

POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING

South West Region, November 2017



World Food Programme



PDM in South West Region

November 2017

INTRODUCTION

This PDM survey helps WFP to assess beneficiaries' access to, use of, and satisfaction with the cash assistance provided. The survey is usually undertaken two weeks after cash distribution to provide an opportunity to WFP to obtain feedback from beneficiaries regarding the utilization of the cash assistance.

OBJECTIVES

- Determine the effectiveness of the food and cash assistance on the refugees food security situation
- Assess the beneficiary perceptions on targeting on the transfer modalities, quality and quantity
- Identify the gender roles, protection and accountability issues at the final distribution points
- Inform transformative programming in the Refugee setups

METHODOLOGY

The PDM survey was conducted in the South West region among beneficiaries of General Food Distribution. In total, 5 settlements were selected for this survey. Beneficiary lists were generated with 1,085 households randomly selected to participate in the survey.

The main tools for data collection were questionnaires delivered through guided interviews using Samsung Tab3 tablets with ODK software technology. Analysis was done using Tableau, and reporting writing, was undertaken by WFP's RBN Unit.

KEY FINDINGS

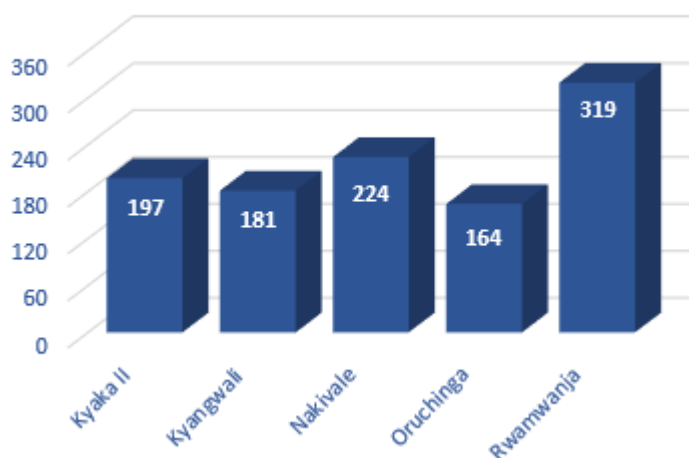
- Households that received cash as the assistance modality were 90% less likely to have a poor Food Consumption Score compared to households that received. In addition they are likely to have a more diversified diet compared to the food only households.
- Reduced ration sizes have a negative impact on household's food security and increases the stress levels due to lack of food.
- Beneficiaries are likely to be more food secure if they know their entitlements and believe they have received the right entitlements
- Female headed households are likely to adopt the emergency coping strategies and are more likely to be food insecure compared to the male headed households
- 70% of the beneficiaries know where to address any complaints, questions or seek information.

DEMOGRAPHY

Sample Distribution

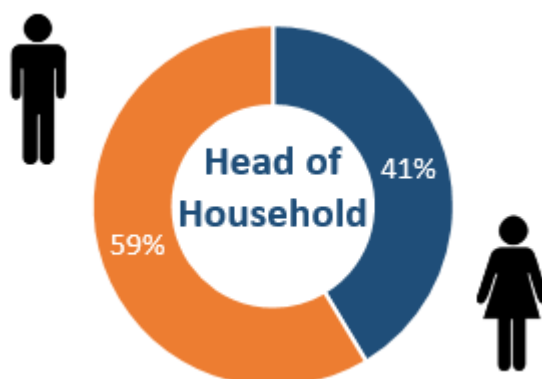
A sample of 1,085 households benefiting from General Food/ Cash Distribution were interviewed from 5 settlements in West Nile.

