POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING
West Nile Region, October 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 effectives 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 West Nile region among beneficiaries of General Food Distribution. In total, 8 settlements were selected for this survey. Beneficiary lists were generated with 887 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 AME Unit.
- Cash only households are 72% less likely to be food insecure compared to the food only households. No significant differences between the food & cash and food only households.

- Female headed households are more food secure compared to the Male headed households. However, differences in food security by gender of the household head are not significant. Household food security did not differ by household gender composition.

- Ration size determines food security of Households. However, the assistance modality can partly mitigate the effects of reduced ration sizes.

- 86% of the beneficiaries informed about their entitlements think they received the right amounts and are twice likely to be food secure.

- Household that did not sell nor share part of their entitlements were likely to be more food secure compared to the households that sold or shared. The differences were however insignificant.

- No differences in the coping strategies adopted by either male or female headed households.
DEMOGRAPHY

Sample Distribution
A sample of 887 households benefiting from General Food/ Cash Distribution was interviewed from 8 settlements in West Nile.

Gender Composition
There is an equal distribution of both male and females on average in households across the sample. The highest number of females was found to be in Palorinya settlement. It also had the smallest sample size.

Age Composition
39% of the population was found to be in the productive age group (18 - 49) followed by 36% in the 6-17 age group. The population of those above 50 years was only 8%.
The proportion of children under 5 years was 18% of which the largest proportion was found in Palorinya settlement. 65% of them were female.
Fighting Hunger Worldwide

Household size
Results from the survey indicated that the sampled households have on average 4 members ranging from 2 to 6 members. Palabek settlement was found to have the lowest number of members on average.

Head of household
In the West Nile region, 62% of households were headed by females. The number of female household heads outnumbered male across all the settlements except for Palabek that had 54% headed by male.

Modality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Food &amp; Cash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjumani</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidi-Bidi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imvepi</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiryandongo</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koboko-Lobule</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palabek</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palorinya</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td></td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhino-Camp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Food, cash, both food and cash were the modes used for distribution in West Nile region. Palabek and Palorinya settlements received food only as the mode of assistance whereas Lobule is a cash only settlement.

Distance travelled to collect Cash
The proportion of households that travelled less than 1km to receive their entitlements is as below.

- 97.9%
- 96.7%
- 89.9%

Not significant difference in distance travelled to distribution points was noted between settlements.

Average waiting time

- Waited for 4.4 hours at FDP
- Waited for 3.4 hours at FDP
- Waited for 5.5 hours at FDP
Food Consumption Score

By Sex of Head of Household
Food security did not differ much by gender of the head of household.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
<th>Borderline</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>36.8%</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>40.1%</td>
<td>49.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>38.1%</td>
<td>50.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ration</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
<th>Borderline</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>61.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>63.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
<td>43.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% EVI</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>38.1%</td>
<td>50.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By Settlement
Lobule settlement in Koboko had the highest food security levels. It was also found to have the highest number of beneficiaries that consume foods from more food groups as these are mostly cash beneficiaries.

Overall, 11.5% of the households in West Nile reported Poor Food Consumption.

By Knowledge of Ration Entitlement
Households that were knowledgeable about their ration entitlement had a better food security.

By Modality
The overall proportion of households with an acceptable FCS was 50% in the West Nile region. Households receiving cash only registered the highest Food Consumption Score of 73%. This could be attributed to the fact that 70% of the households spent their entitlement to purchase food. Food items purchased were mainly cereals, sugar, meat/fish and pulses.

Only 5% of the households receiving cash were insecure 2 weeks after distributions as compared to 16% of food beneficiaries.

**Cash Utilisation**
Cash only households ate more nutritious foods especially pulses, Sugar and fruit more than the households in the other modalities.

**Coping Strategy Index**
Among the settlements in the West Nile region, Adjumani settlement recorded the highest stress levels.

In the region, female headed households had higher mean rCSI(13) compared to the male headed households (9).

68% of HHs adopted a coping strategy 7 days before the monitoring exercise because of lack of food.

Use of less preferred or less expensive food was the most adopted strategy across all settlements. Overall, Palabek settlement was less stressed compared to the other settlements.
Palorinya settlement registered the least proportion of households with an acceptable FCS and a majority of these did not adopt any coping strategy.

Cash only beneficiaries recorded higher stress levels than those on other modalities.

There is no significant difference in coping strategies adopted by gender of household head.

Cash only beneficiaries registered higher stress levels than those that received assistance through other modes.

Households that know their entitlements have better food security and are less likely to engage in emergency coping strategies in times of stress.

Knowledge of ration entitlement did not affect adoption of coping strategies.
Households that received 25% ration were less likely to engage in any coping strategy and equally less likely to adopt the emergency coping strategies despite being more food insecure.

Female heads of households registered significantly higher stress levels than their counterparts.

**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 buying alternate food and covering for the other household needs. The female headed households spent a bit more on health than male headed households while the male headed households spent more on education than the female headed households.

**Cash Utilisation**

Cash beneficiaries spent 67% of their entitlement to buy food
Gender and Protection by sex of household head

Safety

- **6%** of household members have experienced safety issues as a result of WFP last distribution.
- **8%** of household members have experienced safety issues as a result of WFP last distribution.

Decision Making

- **23.3%** made joint decisions on how to utilize their entitlements.
- **6.9%** made joint decisions on how to utilize their entitlements.

Where to address Complaints

- **70%** Know where to address complaints, questions or ask for information about assistance
- **62%** Know where to address complaints, questions or ask for information about assistance

Average number of meals

- **1.6** Average number of meals eaten by children the previous day
- **2.1** Average number of meals eaten by children the previous day

- **52%** Know how people are chosen to receive cash or food assistance
- **54%** Believe most vulnerable people selected as EVH/EVI
- **82%** Received the right entitlement
- **47%** Know how people are chosen to receive cash or food assistance
- **53%** Believe most vulnerable people selected as EVH/EVI
- **81%** Received the right entitlement
**Beneficiary Complaints and Feedback Mechanism**

- **65%**
  - Know where to address complaints

- **47%**
  - Unresolved Cases

- **39%**
  - Satisfied with feedback mechanism

- **21%**
  - Have ever made complaint on entitlement

**MCHN and MAM indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Average rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household MAM Participation</td>
<td>51.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCHN Coverage (Children)</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCHN Participation (Children)</td>
<td>81.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCHN Coverage (PLW)</td>
<td>41.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCHN Participation (PLW)</td>
<td>70.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RECOMMENDATIONS

- Cash assistance as modality has better food security outcomes and could be considered for the settlements where it is viable to implement this modality
- Beneficiaries need to be informed on their entitlements. This improves WFP accountability and seemingly helps with planning on usage of the entitlements impacting on food security of the households
- Waiting time for the households that receive both food and cash needs to be addressed
- Beneficiaries Complaints and feedback mechanism needs to be strengthened to increase the levels of satisfaction of the issues raised by the beneficiaries. The turn around time for issue resolution also needs to be considered.