

# END OF PROJECT EVALUATION FOR THE EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM IN SOMALIA

AWARD No: FFP-G-16-00098



REPORT PREPARED BY: RESEARCHCARE AFRICA





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# ACRONYMS

<b>ARD</b>	African Relief and Development
<b>AWD</b>	Acute Watery Diarrhea
<b>CERID</b>	Centre for Research & Integrated Development
<b>CBTD</b>	Community Based Targeting and Distribution
<b>CSI</b>	Coping Strategy Index
<b>CTS</b>	Commodity Tracking System
<b>EFSP</b>	Emergency Food Security Program
<b>EOPS</b>	End of Project Status
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FCS</b>	Food Consumption Score
<b>FFP</b>	Food for Peace
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>FPMG</b>	Food Programming Management Group, World Vision International
<b>FSNAU</b>	Food Security & Nutrition Analysis Unit
<b>HHQ</b>	Household questionnaires
<b>KI</b>	Key Informant Interviews
<b>HH</b>	Household
<b>HHS</b>	Household Hunger Scale
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>IPC</b>	Integrated (Food security) Phase Classification
<b>Kcal</b>	Kilocalories
<b>LMMS</b>	Last Mile Mobile Solution
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>PDMs</b>	Post Distribution Monitoring Systems
<b>PDQA</b>	Program Development and Quality Assurance
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
<b>REAL</b>	Resilience and Economic Activity in Luuq
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>VFW</b>	Voucher for Work
<b>VRCs</b>	Village Relief Committees
<b>WV</b>	World Vision
<b>WVUS</b>	World Vision United States Office

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

This report presents the results of the evaluation of the Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) in Somalia that was funded by the USAID Office of Food for Peace (FFP). The food voucher-based program was designed to meet the immediate food access and nutritional needs of 5,897 most vulnerable households in Lughaya and Zeylac districts in Somaliland, Eyl district in Puntland and Wajid and Luuq districts of southern Somalia, in partnership with African Relief and Development (ARD) and Centre for Research & Integrated Development (CERID) respectively.

The evaluation's main purpose was to assess the performance and results of the EFSP against the mandate that was set out in the project's strategic framework, to determine the success and failures and to draw lessons and recommendations for improved performance of future and other similar food security responses. Emphasis was also placed on the project implementation modality as it relates to the OECD DAC evaluation criteria. The evaluation exercise was carried out during the months of January and February in Zeylac, Lughaya and Luuq districts where the EFSP project activities were completed in December 2017. In Wajid and Eyl districts, the team conducted the fieldwork in early March (2018) as the last voucher distribution took place in February 2018 and the project closed out scheduled for end of March 2018.

## Methodology

The evaluation used a mixed-research approach of both quantitative and qualitative (QUAN+QUAL) techniques. Quantitative data was gathered using structured interviews from a sample of 1,539 HHs. In addition, a total of 62 focus group discussions (FGDs) for adults, 31 FGDs for children, and 111 key informant interviews with local project stakeholders, WV staff, and implementing partners were conducted. Furthermore, a comprehensive literature review of all available relevant literature including project results framework, PDMs, quarterly reports and other literature was conducted. The evaluation team visited 31 villages out of the total 51 villages where the EFSP was implemented; the main limitation to visiting all villages was the cost implication and insecurity in some locations (Luuq district). However, more than 50% of the target villages in each district were visited, and a mix of livelihood zones of the villages and VFW activities considered for the selection of villages to be surveyed.

## Findings & Analysis

### 1. Household characteristics

**Respondents' Gender, Age & Marital status:** Overall, 63% of the respondents were female and 37% were male. 28.8% were aged below 35 years, with majority (72.2%) of the respondents aged 35 years and above. Additionally, 65% of the respondents were household heads while 35% were other household members. Eighty seven percent of the household heads were married, while 3%, 7% and 2% were divorced, widowed and single respectively. This shows that almost all households had dependents to provide for. Also, a large proportion (69%) of the beneficiary households were headed by male, while 31% were female-headed households. Majority (60%) of the household heads do not have formal education, however, 20% have primary education and 17% have studied at Qur'anic schools. On average, the household size consisted of 7.9 members. This is higher than the national average reported by United Nations Population Fund, (UNFPA, 2014) of 6 members.

**Household Income:** The main source of income among the households in the five districts was reported to be casual labor (36%). This was followed by livestock sale (18%). Overall, 29%, 60% and 71% of the respondent households across the five districts reported 'no income' as their primary, second and third main source of

income respectively, which indicates that the households have to largely depend on humanitarian assistance for their living.

**Household Expenditure:** Evaluation results showed that 96% of respondents in Luuq, 83% in Eyl, 72% in Lughaya, 14% in Wajid and 14% in Zeylac reported that they spent most of their income for purchasing staple food. In addition, households spend a considerable amount of their income on medical care and education, with 30% of respondents in Zeylac and Wajid spending more of their income on health, and 27% on non-staple foods.

## 2. Relevance

**Relevance of Project Activities:** The design of the EFSP reflects the need to restore community assets and strengthen emergency aid delivery in five target districts. According to the FSNAU Technical Report<sup>1</sup> (September/October 2016), the EFSP target locations were in severe food insecurity. Similarly, the local administrations across program locations credited the project as being relevant as it aimed at alleviating hunger amongst vulnerable members of the community at a time the communities in project locations were in dire need of food support.

**Design of the Project:** The design of the EFSP project was largely informed by the needs of the beneficiary communities and the general context of Somalia. Most beneficiaries across project locations concurred that the food voucher suited their contexts as compared to other forms of food security interventions. Further, the project was largely participatory with World Vision and partners engaging all stakeholders' especially local community structures such as the local administration, elders, village relief committees and beneficiaries.

**Project Coverage:** The project covered geographical regions that were the most drought-affected areas in accordance with the findings of FSNAU, and World Vision assessments. The EFSP approach in targeting and implementation met contextual expectations, was compatible with the prevailing and accepted community socio-cultural and economic context, and targeted vulnerable households.

## 3. Efficiency

**Project Cost Effectiveness:** World Vision adopted both direct and indirect implementation strategies in the delivery of the EFSP. WV directly implemented in Lughaya, Zeylac and Eyl districts, while partnering with local NGOs in Luuq and Wajid districts. The use of local food vendors and partners in delivering humanitarian assistance in insecure locations such as Wajid and Luuq districts where there is presence of Al-Shabab was deemed cost effective and less risky for the Program.

**Last Mile Mobile Solution (LMMS):** WV adopted an automated mechanism for the EFSP project that was used in the registration of beneficiaries. With LMMS World Vision was able to increase the efficiency of the voucher process through digitized household registration, generation of vouchers, automation of distribution processes, thus enabling greater accountability. The LMMS cards have unique barcodes for strict identification of the beneficiaries hence preventing possible fraud in producing duplicate vouchers and ensured registered beneficiaries received their entitlements.

**Commodity Tracking System (CTS):** The commodity tracking system was linked to the LMMS platform to enhance efficiency in tracking payments for the vendors after beneficiaries redeem their vouchers. This platform was built into the program delivery to ensure that no single dollar was lost.

**Timing and Completion of Activities:** The program was effectively executed within the planned duration with all the distribution cycles completed as planned. However, some of the VFW activities such as shallow wells in Zeylac and Lughaya were not completed due to switch of modality from conditional to unconditional. Therefore, the evaluation confirmed that the program inputs were efficiently allocated and delivered in the target areas throughout the duration of the EFSP program. However, it is important for WV to work with communities to

<sup>1</sup>Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Post Gu 2016 Technical Series Report No VII. 69: October 19, 2016

ensure that rehabilitation works of community productive assets that were not fully accomplished in Awdal and Bakool region due to modality switch are completed.

**Staffing & Human Resources:** In all the five implementation districts, WVI and implementing partners put in place project coordinators, project officers as well as monitoring and evaluation staff. WVI thus ensured adequate staffing and quality control with minimum resources and thus value for money.

**Alignment with Local Capacities and Networks:** The use of local community networks in supporting the implementation of program activities allowed for the efficient delivery of the intervention. Partnership with local stakeholders including the local administration, elders and national non-governmental organizations was seen as an efficient way of implementing the program in locations that WVI was not able to directly implement the EFSP due to security and access challenges.

**Efficiency of Food Voucher Modality:** The food voucher modality was praised by the beneficiaries and community leaders. Insights from FGDs and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) revealed that the flexibility associated with redeeming vouchers from local food vendors was way better than direct or general food distribution because it reduced the tedious process of queuing, and over-crowding experienced during the general food distribution. Women beneficiaries were particularly happy with the food voucher saying that it was better than direct cash distribution as it eliminated the temptation that is often experienced with cash transfer such as spending it on other non-food items<sup>2</sup>.

#### 4. Effectiveness

**Beneficiary Targeting:** Criteria for the identification of eligible households for the program activities were clear and effectively adhered to, ensuring that as many beneficiaries as possible with required attributes were reached. FGD and KII participants across assessed locations expressed their satisfaction with the beneficiary targeting process, which was viewed as transparent and participatory. From the analysis, almost all (89%) the targeted beneficiaries were food insecure households during registration and selection of households. In addition, HHs with malnourished children (37%), households whose assets were depleted by drought (33%), internally displaced households (17%), households with pregnant /lactating mothers (14%) were targeted.

**Improvement in food security:** The evaluation results showed that the EFSP was effectively executed as all selected beneficiaries confirmed to have received their entitlements. The evaluation noted that due to the intervention, the project increased access to diverse and quality foods, increased the number of meals taken per day by the household members, and reduced hunger among beneficiary households. Statistical tests conducted on the FCS, HHS and average number of meals consumed by households revealed that the difference between baseline and end-line values with respect to these four outcome indicators are statistically significant. The change between the baseline and Endline was statistically significant at 95% confidence level. Therefore, the change in food consumption score, household hunger scale, and the number of meals taken by adults and children have significantly improved after the project intervention when compared to the baseline.

The Food Consumption Score (FCS) was 44.5, indicating acceptable food consumption with 51% of households depicting acceptable FCS. This is an improvement from Baseline where the overall FCS was 18.2 (poor FCS) with only 5.5% of households having acceptable FCS. Additionally, the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) was 1.1, depicting little to no hunger in the HHs as compared to a Baseline of 3 that portrayed moderate hunger in the HHs. Households with Little to no hunger increased from 31.4% at Baseline to 64% at Endline while those with Moderate hunger reduced from 54.8% at Baseline to 29% at the end of the project.

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<sup>2</sup> Insights from Women FGD participants in Asha Cado, Dabo dilac and Teeb villages in Awdal region

With regard to the household daily meals consumption, 96% of adult beneficiaries reported taking two or more meals a day, while 99% of children ate at least two meals per day on average. The results further show that on average, 62% of children had three meals a day (79% in Eyl, 67% in Wajid and Zeylac, 53% in Lughaya and 42% in Luuq district) while 25% had two meals a day. On average, adults are taking 2.4 meals a day, while children are taking 2.8 meals a day. This points to a reduction in hunger among beneficiary households, when compared with the project baseline where 41.2% of households' adults ate at least 2 meals and 44.7% of households' children ate three meals a day.

**Capacity of Local Markets:** 95% of respondents across the five districts felt that the local shops have the capacity to stock the required items as a result of the capacity empowerment attributed to the EFSP, while 5% of the respondents reported that the local shops do not have the capacity to sell all the required items. A significant (22%) proportion of respondents in Wajid believe their local market may not have the capacity to provide all the required goods because of the Al-Shabaab blockade.

**Household Coping Strategies:** Evaluation results showed that the average Coping Strategy Index (CSI) was 5.31 denoting Medium coping with 68.1% of the households with a CSI below the sample mean. The results represent a 72% reduction in the application of different coping strategies to meet food needs when compared with the baseline CSI of 18.76 (High coping). In general, majority (67%) of the households reported either no or low coping strategy. Analysis by district revealed that 91%, 87%, 73%, 50% and 38% of respondents in Lughaya, Zeylac, Wajid, Luuq and Eyl respectively had no or low coping. The change between the baseline and Endline was statistically significant at 95% confidence level.

**Coordination:** Coordination of program activities was done at various levels. World Vision worked with all stakeholders including the implementing partners (CERID & ARD), project beneficiaries, local administrations, regional administration and coordinated their activities with other NGOs in addition to participating in cluster meetings and relevant working groups. The coordination with various actors largely contributed to the smooth implementation of the EFSP.

**Accountability:** World Vision adopted various community response mechanisms such as hotline/SMS feedback numbers, complaints handling desk, community accountability committees, suggestion boxes and project stakeholders to receive community feedback. According to the evaluation results, 65% of respondents reported having knowledge about the available feedback mechanisms. Furthermore, the procurement process for the selection of vendors was also done through open bidding process where clear criteria were put forward and strictly utilized during the evaluation process. Key among the points considered as strengths during the bid evaluation was the capacity of the vendor to supply adequate and diverse food items, cost, tax compliance, book keeping practices, storage facilities among other crucial aspects. Successful vendors were trained on the guidelines for accountability, redemption and financial processes and how the LMMS works to ensure transparent voucher redemption free from impersonation.

## 5. Impact

**Impact on Beneficiary Households:** Majority (88%) of the households reported more quantity of food in the households as a result of the food voucher, 67% cited an increase in the variety of food consumed at the household, while 61% and 51% respectively had children and adults eating more than before. The food voucher enabled beneficiary households not to sell the few remaining livestock or other assets they had to buy food but instead they were able to eat quality meals more frequently than before.

**Improved Community Infrastructure:** All the constructed or rehabilitated community infrastructures were beneficial at community level. The feeder roads reduced the difficulties that the communities experienced when travelling from village to village. Beneficiary communities in villages where the feeder roads were rehabilitated further noted that there was a reduction in time spent on travelling. This enabled them to have more time for other important activities that benefited their households' economy. It also opened up a route/passage for trade

among villages in Lughaya and Zeylac districts.

**Capacity of Vendors & Local Markets:** The project has built the capacity of local vendors through provision of training on good business practices and contracting them to deliver food to target populations. Most of the vendors reported that the project enabled them to grow their businesses and also improved their capacities to respond to longer-term demands of the market, thanks to the large volume of sales made over the project period. In addition, the food vendors reported that they had become more effective and efficient in doing business because they gained more knowledge and skills in record keeping and stock management following their engagement with the project.

## Sustainability

**Rehabilitation of Community Assets:** The project was generally designed for a short-term intervention and the results from the EFSP alone may not be adequate to improve the livelihoods and develop deep resilience of such vulnerable communities who have been suffering from deep-rooted poverty and chronic food insecurity over decades. However, the rehabilitation of communal infrastructure such as feeder roads, communal dams is deemed sustainable as the community leaders showed optimism in the long-term benefits of these community assets.

**Improved local capacities:** World Vision worked with local structures including village committees and local vendors. Stakeholders reported that, by working with WV they gained sustainable benefit from the project. The vendors demonstrated tremendous growth with their average monthly stock value standing at \$69,847 as compared to the baseline, which was \$11,286.85. This growth is expected to be sustained even in future. The vendors also reported to have increased their business and stock management skills that they will utilize many years to come.

Table 1 below provides a summary of the Performance of Project Indicators:

Table 1: Summary of Program Indicators Performance at Endline

Indicator	Baseline	Project Target	Endline Achieved	% Achievement	Remarks
<b>Purpose 1: Increased access to diverse and quality foods for vulnerable households</b>					
Prevalence of Households with moderate or severe hunger (Household Hunger Scale – HHS)  <i>EOPS: Targeted HHs decrease their HHS score by 40% from baseline to end of project.</i>	3 (Moderate hunger)	1 (Little to no hunger)	1 (Little to no hunger)	100%	29% of HHs with Moderate hunger ( <b>47% improvement from Baseline</b> ) 7% HHs with Severe hunger ( <b>49% decrease in HHs with severe hunger from Baseline</b> ) <b>64% of HHs with Little to no hunger (104% increase in HHs with little to no hunger from Baseline.</b>

<p>HH Food Consumption Score (FCS)</p> <p><b>EOPS: Targeted HHs increase their FCS by 40% by end of project.</b></p>	18.2 (Poor FCS)	35 (Borderline FCS)	44.5 (Acceptable FCS)	127.14%	<p>51% of Households with Acceptable FCS <b>(827% increase in HHs with Acceptable FCS from Baseline)</b></p> <p>32% of Households with Borderline FCS <b>(79% increase in HHs with Borderline FCS from Baseline)</b></p> <p>17% of Households with Poor FCS <b>(81% reduction in HHs with Poor FCS from Baseline)</b></p>
<p>% of food utilization by type (household consumption, sale, bartering, livestock feed)</p> <p><b>EOPS: 80% of the targeted households indicate that they exclusively utilized the food redeemed for home consumption.</b></p>	0	80%	72.50%	110%	<p>88% of HHs used the commodities received through the food voucher for home consumption however, 12% reported sharing their food with others.</p>
<p>Average number of daily meals consumed by HHs Adults / % of HHs consuming at least two meals per day by end of project - <b>Adults</b></p> <p><b>EOPS: 70% of households consuming at least two meals per day by end of project.</b></p>	41.20%	70%	96%	137%	<p>(133% increase in the percentage of HHs consuming at least 2 meals from baseline - Adults)</p> <p>Average number of meals- Adults – 2.4</p>
<p>Average number of daily meals consumed by HHs – Children/ % of HHs consuming at least two meals per day by end of project - Children</p>	44.70%	70%	99.1%	138.5%	<p>(122% increase in the percentage of HHs consuming at least 2 meals from baseline - Children)</p> <p>Average number of meals - Children – 2.8</p>

% targeted HHs reporting to receive food in right amounts  <b>EOPS: 90% of the beneficiaries redeeming their vouchers indicate that they received the food in actual voucher values.</b>	0%	90%	97%	108%	Majority (41%) of the households reported to have redeemed their vouchers for 12 months, while 23% reported to have redeemed the vouchers for nine months.
# of HHs receiving food vouchers, disaggregated by beneficiary category and sex - Total	0	5897 (Female -3538, Male - 2359)	5897 (Female -3538, Male - 2359)	100%	
Amount (in dollars) of voucher distributed	0	\$3,252,678.00	\$3,252,678.00	100%	
Percentage of vendors with improved storage in the past 6 months.  <b>EOPS: 50% of vendors have improved their storage capacity by end of project.</b>	0	50%	82%	164%	82% of traders with adequate storage facilities ( <b>58% increase from Baseline</b> )  Average stock value = \$69,847 ( <b>Average stock value increased by 519% from baseline</b> )
Proportion of vendors who apply business principles (record keeping & stock management)  <b>EOPS: 40% of vendors with improved/acceptable record keeping and stock management</b>	33%	40%	96%	240%	96% of traders have a record keeping system in place Average rating by traders of their record keeping and application of skill is 8 ( <b>60% change from baseline</b> ) Average rating by traders of their stock management and application of skill is 10 ( <b>85% change from baseline</b> )
# of vendor assessments completed	0	64	67	100%	



10 capacity building sessions conducted for selected vendors	0	10	10	100%	In addition to the inception training at the start of the project, three more training sessions were conducted for the vendors and follow up support provided on a regular basis.
<b>Purpose 2: Increased resilience of target communities to future shocks</b>					
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	18.76 (High Coping)	-	5.31 (Medium coping)	72% reduction in CSI from Baseline	Majority (69%) of the households reported either no or low coping strategy. Escalation in drought conditions.
<b>EOPS: 80% of households with a coping strategy index (CSI) below the sample mean.)</b>	49%	80%	68.1%	85.13%	
Proportion of households reporting improved access to water for domestic and animal use	35% of HHs travelling more than 500m to the nearest water source.	50%	54%	4%	54% of respondent HHs reported to be covering less than 500 meters to get water during the dry season  67% of HHs walk less than half a kilometer, for water during rainy season
<b>EOPS: 50% of households improved access to water for domestic and animal use by end of project</b>	41.1% experience water shortage the past 12 months		20% of HHs experiencing water shortages the past 12 months		Since some of the water rehabilitation works was affected by the modality switch, the evaluation cannot verify if this can only be attributed to the project activities on water.
% of households utilizing established asset in food production	0%	60%			Not assessed in the end line evaluation due to asset completion status
# water catchments successfully constructed	0	10	2 water catchments in progress		Completion affected by modality switch
# Compost pits successfully excavated by beneficiaries.	0	10	8 compost pits in progress		Completion affected by modality switch
Quantities of manure produced from compost pits	0	18	0		Completion affected by modality switch

# soil bunds successfully constructed	0	1480	1,803 Soil bunds, 437m check dams	122%	Activity over achieved.
# of shallow wells successfully constructed	0	30	2 shallow wells in progress		9 shallow wells in Awdal region are yet to be completed as a result of modality switch.
Length of water canals constructed	0	1,570	500	32%	Completion affected by modality switch
Length of flood walls trenches constructed	0	3,150	160	5%	Completion affected by modality switch
% of households reporting reduced distance to markets/ farms by project end.	0%	50%	69.3%	139%	HHs walk less than one kilometer (0.9Kms) on average to the nearest shop/market. This is a drop from the average distance of 4.4 kilometers as reported by the baseline report.
The total length of feeder roads (km) rehabilitated	0	9.2	60.9	662%	Activity overachieved, communities willing to do more than planned. <sup>1</sup>

## Lessons Learned

1. Food assistance delivered through vouchers has enhanced community solidarity and coping strategies. This meant that EFSP project also improved food accessibility not only for the beneficiaries alone, but also for a substantial number of non-beneficiaries.
2. The use of food vouchers by WVI was well-suited to the unpredictable security situation in south central Somalia, as this reduced logistical burdens on staff, reduced visibility of food aid, and allowed household choices.
3. The EFSP benefited both host and IDPs across the project locations. The targeting of varied groups has significantly reduced potential social tensions that are often characterized with humanitarian assistance.
4. Improved capacity of vendors to learn and adopt new business practices enabled them to have access to formalized banking/ business planning; expand their economic opportunity; and build stronger relationships with each other, with the community, and with other market actors.
5. The hotlines provided were displayed at local vendors' shops which limited chances of beneficiaries who would probably not complain for fear of victimization, hence may result in undesired outcome of reduced feedback from the beneficiary communities.
6. Project adjustments to the local realities showed flexibility and sensitivity of beneficiaries due to the prevailing conditions. However, the modality switch has left several community assets incomplete.
7. The contracting of vendors from the main market in Luuq due to security concerns posed a challenge for beneficiaries to access their entitlements with some incurring transport cost or walking long distances from their settlements to the main market.

