiaries reporting satisfaction with the cash distribution process.

	Baseline	Midline	Expected
	% households	% households	% households

1 = not satisfied	0	0.8	0
2 = moderately satisfied	0	6.2	0
3 = satisfied	0	15.5	5
4 = Very satisfied	0	77.5	95
TOTAL		100	100

Immediate Outcomes:

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Results (Target)	Actual Results
Immediate Outcome #3.1	# and % of participants (f/m) reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe and accessible manner	0 (0 %) FHH and 0 (0 %) MHH participants reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe and accessible manner	162 (95 %) FHH and 84 (95 %) MHH participants reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe and accessible manner	170 (100 %) FHH and 88 (100 %) MHH participants reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe and accessible manner

Analysis of Result and Explanation of Variance

Analysis Intermediate Outcome #1.1 – 100% of the beneficiaries surveyed indicated that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe and accessible manner. This is over achievement of the target indicator.

Beneficiaries reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe and accessible manner:

	Baseline	midline	Expectation
	% households	% households	% households
Male	0	100	95
Female	0	100	95
All	0	100	95

TOTAL	0	100	95

Immediate Outcomes:

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Results (Target)	Actual Results
Immediate Outcome #3.2	# and % of participants (f/m) that can describe how to access the community complaints mechanism	0 (0) % FHH and 0 (0%) MHH participants can describe how to access the community complaints mechanism	162 (95%) FHH and 84 (95%) MHH participants that can describe how to access the community complaints mechanism	148 (87%) FMM and 74 (84%) MHH % participants that can describe how to access the community complaints mechanism

Analysis of Result and Explanation of Variance

Analysis Intermediate Outcome #3.2 – 97% of the beneficiaries surveyed indicated that they can describe how to access the community complaints mechanism.

Beneficiaries who can describe how to access the community complaints mechanism.

	Baseline	Midline	Expectation
	% households	% households	% households
Male	0	87	95
Female	0	84	95
Total		86	95

Intermediate Outcomes:

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Results (Target)	Actual Results
<i>Intermediate Outcome #1.1</i>	Food Consumption Score (FCS): # and % of female-headed and male-headed households reporting “poor”, “borderline”, “acceptable” Food Consumption Score	48 (29%) FHH and 37 (39%) MHH report ‘poor’ FCS 75 (46%) FHH and 27 (28%) MHH report ‘borderline’ FCS 40 (25%) FHH and 31 (33%) MHH report “Acceptable” FCS	16 (10 %) FHH and 10 (10%) MHH report “poor” FCS 16 (10 %) FHH and 10 (10%) MHH report ‘borderline’ FCS 130 (80 %) FHH and 76 (80%) report ‘Acceptable’ FCS	10 (6%) FHH and 9 (10%) MHH report “poor” FCS 54 (32 %) FHH and 31 (35%) MHH report ‘borderline’ FCS 106 (62 %) FHH and 48 (55%) report ‘Acceptable’ FCS

Analysis of Result and Explanation of Variance

Analysis Intermediate Outcome #1 –The percentage of households with Acceptable FCS increased from 27.52% to 59.69%. The project expected to achieve 80% of the households reporting “Acceptable” level of FCS.

Food Consumption Score:

Include the FCS table below in the analysis of the FCS performance indicator.

<i>FCS Classification</i>	<i>Baseline Survey (Date: 20th December 2022) N = 258</i>		<i>Midline Survey (Date: 25th March 2023) N =258</i>		
<i>Profile</i>	<i># of households</i>	<i>% of households</i>	<i># of households</i>	<i>% of households</i>	<i>% Change</i>
<i>Poor (0 - <28)</i>	85 (48F/37M)	32.95	19 (10F/9M)	7.36	-78
<i>Borderline (28 – 42)</i>	102 (75F/27M)	39.53	85 (54F/31M)	32.95	-17
<i>Acceptable (>42)</i>	71 (40F/31M)	27.52	154 (106F/48M)	59.69	117
<i>Totals</i>	258 (163F/95M)	100.00	258 (48F/37M)	100.00	0

**In areas where oil and sugar are regularly consumed, thresholds are adjusted as follows: ,28 = poor, 28-42 = borderline, >42 = acceptable*