Sample by settlement



Head of household

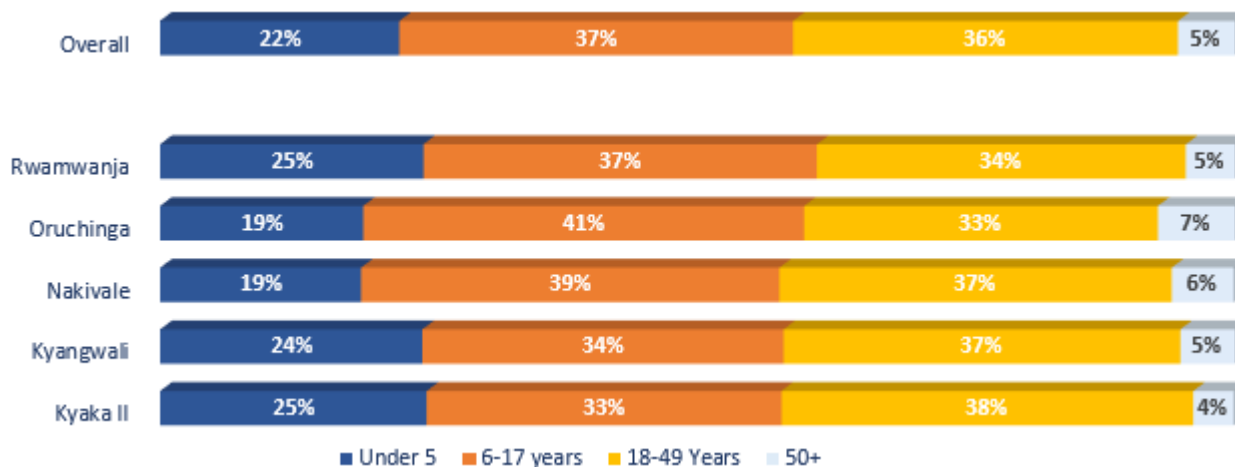
In the South West region, 59% of households were headed by males. The only significant difference between the sex of head of household was in Rwamwanja where 66% were headed by males.



Age Composition

36% of the population was found to be in the productive age group (18 - 49) while 37% in the 6-17 age group. The proportion of those above 50 years was only 5%.

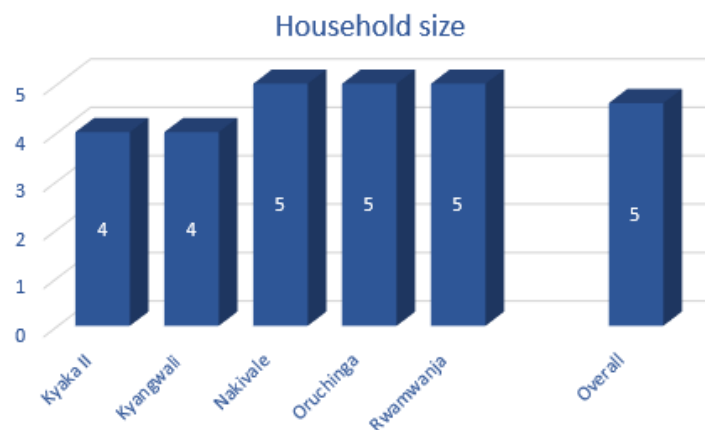
The proportion of children under 5 years was 22% of which the largest proportion was found in Rwamwanja and Kyaka II settlements.



Household size

Results from the survey indicated that the sampled households have on average 5 members in a household.

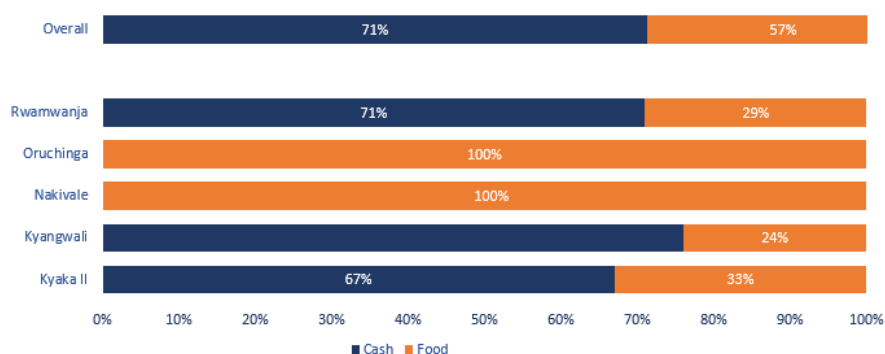
On average, the households in all settlements were found to be homogeneous in size.



Modality

Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements received food only as the mode of assistance.

70% of households in the region receive cash as the mode of assistance.



Average Waiting time at FDP

Cash beneficiaries spent less time waiting to receive their entitlement at the FDP than food beneficiaries .



3.8 Hours



2.6 Hours

Distance travelled to collect Cash

The proportion of households that travelled less than 1km to the FDP to receive their entitlement is as below