8. The monitoring system allowed for the quick detection of project challenges and the evaluation observed that corrective actions were taken in regards to this, the voucher values were changed about three times across the project locations over the project period to respond to market variation.
9. The implementing partners' efforts to coherently link the outcomes of the EFSP to another project in Luuq i.e. REAL project that targeted beneficiaries who were benefiting from resilience and economic activity cushioned them from the adverse effects of the drought and ramped up community resilience.
10. A gap in awareness creation was noted on the existence of formal mechanisms for provision of complaint and feedback as some of the respondents were drawn from beneficiary households living in pastoral villages far from the formal settlements (villages).

## Recommendations

- Extension of a similar project with higher targeting in the project locations. Although the EFSP project improved food accessibility in the target locations, the number of beneficiaries was often seen as small in relation to population in need in the target area as sharing off food ration was widely reported. Therefore, there is need to increase the target beneficiaries in future programming.
- Improve complaints and feedback mechanisms: It is recommended that hotline numbers should be provided on the beneficiary ID for convenience and privacy. The EFSP had adequate complaints and feedback mechanisms especially in the provision of hotlines; however, the challenge was that the hotlines provided were displayed at local vendor's shops which could limit the chances of beneficiaries' privacy.
- Pricing of food voucher commodities: WVI should take measures to prevent the recurrence of vendors raising food commodity prices above the market rate by conducting impromptu spot checks regularly on commodity prices in the main market against vendor's price for similar commodities.
- Use of local partners and traders (suppliers): The use of vendors and partners across project locations was ideal in not only building capacities and injecting cash into the local economy but is also deemed cost effective and less cumbersome and safer than when directly implementing. Continued engagement with partners and local vendors is recommended in future programming.
- Community consultations about food basket should be enhanced: Majority of the beneficiaries lamented the lack of milk has created challenges for vulnerable families who solely depend on food assistance. It was noted that children under five and elderly cannot consume the ordinary food and need special diet. In this regard, it is recommended that in designing food intervention, WVI should enhance its engagement with target population to give them chance in selection of food items.
- Community assets initiated through EFSP should be completed to address community needs: During the evaluation it was noted several shallow wells in Awdal have been left incomplete due to project modality switch from conditional to unconditional food voucher activity. WVI should address this issue and engage with communities to explore ways to complete the project.
- To eliminate the imbalance in business among vendors, WVI should consider creating a cycle in which vendors especially those who meet the selection criteria have opportunity to supply food in certain months.

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Somalia Context

Somalia has endured nearly three decades of war, armed conflict, protracted droughts and famine that resulted in the destruction of social services, erosion of livelihoods, and a high level of insecurity and vulnerability leading to population displacements.<sup>3</sup> Vulnerable groups such as women, children and the elderly are the most affected. Health and education indicators are both lower for women than men; women are also particularly vulnerable to food insecurity. Children also face a wide range of protection issues, including recruitment as child soldiers by all parties to the conflict, landmines and child labour.<sup>4</sup> Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) continue to face emergency needs related to shelter, water, protection and food access. While the weak Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) contends with finding a solution to allow the displaced households to either return to their place of origin or find a new home in another part of the country, humanitarian agencies are now faced with the double task of meeting the most urgent needs by providing emergency needs for both host communities and the IDPs.<sup>5</sup> Observers have also predicted that the return of refugees from Kenya is expected to increase, following the signing of a Tripartite Agreement for the voluntary repatriation of Somalis in 2013.

The livelihoods for majority of Somalia's population depend on pastoralism and agro-pastoralism. Only a small proportion of the population is dependent on agriculture, which is undertaken principally along the valleys of the Shabelle and Juba rivers and in areas with more consistent rainfall such as Bay and Bakool, which are traditionally known to be the breadbasket of Somalia in better times.<sup>6</sup> However, pastoralism and agro-pastoralism, a mainstay for majority of Somalis has been severely affected by protracted drought occasioned by failed rains or below average rains received in some parts of Somalia. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) outlook report February 2018 indicates that Pastoralists in northern and central regions lost a large number of livestock in 2017 and the recovery of herds to pre-crisis levels will require several consecutive, favorable seasons.<sup>7</sup>

Although the humanitarian situation has continued to improve gradually since the last famine in 2011, gains are fragile and the needs remain enormous. There are currently needs for both humanitarian and development assistance. Somalia is known to be among the poorest and most food insecure countries in the world. Good harvests, when available, provide only 40–50 percent of per capita cereal needs and consequently food imports through the commercial sector play an important part in meeting the food requirements of those who can afford to purchase such commodities. In recent years, assessments have estimated that approximately 25 percent of the population have not had access to sufficient food and have been regularly in need of emergency food assistance. For the past decade Somalia has been among the world's highest per capita recipients of humanitarian assistance.<sup>8</sup>

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3 Conflict in Somalia: Drivers and Dynamics World Bank, January 2005

4 The impact of war on Somali men and its effects on the family, women and children, Judith Gardner and Judy El-Bushra, 2016

5 UNOCHA Humanitarian Bulletin Somalia, November 2017

6 Somalia Livelihoods Profile, FSNAU, 2016

7 <http://www.fsnau.org/analytical-approach/fsnau-food-security-analysis-system-fsnas>

8 UNOCHA Somalia Humanitarian Needs overview

## 1.2 Project Description

The Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) in Somalia, funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Office of Food for Peace (FFP) has since September 2016 been responding to the drought situation resulting from failed rains and consecutive seasons of below average production in most parts of Somalia. The program was implemented directly by World Vision International, Somalia Program in the districts of Lughaya and Zeylac in Somaliland, Eyl in Puntland and in partnership with African Relief and Development (ARD) and Centre for Research & Integrated Development (CERID) in Wajid and Luuq districts of southern Somalia respectively.

The EFSP in Somalia is a food voucher-based<sup>9</sup> program designed to meet the immediate food access and nutritional needs of 5,897 most vulnerable households in the target locations. The project beneficiaries were identified using Community Based Targeting and Distribution (CBTD) guidelines that ensured public participation and vetting during the beneficiary selection process. Accordingly, WVI developed selection criteria targeting: most food insecure and vulnerable households, households whose livelihood assets had been depleted by the drought and conflict, households with malnourished children under 5, households with pregnant/ lactating women, female-headed households, and households supporting orphans or the elderly and as defined further by the communities.<sup>10</sup>

### 1.2.1 Program Cost Modification & Adjustment

Initially, the EFSP planned to reach 2,611 beneficiary households in three of the five Districts (Lughaya, Zeylac and Wajid) over a twelve-month period with food vouchers (conditional and unconditional) redeemable from selected food vendors in local markets for an estimated 18,388 individual beneficiaries. Towards the end of 2016, poor performance of the Deyr rains worsened the humanitarian situation across the country. Results from the post- Jilaal assessment by FSNAU indicated that Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of acute food insecurity persisted in many areas of Somalia. In order to scale up life-saving humanitarian assistance and lessen the severe impact of the drought, the first cost modification and adjustment of the EFSP was instituted in April 2017 to scale up intervention of the Program and expand the assistance to cover other areas in dire need. The approved modification and adjustment consisted of the following components:

- Expansion of the Food Voucher for Emergency Relief and Early Recovery in Somalia to cover Luuq and Eyl Districts of Somalia.
- Increase in the number of target beneficiaries in the original district of Wajid.
- Revision of the voucher value upwards and expansion of the minimum food basket composition in line with the prevailing market conditions and beneficiary preference of food commodities and also taking into account the revised expenditure basket by FSNAU.
- Temporary adjustment of the modality to unconditional vouchers until the drought situation improves.

The East Africa Food Security Alert released on July 6, 2017 by FEWSNET reported that a major food security emergency was expected to continue in the Horn of Africa into early 2018. Approximately 3.2 million people were likely to be in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phase 3 and 4), while additionally 5.3 million would be stressed (IPC Phase 2). In light of this, a second modification was approved in September 2017 to scale up the coverage and extend the duration of assistance across all project locations to prevent further deterioration of the hunger crisis. The modification considered the level of food insecurity in prioritizing assistance. Consequently, Wajid and Eyl District were targeted to receive assistance for a longer period because they both fall in IPC 4 (Emergency).

<sup>9</sup> Food voucher: 'Commodity vouchers' are vouchers that are redeemable for specific goods (in this case specific food items), as opposed to vouchers that have a cash value whereby the beneficiary can choose the goods to purchase.

<sup>10</sup> Evaluation Terms of Reference (ToR)

## 1.2.2 VFW Activities

The project had proposed to engage 90% of the beneficiaries as voucher for work participants throughout the project scope. This approach was only possible in Quarter 2 (January – April 2017) after which the program requested for a modality adjustment from conditional to unconditional in order to respond to the increased difficulty by the registered participants to meaningfully engage in any community work. Some of the key challenges experienced include, outbreak of AWD in Wajid and escalation of the drought situation in Somaliland districts of Zeylac and Lughaya that forced the able-bodied members of the targeted households to migrate with livestock in search of water and pasture. Despite the challenges and modality adjustments, the participants completed the following public works activities:

1. Rehabilitation of 60.9km of feeder road that has greatly improved market connections in Lughaya , improved service delivery e.g. mobile clinic and nutrition services. Vendors have reported improved delivery of food from Borama market to the targeted villages.
2. The project constructed 1,803 soil bunds, 160m of flood protection, 437 check dams and 160 meters of stone lines in Lughaya and Zeylac districts that enhanced pasture regeneration and reduction in soil erosion.
3. Support household waste management and empowering of households to convert the waste to manure for household use. The project initiated construction of 8 compost pits in Wajid. These activities were only 30% completed by the close of FY17 due to modality adjustment to unconditional in April 2017 following the outbreak of AWD and worsening of the drought situation.
4. Support for on-farm irrigation. The project has desilted 500 meters of irrigation canal in Lughaya and Zeylac districts.
5. The project also supported target communities with relevant working tools and construction materials e.g. cement, shallow well rings and reinforcement bars to support construction of durable shallow wells. The project teams have ensured the material are stored well by the project committees and remain property of the community.

## 1.3 Evaluation Purpose and Objectives

The overall objective of the evaluation was to assess the performance and results of the EFSP against the mandate that was set out in the project's strategic frameworks, and to determine the successes and failures and draw lessons and recommendations for improved performance in future food security responses. The overall purpose of the exercise was to evaluate the EFSP project with a particular emphasis on its relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the intervention. Emphasis was also placed on the voucher modality as it relates to the above evaluation criteria. In addition, the evaluation identified lessons learned and made recommendations that would be used to improve the design and implementation of other related projects/ programs.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Approach

The evaluation adopted a mixed design approach. This was informed by the lack of a single method that can document and explain the complexity and impact of the project. The mixed design incorporated both qualitative and quantitative techniques as complementary since each approach provides information and conclusions that are more coherent, reliable, and useful than those from single-method studies. While quantitative surveys provide essential data on whether or not changes have occurred as a result of a program, qualitative methods identify the underlying explanations for why we do or do not observe these changes. Qualitative methods also improve evaluation design, identify social and institutional impacts that are hard to quantify, and uncover unanticipated processes or outcomes. The mixed method was used to gauge the status of project beneficiaries and context with regard to the different outcome indicators.

In that regard, the evaluation used a combination of primary and secondary sources of data, quantitative and qualitative methods. Household questionnaires, interview guides for focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs), observations, and desk review were used. The table below summarizes the data collection techniques and tools used during the final evaluation.

Table 2: Data Collection Techniques and Tools

Data Collection Technique	Data Source	Tools
Secondary data/ Desk Review: In-depth literature review to facilitate the understanding of the project activities and give a picture of the implementation and results to date.	Project proposal, results framework, project Narrative reports, M & E reports and tools, master beneficiary lists, PDM reports, FSNAU, Assessments	Checklist of documents reviewed
Target Beneficiary Surveys: Information collected from beneficiary population by means of HH questionnaires administered to a sample of beneficiaries in the project areas.	Direct beneficiaries of the project activities.	HH Questionnaire
Focus group discussions: Focus group discussion with a small group of about eight to ten people (i.e. beneficiaries) in each selected area of the project.	Direct beneficiaries – including men, women and children	Focus Group Discussion Guide
Key informant interviews: Interviews with persons having special information about the project. These interviews were conducted in an open-ended or semi-structured fashion.	Community/area leaders, local authorities,; Project staff, Village Relief Committees/Project Committees;	KII Guide
Field Observation: Observation forms were used to record what observers see and hear at the project site. Through observation and informal interviews, most significant change stories were captured. Physical infrastructure was assessed using the field observation forms.	Households, daily activities and infrastructures etc.	Field Observation Form

### 2.1.1 Sampling Procedures

To ensure representativeness, a multistage sampling process was adopted. A systematic sampling method was used to ensure equity in household distribution and representation in the final sample. Systematic sampling method was used to select the direct household respondents to participate in the evaluation in each selected location. To achieve this, the following steps were followed.

#### Step 1: Determination of Sample size

The project’s total direct household beneficiaries were 5,897 HHs, out of which a sample of 1,539 HHs were selected as respondents for the evaluation. The sample was drawn from all the five districts of Lughaya, Zeylac, Wajid, Eyl and Luuq using the sample determination formula<sup>11</sup> below:

$n_0$	$(Z^2pq)$	..... (Step 1)
	$e^2$	
$n_1$	$\frac{n_0}{1 + (\frac{n_0 - 1}{N})}$	..... (Step 2)
	$N$	

Where:  
 $n_0$  = sample size;  $n_1$  = sample size for target population;  $N$  = target population per district;  $z$  = confidence level (95% - 1.96);  $p$  and  $q$  = probabilities of success and failure respectively ( $p = 0.5$ ;  $q (1-p) = 0.5$ )  $e$  = desired level of precision at 0.5.

#### Step 2: Village and household selection

EFSP implemented the project activities across 51 villages in the five target districts. Due to logistical constraints and insecurity in some locations, all the villages were not selected for the field visit. However, more than 50% of the villages in each district were purposively selected for the field visit. Further, a mix of livelihood zones, villages with different project activities such as conditional and unconditional voucher were considered for the selection. A total of 31 villages were selected as shown in table 3. Systematic sampling method was used to select the respondent households to be interviewed from the beneficiary master list for each village.

Table 3: Summary of villages and households selected for the survey

District	Total villages	Selected Villages	Sample	Reasons for selection
Lughaya	9	6	321	Mix of pastoral, agro pastoral and peri-urban livelihoods. Combination of voucher for work activities and unconditional voucher
Zeylac	8	5	281	Mix of pastoral, agro-pastoral and peri-urban livelihoods. Combination of voucher for work activities and unconditional voucher
Wajid	9	5	317	Villages that are relatively secure, mix of pastoralist, agro-pastoralist, peri-urban and IDPs; combination of voucher for work activities and unconditional voucher
Eyl	14	8	315	Mix of pastoral, agro-pastoral and peri-urban livelihoods, unconditional voucher activity
Luuq	14	7	305	Villages that are relatively secure, mix of pastoralist, agro-pastoralist, peri-urban, and IDPs; combination of voucher for work activities and unconditional voucher
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1539</b>	<b>61% of the villages selected for field visits</b>

11 Cochran, W. G. (1977). Sampling techniques (3rd Ed.).New York: John Wiley & Sons



## 2.1.2 Data Collection

Researchcare consultants were responsible for the selection, training and supervision of the enumerators at the field level. After training the enumerators, the household questionnaire was pretested. The pretesting enabled the enumerators to understand the tool better and would offer an opportunity to clarify and review ambiguous, repeated or out of place questions. Additionally, data was collected through quantitative household survey, focus group discussions, key informants interviews, desk review and field observation.

### Household survey/Vendor survey

The household survey respondents were selected from the Master list of beneficiaries using systematic random sampling. Researchcare used mobile-based data collection system (ONA) for the household survey to collect data from 1539 sampled beneficiaries. Data was collected using mobile and tablet devices and afterwards transmitted to secure Online Cloud Servers on daily basis. Further, quantitative data was collected from 48 vendors out of the 64 vendors contracted by the project across the 5 districts and their current status assessed to determine capacity improvement.

### Focus Group Discussions

Purposive sampling technique was used to select focus group discussion (FGD) participants. The use of this technique enabled the evaluation team to select participants who are especially informative and possess the knowledge, ideas or experiences that are particularly relevant to the EFSP project. In the selection of the participants, Researchcare observed gender sensitivity and demographic characteristics of the participants. To maximize participation among selected respondents, separate FGDs were conducted for women and men. Each FGD had 8-12 members, and three experienced consultants facilitated the discussions. A total of 64 FGDs for adult beneficiaries composed of 32 (for women) and 32 (for men) including youth beneficiaries were conducted in the five districts.

Further, FGDs with children from the beneficiary households were also undertaken to understand how the project affected (positively or negatively) the children. When conducting focus groups with children, some factors were considered in addition to the traditional issues related to conducting focus groups mainly because of cognitive, linguistic, and psychological differences between children and adults (Gibson, 2012)<sup>12</sup>. The facilitators therefore created a trusting atmosphere between the children themselves and between them and the facilitator. For instance, the facilitator would start with warm-up questions or an entry scenario such as their names, what animals, food they like etc. to establish a warm atmosphere and a sense of trust between themselves and children. The duration of focus groups with children was less than 20 minutes. Consent for participation from the children's parents were obtained prior to the focus groups. A total of 27 FGDs for children were done for the five districts.

### Key Informant interviews

For the key informants, Researchcare interviewed knowledgeable stakeholders with a diverse set of representatives from different backgrounds and groups to be able to triangulate and enrich data collected to inform the evaluation indicators. Researchcare used semi-structured key informant guides customized for each group of interviewees. A separate key informant interview guide was developed for local community leaders, local administrations, government representatives and implementing partners' representatives. Researchcare prioritized engaging the selected key informants face to face, but Skype calls were also made with some partner focal points. In regards to this, Researchcare conducted 111 key informant interviews with local project stakeholders, WWI and implementing partners as shown in table 4.

<sup>12</sup> Gibson, J. E. (2012). Interviews and focus groups with children: Methods that match children's developing competencies. *Journal of Family Theory and Review*, 4, 148–159.

Table 4: List of key informants for local stakeholders, WV and partners

Key informants targeted	No of Interviews
Community leaders (Local community elders, women leaders, youth)	36
Vendors/local traders	48
Local administration/Government representatives	11
EFSP project team, Food Assistance team and PDQA team	4
WV Somalia management team, WVUS Program team	10
Implementing partners (ARD & CERID)	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>

### 2.1.3 Desk review

A comprehensive literature review of all available relevant literature was conducted. The reviewed documents include, but not limited to project baseline reports, project results frameworks, PDM reports, project narrative reports and other relevant reports. The information gathered from the document review was triangulated with the primary data obtained through household survey, FGDs and key informant interviews.

### 2.1.4 Most Significant Change

The Most Significant Change (MSC) approach involves generating and analyzing personal accounts of change and deciding which of these accounts is the most significant and why<sup>13</sup>. In regard to this project, stories on change brought about by the program were collected and systematically analyzed for their significance.

## 2.2 Limitation

Due to insecurity in some locations especially in Luuq district, some of the villages sampled could not be accessed. For instance, Garsow village in Luuq which was initially selected was replaced with a more secure location. However, more than 50% of the villages in each district were visited for the purpose of this evaluation.

## 2.3 Ethical Consideration

Ethical considerations were integral to the whole process of data collection (Household survey, FGDs and KIIs) and data management during the evaluation. Researchcare team sought consent of all the participants to ensure that no person was compelled to participate in the Household Interviews, FGDs and KIIs, nor would they be made to remain if they wanted to leave during the interviews and discussions. A clear statement of the purpose of the Household survey, FGDs and KIIs was also provided to participants of interviews and discussions. Consent forms were also presented to parents of children who participated in the FGDs for children. Researchcare also assured respondents of the confidentiality of the information collected. In addition, the principle of Do No Harm was upheld with the evaluation team ensuring that the cultural sensitivities and beliefs of the area were respected. Finally, the evaluation upholds the principle of ethics in research and ensures data collected is accurate and objective.

## 2.4 Data Analysis and Quality Assurance

Researchcare Africa consultants ensured completeness of all data collected from the field. The team conducted spot checks during the data collection to ensure that data collected was complete and target numbers of beneficiaries were interviewed before leaving each village. The quantitative data was entered into CSPro-data entry software for second stage of data cleaning. This was followed by data processing and analysis using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (IBM SPSS version 20) software. Descriptive statistics was computed to examine the state of each variable studied. The findings from the quantitative data of the household survey

<sup>13</sup> [http://www.betterevaluation.org/en/plan/approach/most\\_significant\\_change](http://www.betterevaluation.org/en/plan/approach/most_significant_change)

were presented in the form of frequency distributions, cross-tabulations, and socio-economic variables. Further, Inferential statistics especially, independent sample T-test of significance was used to test the significance of change of outcome indicators between the baseline and Endline including food consumption score, household hunger scale, coping strategy index, and the number of meals taken by household members. Besides, content analysis of notes gathered by the field team was also used to inform the narrative of the report. Literature reviews and responses from the FGDs and key informants corroborated the quantitative findings.