Intermediate Outcomes:

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Results (Target)	Actual Results
<i>Intermediate Outcome #1.2</i>	# and % of crisis-affected households (FHH, MHH, all households) reporting reduced Coping Strategies Index (r-CSI) in three categories: 0-3, 4-18, 19+	0 % of all households reporting 0-3 r-CSI at baseline	30 % of all households reporting 0-3 r-CSI post-distribution	36.8 % of all households reporting 0-3 r-CSI post-distribution

Analysis of Result and Explanation of Variance

Analysis Intermediate Outcome #1 – There was an increase in the households using reduced Coping Strategies Index (r-CSI) of 0-3 from 0% to 36.8%. The project surpassed the target of 30%. This is an indication that the cash assistance aided in reduction of negative coping strategies.

reduced Coping Strategies Index (r-CSI)

<i>FCS Classification</i>	<i>Baseline Survey (Date: 20th December 2022) N = 258</i>		<i>Midline Survey (Date: 25th March 2023) N =258</i>		<i>Variance</i>
<i>Profile</i>	<i># of households</i>	<i>% of households</i>	<i># of households</i>	<i>% of households</i>	<i>% Change</i>
categories: 0-3	0 (0F/0M)	0%	95 (63F/32M)	36.9%	36.9%
categories: 4-18,	137 (84F/53M)	53.1%	117 (70F/47M)	45.3%	-7.8%
categories: 19+	121 (79F/42M)	46.9%	46 (37F/9M)	17.8%	-29.1%
Totals	258 (163F/95M)	100%	258 (107F/56M)	100	

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	Work with local authorities, village and target beneficiary representatives to form an inclusive and acceptable beneficiary selection committee (BCS). Ensure the BSC conducts an open, transparent, unbiased, and participatory, community-based, and community-led beneficiary selection process using set, context-based and agreed upon criteria. ADRA will open the beneficiary list for scrutiny and listen to grievances to establish that only deserving beneficiaries are supported. A complaints and feedback mechanism will also be communicated to beneficiaries to inform of any aspects that may need to be addressed.
2. There is a risk that provided cash support could be diverted for other unrelated uses other than for food for the household.	Targeting of the households for this assistance was based on proper needs assessment that will genuinely identify needy households. Besides, adequate sensitization will be conducted to inform the beneficiaries about the project's purpose and goal. Also, the beneficiaries would be notified of possible measures for deregistration if the provided cash will not put to intended use. There will be a post distribution monitoring (PDM) structure that will randomly visit beneficiary households to observe and discuss how the money is utilized.
3. There is a risk that inflationary effects could occur in the local market as a result of the action.	Conduct a proper market assessment and analysis and determine the market forces. Though the target locations have vibrant and extensive local economy where mobile or electronic money is the main mode of exchange in trade, monitoring of commodity price variations following disbursements (demand-supply trends) will be done. Close coordinate with other actors in the area will be maintained to ensure a harmonized and complementary implementation strategy where the local market is not flooded with money due to multiple cash transfer projects at the same time.

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.	Conduct real-time security assessments and monitoring and keep staff posted on safety & security measures. Take advisory from reliable partners on security (e.g., UNDSS/INSO). In worst case scenario, alternative plans for hibernation, temporary suspension of operations if security extremely deteriorates. Being in two regions, the alternative plans to

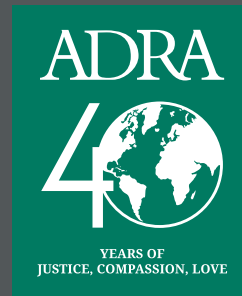
	relocate project to other safer region if operations in the one region becomes untenable due to insecurity.
2. There is a risk that implementing staff could be exposed to threats of kidnap, violent extremism, or xenophobia among some communities (due to extremist NSA e.g., al Shaabab).	Work only in areas which are under government control and with minimal security threats. Remain sensitive to security intelligence, alerts and advisory using established information sources and local community contacts to keep abreast with unfolding security development on the ground.
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 to remain vigilant and strictly adhere to safety protocols for prevention of Covid-19 as per by the MOH and WHO guidelines.

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

Click or tap here to enter text.

14. Financial Report

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



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