87% travelled 1km

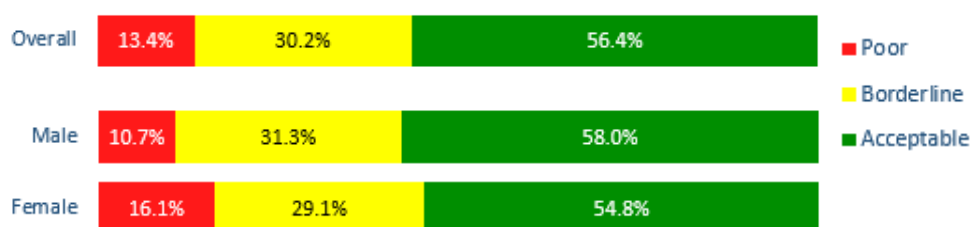


87% travelled 1km

Food Consumption Score

By Sex of Head of Household

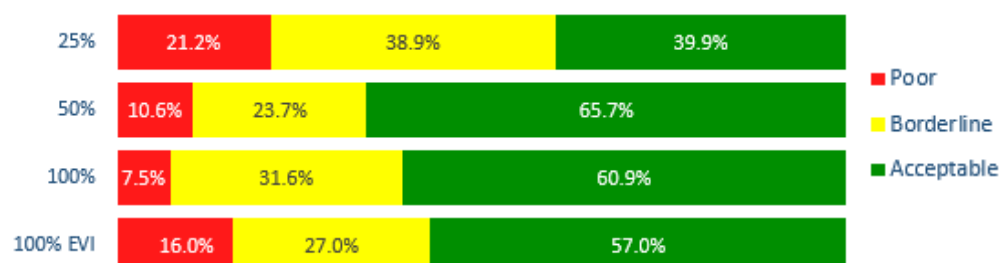
Female headed households were more food insecure compared to male headed households.



By Ration

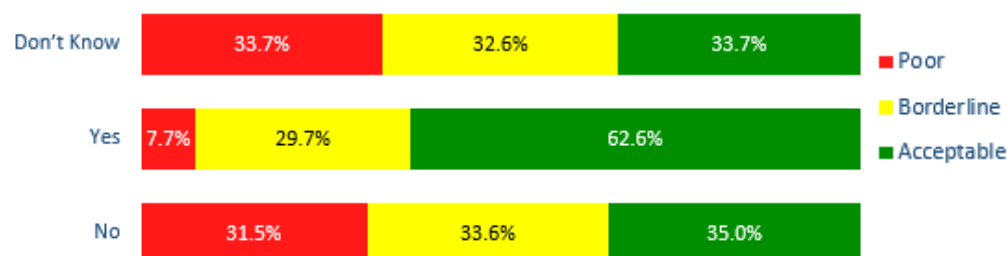
Households that received a ration of 25% were the most food insecure.

Households that received half of the ration seem to have better food security compared to those who received full ration.



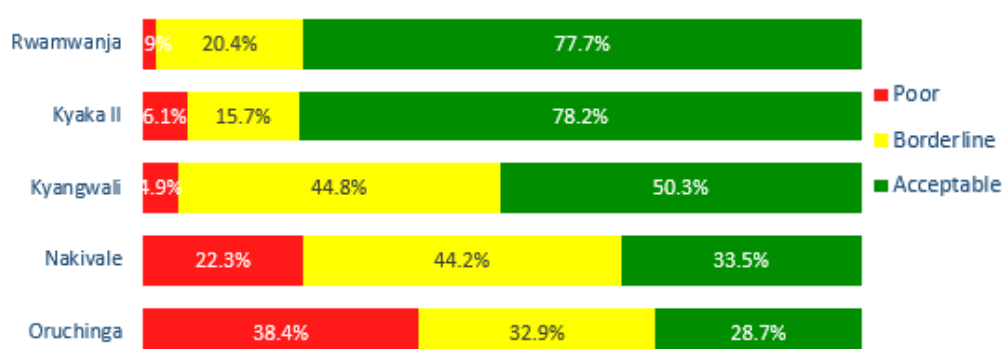
By Knowledge of Ration Entitlement

Households that believed they didn't receive the right food ration were found to be more food insecure than their counterparts that believed they received the right ration.



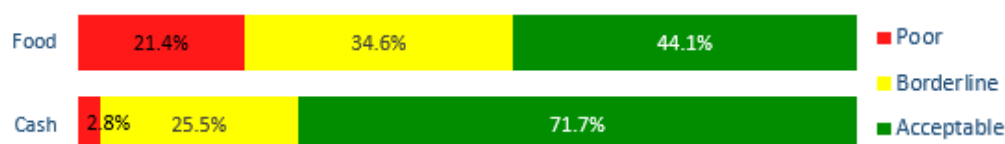
By Settlement

Households in Kyaka II and Rwamwanja settlements had greater food security as compared to those in Nakivale and Oruchinga. This could be due to the fact that households in both Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements receive only food as a mode of assistance. It was noted that half of the households in Nakivale and Oruchinga received 25% ration.