## 3.0 RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

### 3.1 Household Information

#### 3.1.1 Respondents' Gender, Age & Marital status

The household survey targeted a total of 1,539 beneficiary households across assessed locations. Overall, 63% of the respondents were female and 37% were male with majority (72.2%) of the respondents aged 35 years and above, indicating more elderly respondents were interviewed. Additionally, 65% of the respondents were household heads while 35% were other household members composed of spouses (89%), child (4%), parent (5%), sibling (1%) and other relatives (1%). Eighty seven percent (87%) of the respondents are married, while 3%, 7% and 2% are divorced, widowed and single respectively.

#### 3.1.2 Gender, Age & Marital Status of Household Head

Sixty-nine percent (69%) of the sampled household heads were male while 31% were female. 18% of the household heads were aged below 35 years, while 82% were 35 years and above, indicative of the intervention's consideration of elderly heads of households as one of the selection criteria for registration. Majority (87%) of the household heads is married while the rest are divorced, widowed, separated or single (see table 5). This shows that almost all households have dependents to provide for.

Table 5: Gender, Marital status & Age of the household head

Description	Variables	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Gender of head of household	Male	68%	63%	72%	68%	74%	<b>69%</b>
	Female	32%	37%	28%	32%	26%	<b>31%</b>
Age of household head	Less than 18 years	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	18 – 24 years	3%	5%	0%	6%	1%	<b>3%</b>
	25 – 34 years	15%	26%	5%	17%	10%	<b>15%</b>
	35 – 44 years	42%	32%	42%	35%	31%	<b>36%</b>
	45 – 60 years	31%	28%	42%	27%	45%	<b>35%</b>
	Above 60 years	9%	9%	10%	15%	13%	11%
Current marital status of Household head	Married	83%	91%	85%	86%	92%	<b>87%</b>
	Divorced	5%	4%	5%	1%	0%	<b>3%</b>
	Widowed	5%	3%	10%	12%	7%	<b>7%</b>
	Separated	5%	1%	1%	0%	0%	<b>2%</b>
	Single	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	<b>1%</b>

#### 3.1.3 Education and health status of the household head

From the analysis, majority (60%) of the household heads do not have any formal education, however, 20% have attained primary education while 17.9% have attended Qur'anic schools. With regard to the health status of the household heads, the vast majority (89%) are in good health, with 11% of respondent households reporting that the household head is either sick, physically or mentally disabled. There is no significant difference between male and female heads of households on their education and health status.

**Table 6: Level of Education & Health Status of the HH Head**

Health status of the household head	District					Gender		All
	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	Male	Female	
Good health	89%	97%	85%	82%	91%	92%	87%	89.0%
ill health/Sick	11%	2%	9%	12%	9%	6%	10%	8.4%
Has physical disability	0%	1%	5%	5%	0%	1%	2%	2.0%
Has Mental disability	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.2%
Other	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Household head highest level of education</b>								
None	54%	34%	50%	80%	83%	61%	59%	60.2%
Lower Primary level	17%	29%	17%	11%	6%	17%	15%	15.8%
Quranic School	19%	25%	33%	4%	7%	15%	19%	17.9%
Upper Primary level	5%	10%	0%	3%	3%	5%	4%	4.4%
Secondary level	3%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1.2%
College/Higher institution	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0.3%
University (Graduate)	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### 3.1.4 Household Size

On average, the household was found to consist of 7.9 members. This is higher than the average household size of 5.9 as estimated by the United Nations Population Fund, (UNFPA, 2014).<sup>14</sup> The finding may not be surprising as some of the beneficiary households were large families who were vulnerable with some having taken in additional members who had migrated from rural villages after they lost their animals and livelihoods. This is also corroborated by the findings of the baseline report where the average household sizes were somewhat unusual especially in Eyl District which had an average household size of 11 individuals; and Luuq had an average of 8 members per household.<sup>15</sup> In addition, on average, children (18 years and below) formed the majority of the household members with an average of 5 members while adults (19 years and above) formed 37% percent of the household size with an average of 2.9 members per household. Table 7 below provides a summary of the household size.

**Table 7: Household size**

Age/ gender Category	< 5 years (Male)	< 5 years (Female)	6 - 18 years (Male)	6 - 18 years (Female)	19 - 60 years (Male)	19 - 60 years (Female)	> 60 years (Male)	> 60 years (Female)	Overall Members
Mean	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	7.9

Eighty percent (80%) of the households interviewed were residents in the project areas where World Vision implemented EFSP, while 19.4% were IDPs. Less than 1% were returnees or households that move seasonally. This is because, the project largely targeted areas whose host communities were affected by drought and characterized by pastoralist dropouts who were concentrated in the peri-urban centers as internally displaced households. According to IOM<sup>16</sup> there were over 5000 IDPs in each of the districts in 2017.

<sup>14</sup> <http://somalia.unfpa.org/sites/ArabStates/files/pub-pdf/Population-Estimation-Survey-of-Somalia-PESS-2013-2014.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> Baseline Evaluation for the Emergency Food Security Program in Somalia: Eyl and Luuq Districts, WVI, July 2017

<sup>16</sup> Displacement tracking matrix (DTM) <http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia/>

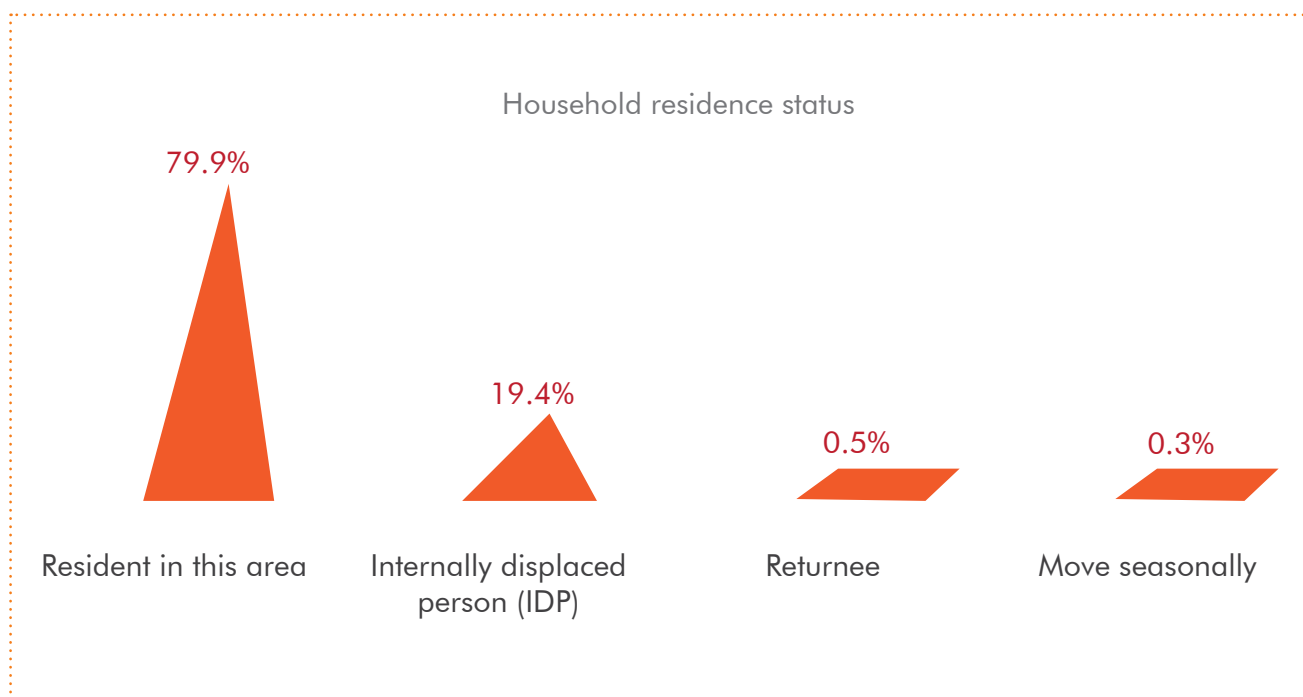


Figure 1: Household Residence Statuses

### 3.1.5.1 Household Food Sources

In determining the households’ food sources, the evaluation sought to examine the sources of the major food categories against the source. Overall, all the beneficiaries have more than one food source. Further, almost all staple food items are derived from food assistance (64%) in the five districts i.e. 88% for Eyl, 6% for Luuq, 46% for Wajid, 52% for Zeylac and 95% for Lughaya. Purchase from the market/shops is the second important source of food across the five districts. In addition, 6% of the households used milk and milk/dairy products sourced from own production, while few respondents produce their own meat (4%), grains and cereals (4%), pulses (1%) and vegetables (3%) (See Annex 2).

### 3.1.5.2 Household Income

The main source of income amongst the households in the five districts was reported to be casual labor (36%). This was followed by livestock sale including cattle, goats and sheep (18%). Although, no household reported livestock sale as a source of income in Wajid, 42% (Zeylac), 20% (Lughaya), 9% (Luuq), and 20% (Eyl) of respondent households reported it as a major source of income. Interestingly, Lughaya has the highest proportion (14%) of households whose main source of income is from remittances, compared to Eyl (0%), Wajid (1%), Zeylac (2%), and Wajid (0%). Overall, 29%, 60% and 71% of the respondent households across the five districts reported ‘no income’ as their primary, second main source and third main source of income respectively, which indicates that the households have to largely depend on humanitarian assistance for their living. However, the baseline data showed the main source of income during *Jilaa*<sup>17</sup> and *Gu*<sup>18</sup> season as livestock sale (32.3%) during the dry season, and 33.4% during the rainy season. This shows that due to the food vouchers, communities in the project locations may have been relieved of the need to sell animals during the stress period.

17 The dry season in Somalia covering the months of January to March

18 The long rains occurring from April to June

Table 8: Households' Main Source of Income

Primary/main source of income	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
No Income	41%	13%	26%	30%	35%	29%
Remittances	10%	0%	1%	2%	14%	6%
Crop Sales	1%	29%	0%	5%	9%	9%
Casual labour	27%	46%	70%	19%	15%	36%
Livestock sales	20%	9%	0%	42%	20%	18%
Skilled trade / artisan	1%	4%	2%	2%	7%	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Second main source of income	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
No Income	72%	18%	66%	74%	69%	60%
Remittances	7%	0%	0%	2%	4%	3%
Crop Sales	1%	18%	0%	2%	1%	4%
Casual labour	10%	47%	32%	9%	9%	21%
Livestock sales	10%	14%	0%	13%	9%	9%
Skilled trade / artisan	0%	3%	2%	0%	8%	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Third main source of income	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
No Income	85%	30%	66%	88%	87%	71%
Remittances	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Crop Sales	0%	14%	0%	2%	0%	3%
Casual labour	4%	43%	33%	4%	4%	18%
Livestock sales	8%	9%	0%	6%	6%	6%
Skilled trade / artisan	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 3.1.5.3 Household Expenditure

The evaluation also investigated the household expenditure and consumption priorities. Results of the analysis indicates that majority (73%) of the households spend their income on purchase of staple food, with no difference between male and female headed households. In particular, 96% of respondents in Luuq, 83% Eyl, 72% Lughaya, 14% in Wajid and Zeylac reported that they spend their income for purchasing staple food. The low percentage in Wajid and Zeylac could be explained by the nature of their livelihoods as residents of these two areas practice agro-pastoralism, and have alternative sources of food from crop harvests or livestock. In addition, households spend a considerable amount of their income on medical care and education, with 30% of respondents in Zeylac and Wajid spending their income on health, and 27% on non-staple foods. Education was another important expenditure where respondent households in Wajid and Zeylac spent 21% of their income on education related expenses, compared to Lughaya and Luuq where households reported to spend 1%, and 9% in Eyl on the same. Table 9 below outlines the household expenditure patterns

Table 9: Household's Main Expense

Household's main expense	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	Male	Female	Overall
Staple Foods	83%	96%	14%	14%	72%	73%	73%	73%
Non-staple Foods	1%	0%	27%	27%	1%	6%	5%	6%
Household Goods	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Education	9%	1%	21%	21%	1%	7%	5%	6%
Health	2%	2%	30%	30%	2%	7%	8%	7%
Social Function	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Travel	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	3%	0%	4%	4%	22%	6%	6%	6%
Agricultural Inputs	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Comparative analysis of expenditure patterns from baseline and PDMs shows that in general, households are now able to utilize their income on other services such as healthcare, education and farm/animal inputs compared to Baseline. However, the overall results from Endline was higher compared to PDMs for quarter 3 and 4, indicating that the beneficiaries are spending more on Staple Foods at the time of the Endline evaluation as the drought situation continued to escalate leading to population movement and increased vulnerability.

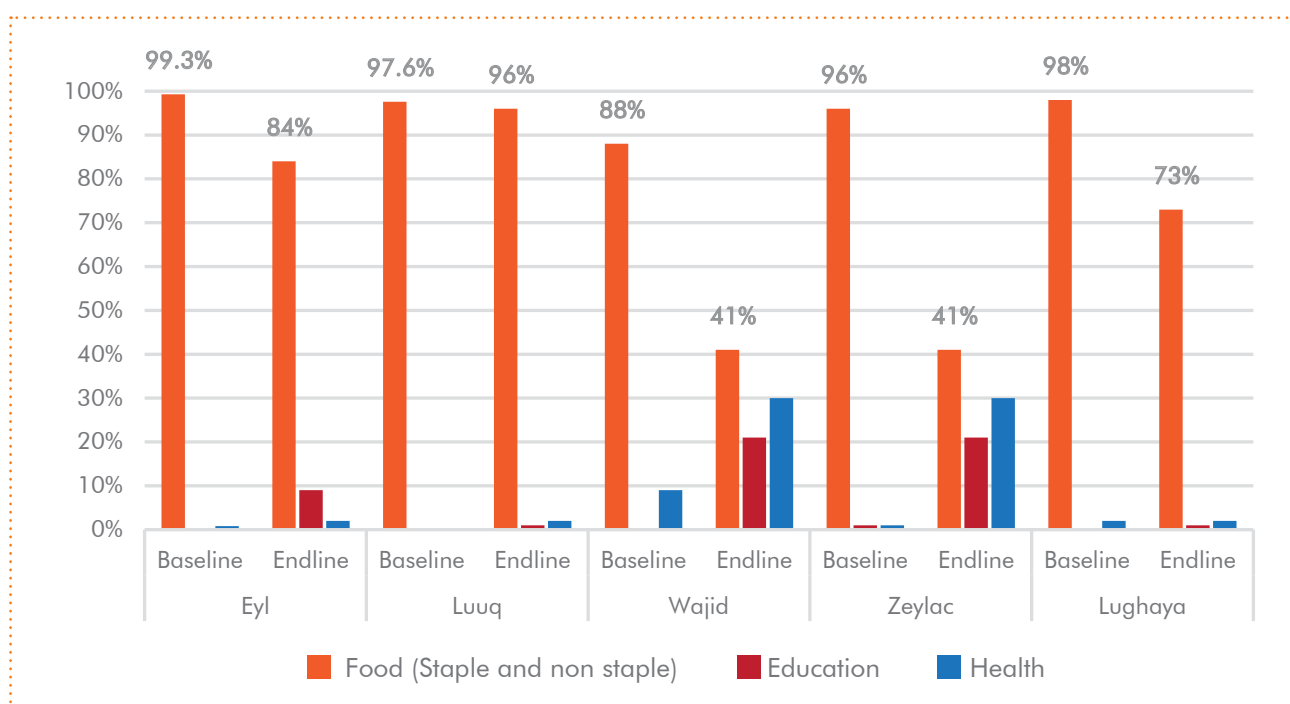


Figure 2: Comparison of Household Expenditure patterns at Baseline and Endline

### 3.2 Relevance

This section assesses the extent to which the objectives of the program were relevant and aligned with the local contexts, including the needs of the local vulnerable groups and the national priorities. Under this criterion, the evaluation provides an analysis of the program design and approach, coverage and targeting as well as the relevance of the EFSP activities. Particular attention is also paid to the relevance of the food voucher modality used in the project, and whether the indicators were appropriate in documenting the objectives of the activities.



### 3.2.1 Relevance of Project Activities

The design of the EFSP reflects the need to restore and strengthen emergency aid delivery in South Central Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland. The EFSP aimed at addressing immediate life-saving food needs of 5,897 vulnerable households, while improving food security conditions, and community livelihood assets. According to the FSNAU Technical Report (September/October 2016), the EFSP target locations were in severe food insecurity. The Post Gu seasonal food security and Nutrition assessments conducted in June/July 2016 by FSNAU reported poor Gu (April to June) rainfall, locally significant floods, trade disruption, and new and continued population displacement, contributing to a worsening food security situation in Somalia. Specifically, the report noted that in the Guban pastoral livelihood zone of Awdal Region (Lughaya and Zeylac) in the northwest, the food security situation remained Acute food and livelihood Crisis (IPC phase 3) due to lingering impacts of previous droughts coupled with faster than usual depletion of pasture and water.

The Northern Inland pastoral livelihood zone in Nugaal Region and Southern agro pastoral livelihood zones also faced acute food security Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to consecutive seasons of poor rainfall, the near complete crop failure and poor livestock performance during the 2016 Gu season. It is against this backdrop that the project was designed to provide lifesaving interventions in Gedo, Bakol, Nugal and Awdal regions.

During interviews with project stakeholders, they expressed their appreciation for the project's timeliness as it was delivered during the lean period when they were in dire need of food support. Beneficiary community in Wajid also noted that the EFSP was very appropriate to their context as it was delivered during a period when the beneficiary communities were in need of life-saving humanitarian interventions following prolonged blockade of Wajid town by the Al-Shabaab militants that imposed restrictions on the free movement of goods and people in the area. The blockade was aimed at blocking food supplies, fuel, livestock, farm produce and other essential goods and services into Wajid town.

Similarly, with the absence of a strong government leading to dilapidated community assets such as roads, water supply infrastructure etc. local administrations across program locations applauded the conditional food voucher for activities such as rehabilitation of feeder roads, compost pits, and water catchments as being relevant.

### 3.2.2 Design of the Project

The design of the EFSP was largely informed by the needs of the beneficiary communities and the general context of Somalia. With the overarching goal of the project being to increase household access to food, the choice of the food voucher as a modality of food security intervention was seen by various stakeholders as relevant. In fact, most beneficiaries across project locations concurred that the food voucher support suited their contexts as compared to other forms of food security interventions. Interviews with women across project locations indicated that the food voucher modality prevented household conflicts that are sometimes associated with direct cash transfers as the food voucher usage was restricted. Local elders and other stakeholders e.g. the local administrators also noted that the food voucher was helpful in reducing cases of husbands taking some portion of the entitlements for their own leisure such as buying *khat*, as the vouchers were only redeemable for food at selected vendors.

In addition, the evaluation noted that the project was largely participatory with World Vision and partners engaging all stakeholders, especially local community structures such as the local administration, elders, village relief committees and beneficiaries. Elders and local committees played an integral role in the delivery of project activities right from inception to closeout. Moreover, World Vision's approach of working through local suppliers (food vendors) and alongside local NGOs (ARD & CERID) in Luuq and Wajid to secure access to communities and optimize on project delivery, while keeping direct control over the implementation of the project, was found to be particularly relevant. The local vendors felt that, besides the support for the vulnerable households, the EFSP managed to boost local economies by building capacities of local businesses in project locations.

Furthermore, the project's flexible approach in shifting from conditional modality to unconditional approach, midway through the program was seen as a relevant way of implementing programs especially in a country such as Somalia where the general contexts often remain fluid. With the onset of the *Xagaa* period in the Northwestern coastal zones of Somalia, which is often characterized by severely high temperatures that features heat waves, following donor approval, WVI aptly changed the modality from conditional food voucher to unconditional. Similarly, in Wajid, in addition to the worsening drought situation, the switch of modality was necessitated by an outbreak of acute watery diarrhea (AWD). In order to forestall the spread of AWD, WVI had to suspend all VFW activities that required people to congregate in one place. Discussions with the beneficiary communities revealed that World Vision's switch from voucher for work to unconditional food access during the *Xagaa* period demonstrated the flexibility of the EFSP, which also came as a relief for the beneficiary communities in Awdal and Bakol regions.

Finally, a review of the EFSP indicators shows that they were appropriate in documenting the objectives of the project activities. The evaluation established that the EFSP developed a robust log frame supported by a continuous monitoring system which tracked household food security indicators as well as market indicators through series of market assessments and PDMs. The monitoring and evaluation tools used by World Vision for the project were designed to continuously monitor food access proxy indicators such as household hunger scale, household dietary diversity, Food Consumption Score among other important indicators.

### 3.2.3 Project Coverage

The project covered geographical regions that were seen to be some of the most drought-affected areas in accordance with the findings of FSNAU, and World Vision assessments. The EFSP project approach in targeting and implementation met contextual expectations and was compatible with the prevailing and accepted community socio-cultural and economic context. At the household level, the project primarily targeted both vulnerable host and IDP households. All beneficiaries were selected from vulnerable and destitute households such as IDPs, urban poor, pastoralist dropouts, lactating mothers, women headed households and the elderly. FGD participants and interviews with stakeholders affirmed that the EFSP's approach in beneficiary targeting process and implementation met contextual expectations and was relevant and compatible with the prevailing and accepted community socio-cultural, and economic set up. The effective use of community based targeting approach which kicked off with government engagement and cascading down to beneficiary community structures created acceptance of the targeting process as inclusive and fair.

The selection criteria were very relevant and ensured consistency with the original intention of targeting the most vulnerable. The selection criteria also included gender considerations, inclusions of marginalized groups (chronic illness, disability (physical or mental) and accountability from continuous platform for feedback mechanisms. The selection criteria and guidelines were jointly discussed during meetings between target communities, World Vision and partner organizations. During the project inception, WVI engaged local communities and local administration officials to explain the project activities, procedures and targeting and selection of beneficiaries. The project established project committees that worked with local administration that deliberated on the selection criteria based on a set of criteria by WVI. The community engagement process and providing selection criteria was a relevant approach in preventing potential conflict and empowering communities to identify households who meet the selection criteria. Moreover, the decision to introduce selection criteria was relevant in targeting women headed households, pastoralist dropouts, elderly and poor households who are most deserving and often overlooked in humanitarian assistance.

## 3.3 Efficiency

This section addresses the extent to which the EFSP was delivered in an efficient manner, with particular attention to project cost-effectiveness, timelines of program implementation, modalities of quality control and accountability (LMMS and CTS) and alignment with local capacities and networks.

### 3.3.1 Project Cost Effectiveness

World Vision pursued a direct implementation strategy in the delivery of the EFSP in three of the five districts covered under the EFSP. The use of local partners in delivering humanitarian assistance in insecure locations such as Wajid and Luuq districts where there is presence of Al-Shabab was deemed cost effective and less risky for WVI staff as the approach enabled the agency to use locally available resources in hard-to-reach locations. Similarly, the involvement of local vendors in the distribution of food to crisis affected households in fragile context was a cost effective way of delivering food assistance.

### 3.3.2 Last Mile Mobile Solution (LMMS)

World Vision adopted the use of LMMS, an automated mechanism for the registration of EFSP beneficiaries. Using LMMS, World Vision was able to increase the efficiency of the project, through digitized household registration, automation of distribution processes, and enabling greater accountability. Beneficiaries were provided with LMMS cards which they used for redemption along with the monthly vouchers. The LMMS cards and vouchers have unique barcodes for strict identification of the beneficiaries, hence preventing possible fraud in producing duplicate vouchers and ensured registered beneficiaries received their entitlements. A research paper by Chene (2010) identifies a number of risk mitigation strategies in relation to humanitarian aid delivery in fragile contexts such as that of Somalia. In her paper, Chene argued agencies should have robust and technology-enabled delivery mechanisms for an effective monitoring and oversight.

### 3.3.3 Commodity Tracking System (CTS)

The commodity tracking system was linked to the LMMS platform to enhance efficiency in tracking payments for the vendors after beneficiaries redeem their vouchers. This platform was built into the program delivery to ensure that no single dollar was lost due to unscrupulous vendors. Upon the redemption of the food vouchers by the beneficiaries, the vendors raised the invoice together with the vouchers. Project staff would load the LMMS codes into the commodity tracking system where all barcodes are verified and once it matches with the vendors' submitted invoice, the system generates invoice and a vouchers' list which is attached to the payment request for final payment by the finance unit. Project staff have lauded this system which they credited with efficiency and making the payment process watertight as opposed to doing it manually which is cumbersome.

### 3.3.4 Timing and Completion of Activities

From the FGDs, community participatory meetings and KIs, there was sufficient evidence to show that the project has realized considerable milestones in all spheres of its operations. The program was effectively executed within the planned duration with all the targeted beneficiaries receiving all the planned cycles of voucher distribution. However, some VFW activities such as shallow wells were not completed in Zeylac and Lughaya districts due to switch of modality from conditional to unconditional. Therefore, the evaluation confirmed that the program inputs were efficiently allocated and delivered in the target areas throughout the duration of the EFSP program. However, it is important to note that some of the rehabilitation works of community productive assets were not fully accomplished as a result of the switch in modality from conditional to unconditional. This was further affected by delayed procurement of working tools for VFW activities which resulted in the lack of proper working tools that was seen as a major hindrance to many of the HHs engaging in VFW activities in Wajid, Lughaya and Zeylac.

### 3.3.5 Staffing & Human Resources

WVI ensured that sufficient resources were devoted to the project as planned. In terms of human resources, dedicated project staff were assigned for the implementation of the project. In all the districts, WVI and implementing partners put in place dedicated and competent project staff to handle implementation and monitoring. The program manager and monitoring and evaluation officer supported the field staff. WVI thus ensured quality control with minimum resources and thus value for money.

### 3.3.6 Alignment with Local Capacities and Networks

The use of local community networks in supporting the implementation of program activities allowed for the efficient delivery of the intervention. Partnership with local stakeholders including the local administration, elders and national non-governmental organizations was seen as an efficient way of implementing the program in locations that WVI was not able to directly implement the EFSP due to security challenges.

### 3.3.7 Efficiency of Food Voucher Modality

The food voucher modality was praised by the beneficiaries and community leaders during the FGDs and the KIs. They indicated that it was better than direct food distribution because it reduced the tedious process of queuing, and over-crowding experienced during the general food distribution as the former gives more flexibility and convenience when redeeming the vouchers. Women beneficiaries were particularly happy with the food voucher saying that it was better than cash because it eliminated the temptation that is often associated with cash such as spending it on other non-food items.

*'The food voucher gave us an opportunity to manage our food entitlements without interruption from our husbands, who in most cases try to interfere with cash support by wanting to use part of it for other non-domestic issues'*

Habiba Adan, Mother from Wajid

However, it is noteworthy that there were some concerns raised about vendors' pricing of the food commodities, which beneficiaries said were slightly higher than the market price thus reducing voucher value. For instance, beneficiaries in Wajid lamented that vendors were charging \$25 for 25kg bag of rice which is higher by \$3 as compared to the market price. A follow up by the team to non-contracted vendors confirmed these assertions by the beneficiaries. Another issue raised by beneficiaries in Luuq was on the distance covered by some beneficiaries living in the outskirts villages who spent an average of 10 dollars in transport each month when collecting food from Luuq town. This challenge can be tackled by perhaps engaging in as many vendors as possible at the grassroots if security allows to ensure beneficiaries do not walk to distant centers to access their food entitlements or the providing additional amount to the voucher to cover the transport costs.

The contracting and training of vendors in the project locations was also seen as an efficient method of empowering local business operators and injecting resources into the local economy. However, according to non-contracted vendors, the contracting of few vendors has created imbalance and as it enhanced their capacity due to the large volume of sales associated with the food vouchers. For instance, a non-contracted vendor in Lughaya complained that his customers (EFSP beneficiaries) shifted to the contracted vendors, drastically reducing the volume of his sales and resulting in losses. They recommended that WVI ought to have created a cycle in which vendors especially those who meet the selection criteria have opportunity to supply food in certain months.

## 3.4 Effectiveness

Effectiveness relates to how inputs from the EFSP project were converted into outputs by addressing the needs of the beneficiary communities. It is assumed that effective outputs actually provide the basis for improvements in these outcomes and broader impact related to a reduction in overall needs. The EFSP has been designed to a large extent as an emergency lifesaving intervention to beneficiaries in stressed conditions as a result of droughts.

### 3.4.1 Beneficiary Targeting

The quality of targeting is core to program effectiveness. The evaluation team found that the criteria for the identification of eligible households for the program activities were clear and effectively adhered to, ensuring

that as many beneficiaries as possible with required attributes were reached. FGDs and KIIs participants across assessed locations expressed their satisfaction with the beneficiary targeting process, which was viewed as transparent and participatory.

World Vision and its implementing partners (CERID/ARD) utilized community based targeting processes, with the first step being community meetings to share project objectives, planned activities and selection criteria of project beneficiaries, presenting the opportunity to the community for definition of vulnerability in their own terms. This was followed by identification of households in each village by community elders, after which project staffs together with the community assemble would verify proposed households to ensure transparency. The targeting process was generally perceived by the community as free and fair; and was understood by majority of residents in programme locations. This has also consistently been demonstrated in the findings of the continuous project PDMs whose findings revealed that 74% of respondents attended the public meeting on selection and registration of beneficiaries, and that 100% of beneficiaries were satisfied with the selection and registration process.<sup>19</sup> Successive PDMs in July and October 2017 further established that 98.5% and 99% of project beneficiaries were satisfied with the selection respectively.<sup>20</sup> However, in Wajid and Luuq, PDM reports showed some level of dissatisfaction with the selection process mainly due to political interference that led to deserving people to be left out.<sup>21</sup> This has also been tied to the huge number of vulnerable people yet the project could only target a specific number.

Several factors were considered in the selection of the beneficiaries. From the analysis, almost all (89%) the targeted beneficiaries were food insecure households during registration and the selection of households. In addition, internally displaced households (17%), households with pregnant /lactating mothers (14%), households whose assets were depleted by drought (33%), HHs with malnourished children (37%) were targeted by the project. This is summarized in Table 10 below:

Table 10: Household Selection Criteria

Criteria for Household selection	All
Food insecure households	89%
HHs with malnourished children	37%
Internally displaced household (IDPs)	17%
Household hosting Internally displaced Persons (IDPs)	10%
HHs with members that have disability.	9%
Households with pregnant /lactating mothers	14%
Female headed households	6%
Households with orphaned children	3%
Households whose assets are depleted as a result of drought.	33%
Households with elderly members to support.	12%
Do not know	1%

The evaluation further sought to find out which stakeholders were involved in the actual selection and registration of beneficiary households. As summarized in Table 11 below, almost all the beneficiaries reported to have been selected by community structures consisting of village committees (75.8%) village heads (21.8%). 11% of the beneficiaries in Wajid district were selected through community assembly. This is indicative of the participatory nature of the beneficiary selection process. All the beneficiaries were satisfied with the selection process and there were no reports of favoritisms across the districts.

19 PDM Report, WVI, February 2017

20 PDM Report, WVI, July 2017

21 PDM Report, WVI, October 2017

**Table 11: Who Selected the Households to be on the Beneficiary List?**

Who selected the HH to be on the beneficiary list	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Village Head	18.7%	50.2%	5.4%	3.2%	30.5%	21.8%
Village Committee	81.0%	49.5%	83.6%	96.8%	69.5%	75.8%
NGO Staff	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Community Assemble	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### 3.4.2 Improvement in Food Security

The Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) aimed at providing access to food through the food voucher system to populations affected by protracted drought and experiencing acute food shortages. The evaluation results show that the EFSP project was effectively executed as all selected beneficiaries received their full entitlements. In Luuq district, beneficiaries confirmed to have received \$88 for the first four months and \$79 for the last five months; in Zeylac and Lughaya districts they confirmed to have received \$64 at first which was adjusted to \$83 and later to \$86; In Wajid beneficiaries received \$66 for the first three months which was later adjusted to \$80, which continued to for two months only to be finally re-adjusted to \$81. In Eyl, the value of the voucher varied across project period with beneficiaries receiving \$123 for the first four months, which later dropped to \$99 in the fifth month, further dropping to \$75 for three months; and was later increased to \$80 for the last three months of the project. The varying entitlement stems from the difference in recommended MEBs for the various regions the project covered, and WVI provided 80% of the prevailing MEB for the project locations.

The evaluation notes that the project increased access to diverse and quality foods for vulnerable households in project target locations averting widespread hunger. Discussions with the beneficiary communities indicated that there was improved access by beneficiaries to food with increased number of meals taken per day by the household members due to the intervention. They further indicated that the beneficiary communities also got the opportunity to use their main sources of income for other worthy purposes like construction of houses; covering health cost given the EFSP project covered their food needs. To assess whether the project has led to improvements in household food security, the evaluation used food security and nutrition indicators such as household hunger scale (HHS), food consumption score, HH daily meals consumption, HH food utilization among other proxy indicators of food access.

#### 3.4.2.1 Household Hunger Scale (HHS)

Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is an indicator used to measure the level of household food deprivation in food insecure areas. HHS index is built around 3 main questions representing varying degrees of hunger experienced in a household by the number of times households have experienced hunger within 30 days preceding the survey. It captures insufficient food quantity, which includes food supply and intake and physical consequences. To tabulate the categorical HHS indicator, two different cut-off values (>1 and >3) are applied to the HHS scores that are generated from the households. The three household hunger categories are shown below<sup>22</sup>

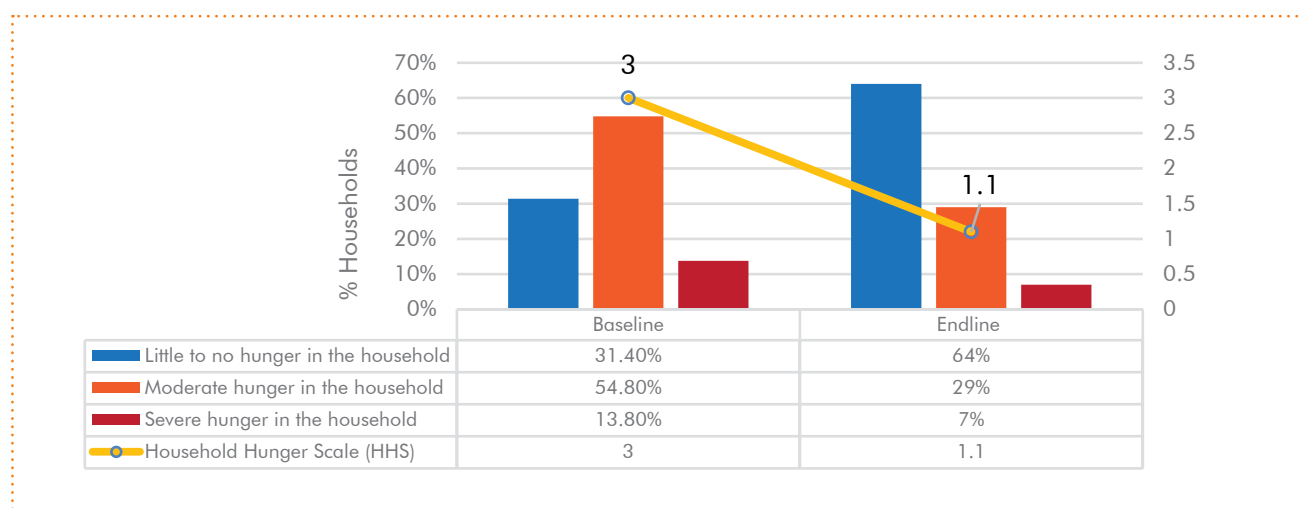
**Table 12: Household Hunger Score Thresholds**

Household Hunger Score	Household Hunger Categories
0 – 1	Little to no hunger in the household
2 – 3	Moderate hunger in the household
4 – 6	Severe hunger in the household

The evaluation result shows majority (64%) of the respondents in all the five districts depicting little to no hunger, which shows a significant improvement, compared to the baseline where 31.4% of households in project locations reported little to no hunger. For example, 45% of the respondents in Eyl, 51% in Luuq, 30% in Wajid, 98% in Zeylac and 100% in Lughaya reported little or no household hunger. Moreover, 47% in Eyl, 29% in Luuq, 66% in Wajid and 1% in Zeylac reported moderate hunger. Overall, less than 7% of the households in the five districts reported severe hunger, although 20% of the beneficiaries reported severe hunger in Luuq district. Further, there is no major difference between female and male headed households, although 8% of the female headed household reported severe hunger in the household compared to their male (6%) counterparts. Overall, the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) was 1.1, depicting little to no hunger in the households at the time of the evaluation as compared to a Baseline of 3 that portrayed moderate hunger in the HHs (figure 3). However, the situation may change in the coming months as the survey was conducted when beneficiary households had been using food stock received from the project.

**Table 13: Beneficiaries Household Hunger Scale**

HHS	District					HH Head		Overall	
	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	Male	Female	Endline	Baseline
Little to no hunger in the HH	45%	51%	30%	98%	100%	64%	65%	64%	31.4%
Moderate hunger in the HH	47%	29%	66%	1%	0%	30%	27%	29%	54.8%
Severe hunger in the HH	9%	20%	4%	0%	0%	6%	8%	7%	13.8%



**Figure 3 : Comparison of household hunger scale at Baseline and Endline**

### 3.4.2.2 Food Consumption Score (FCS)

The FCS is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance of different food groups. The respondent households were asked about the type of food eaten and the frequency in the 7 days preceding the interview. The consumption frequency of each food group was multiplied by an assigned weight that is based on its nutrient content (see table 14)<sup>23</sup>. These values were then summed to obtain the Food Consumption Score (FCS).

23 WFP (2008) Food consumption analysis Calculation and use of the food consumption score in food security Analysis. [http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual\\_guide\\_proced/wfp197216.pdf](http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp197216.pdf)

Table 14: Food Consumption Weight

Food	Weight	Justification
Main Staples	2	Energy dense, protein content lower and poorer quality (PER less) than legumes, micro-nutrients (bound by phytates)
Pulse	3	Energy dense, high amounts of protein but of lower quality (PER less) than meats, micro-nutrients (inhibited by phytates), low fat
Vegetables	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrient
Fruits	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrient
Meat and Fish	4	Highest quality protein, easily absorbable micro- nutrients (no phytates), energy dense, fat. Even when consumed in small quantities, improvements to the quality of diet are large
Milk	4	Highest quality protein, micronutrients, vitamin A, energy. However, milk could be consumed only in very small amounts and should then be treated as a condiment and therefore re- classification in such cases is needed.
Sugar	0.5	Empty calories. Usually consumed in small quantities
Oil	0.5	Energy dense but usually no other micronutrients. Usually consumed in small quantities
Condiments	0	Sauce, coffee, Vinegar, spices, tea, coffee, salt

The households with a total score between 0 - 28 were rated as having poor food consumption because they ate food without the right nutrients while those with 28.5 - 42 were rated as having borderline food consumption which indicates the average nutrient; and households with a score of more than 42 score were rated as having acceptable food consumption. Results from the assessment shows that the Food Consumption Score (FCS) was 44.5, indicating acceptable food consumption with 51% of households depicting acceptable FCS. This is an improvement from Baseline where the overall FCS was 18.2 (poor FCS) with only 5.5% of households having acceptable FCS. There is no significant difference between male and female headed households as regards the FCS. Majority (51%) of the beneficiaries in the five districts had acceptable food consumption i.e. Wajid (63%), Luuq (51%), Zeylac (60%), Eyl (57%), and Lughaya (25%). Thirty seven (37%) of the beneficiaries in Lughaya, 20% in Eyl, 39% in Luuq and 33% in Wajid and Zeylac recorded borderline food consumption score. Lughaya had the highest (38%) number of households who had poor food consumption score due to the ravaging drought which was relatively higher as compared to the neighboring Zeylac, while Wajid only had 4% of households with poor food consumption score.

Table 15: Beneficiary Food Consumption Score

FCS	DISTRICT					HH HEAD		OVERALL	
	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	Male	Female	Endline	Baseline
Acceptable	57%	51%	63%	60%	25%	50%	54%	51%	5.5%
Borderline	20%	39%	33%	29%	37%	33%	29%	32%	6.6%
Poor	23%	9%	4%	11%	38%	17%	17%	17%	87.9%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



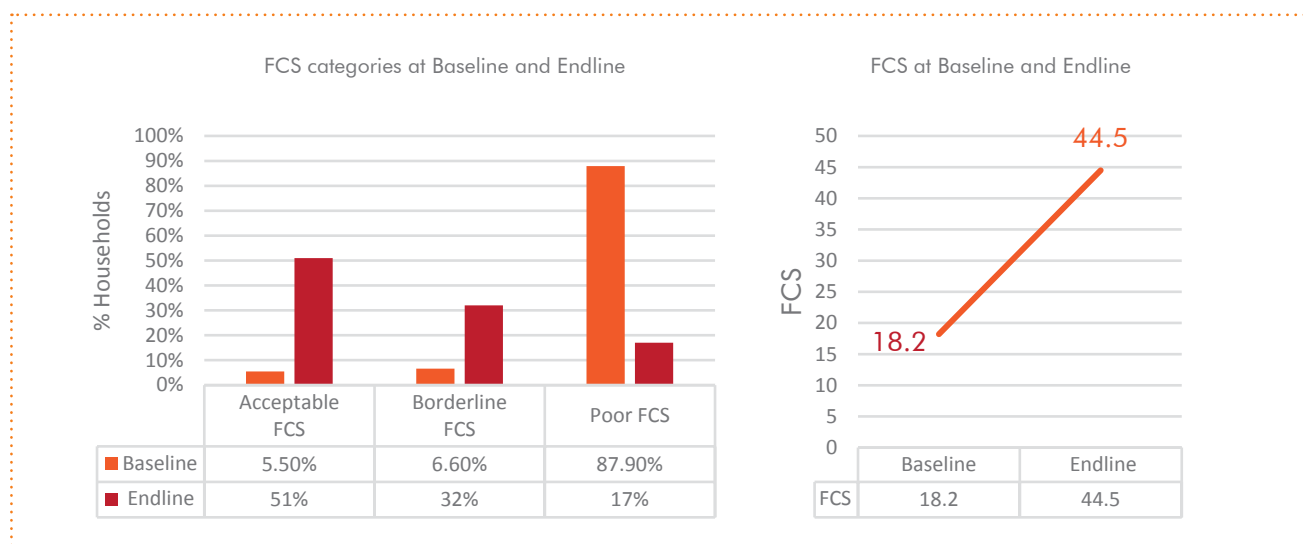


Figure 4 : Graphical presentation of Food consumption score at Baseline and Endline

### 3.4.2.3 Household daily meals consumption

The household daily meals consumption was also assessed, and disaggregated by adults and children. Overall, 96% of adult beneficiaries reported taking two or more meals a day, while 99% of children ate at least two meals per day on average. The results further showed that on average, 62% of children had three meals a day (79% in Eyl, 67% in Wajid and Zeylac, 53% in Lughaya and 42% in Luuq district) while 25% had two meals a day. On average, adults are taking 2.4 meals a day, while children are taking 2.8 meals a day. This points to a reduction in hunger among beneficiary households, when compared with the project baseline where 41.2% of households' adults ate at least 2 meals and 44.7% of households' children ate three meals a day. Furthermore, periodic PDMs of the EFSP shows that the average number of meals consumed by adults and children registered a notable growth with the first PDM<sup>24</sup> showing 2.73 and 2.83 respectively, second PDM<sup>25</sup> reporting 2.41 and 3.02 respectively, and the third PDM<sup>26</sup> reporting 2.49 and 3.01 respectively. FGDs with children revealed that they were particularly worried about the potential change in the number of meals which they expected to drop in the event of the EFSP project closeout.