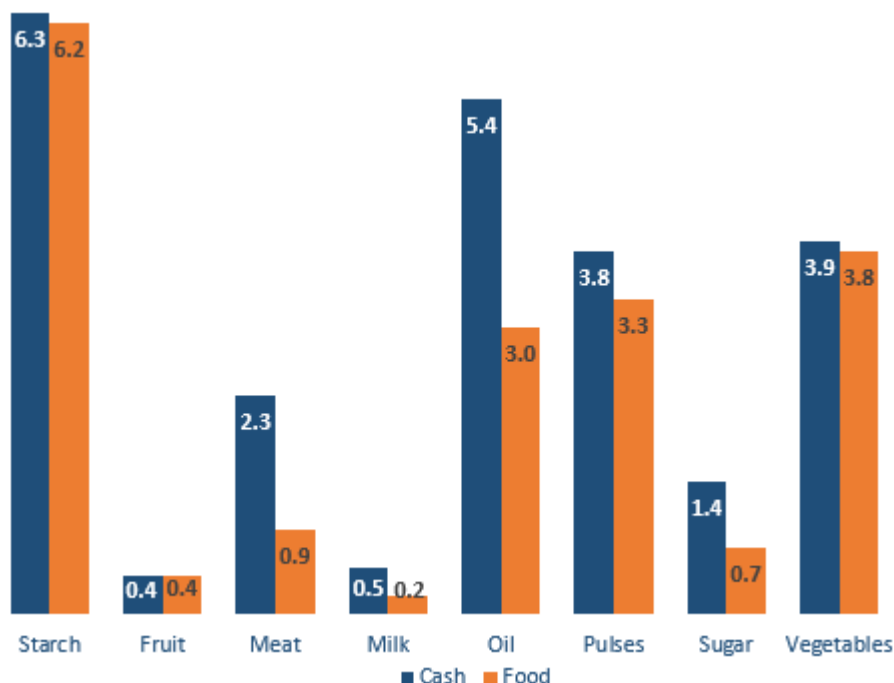
By Modality

Households receiving cash have far better food security than those receiving food in the region.



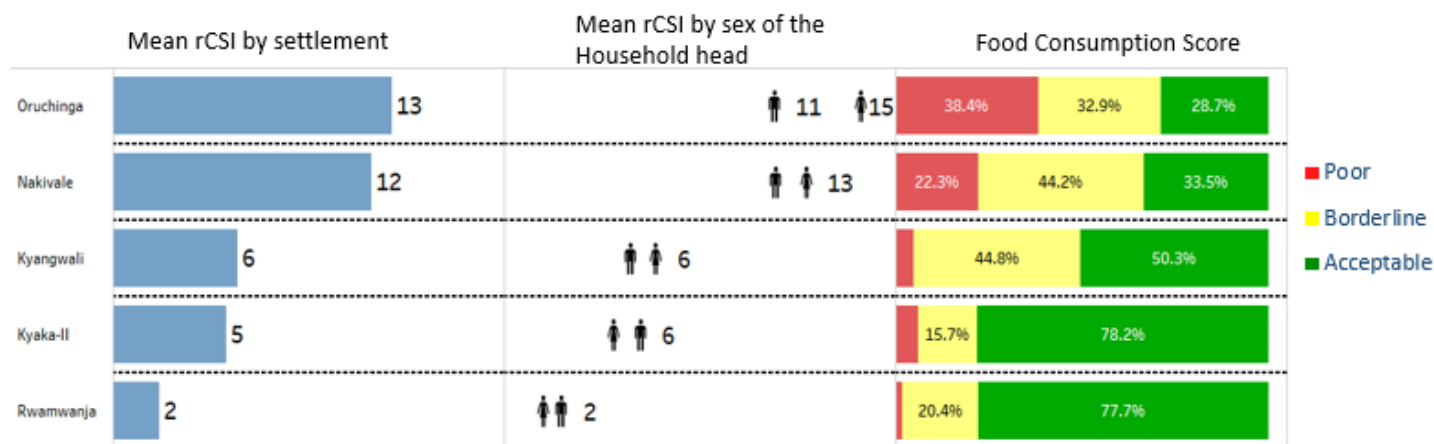
Cash Utilisation

Cash only households ate more nutritious foods like pulses, Sugar and fruit more than the households receiving food.



Coping Strategy Index

Oruchinga and Nakivale the food only settlements had the highest stress levels with a mean reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) of 13 and 12 respectively. All settlements with the exception of Kyaka-II and Rwamwanja had female headed households experiencing higher stress levels due to lack of food.