Table 16: HH Daily Meals Consumption

HH members	No of Meals	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Adults	One	8%	3%	9%	0%	0%	4%
	Two	77%	86%	62%	5%	17%	50%
	Three	15%	11%	29%	95%	82%	46%
	Four	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Children	Not Applicable	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
	Two	20%	58%	30%	0%	14%	25%
	Three	79%	42%	67%	67%	53%	62%
	Four	1%	0%	3%	28%	31%	12%
	Five	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	1%

<sup>24</sup> WVI February 2017 PDM

<sup>25</sup> WVI July 2017 PDM

<sup>26</sup> WVI October 2017 PDM

### 3.4.3 Inferential statistics

Independent Sample T-test of statistical significance was conducted on the food consumption score, household hunger scale and the number of meals. The results revealed that the difference between baseline and endline values with respect to these four indicator outcomes is statistically significant. This is because from the statistical test result, the p-value ( $p=0.000$ ) is seen to be less than the significance level (0.05) measured at 95% confidence level. Therefore the result indicate that the change in food consumption score, household hunger scale, and the number of meals taken by adults and children have significantly improved after the project intervention when compared to the baseline data.

Table 17: Independent Samples Test for FCS, HHS, and the number of meals

Independent Samples Test							
Variables	t-test for Equality of Means						
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
						Lower	Upper
HHS	22.522	859.832	0.000	2.172	0.096	1.983	2.362
FCS	-27.592	1135.1	0.000	-23.035	0.835	-24.673	-21.397
CSI	21.407	936.436	0.000	10.477	0.489	9.517	11.438
Adult meals	-28.006	1013.158	0.000	-0.824	0.029	-0.881	-0.766
Children meals	-23.121	859.107	0.000	-0.94	0.041	-1.02	-0.86

### 3.4.4 Improved Community Assets

The first phase of the EFSP, which covered Wajid, Lughaya and Zeylac districts, had an asset rehabilitation component whereby World Vision endeavored to rehabilitate/construct water points, soil conservation activities, water canals and flood diversion walls, rehabilitation of feeder roads to strengthen access to markets and farmlands, excavation of compost pits, prosopis clearance, and construction of gabion walls. However, it is worth noting that the switch of modality from conditional to unconditional had an effect on the completion of shallow wells in Zeylac and Lughaya district.



Photo: Flood diversion walls for farming fields in Habaas village in Zeylac district

Residents of Ido Cadeys in Lughaya were happy that, through the conditional food voucher, they were able to clear prosopis bushes that are very rampant along the coastline and notorious for growing very fast and blocking feeder roads. FGDs with mothers in the village revealed that ambulances could now access the village, hence pregnant mothers suffering prolonged/obstructed labour could access health care centers in Lughaya town.

*'Before this project we used to put humanitarian supplies destined for Teeb and Beeyocadeed in Gargaara village as four-wheel drive cars were the only means to access them; but with the rehabilitation of the feeder roads communities in those two villages were able to use trucks to deliver food supplies without a problem'*

Abdullahi Ali Noor, Lughaya Mayor

In Habaas village, Zeylac district the project managed to create flood diversion walls to protect farmers' crops from being affected by perennial floods in the area. Farmers in this location appreciated the intervention as it has enabled them to keep their crops safe from being washed away by flash floods.

*'Due to the prosopis blocking all access roads the only means to accessing Lughaya for pregnant mothers in emergencies was through unreliable boats which was a risky means, but now we have the prosopis bush cleared and mothers can safely be transported when there is need'*

Nasri Issa Yussuf, Ido Cadeys resident

#### 3.4.4.1 Market Accessibility

The evaluation also sought to establish the distance covered by respondents to the nearest shop or market centers. Most of the respondents in the five districts have to walk less than one kilometer (0.9Kms) on average i.e. 0.5Kms in Zeylac, 0.7Kms in Eyl, 1Km in Lughaya and Wajid, and 1.1Kms in Luuq to the nearest shop/market to purchase food for their domestic needs. This is a drop from the average distance of 4.4 kilometers that was reported at Baseline.

Table 18: Distance (In KMs) to the nearest Shop/Market households regularly visits to **purchase** food and domestic needs

Nearest shop/market that household regularly visit to purchase food and domestic needs (KMs)							
Average distance in (KMs) to the nearest shop/market	DISTRICT					OVERALL	
	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	Endline	Baseline
	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	4.4

The time taken to the nearest market place was also an important factor for consideration in measuring market accessibility. The evaluation found that, majority (69.3%) representing 86.1% in Wajid, 72.2% in Zeylac, 63.6% in Lughaya, 65.4% in Eyl and 59% in Luuq spend less than 30 minutes to access the nearest market locations if they walk on foot. This is quite similar to what was reported in the baseline study where a greater proportion 65.7%<sup>27</sup> and 67.4%<sup>28</sup> of households reported taking less than 30 minutes to access the nearest markets on foot. However, a significant number (29.8%) of the respondent households indicated spending between 30 minutes

27 Baseline Evaluation Report for the Emergency Food Security Program in Somalia (Zeylac, Lughaya & Wajid districts), WVI, March 2017

28 Updated Baseline Evaluation Report for the Emergency Food Security Program in Somalia (Luuq & Eyl Districts), WVI, July 2017

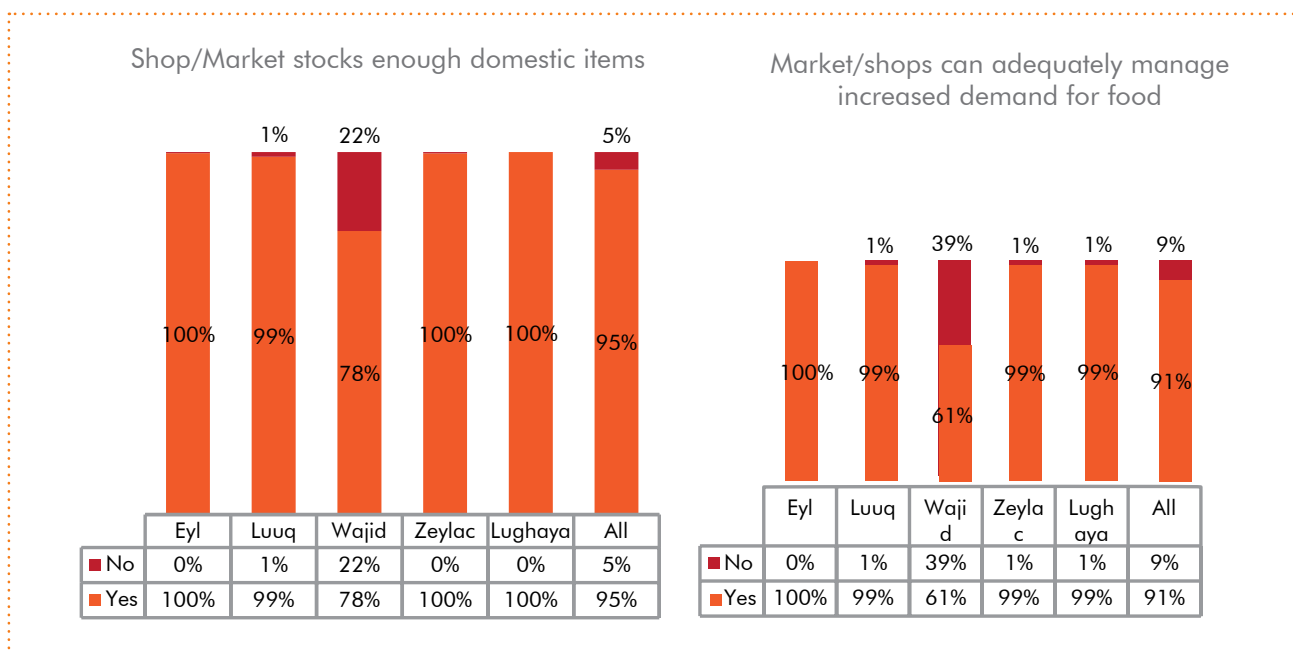
to 1 hour to access the nearest market. Table 19 provides a detailed analysis of time taken by beneficiaries to access their nearest markets.

**Table 19: Time taken to travel to the nearest market on foot**

Time taken to travel to the nearest market on foot	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Less than 30 minutes	65.4%	59.0%	86.1%	72.2%	63.6%	69.3%
30 minutes – 1 hr	34.3%	39.7%	13.9%	25.3%	36.1%	29.8%
1 hr – 1hr 30 minutes	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.3%	0.6%
1hr 30 minutes – 2 hrs	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%
2 hrs – 2hrs 30 minutes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2hrs 30 minute – 3 hrs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Above 3 hrs.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

### 3.4.4.2 Capacity of Local Markets

The evaluation also examined the capacity of the local markets in meeting the demands of the local residents. Survey results show that 95% of respondents across the five districts felt that the local shops had the capacity to stock the required items, while 5% of the respondents reported otherwise. A significant (22%) proportion of respondents in Wajid believe their local market may not have the capacity to provide all the required goods because of the Al-Shabaab blockade. However, In Eyl, and Lughaya, 100% of respondents believe that the local shop owners have the capacity to provide all the required goods. Similarly, majority (99%) of the respondents in Luuq reported that the local vendors could provide all the required goods to the locals. This shows a notable shift in perception and feelings of beneficiary communities with regards the capacity of local vendors as the baseline<sup>29</sup> results showed that 77.5% were contented with the availability of regular community needs while 22.5% disagreed that the markets may not be able to provide all the household required needs.



**Figure 5 : Respondents' Views on the Capacity of Local Markets**

### 3.4.5 Increased Resilience of Target Communities to Future Shocks

In food insecure countries, agencies need regular measurements for monitoring changes and for assessing the effect of food aid interventions. While the project was largely an acute response intervention, it was intended to contribute to increased resilience of target communities to future shocks. One such proxy indicator for measuring this is the coping strategy index that measures what people do when they cannot access enough food.

#### 3.4.5.1 Household Coping Strategies

When livelihoods are negatively affected by a shock /crisis, households may adopt various mechanisms (strategies) which are not adopted in a normal day-to-day life, to cope with reduced or declining access to food. Coping Strategies Index (CSI) was used as an indicator to provide an analysis of the frequency and severity of coping strategies employed by beneficiary households. The HH questionnaire presented five coping strategies to the beneficiaries. During the analysis, the strategies were grouped as very severe, moderate and less severe and weights of 1-3 were assigned based on how the community would rank the strategies from the most-to-least severe. Higher CSI indicates a worse food security situation and vice versa. The total CSI score is the basis to determine and classify the level of coping into three categories: No or low coping (CSI= 0-3), medium (CSI = 4-9, high coping (CSI ≥10).

Table 20: Coping Strategies Severity Weight

Coping Strategies	Severity weight	Severity
Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods	1	Less severe
Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative	2	Moderately severe
Limit portion size at mealtimes	1	Less severe
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	3	Very severe
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	1	Less severe

Evaluation results showed that the average Coping Strategy Index (CSI) was 5.31 denoting Medium coping with 68.1% of the households with a CSI below the sample mean. The results represent a 72% reduction in the application of different coping strategies to meet food needs when compared with the baseline CSI of 18.76 (High coping). In general, majority (67%) of the households reported either no or low coping strategy. Analysis by district revealed that 91%, 87%, 73%, 50% and 38% of respondents in Lughaya, Zeylac, Wajid, Luuq and Eyl respectively had no or low coping. Beneficiaries in Eyl reported higher coping score (57%) compared to Lughaya (3%), Zeylac 8%, Wajid 23% and Luuq 47%. There are a higher number of respondent households using less severe strategies as indicated in Table 19. When the gender of household head was considered, there was no big difference in coping strategies for male and female headed households. Based on the result of a one-tailed Independent Sample T-test of statistical significance the difference between baseline and end-line values with respect to CSI was statistically significant. This is because from the statistical test result, the p-value ( $p=0.000$ ) is seen to be less than the significance level (0.05) measured at 95% confidence level.

Table 21: Coping strategy Index

CSI	District					Gender of HH Head		Overall
	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	Male	Female	
Low	38%	50%	73%	87%	91%	27%	23%	67%
Medium	3%	4%	3%	5%	6%	5%	7%	4%
High	59%	47%	23%	8%	3%	68%	69%	28%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The evaluation further examined details of the various coping strategies employed by the respondent households. Most (32%) of the respondents opted to rely on less preferred and less expensive foods, while

others reported to have borrowed food, or relied on help from a friend or relative (30%), limit portion size at mealtimes (31%), restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat (30%), and reduce number of meals eaten in a day (31%).

Table 22: Beneficiaries coping strategies across districts

Coping strategies	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods	62%	50%	27%	12%	9%	32%
Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative	60%	43%	26%	11%	7%	30%
Limit portion size at mealtimes	62%	49%	26%	10%	6%	31%
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	61%	50%	27%	1%	7%	30%
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	61%	50%	27%	9%	7%	31%

### 3.4.5.2 Food Availability at Household

In general, Zeylac (81%) and Lughaya (63%) districts recorded the highest number of beneficiary households with stored food during the evaluation. Few beneficiary households in Eyl (11%), Luuq (4%) and Wajid (5%) had food available in store during the evaluation. Most of these households reported having already used their entitlements, and for the farmers, their harvest was very little due to the drought conditions while the rest were pastoralists, IDPs, and urban dwellers. Overall, at baseline, only 1.4% of households reported having food in store with majority (98.6%) of households having no contingency measures. This shows that the project targeted hunger stricken population and resulted in improved access to food at least for the period the EFSP project was active.

Children on their part provided an account of how food was available since the kick off of the intervention noting that it has reduced the struggle on the part of their parents to fend for the households. They further indicated that the food ration availed through the EFSP project has saved their parents the hustle of balancing their school fees and other household needs.

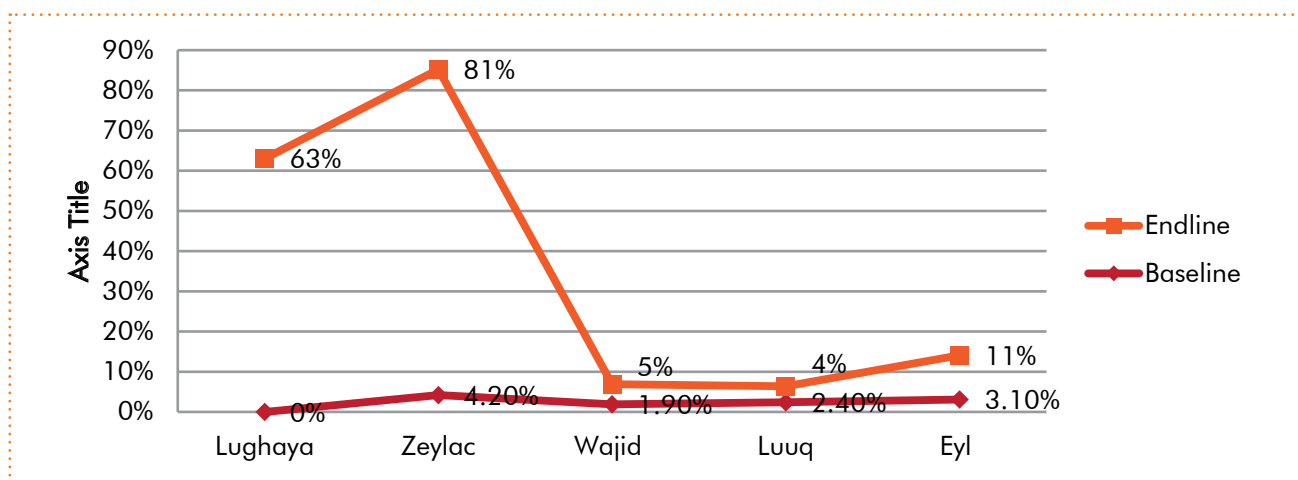


Figure 6: Comparison of Households who have food in store between Baseline and Endline

Regarding the amount of food stored by the households, cereals were the most commonly stored food commodities with the highest amount and mean average of 21kgs.

### 3.4.6 Household Water Access

#### 3.4.6.1 Main Sources of Water for Domestic Use

Generally, during the wet season most households accessed water from open shallow wells (37%), followed

by public taps (30%), while those accessing water from river/stream accounted for 4%. Other sources of water during wet season included Berkads (14%), protected shallow wells (8%), and Boreholes (4%) while water trucking and rainwater harvesting accounted for 1%. Analysis per district showed that all households in Wajid access water from open shallow wells, 68% of households in Eyl access water from Berkads, while 40% 44% and 45% of households in Zeylac, Luuq and Lughaya respectively access water for domestic use from public taps. In this regard, WWI's future programming for water projects should consider constructing/rehabilitating shallow wells in Wajid, and Berkads for Eyl, Zeylac, Luuq and Lughaya as most residents in these locations rely on these water sources.

**Table 23: Main Water Source for Domestic Use in Rainy Season**

Main water source for Domestic use in rainy Season	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Earth Dam	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Spring	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Berkads	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%
Public tap	22%	44%	0%	40%	45%	30%
Rainwater harvesting	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%
River/stream	0%	13%	0%	0%	7%	4%
Open shallow well	0%	13%	100%	30%	39%	37%
Borehole	7%	0%	0%	6%	9%	4%
Other	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Water trucking	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Protected shallow well	0%	18%	0%	23%	1%	8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Similarly, during dry season, the main water sources for most of the households were reported to be open shallow wells (38%) followed by public taps (30%), and from Berkads (10%). Other sources of water for domestic use during the dry season included protected shallow wells (8%), rivers/streams and Boreholes (4%). Disaggregating the results per district shows that all households in Wajid access water from open shallow wells (100%), majority (47%) in Eyl from Berkad in Eyl, and 35% (Zeylac), 43% (Luuq) and Lughaya (44%) from public tap.

**Table 24: Main Water Source for Domestic use in Dry Season**

Main water source for Domestic use in dry Season	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Earth Dam	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Pond/lake	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Berkads	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%
Public tap	30%	43%	0%	35%	44%	30%
Rainwater harvesting	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
River/stream	0%	21%	0%	0%	7%	6%
Open shallow well	0%	14%	100%	35%	40%	38%
Borehole	7%	0%	0%	6%	9%	4%
Other	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Water trucking	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Protected shallow well	4%	16%	0%	23%	1%	8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### 3.4.6.2 Distance to Water Sources for Domestic Use

Generally, the nearest water source was less than half a kilometer for 67% of HHs during the rainy season, with only 2% of the respondent households travelling more than 2Kms for water for domestic use during the wet season. Furthermore, most (67%) households reported to be walking for less than 30 minutes to get to the

nearest main water source during the rainy season. Disaggregating this by district shows that, in Wajid access to the HH's nearest water point takes less than 30 minutes (94%), in Eyl 71% of the HH spend the same, 60% for Zeylac, 53% for Luuq and 54% for Lughaya. Which shows that the time spent to accessing water points was acceptable and meets the minimum WASH sphere standards.

Similarly, the evaluation sought to establish the distance covered by HHs to access water sources for domestic use in during the dry seasons. 54% of respondent households reported to be covering less than 500 meters to get water, while 29% indicated that they cover a distance of 500m-1km, with 9% reporting to be covering 1km-2km to the nearest water source. 8% of the households cover more than 2 kilometers to access water from the nearest water source. Majority (53%) of the households reported that they spend less than 30 minutes to access the nearest water point. Moreover, (32%) of the households took between thirty minutes and one hour in all the districts to access the nearest water point.

### 3.4.6.3 Distance to water sources for Livestock Use in Rainy Season

In general, the distance in km to the nearest water source was less than 500m (44%) for livestock during rainy season, while 7% of livestock travel more than 2Kms to access water. The analysis further reveals that most (52%) households' livestock spend less than 30 minutes to access the nearest main water source during rainy season. Moreover, 30% of the livestock took 30 minutes-to-one hour to reach the main water source during the rainy season.

### 3.4.6.4 Distance to Water Sources for Livestock use in Dry Seasons

The distance in km to the nearest water source for livestock during the dry season was less than 500m (33%), 500m-1km (28%), 1km-2km (14%) and more than 2 km (10%). During the evaluation, it was reported that the time taken by the livestock to the main water source during dry season was less than 30 minutes (42%). Moreover about 33% of the livestock took 30 minutes to one hour to reach the main water source during the rainy season. Only 1% of the livestock took more than 3 hours to main water source during the dry season in general.