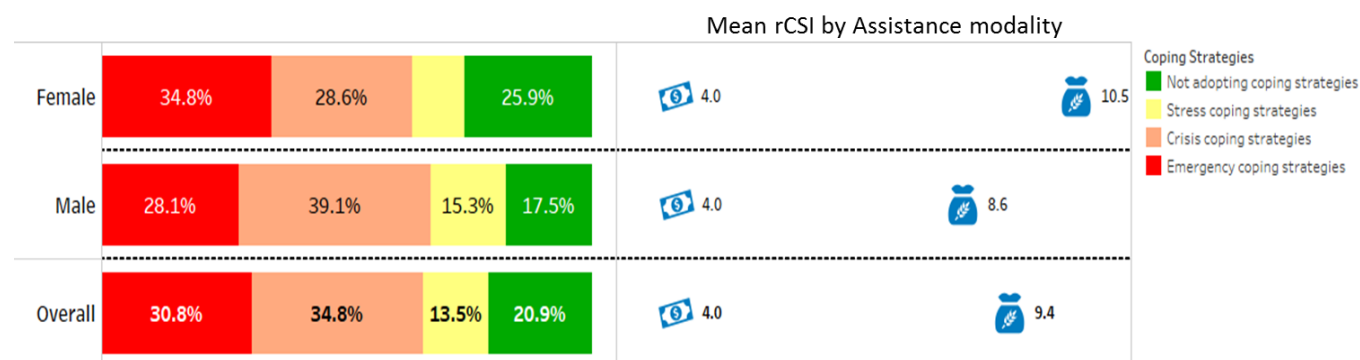
The stress levels in the settlements by gender were the same for both male and female except for Oruchinga where the female headed households experienced greater levels than the male.

Oruchinga and Nakivale were found to have the most stress levels and were also found to be the most food insecure in the region. Households in these areas receive only food as a mode of assistance.

Coping Strategies

By sex

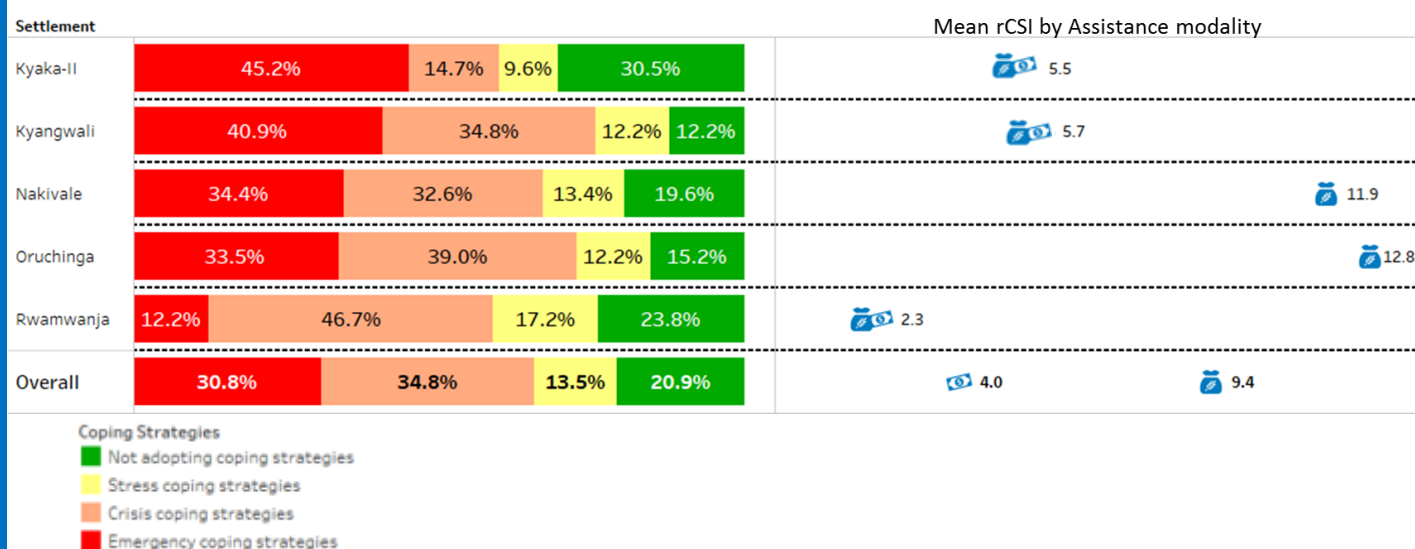
Female headed households adopted the emergency coping strategies more than the male headed households.