### 3.4.6.5 Main Sources of Water for Livestock use

The majority (35%) of households use open shallow wells as their main source of water for livestock during the rainy season. Open shallows wells are also the main source of water for domestic use for 37% of households and thus the need for community sensitization and support for treatment of drinking water and water for domestic uses. Other livestock water sources during the rainy season are outlined in Table 25 below:

Table 25: Households Main source of Water for Livestock Use during Rainy Season

Main source of water for livestock use in rainy season	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Earth Dam	1%	1%	1%	6%	0%	2%
Pond/lake	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Berkads	61%	0%	0%	1%	0%	13%
Public tap	14%	8%	0%	5%	42%	14%
Rainwater harvesting	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
River/stream	0%	47%	0%	0%	7%	11%
Open shallow well	3%	4%	68%	61%	41%	35%
Borehole	17%	1%	0%	7%	9%	7%
Water trucking	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Protected shallow well	0%	2%	0%	20%	1%	4%
Not applicable	1%	36%	32%	0%	0%	14%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



There is no significant change in the sources of water for livestock with the change of season as livestock access water during dry season from open shallow wells (35%), public taps (15%) and river/stream (12%). Other major sources of water during dry season for livestock include Berkads (10%), protected shallow wells (4%), and Boreholes (7%).

Table 26: Households' Main Source of Water for Livestock Use for Dry Seasons

Main source of water for livestock use in Dry Seasons	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Earth Dam	2%	0%	0%	6%	6%	1%
Spring	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pond/lake	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Berkads	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%
Public tap	19%	8%	0%	4%	4%	15%
Rainwater harvesting	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
River/stream	0%	51%	0%	0%	0%	12%
Open shallow well	5%	3%	68%	62%	62%	35%
Borehole	18%	0%	0%	8%	8%	7%
Water trucking	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Protected shallow well	3%	1%	0%	19%	19%	4%
Not applicable	0%	36%	31%	0%	0%	13%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### 3.4.6.6 Shortage of water

From the analysis, 80% of the households did not experience water shortages within the 12 months preceding the survey. Information per district indicates that Zeylac had a greater percentage (94%) of households that had not experienced water shortages. Wajid had the highest (60%) number of households reporting water shortage within the 12 months before the evaluation, while 21% and 11% of households in Luuq and Eyl experienced the same respectively. This is in contrast with the baseline report which indicates that about 41% of the households experienced water shortage in the preceding year (before EFSP project), with Lughaya (47%) and Zeylac (45%) residents slightly higher than other districts.<sup>30</sup> However, more respondents in Wajid district are experiencing water shortage at the time of the endline evaluation compared to the baseline.

While it may not be entirely accurate to link the availability of water for households in the project locations with the project interventions, water infrastructure in Zeylac and Lughaya were rehabilitated during the first few months of the EFSP project. However, it is important to also note that some shallow wells in these locations were not completed due to modality switch.

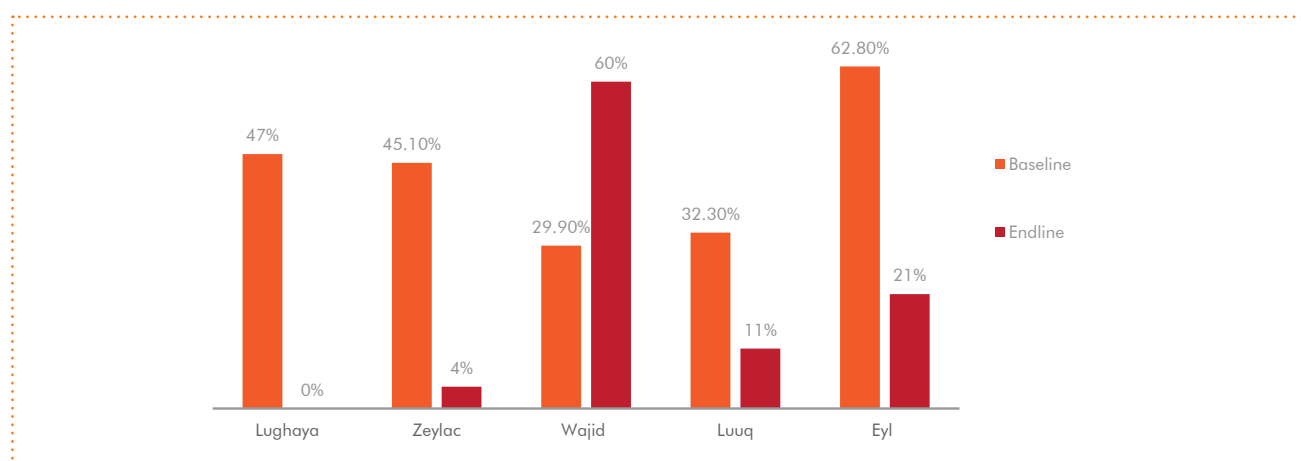


Figure 7: Comparison of households experiencing water shortage between Baseline and Endline

### 3.4.7 Effectiveness of Voucher Modality

While cash transfer programs have become an increasingly important part of social protection programs worldwide, a majority of welfare transfers in both developed and developing countries are still in-kind.<sup>31</sup> In addressing food insecurity, most humanitarian actors would often encourage program recipients to purchase and consume particular food or non-food items as part of integrating food security with nutrition, which is more difficult with cash transfers. Additionally, the voucher system has injected resources into the local market through empowering local vendors to supply goods to the respective project locations.

#### 3.4.7.1 Voucher Utilization

Overall, 88% percent of households used the voucher entitlement exclusively for household consumption while 12% was shared with relatives and others. Sharing is quite common among Somali communities with beneficiary households feeling obliged to share their entitlements with their friends and relatives. This was also noted in the findings of the PDM reports with 13.3% (February PDM), 44.7% (July PDM), and 38.4% (October PDM) of households reporting to have shared their food entitlements with relatives, neighbors and other food deprived households. In addition, a small proportion of households reported having sold part of their entitlement or fed some of it to their livestock as shown in table 27 below:

Table 27: Household Voucher Utilization

Voucher Utilization**	Eyl	Luug	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Used exclusively for household Consumption	90%	89%	91%	93%	79%	88%
Share part of the commodities out with relatives and others	11%	11%	9%	7%	21%	12%
Sold or bartered part of the commodities	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%
Feed to livestock part of the commodities	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%

\*\* The total results could be more than 100% due to multiple response questions

### 3.4.8 Monitoring & Evaluation

World Vision has a comprehensive monitoring system in place using different data collection methods, covering price trends, use of food vouchers and commodities exchanged, and issues related to the process of distribution, captured through post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises. Key among the monitoring tools adopted by the EFSP project includes onsite monitoring during actual distribution process and redemption monitoring on vendors' shops to oversee food voucher redemption to ensure beneficiaries access the right commodities in the right quantities and they are treated with dignity and respect. Market monitoring helped to check for inflation through collection of market data from local vendors. Quarterly post distribution monitoring was used to track key indicators of the project. The PDMs are also aimed at improving fairness and transparency of the registration process, and efficiency of the distribution process for accountability, and improve the distribution process, identify and prevent protection risks. The monitoring system appears to have allowed the quick detection of problems and the evaluation observed that corrective actions were taken as a result. For instance, monitoring and evaluation information was helpful in changing the voucher values about three times across the project locations over the project period.

31 Currie, J and F. Gahvari. 2008. "Transfers in Cash and In-Kind: Theory Meets the Data." *Journal of Economic Literature* 46(2): 333-383.

### 3.4.9 Coordination & Accountability

#### 3.4.9.1 Coordination

Coordination of program activities was done at various levels. World Vision worked with all stakeholders including the implementing partners (CERID & ARD) project beneficiaries, local administrations, regional administration and coordinated activities with other NGOs and participated in cluster working groups. In Luuq, beneficiaries and stakeholders concurred that effectiveness of the food voucher intervention was ramped up by the implementing partners' efforts to coherently link the outcomes of the EFSP to other projects. For instance, the project targeted beneficiaries who were benefiting from the resilience and economic activity in Luuq (REAL) project to cushion them from the adverse effects of the drought and ramp up community resilience created by REAL.

World Vision utilized external engagements and coordination with institutions such as FSNAU whose findings informed selection of geographical locations for the Emergency Food Security Program. Interviews with World Vision staff also revealed that the agency coordinated with the Somalia food security clusters to ensure the intervention is coordinated with other partners engaged in similar activities. The coordination has also reduced chances of duplication of intervention in project locations and to also ensure there is integration of services to beneficiaries where possible. Analysis of the household data shows that 100% of the respondent households reported to have been receiving food assistance, which the evaluation also confirmed through FGDS and KIIs that indeed the beneficiaries referred to the food voucher support from World Vision.

Table 28: Type of Assistance Received by the Household in the last 3 months

Type of assistance received by the Household in the last 3 months**	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Cash Relief	6%	1%	1%	0%	4%	2%
Food assistance	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cash for Work	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Animal Health	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Crop production inputs	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Water Supply	4%	16%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Sanitation (latrines/refuse)	2%	4%	14%	0%	0%	4%
Hygiene promotion	1%	3%	40%	0%	0%	9%
Other	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%

\*\* The total results could be more than 100% due to multiple response questions

#### 3.4.9.2 Accountability

##### Information Provision/Complaints and feedback

In terms of program accountability, World Vision had a robust complaint and feedback mechanism embedded in the project to ensure transparency and accountability. The provision of hotline and SMS feedback numbers in each project locations gave the beneficiaries an opportunity to give feedback and complaints about the project. The evaluation team however, noted that hotlines were either fixed outside the vendor's shops or at the local administration blocks, and the challenge with this approach is that it would potentially limit the chances of beneficiaries giving feedback or complaints because of limited privacy and fear of victimization if they are seen writing the hotline number which could wrongly be perceived as undermining the vendor.

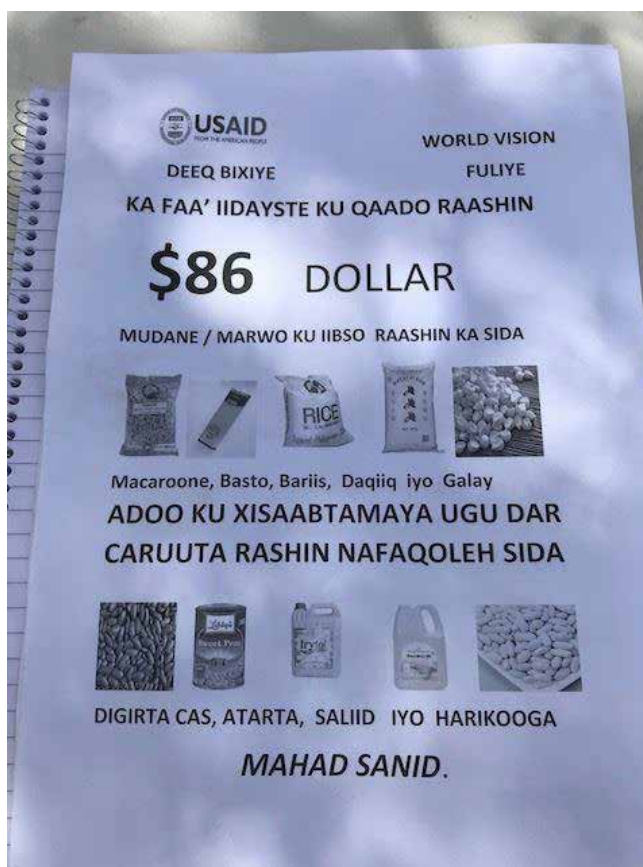


Photo: A poster displaying the voucher value in Asha Cado village in Zeylac district



Photo: Hotline number displayed at the entrance of a vendor's shop in Asha Cado village in Zeylac district

In addition, beneficiaries interviewed indicated that the presence of able and well-experienced village relief committees (VRCs) was key in enhancing an accountable system, which created a structure in which beneficiaries were able to easily provide feedback. The project used existing community structures such as local village development communities to identify the communities' needs and advice the appropriate ways of addressing it. VRCs consisted of all sections of the communities including the villages' chiefs, religious leaders, and youth and women groups. These groups representing all other members of the communities were part of the project implementation's process from inception to the exit. This was complemented by the community help desks managed by members of the beneficiary community, which according to participants of FGDs hailed it as creating inclusive accountability process.

When communities were asked on whether they know or are aware of any formal mechanism or procedures in place to report their concerns or grievances about the project, 65% reported to having knowledge about those feedback mechanisms. However, 35% indicated they were not aware of any formal feedback mechanism put in place by World Vision. This could have been the case due to a gap in awareness creation on the existence of these mechanisms as some of the respondents were drawn from beneficiary households living in pastoral villages far from the formal settlements (villages). Analysis per district shows that the awareness on formal feedback mechanism was higher in Wajid (73%), Zeylac (72%), Lughaya (71%) and Eyl (69%) as compared to Luuq where only 42% of the respondent households reported to be aware of this mechanism.

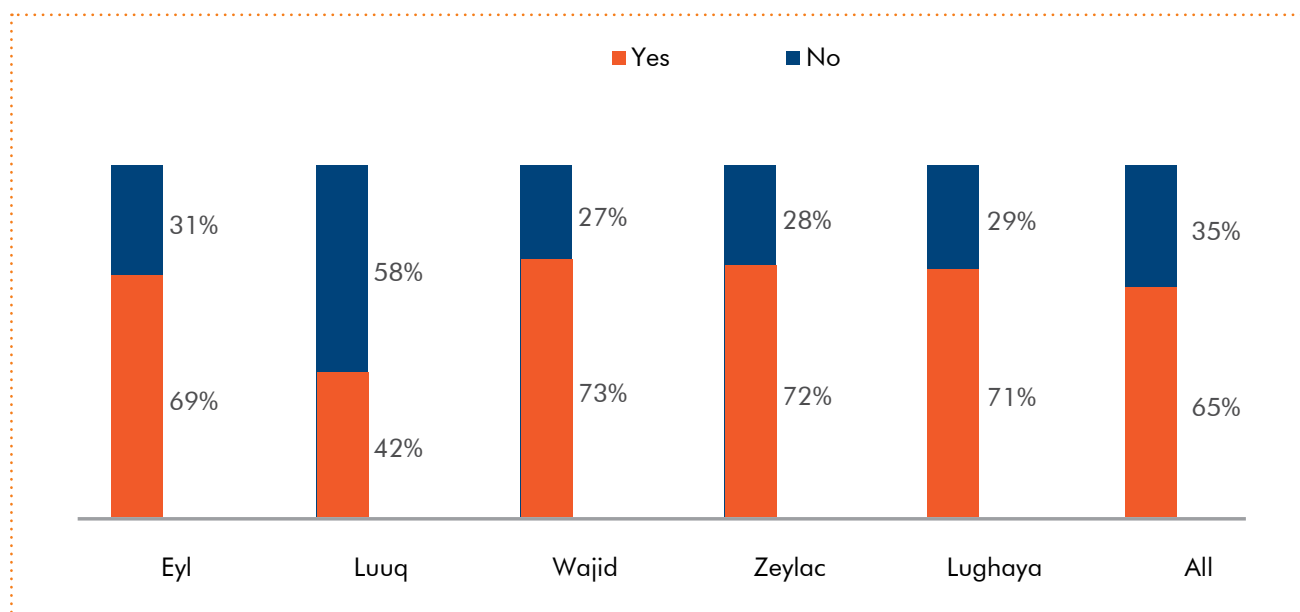


Figure 8 : Awareness of Formal Mechanism or Procedures in Place to Report Concerns or Grievances

A quick review of the available channels through which beneficiaries could report concerns or grievances shows that majority (77%) of respondents reported phone calls and messages as the main mechanism available to them. Sharing concerns through project committees and community help desks (45%) was also a key channel that was available as reported by beneficiaries. However, only 17% of respondent households had any feedback or complaints to submit to project stakeholders, while 83% had nothing to report.

Table 29: Available Mechanism/Channels to Report Concerns or Grievances

Available mechanism/ channels to report concerns or grievances**	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Posters	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Meeting with staff	2%	15%	14%	65%	34%	26%
Through a friend	0%	0%	5%	3%	0%	2%
Notice boards	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Through Project committees	7%	64%	51%	66%	46%	45%
Phone call/messages	91%	21%	98%	88%	64%	77%
Others( such as Village elders/village head)	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

\*\* The total results could be more than 100% due to multiple response questions

Regarding the utilization of these channels, majority (76%) of the beneficiaries who had any complaint or feedback used phone calls/SMS because of its privacy. A significant proportion of the same group registered their feedback or complaints through World Vision staff, while 16% submitted their concerns through community help desks.

**Table 30: Mechanism/Channel used by Beneficiaries to Provide Feedback to World Vision**

Mechanism/Channel used by beneficiaries to provide feedback to World Vision**	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Help desk	0%	0%	0%	65%	5%	16%
Through WV Staff	6%	21%	18%	62%	66%	39%
Tell local leadership	2%	0%	7%	12%	30%	13%
WV Office premise	4%	0%	5%	27%	1%	8%
Report to Local authorities	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Telephone calls/ SMS	89%	75%	93%	83%	48%	76%

\*\* The total results could be more than 100% due to multiple response questions

All beneficiaries (100%) who reported concerns or grievances received follow up from World Vision after reporting their concerns or grievances on this project across the five districts. The responses were delivered through the following channels; community meetings (26%) local leadership (7%), WV staff (39%), telephone (29%). Through FGDs and KIs, the evaluation found out that most of the key areas of concern among the beneficiaries was on why sugar and milk was not in the basket.

**Table 31 : Methods used by WV to communicate their Feedback to Beneficiaries**

Methods used by WV to communicate their feedback to beneficiaries	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Community Meetings	8%	63%	52%	23%	8%	26%
Through local leadership	0%	4%	5%	10%	11%	7%
WV Staff	11%	4%	13%	62%	71%	39%
Telephone	81%	29%	30%	5%	10%	29%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



Photo: A poster displaying how to provide feedback to World Vision using the hotline

## Transparency

In terms of vendors' selection, the evaluation noted that a transparent process was followed during the selection of contracted vendors for the food voucher activity. The procurement process was largely seen as free and fair with an open call for bids advertisement placed at public places at the onset of the process. This was followed by applications submissions to the World Vision procurement unit for thorough review. Key among the points considered as strength during the bid evaluation was the capacity of the vendor to supply enough and diverse food items, cost, tax compliance, book keeping practices, storage facilities among other crucial aspects. Selected vendors were trained on the guidelines for accountability, how the LMMS works, redemption procedures, invoicing, record keeping and were provided with ongoing support in record keeping and stock management.

## 3.5 Impact

### 3.5.1 Impact on Beneficiary Households

First of all, it must be noted that the EFSP project was a short-term acute-response humanitarian assistance that largely aimed at saving lives for populations affected by the recurrent natural disasters. It is therefore quite difficult to assess impact. The programme activities were generally implemented as planned and most of its verifiable targets achieved, impacting positively on the lives of the IDPs and the host community in the target locations. The conditional and unconditional food vouchers have been highly appreciated by affected populations as they have allowed them to improve infrastructure and boost livelihoods. The project created short-term job opportunities for beneficiary households in Wajid, Lughaya and Zeylac districts.

During the discussions, the evaluation team learned that some of the project beneficiaries have made an investment as a result of the food voucher thus providing the opportunity for increased income generation in households. Some beneficiaries reported that they purchased some goats using the money they saved by not buying food for their families since food was provided by the project. This livestock is source of livelihood and source of income for those households today. During a severe drought, communities affected resort to selling their livelihood assets such as livestock to survive through the lean period. The food voucher activity was credited as having enabled beneficiary households to refrain from selling the few livestock they owned for the entire project period to cushion them from adverse effect of the drought. In the FGDs, some beneficiaries further reported improved living conditions such as eating more quality meals, paying of school fees, buying of clothes and improving their shelter as a result of the savings they managed to make as a result of the EFSP.

Furthermore, the Agro-pastoral communities in Luuq district reported that fodder grown during the drought period was sold to earn income thus improving livelihoods. In sum, the evaluation underscores that although the project was a temporary response, the impact of the project was not sustainable and beneficiaries are still experiencing the effects of the protracted drought and there is a high risk of sliding into acute food insecurity. The impact of food voucher system was limited due to the high population in need that prompted beneficiaries to share out their food stipends with their neighbors.

Overall, majority of the households have reported more quantity of food to eat in the households as a result of the food voucher (88%), more variety of food consumed at the household (67%), while children (61%) and adults (51%) were eating more than before. Moreover, some households were able to buy different household assets (18%), with some attributing reduced expenditure on food (27%) to the project.

*'I was able to purchase 3 goats which have now multiplied to 6; and I am now able to get milk for my family and sell some milk too to earn a small income'*

Habiba Adan, a mother in Luuq town

**Table 32 : Impact of the Food Vouchers on the HHs**

Impact of the food vouchers on the HHs**	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
More quantity of food to eat in the HH	91%	90%	68%	94%	99%	88%
More types of food in the HH (Variety)	50%	52%	67%	98%	73%	67%
Children are eating more often than before	50%	51%	73%	72%	59%	61%
Adults are eating more often than before	40%	38%	63%	60%	51%	51%
Household able to buy different assets	17%	15%	12%	25%	21%	18%
Reduced expenditure on food	15%	25%	17%	58%	24%	27%
Household has more money for education and other expenses	10%	4%	1%	16%	19%	10%
Orphans can go to school instead of working	2%	4%	0%	2%	6%	3%
There is no Conflict within the household	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
HH is able to pay debt	5%	16%	0%	16%	39%	16%
Able to save	3%	0%	0%	0%	29%	7%
No significant impact on the family	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Other	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%

\*\* The total results could be more than 100% due to multiple response questions

### Success Story/Most Significant Change Stories



**ILIYAS IBRAHIM** is a 15-year-old orphan who takes care of his three younger siblings, while still going to Lughaya secondary school. Ilyas, an IDP, is the **defacto** household head for their household consisting of four children, who lost both parents. Their household was targeted and selected for the project due to their vulnerability and the fact that they were orphans. He further notes that, since they were registered to benefit from the EFSP project in late 2016, he ceased working as a casual laborer, as this work had forced him to miss classes to gain the income to provide meals for his younger siblings, *'I used to perform badly in class due to my divided attention, as I used to miss classes, and whenever I attended school I always thought of where next I could get some work'* says Ilyas. With the food voucher intervention, Ilyas believes that their entitlement was enough to fully cater for their food needs; hence he never had school attendance issues during the project period. But, with the close-out of the EFSP project, Ilyas worries about the imminent difficulties he is set to face; as he says he would soon slip back to his routine of working

for the household thus negatively impacting his school attendance and leading to divided attention.