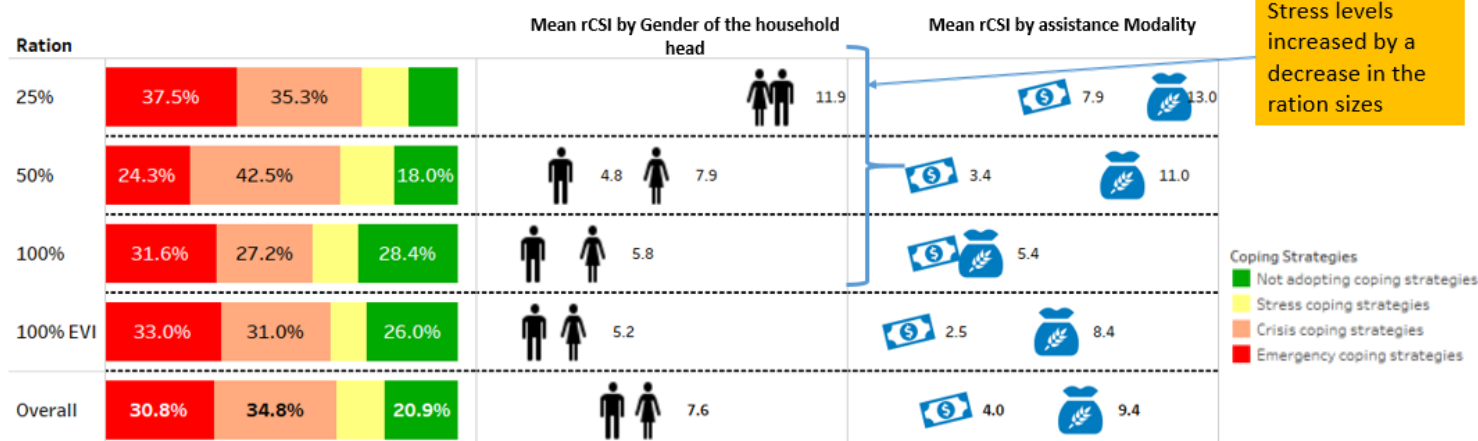
By settlement

On average households receiving only food (in Oruchinga and Nakivale) had double stress levels due to lack of food compared to the cash only households both by gender of the household head and by settlement.

By settlement Kyaka II which received both Cash and Food as assistance modalities also adopted the emergency strategies in times of stress.



By ration entitlement

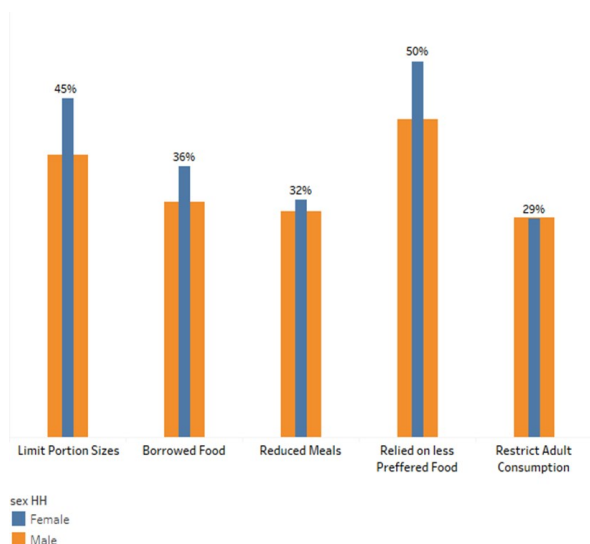


Stress levels increased with the reduction in ration sizes. The highest stress levels were seen among households that received 25%. These were also highest among those that received only food.

Coping Strategies

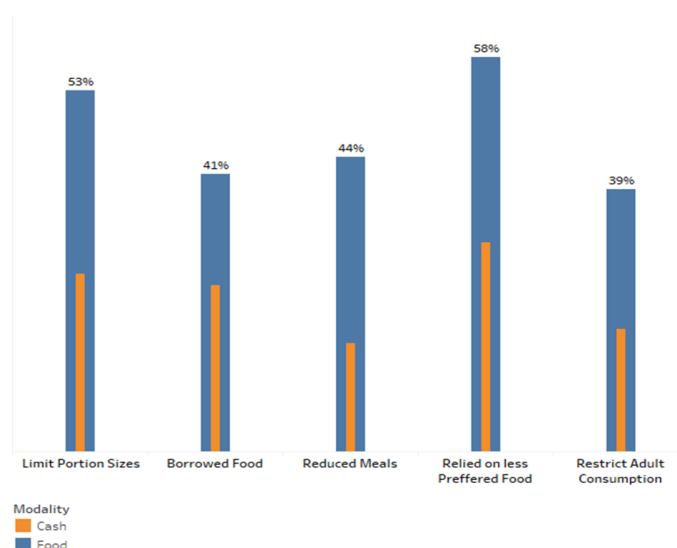
By Sex of head of household

Female headed households use more of the consumption based coping strategies more than the male headed households except for restricting adult consumption. Overall, relying on less preferred and less expensive foods was the most adopted strategy among households that lacked food.



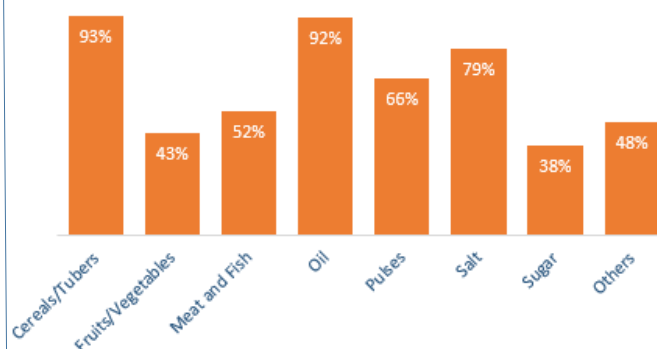
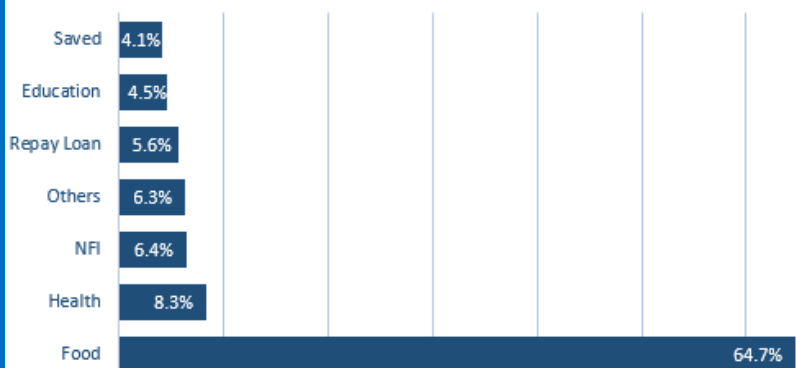
By Modality

The food assistance households adopted all the consumption based coping strategies more than the cash households. Households from both modalities mainly relied on less preferred food and limited the portion sizes as a means to cope with the reduced food.



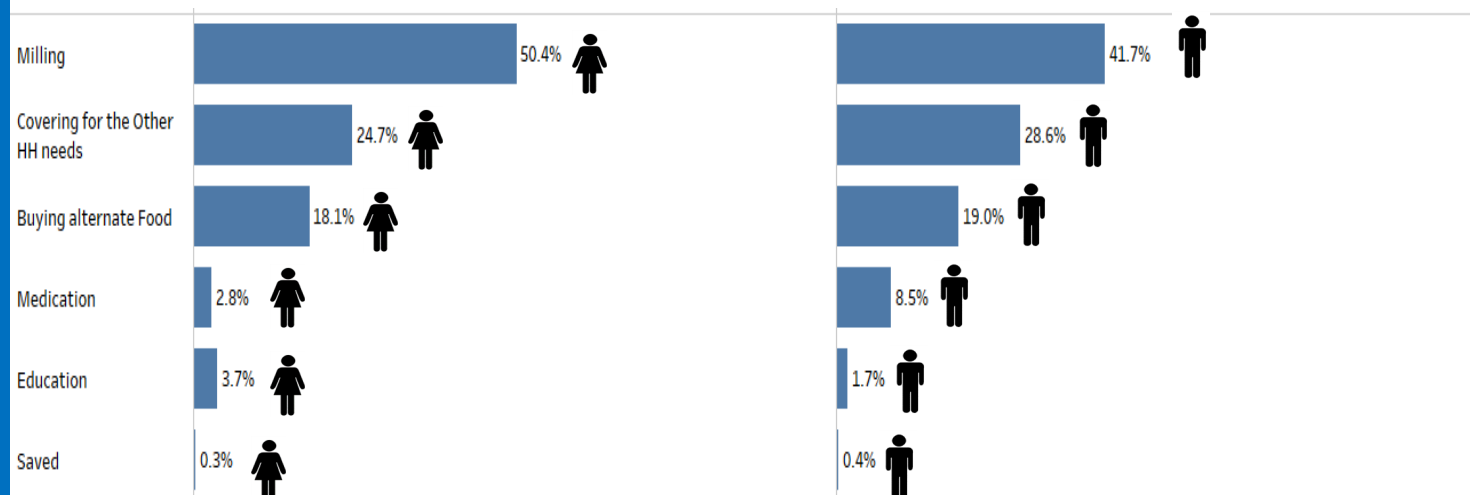
Cash Utilisation

Nearly 65% of the money given to the cash beneficiaries was spent on buying food.