### 3.5.2 Improved Community Infrastructure

The first phase of the EFSP project had an asset rehabilitation component through the voucher for work in Zeylac, Lughaya and Wajid. Community assets such as feeder roads, shallow wells, flood diversion walls, stone lines, Prosopis clearance, garbage pit construction etc. were rehabilitated/ constructed across the three districts. The evaluation found out that, all the constructed and rehabilitated community infrastructures were beneficial at the community level. The feeder roads reduced the difficulty that the target communities had when travelling from village to village and also opened a passage for traders in villages in Lughaya, Wajid and Zeylac districts. However, nine (9) shallow wells in Zeylac and Lughaya districts were either not completed or had not been started altogether. This has attracted concerns among beneficiary communities in these locations who are worried about when the agency would complete these vital assets.



*'Teeb is a village with a large livestock market which often attracts a high traffic of livestock traders especially during the rainy season and trucks ferrying livestock to Berbera would park at nearby villages for lack of access to the village. However, with the Vfw, the community managed to open up the impassable road which is now in use and people use it to access Teeb'*

Abdullahi A Noor, Lughaya Mayor



Photo: A section of the rehabilitated road that connects Fiqi Adan and Dabo Dilaac villages



Photo: Ido cadeys-Lughaya road, that was leared-off prosopis

### 3.5.3 Capacity of Vendors & Local Markets

The project has built the capacity of local traders through training on good business practices and contracting them to deliver food to target populations. Many of these vendors reported that they were able to grow their businesses and their capacities improved and are now able to respond to longer-term demands of the market, thanks to the large volume of sales recorded over the project period. In addition, the food vendors became more effective and efficient in doing business because they gained more knowledge and skills of record keeping, stocktaking, and stock management. Furthermore, the contracting and training of vendors in the project locations was also seen as an efficient method of empowering local business operators and injecting resources into the local economy. However, as indicated by some non-contracted vendors, the contracting of a few vendors created imbalance; somewhat favoring selected vendors.

#### **Monthly Stock of Food items**

The evaluation notes that contracted vendors stocked adequate food items which points to their capacity to supply the required items. The survey particularly investigated the availability of EFSP food voucher basket and it was established that all respondent vendors had adequate stock (Table 41), which enabled beneficiaries to easily access their entitlements.

Table 33 : Quantities of Food Items Stocked (Monthly stock)

Quantities of Food items stocked (Monthly stock)		Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Rice (Kg)	Total	26350	84665	532250	73620	54750	771635
	Mean	2027	6048	106450	7362	7821	25942
Wheat flour (Kg)	Total	16100	63700	147500	26270	26270	279840
	Mean	1238	4550	29500	2627	3753	8334
Sorghum (Kg)	Total	3800	22350	7775	9150	500	43575
	Mean	292	1596	1555	915	71	886
Pasta (Cartons)	Total	698	4702	2290	9095	9095	25880
	Mean	54	336	458	910	1299	611
Beans (Kg)	Total	1150	19380	1300	6828	2514	31172
	Mean	88	1384	260	683	359	555
Cowpeas (Kg)	Total	1953	11570	250	2300	200	16273
	Mean	150	826	50	230	29	257
Vegetable oil (Litres)	Total	3663	15388	8060	6587	10602	44300
	Mean	282	1099	1612	659	1515	1033

The evaluation further assessed the value of vendors' monthly stock and found out that most shops had quite impressive average monthly stock value of \$69,847 as compared to the baseline, which was \$11,286.85<sup>32</sup>. The analysis shows that vendors in Lughaya and Zeylac had a monthly stock value of \$20,286 and \$25,809 respectively; indicative of the fact that the EFSP project selected vendors with good financial standing. Similarly, in Eyl, Luuq vendors posted a good monthly stock value of \$9,961 and \$8,954 respectively. However, in Wajid the mean value of vendors' monthly stock stood at \$4,837, which appears to be somewhat low. The low performance of these vendors is attributed to the Al-Shabaab blockade that had faced the town in the recent past, restricting the free flow of goods, consequently impeding the general business performance of the area.

Frequency of restocking by the vendors was important in the vendors' assessment. 59% of the assessed vendors reported to be stocking their shops monthly, 18% reporting to restocking their stores biweekly. 14% of the vendors indicated that they restock their shops every three months.

Table 34: Frequency of Re-stocking

Frequency of re-stocking	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Bi-Weekly	15%	0%	80%	0%	43%	18%
Monthly	46%	79%	20%	80%	43%	59%
Bi Monthly	8%	7%	0%	20%	0%	8%
Quarterly	31%	14%	0%	0%	14%	14%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Through observation, the survey found out that 96% and 82% of interviewed vendors put commodities on shelves and stack them in pallets respectively. The evaluators further observed that the vendors practice good stock rotation, stacking methods, and their shops have proper ventilation, hygiene, use of protective clothes/equipment, fumigate when necessary, have stack cards, /spraying/Pest control, use plastic sheets/tarpaulins and often checking of expiry dates (Table 35).

Table 35: Management of stock and maintenance of quality of food commodities

Management of stock and maintenance of quality of food commodities**	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Putting Commodities on Shelves	100%	86%	100%	100%	100%	96%
Commodities are stacked on pallets	92%	79%	80%	60%	100%	82%
Stacking method/Proper Stacking	77%	36%	80%	80%	100%	69%
Stock rotation/First IN, first OUT	85%	36%	80%	90%	71%	69%
Proper ventilation	77%	50%	100%	80%	57%	69%
Proper hygiene	54%	43%	60%	90%	86%	63%
Use of protective clothes/equipment by trader/workers	38%	21%	0%	10%	14%	20%
Fumigation/spraying/Pest control	38%	0%	20%	70%	71%	37%
Stack cards	15%	21%	40%	0%	14%	16%
Use of Plastic sheets/Tarpaulins	31%	29%	0%	70%	71%	41%
Checking of expiry dates	62%	43%	60%	80%	86%	63%

\*\* The total results could be more than 100% due to multiple response questions



Photo: Stacking of food items at a shop in Wajid town

In terms of their business management techniques, almost all (96%) vendors have a record keeping system in place. Only 14% of interviewed vendors in Luuq district reported to having no record keeping mechanisms in place, with all other vendors across the remaining districts reporting to having proper record keeping systems in place. This demonstrates a notable achievement in as far as their capacity development is concerned as only 40% of the vendors had acceptable record keeping system at baseline. The evaluation also sought to inquire whether vendors issue receipts to customers, and results show that 100% of the respondent vendors in Lughaya and Luuq districts issue receipts upon purchase of commodities by customers. However, the case was different in Eyl, Zeylac and Wajid in which 38%, 10% and 20% recorded to having no receipts respectively. On average, 86% of respondent vendors reported to using receipts, while 14% issue no receipts to customers after transactions. This is a significant improvement as compared to their status at the onset of the EFSP project where only 44% of traders in the project locations were issuing receipts to customers.

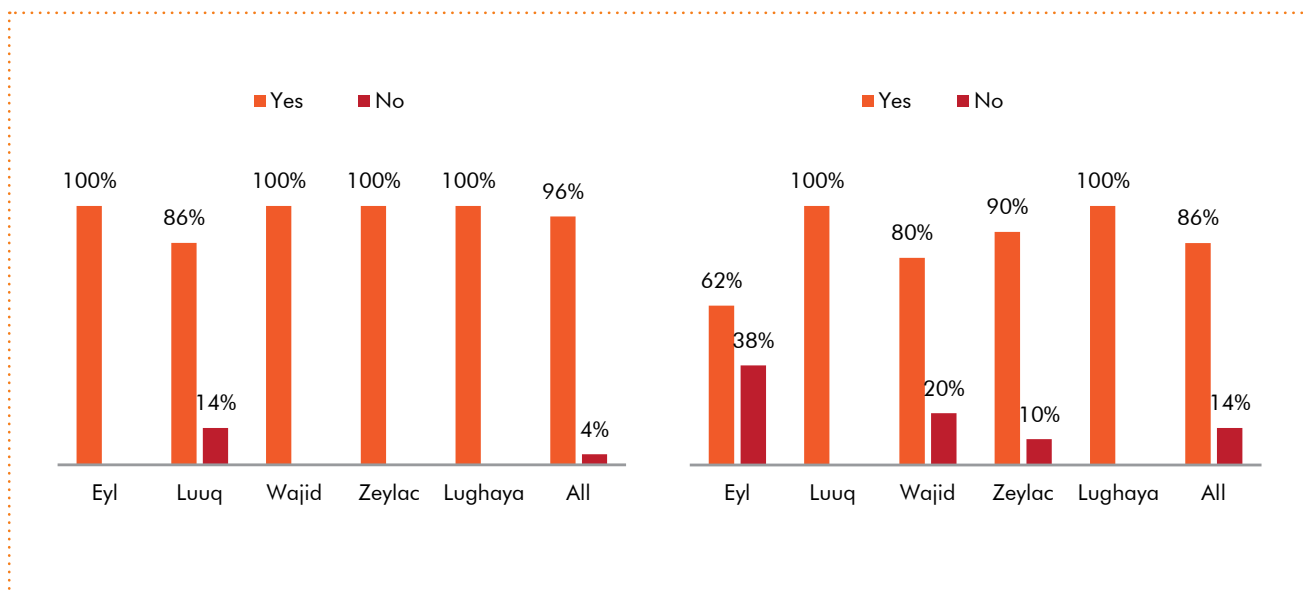


Figure 9 : Record Management Practices of the Vendors



Photo: A contracted food vendor’s shop and invoice in Gargaara village in Lughaya district

On vendors’ record keeping skills, on a scale of 10, majority (33%) rate themselves as having good record keeping skills of 8; while 24% and 22% rate their skills at 7/10 and 9/10 respectively, while 6% of vendors rated themselves 10/10. On the same scale, majority (37%) rate their stock management scale as good (8); while 22% and 20% rate themselves 7/10 and 9/10 respectively. 10% of interviewed vendors rated themselves 10/10. The evaluation thus concludes that there is an increase in vendors skills since their rating at baseline stood at 5/10 for record keeping skills and application, while the rating for stock management stood at 5.4/10. The challenges affecting businesses across assessed locations were also examined during the evaluation. Top among the key challenges were poor road infrastructure (78%), currency exchange fluctuations (35%), unpaid debts (38%), lack of transport services (45%) among other issues.

### 3.6 Sustainability

Sustainability measures the extent to which the project benefits continue, within or outside the project domain, from a particular project or program after the external assistance has come to an end project. The extent

to which a project becomes sustainable depends on how it was designed, participation level and relevance of the program components. The EFSP was largely a food voucher intervention that was aimed to enhance access to food. It was one-off response to emergencies and was not sustainable after the project but had a significant quick impact. However, activities including, rehabilitation of feeder roads, shallow wells, soil bunds, garbage pits, gully control activities etc. executed in Wajid, Lughaya and Zeylac districts have been noted to be sustainable.

### **3.6.1 Rehabilitation of Community Assets**

The project was generally designed for a short-term intervention and the results from the EFSP alone may not be adequate to improve the livelihoods and develop deep resilience of such vulnerable communities who have been suffering from deep-rooted poverty and chronic food insecurity over decades. However, looking at the project outcomes in targeted villages in Wajid, Lughaya and Zeylac districts including the delivery of feeder roads, shallow wells, soil bunds, garbage pits, gully control activities etc. from the perspective of sustainability, it was found that the project activities were sustainable. The rehabilitation of communal infrastructure such as feeder roads, communal dams is deemed sustainable as the community leaders showed optimism in the long term benefits of these community assets.

### **3.6.2 Improved local capacities**

World vision worked with local structures including village committees and local vendors. Both stakeholders reported that, by working with the agency they gained sustainable benefit from the project. As discussed under the impact section, the vendors demonstrated tremendous growth with their average monthly stock value standing at \$69,847 as compared to the baseline, which was \$11,286.85. This growth in size is expected to be sustained for the future. The vendors also reported to have increased their business and stock management skills that they hope would stay with them forever. Moreover, the village committees gained hands-on experience on community affairs management such as beneficiary targeting and registration as well as attending to beneficiary complaints. Discussions with members of this committees revealed that they are better equipped and skilled with community management issues, which they hope to apply in future project managements.

## 4.0 LESSONS LEARNT

1. Food assistance delivered through vouchers has enhanced community solidarity and coping strategies. This meant that EFSP project also improved food accessibility not only for the beneficiaries alone, but also for a substantial number of non-beneficiaries.
2. The use of food vouchers by WVI was well-suited to the unpredictable security situation in south central Somalia, as this reduced logistical burdens on staff, reduced visibility of food aid, and allowed household choices.
3. The EFSP benefited both host and IDPs across the project locations. The targeting of varied groups has significantly reduced potential social tensions that are often characterized with humanitarian assistance.
4. Improved capacity of vendors to learn and adopt new business practices enabled them to have access to formalized banking/ business planning; expand their economic opportunity; and build stronger relationships with each other, with the community, and with other market actors.
5. The hotlines provided were displayed at local vendors' shops which limited chances of beneficiaries who would probably not complain for fear of victimization, hence may result in undesired outcome of reduced feedback from the beneficiary communities.
6. Project adjustments to the local realities showed flexibility and sensitivity of beneficiaries due to the prevailing conditions. However, the modality switch has left several community assets incomplete.
7. The contracting of vendors from the main market in Luuq due to security concerns posed a challenge for beneficiaries to access their entitlements with some incurring transport cost or walking long distances from their settlements to the main market.
8. The monitoring system allowed for the quick detection of project challenges and the evaluation observed that corrective actions were taken in regards to this, the voucher values were changed about three times across the project locations over the project period to respond to market variation.
9. The implementing partners' efforts to coherently link the outcomes of the EFSP to another project in Luuq i.e. REAL project that targeted beneficiaries who were benefiting from resilience and economic activity cushioned them from the adverse effects of the drought and ramped up community resilience.
10. A gap in awareness creation was noted on the existence of formal mechanisms for provision of complaint and feedback as some of the respondents were drawn from beneficiary households living in pastoral villages far from the formal settlements (villages).

## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 Conclusions

Overall, the findings of the evaluation highlights that the Emergency Food Security Program in Lughaya, Zeylac, Wajid, Luuq and Eyl districts was an important intervention, which has improved vulnerable communities access to food through restricted cash based food voucher system. The overall project objective and the choice of food voucher modality was seen by all stakeholders and beneficiaries as relevant. Efforts to involve communities in the targeting process and a relatively responsive monitoring mechanism and complaint system were all deemed to have worked effectively and underscored the interventions relevance. The program mitigated shocks and food insecurity due to the protracted and insecurity that disrupted peoples' way of life, but there is a risk of these gains made being reversed and food security situation could further worsen because of failed rains. FSNAU forecast report 2018, predicts dire situation and potential humanitarian crisis in the regions under the project locations. The continued drought has depleted pasture and water points resulting in massive loss of livestock.

During the evaluation, massive influx of pastoralists arriving in towns and setting IDP camps have been witnessed in Eyl district and many more are expected to arrive in the coming weeks, thus increasing the number of IDPs and people in dire need of humanitarian assistance. Moreover, the assets rehabilitation through the food vouchers during the first few months of the EFSP in Wajid, Lughaya and Zeylac resulted in improved community assets such as feeder roads, shallow wells, garbage pits etc. However, the findings of the evaluation have also highlighted that the change in modality from conditional to unconditional food voucher mid through the project period has had some consequences on the non-completion of assets rehabilitation activities. For instance nine shallow wells in Awdal region remain incomplete as a result of modality switch. Rehabilitation works in Beeyocaded and Teeb in Lughaya district, and Asha Cado, Jidhi, Habaas, Fiqi Aden, Kalabaydh and Dabo dilaac villages are yet to be fully completed.

Furthermore, the vendors' assessment component of the evaluation noted the project has built the capacity of local vendors through training on good business practices and contracting them to deliver food to target populations. Many of these vendors reported to have become more effective and efficient in doing business because they gained more knowledge and skills of record keeping and stock management gained from the training they got from the project.

### 5.2 Recommendations

1. Extension of a similar project with higher targeting in the project locations. Although the EFSP project improved food accessibility in many of the target locations, the number of beneficiaries was often seen as small in relation to population in need in the target area as sharing off food ration was widely reported. Therefore, there is need to increase the target beneficiaries in future programming.
2. Improve complaint and feedback mechanisms: The EFSP had adequate complaint and feedback mechanism especially in the provision of hotlines; however, the challenge was that the hotlines provided were displayed at local vendor's shops which could limit the chances of beneficiaries' privacy. It is recommended that hotline numbers should be provided on the beneficiary ID for convenience and privacy.
3. Pricing of food voucher commodities: WVI should take measures to prevent the recurrence of vendors raising food commodity prices above the market rate by conducting impromptu spot checks regularly on commodity prices in the main market against vendor's price for similar commodities.

4. Contracting of all eligible food vendors in project locations would create a more balanced support for local markets hence provide equitable opportunity for local shop owners. This would also ensure that many beneficiaries that would otherwise travel to access food from distant shops are saved of the hassle to incur transport costs.
5. Use of local partners and traders (suppliers): The use of vendors and partners across project locations was ideal in not only building capacities and injecting cash into the local economy but is also deemed cost effective and less cumbersome and safer than when directly implementing. Continued engagement with partners and local vendors is recommended in future programming.
6. Community consultations about food basket should be enhanced: Majority of the beneficiaries lamented the lack of milk has created challenges for vulnerable families who solely depend on food assistance. It was noted that children under five and elderly cannot consume the ordinary food and need special diet. In this regard, it is recommended that in designing food intervention, WVI should enhance its engagement with target population to give them chance in selection of food items.
7. Community assets initiated through EFSP should be completed to address community needs: During the evaluation it was noted several shallow wells in Awdal have been left incomplete due to project modality switch from conditional to unconditional food voucher activity. WVI should address this issue and engage with communities to explore ways to complete the project.
8. To eliminate the imbalance in business among vendors, WVI should consider creating a cycle in which vendors especially those who meet the selection criteria have opportunity to supply food in certain months.