Most of the households that received cash spent the food allotment on mainly Cereals, Oil, salt, Pulses and meat.

Household expenditures of the money obtained from selling part of the food entitlement



For the food households that sold part of their entitlement, most spent the money on milling and covering for the other household needs. The expenditure patterns were similar for both the male headed and female headed households. However, the female headed households spent a bit more on education than male headed households while the male headed households spent more on health than the female headed households.

Protection, Accountability and Gender Issues

Safety



4% of Household Members have experienced safety issues as a result of WFP last distribution



3% of Household Members have experienced safety issues as a result of WFP last distribution

Decision Making



46% Joint decisions made on the usage of entitlements



10% Joint decisions made on the usage of entitlements

Where to address Complaints



72% Know where to address complaints, questions or ask for information about assistance



67% Know where to address complaints, questions or ask for information about assistance

Average number of meals



2.0 Average number of meals eaten by children the previous



1.8 Average number of meals eaten by children the previous day



57% Know how people are chosen to receive cash or food assistance

63% Believe most vulnerable people selected as EVH/EVI

80% Received the right entitlement

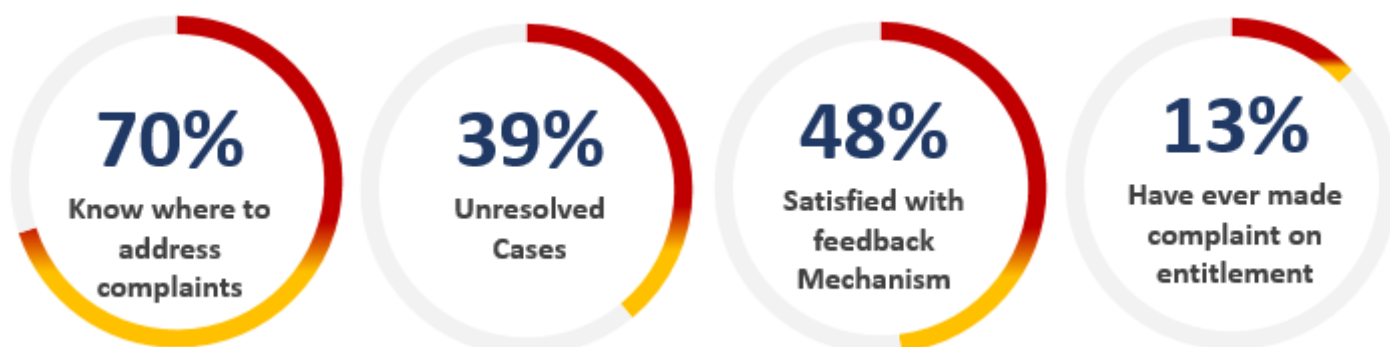


48% Know how people are chosen to receive cash or food assistance

62% Believe most vulnerable people selected as EVH/EVI

78% Received the right entitlement

Beneficiary Complaints and Feedback Mechanism



Complaints and feedback mechanism is known to a large proportion of the beneficiaries, 70%. However, it takes long to have the cases resolved and closed in a way that satisfies the beneficiary. Only about 48% are satisfied with the way the cases are resolved. Main reasons for dissatisfaction are delays in issues resolution or not getting feedback at all provided.

MCHN and MAM indicators

	Average rate
Household MAM Participation	80.7%
MCHN Coverage (Children)	42.7%
MCHN Participation (Children)	88.2%
MCHN Coverage (PLW)	55.1%
MCHN Participation (PLW)	91.5%

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Cash assistance modality has better food security outcomes compared to the food assistance and could be considered for the camps where implementation is feasible.
- Information on beneficiaries entitlements and distribution dates need to be communicated as this is shown to have an impact on the food security of the households.
- The longer waiting times for food assistance needs to be addressed.
- Rate of Issue resolution or information provision to the beneficiaries need to be strengthened. This will increase beneficiaries confidence in the complaints and feedback mechanism



For more information, contact:

Siddharth Krishnaswamy sidharth.krishnaswamy@wfp.org

Amos Mwesigye amos.mwesigye@wfp.org

Grace Namugayi grace.namugayi@wfp.org