## 6.0 ANNEX

### 6.1 Beneficiaries' sources of food

Food category	Source of Food	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Main staples (Grains and Cereals)		0.6%	20.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	4.4%
	Own production (crops, animals)						
	Borrowed from friends or relatives	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
	Exchange labour/items for food	1.3%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
	Took on credit from shops	3.5%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
	Purchased from the market/shops	3.8%	65.6%	38.8%	15.7%	2.2%	25.1%
	Received as a gift	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
	Food aid (from NGOs)	88.3%	6.2%	45.7%	82.2%	95.3%	63.6%
	Not Applicable	1.0%	0.3%	2.2%	1.4%	0.9%	1.2%
	Other	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%	0.0%	1.6%	2.9%
Main staples (Roots and Tubers)	Own production (crops, animals)	0.0%	5.9%	0.3%	1.4%	2.2%	1.9%
	Borrowed from friends or relatives	2.5%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
	Exchange labour/items for food	1.3%	1.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
	Took on credit from shops	9.2%	3.3%	0.0%	0.4%	5.6%	3.8%
	Purchased from the market/shops	60.3%	35.4%	57.7%	25.3%	49.5%	46.2%
	Received as a gift	1.9%	1.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%
	Food aid (from NGOs)	8.3%	0.3%	0.6%	1.4%	2.2%	2.6%
	Not Applicable	16.5%	52.5%	32.5%	71.5%	40.2%	41.9%
	Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Vegetables	Own production (crops, animals)	0.6%	6.6%	0.0%	2.1%	5.6%	3.0%
	Borrowed from friends or relatives	0.3%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
	Exchange labour/items for food	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Took on credit from shops	6.0%	1.6%	1.3%	3.2%	4.0%	3.2%
	Purchased from the market/shops	22.9%	43.9%	54.9%	35.9%	45.5%	40.7%
	Received as a gift	1.0%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
	Food aid (from NGOs)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not Applicable	68.9%	47.2%	38.8%	58.0%	44.2%	51.3%
	Other	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%
Fruits	Own production (crops, animals)	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
	Borrowed from friends or relatives	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Exchange labour/items for food	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Took on credit from shops	1.9%	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%	1.0%
	Purchased from the market/shops	11.1%	33.4%	11.7%	3.2%	2.2%	12.3%
	Received as a gift	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Food aid (from NGOs)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not Applicable	86.7%	63.0%	87.1%	96.1%	96.3%	85.8%
	Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pulses e.g. beans, peas, lentils	Own production (crops, animals)	0.3%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.4%
	Borrowed from friends or relatives	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
	Exchange labour/items for food	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
	Took on credit from shops	2.9%	3.9%	0.6%	0.4%	1.6%	1.9%
	Purchased from the market/shops	9.2%	54.4%	31.9%	1.1%	12.5%	22.0%
	Received as a gift	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%
	Food aid (from NGOs)	61.0%	6.9%	60.6%	57.3%	35.5%	44.2%
	Not Applicable	25.1%	28.5%	6.0%	41.3%	48.9%	29.8%
	Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%

Meat	Own production (crops, animals)	0.3%	3.6%	0.0%	2.5%	1.9%	1.6%
	Borrowed from friends or relatives	1.6%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%
	Exchange labour/items for food	1.3%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
	Took on credit from shops	2.9%	1.3%	1.9%	0.7%	1.9%	1.8%
	Purchased from the market/shops	44.4%	73.4%	74.4%	14.2%	12.8%	44.2%
	Received as a gift	1.9%	0.3%	1.9%	1.1%	0.0%	1.0%
	Food aid (from NGOs)	5.7%	0.0%	1.9%	2.1%	0.3%	2.0%
	Not Applicable	41.9%	21.0%	14.2%	78.6%	82.9%	47.3%
	Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%
Eggs	Own production (crops, animals)	2.5%	1.3%	3.2%	1.8%	0.9%	1.9%
	Borrowed from friends or relatives	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Exchange labour/items for food	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Took on credit from shops	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
	Purchased from the market/shops	5.7%	4.3%	8.2%	0.4%	0.6%	3.9%
	Received as a gift	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Food aid (from NGOs)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not Applicable	90.2%	94.4%	88.0%	97.9%	98.1%	93.6%
	Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fish	Own production (crops, animals)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	20.2%	4.3%
	Borrowed from friends or relatives	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
	Exchange labour/items for food	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Took on credit from shops	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%
	Purchased from the market/shops	26.0%	1.6%	3.8%	12.5%	3.4%	9.4%
	Received as a gift	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%
	Food aid (from NGOs)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not Applicable	67.0%	98.0%	96.2%	84.7%	74.8%	84.0%
	Other	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%

Milk	Own production (crops, animals)	7.3%	8.2%	0.0%	11.0%	4.7%	6.1%
	Borrowed from friends or relatives	2.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
	Exchange labour/items for food	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	Took on credit from shops	13.0%	1.0%	0.9%	5.0%	3.7%	4.7%
	Purchased from the market/shops	49.5%	56.1%	31.5%	38.8%	16.5%	38.3%
	Received as a gift	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Food aid (from NGOs)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not Applicable	27.6%	34.4%	65.3%	44.5%	75.1%	49.7%
	Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%
Sugar or honey	Own production (crops, animals)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
	Borrowed from friends or relatives	5.1%	0.0%	2.5%	0.7%	0.3%	1.8%
	Exchange labour/items for food	2.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
	Took on credit from shops	22.9%	3.3%	1.9%	6.8%	24.6%	12.1%
	Purchased from the market/shops	63.2%	68.5%	90.2%	89.3%	63.2%	74.6%
	Received as a gift	0.3%	1.0%	3.2%	0.4%	4.0%	1.8%
	Food aid (from NGOs)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not Applicable	6.0%	26.6%	1.3%	2.8%	7.5%	8.8%
	Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Oil, fat or butter	Own production (crops, animals)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Borrowed from friends or relatives	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
	Exchange labour/items for food	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
	Took on credit from shops	1.9%	3.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.9%	1.5%
	Purchased from the market/shops	7.9%	39.7%	18.9%	32.4%	5.0%	20.3%
	Received as a gift	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
	Food aid (from NGOs)	86.7%	10.2%	65.9%	63.7%	76.0%	60.8%
	Not Applicable	2.9%	46.2%	1.9%	2.1%	17.4%	14.2%
	Other	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%	0.0%	0.3%	2.6%

Spices, tea or coffee	Own production (crops, animals)	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
	Borrowed from friends or relatives	3.5%	0.0%	7.3%	0.4%	0.6%	2.4%
	Exchange labour/items for food	2.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%
	Took on credit from shops	8.9%	2.6%	2.8%	6.0%	24.6%	9.2%
	Purchased from the market/shops	56.5%	73.8%	73.5%	87.5%	53.0%	68.4%
	Received as a gift	1.3%	1.0%	5.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.8%
	Food aid (from NGOs)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not Applicable	27.6%	22.3%	11.0%	6.0%	19.6%	17.5%
	Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

## 6.2 Vendors Stock Management Skills

Vendors record keeping skills and application of the skills (Scale 1-10).	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
4	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	2.0%
6	7.7%	35.7%	0%	0%	0%	12.2%
7	46.2%	7.1%	20%	30%	14.3%	24.5%
8	30.8%	35.7%	20%	10%	71.4%	32.7%
9	15.4%	21.4%	0%	50%	14.3%	22.4%
10	0%	0%	40.0%	10%	0%	6.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Vendors stock management skills and application of the skills (1-10)	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
5	0%	7%	20%	0%	0%	4%
6	0%	0%	0%	20%	14%	6%
7	0%	50%	20%	0%	43%	22%
8	69%	21%	20%	20%	43%	37%
9	31%	14%	20%	30%	0%	20%
10	0%	7%	20%	30%	0%	10%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

## 6.3 Challenges affecting the vendors' business

Challenges affecting the business	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Lack of own capital	62%	7%	0%	10%	29%	24%
Lack of credit	62%	7%	0%	10%	43%	27%
Poor or variable quality of products in the market	38%	0%	60%	0%	14%	18%
Insufficient or irregular number of products in the market	23%	0%	80%	10%	0%	16%
Lack of transport services	46%	21%	80%	50%	57%	45%
Poor road infrastructure	62%	100%	80%	60%	86%	78%
Insecurity	31%	7%	40%	0%	0%	14%
Lack of storage structure	8%	0%	20%	0%	0%	4%

Margins too low (low selling price and high purchase price)	31%	7%	20%	20%	14%	18%
Communities have low purchasing power	23%	36%	0%	10%	29%	22%
Trade restrictions (export ban, road blocks ....)	23%	7%	40%	0%	0%	12%
Customers not paying debts/unpaid debts	31%	36%	0%	70%	43%	39%
Stiff competition from other traders in the market	15%	21%	40%	0%	0%	14%
Local authorities hamper business expansion	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
High taxes or charges	54%	0%	20%	0%	0%	16%
Food assistance competition	8%	7%	0%	10%	14%	8%
Currency exchange rates	23%	29%	0%	70%	43%	35%
Lack of or inadequate record keeping and stock management capacity.	31%	7%	0%	0%	14%	12%
Other	8%	0%	0%	10%	0%	4%

#### 6.4 Distance of Domestic Water Source (KMs) in Rainy Season

Distance of Domestic water source (Kms) in rainy Season	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Less than 500m	81%	45%	99%	55%	55%	67%
500m – 1Km	11%	30%	1%	30%	19%	18%
1Km – 2km	6%	17%	0%	12%	8%	9%
More than 2 Km	2%	9%	0%	2%	18%	6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

#### 6.5 Time Taken to Walk to the Main Water Source for Households' Domestic Use in Rainy Seasons

Time taken to walk to the main water source for households' domestic use in rainy Seasons	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Less than 30 minutes	71%	53%	94%	60%	54%	67%
30 minutes – 1 hr	17%	31%	6%	26%	26%	21%
1 hr – 1hr 30 minutes	5%	9%	0%	11%	8%	6%
1hr 30 minutes – 2 hrs	3%	3%	0%	1%	3%	2%
2 hrs – 2hrs 30 minutes	0%	4%	0%	2%	4%	2%
2hrs 30 minute – 3 hrs	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%	2%
Above 3 hrs.	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

#### 6.6 Distance of Domestic Water Source (KMs) in Dry Season

Distance of Domestic water source (KMs) in Dry Season	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Less than 500m	64%	37%	58%	54%	54%	54%

500m – 1Km	17%	36%	42%	30%	20%	29%
1Km – 2km	7%	17%	0%	14%	8%	9%
More than 2 Km	11%	10%	0%	2%	18%	8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### 6.7 Time Taken to Walk to the Main Water Source for Households' Domestic use in Dry Seasons

Time taken to walk to the main water source for households' domestic use in dry Seasons	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Less than 30 minutes	53%	47%	47%	61%	58%	53%
30 minutes – 1 hr	24%	37%	53%	25%	23%	32%
1 hr – 1hr 30 minutes	7%	9%	1%	11%	6%	7%
1hr 30 minutes – 2 hrs	4%	2%	0%	1%	5%	3%
2 hrs – 2hrs 30 minutes	0%	5%	0%	2%	4%	2%
2hrs 30 minute – 3 hrs	9%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%
Above 3 hrs.	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### 6.8 Distance of Livestock water source (KMs) in Rainy Season

Distance of Livestock water source (KMs) in rainy Season	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Less than 500m	65%	8%	44%	47%	54%	44%
500m – 1Km	23%	28%	12%	30%	20%	22%
1Km – 2km	9%	24%	1%	18%	9%	12%
More than 2 Km	3%	10%	0%	5%	18%	7%
Not applicable	0%	31%	44%	0%	0%	15%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### 6.9 Time Taken to Walk to the Main Water Source for Households' Livestock use in Rainy Seasons

Time taken to walk to the main water source for households' Livestock use in rainy Seasons	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Less than 30 minutes	55%	40%	61%	46%	55%	52%
30 minutes – 1 hr	27%	39%	26%	31%	26%	30%
1 hr – 1hr 30 minutes	10%	13%	14%	15%	7%	12%
1hr 30 minutes – 2 hrs	3%	2%	0%	4%	5%	3%
2 hrs – 2hrs 30 minutes	0%	5%	0%	2%	3%	2%
2hrs 30 minute – 3 hrs	4%	1%	0%	1%	4%	2%
Above 3 hrs.	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### 6.10 Distance of Livestock water source (Kms) in dry Season

Distance of Livestock water source (Kms) in dry Season	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Less than 500m	49%	5%	9%	46%	54%	33%
500m – 1Km	24%	29%	39%	30%	21%	28%
1Km – 2km	12%	24%	8%	19%	8%	14%
More than 2 Km	15%	11%	0%	6%	17%	10%

Not applicable	1%	31%	44%	0%	0%	15%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

## 6.11 Time Taken to Walk to the Main Water Source for Households' Livestock use in Dry Seasons

Time taken to walk to the main water source for households' Livestock use in dry Seasons	Eyl	Luuq	Wajid	Zeylac	Lughaya	All
Less than 30 minutes	41%	39%	31%	46%	55%	42%
30 minutes – 1 hr	26%	39%	44%	30%	24%	33%
1 hr – 1hr 30 minutes	13%	12%	22%	16%	8%	14%
1hr 30 minutes – 2 hrs	5%	2%	3%	4%	5%	4%
2 hrs – 2hrs 30 minutes	2%	6%	0%	3%	4%	3%
2hrs 30 minute – 3 hrs	9%	2%	0%	1%	4%	3%
Above 3 hrs.	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

## 6.12 Inferential statistics for HHS, FCS, CSI and Daily meals taken

Group Statistics					
	Data type	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
HHS	Baseline	603	3.31	2.158	.088
	Endline	1539	1.14	1.560	.040
FCS	Baseline	603	21.50	17.206	.701
	Endline	1539	44.53	17.808	.454
CSI	Baseline	603	15.79	10.689	.435
	Endline	1539	5.31	8.776	.224
Adult meals	Baseline	603	1.60	.628	.026
	Endline	1539	2.42	.571	.015
Children meals	Baseline	603	1.93	.910	.037
	Endline	1539	2.87	.657	.017

Independent Samples Test										
F		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
								Lower	Upper	
HHS	Equal variances assumed	145.524	.000	25.850	2140	.000	2.172	.084	2.008	2.337
	Equal variances not assumed			22.522	859.832	.000	2.172	.096	1.983	2.362



FCS	Equal variances assumed	12.242	.000	-27.180	2140	.000	-23.035	.847	-24.697	-21.373
	Equal variances not assumed			-27.592	1135.100	.000	-23.035	.835	-24.673	-21.397
CSI	Equal variances assumed	27.098	.000	23.314	2140	.000	10.477	.449	9.596	11.359
	Equal variances not assumed			21.407	936.436	.000	10.477	.489	9.517	11.438
Adult meals	Equal variances assumed	13.140	.000	-29.198	2140	.000	-.824	.028	-.879	-.768
	Equal variances not assumed			-28.006	1013.158	.000	-.824	.029	-.881	-.766
Children meals	Equal variances assumed	70.737	.000	-26.552	2140	.000	-.940	.035	-1.009	-.871
	Equal variances not assumed			-23.121	859.107	.000	-.940	.041	-1.020	-.860

## 6.13 Data collection tools

Below are the data collections tools composed of household survey questionnaire, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) guide and Key informant interview (KII) guide.

### Household Questionnaire



FINAL EVALUATION - Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP)			
<i>Introductory statement to household visit &amp; criteria of respondent</i>			
<p>Good Morning/Good Afternoon. My name is _____, I am here on behalf of World Vision Somalia. You have been selected by chance from the list of beneficiaries registered by EFSP project in this village. The purpose of this interview is to obtain information on the current situation which will help us measure progress made in the delivery the project objectives. This exercise is voluntary and you can choose not to participate. The information you give will be confidential – and will only be used to prepare a report of general findings but will not include any specific names. Could you please spare some time (around 40 minutes) for the interview? YES or NO.....</p> <p><i>Enumerators please – DO NOT suggest in any way that subsequent household support of world vision or its projects could depend on the responses given.</i></p>			
Survey Check Column:	Name	Date	
Interviewer:			
Respondents name (optional):			
<b>101. Region (Tick)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Nugaal <input type="checkbox"/> Gedo <input type="checkbox"/> Bakool <input type="checkbox"/> Awdal	<b>102. District (respondent)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Eyl <input type="checkbox"/> Luuq <input type="checkbox"/> Wajid <input type="checkbox"/> Zeylac <input type="checkbox"/> Lughaya	<b>103. Village name</b> .....	
<b>1. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION (THE RESPONDENT SHOULD BE AN ADULT WHO HAS KNOWLEDGE OF THE HH)</b>			
<b>104.</b> Respondent's Gender	1 = Male 2 = Female		
<b>105.</b> Respondent's Marital Status	1 = Married 2 = Divorced 3 = Widowed 4 = Separated 5 = Single		
<b>106.</b> Age of Respondent	1 = Below 18 years 2 = 19 years – 24 years 3 = 25 years – 34 years 4 = 35 years – 44 years 5 = 45 years – 59 years 6 = Over 60 years		
<b>107.</b> Is the respondent also the head the household?	1 = Yes 2 = No		
<b>108.</b> If NOT, what is the relationship of the respondent to the household head?	1 = Spouse 2 = Child 3 = Parent 4 = Sibling 5 = Other relative 99 = No relation		
<b>109.</b> Name of registered household head:		Registration Number (Optional):	
<b>110.</b> Gender of head of household.	1 = Male 2 = Female		
<b>111.</b> Age of household head.	1 = Below 18 years 2 = 19 years – 24 years 3 = 25 years – 34 years 4 = 35 years – 44 years 5 = 45 years – 59 years 6 = Over 60 years		
<b>112.</b> Current Marital Status of Household head.	1 = Married 2 = Divorced 3 = Widowed 4 = Separated 5 = Single		
<b>113.</b> What is the health status of the household head?	1 = Good health 2 = ill health/Sick 3 = Has physical disability 4 = Has Mental disability 77 = Other, specify.....		

114. Household head highest level education? (circle only one)	0 = None 1 = Lower Primary level 2 = Upper Primary level 3 = Secondary level 4 = College/Higher institution	5 = University (Graduate) 6 = Masters Level (Post Graduate) 7 = Quranic School 77 = Other, Specify.....	
115. How many people have been living, eating and sleeping in this household during the last 3 months?	<b>Category</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
	Below 5 years		
	5 – 18 years		
	19 – 60 years		
	Above 60 years		
	<b>Total number of household members</b>		
<b>2. BENEFECAFIY TARTGEING AND SELECTION</b>			
201. Which best describes your household's residence status?	1 = Resident in this area 2 = Internally displaced person (IDP) 3 = Returnee 4 = Move seasonally 5 = Others (Specify).....		
202. What are the reasons that were considered in your household for you to be enrolled in the voucher for work project? (Selection criteria) (Circle all that apply)	1 = Food insecure households 2 = HHs with malnourished children 3 = Internally displaced household (IDPs) 4 = Household hosting Internally displaced Persons (IDPs) 5 = HHs with members that have disability. 6 = Households with pregnant /lactating mothers 7 = Female headed households 8 = Households with orphaned children 9 = Households whose assets are depleted as a result of drought. 10 = Households with elderly members to support. 11 = Do not know 99 = Other, specify.....		
203. Who selected the households to be on the beneficiary list?	1 = Village Head 2 = Village Committee 3 = NGO Staff 4 = District commissioner 5 = Community Assemble 6 = Community Based Organisation 7 = Other, Specify..... 99 = Don't know		
204. Are you satisfied with the selection and registration process?	1 = Yes      2 = No		
205. If not satisfied, why? (Circle all that apply)	1 = Nepotism 2 = Political interference 3 = Favouritism 4 = Deserving are left out 5 = Un-deserving are registered 99 = Other (specify).....		
206. Do you know anyone who gave favours to be registered?	1 = Yes      2 = No		
207. If yes (to 206), what favours were given?	1 = Money 2 = Sex 3 = Casual Labor 4 = Other, specify		
<b>3. FOOD SECURITY</b>			
301. Does your household engage in any food production?	1 = Yes (if yes skip to 303) 1 = No		

<p><b>302.</b> If yes in 301 above, which types of food crops does your household produce? <i>(Circle all that apply)</i></p>		<p>1 = Vegetables                  2 = Maize                  3 = Beans                  4 = Cow peas                  5 = Fruits e.g. water melon                  6 = Sorghum                  77 = Others specify.....</p>			
<p><b>303.</b> Besides own production, what are you household's other sources of food? <i>(select all that apply)</i></p>	<p><b>Options</b></p> <p>1 = WV assistance                  2 = Other NGOs humanitarian assistance                  3 = Market purchases with own money                  4 = food on credit                  5 = Gifts from friends and family                  6 = Exchanged or borrowed food                  7 = None                  77 = Others specify.....</p>	<p><b>Jilaal</b></p>	<p><b>Gu</b></p>	<p><b>Hagaa</b></p>	<p><b>Deyr</b></p>
	<p>1 = Yes <i>(skip to 306)</i>                  2 = No</p>				
<p><b>304.</b> Does your household have any food in store? <i>(includes food ready but kept in the farm and food stored)</i></p>	<p>1 = Yes <i>(skip to 306)</i>                  2 = No</p>				
<p><b>305.</b> If yes in 304 above, how much food do you have stored in your house right now? <i>(If nothing record "0")</i></p>	<p><b>Cereals (kg)</b></p>	<p><b>Pulses (kg)</b></p>	<p><b>Flour (kg)</b></p>	<p><b>Veg. Oil (liter)</b></p>	<p><b>Fruit / Vegetable (0 = No; 1 = Yes)</b></p>
<p><b>HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE (HHS)</b></p>					
<p><b>306.</b> In the last one month, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?</p>	<p>1 = Yes <i>(skip to 308)</i>                  2 = No</p>				
<p><b>307.</b> If yes in 308 above, how often did this happen?</p>	<p>1 = Rarely (once or twice in past month)                  2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in past month)                  3 = Often (more than ten times in past month)</p>				
<p><b>308.</b> In the last one month, did you or anyone in your household go to sleep hungry at night because there was not enough food?</p>	<p>1 = Yes <i>(skip to 310)</i>                  2 = No</p>				
<p><b>309.</b> If yes in 308 above, how often did this happen?</p>	<p>1 = Rarely (once or twice in past month)                  2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in past month)                  3 = Often (more than ten times in past month)</p>				
<p><b>310.</b> In the last one month, did you or anyone in your household go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?</p>	<p>1 = Yes <i>(skip to 312)</i>                  2 = No</p>				
<p><b>311.</b> If yes, in 310 how often did this happen?</p>	<p>1 = Rarely (once or twice in past month)                  2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in past month)                  3 = Often (more than ten times in past month)</p>				
<p><b>312. Food Consumption Score</b></p>				<p><b>313. Source of food</b></p>	
<p>Could you please tell me how many days in the past 7 days that you consumed any of the following;</p>				<p>Could you please tell me <b>one main</b> source of this food (use code)</p>	
<p>Any millet, sorghum, bread, rice, or foods made from cereals ((maize, rice, bur (injera, sabayad, rooti), sorghum, pasta)</p>				<p>____</p>	
<p>Any potatoes, yams, cassava, manioc or foods made from tubers and roots</p>				<p>____</p>	

Any vegetables				
Any fruits				
Any beef, lamb, goat, chicken, other birds, liver, kidney, heart or any organ meats				
Any eggs				
Any fresh or dried fish or shellfish				
Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils or nuts				
Any milk or milk products				
Any foods made with oil, fat or butter				
Any sugar or honey				
Any other foods such as spices, tea or coffee				
<b>Main Food Source codes:</b> 1=Purchase 2=On Credit 3=Own production 4=Traded food against goods or services 5=Borrowed 6=Received as gift 7=Food assistance, Others specify				
314. How many meals did adults in the household eat yesterday? <i>(Indicate a number, eg 1, 2, etc.....)</i>				.....
315. How many meals did children in the household eat yesterday? <i>(Indicate a number, eg 1, 2, etc.....)</i>				.....
<b>Coping Mechanisms</b>				
316. Were there any days in the <b>past 7 days</b> that your household faced difficulties in accessing enough food to eat and				1 = Yes <i>(if No, skip to next section)</i> 2 = No
317. If YES, how frequently did your <u>household</u> resort to using one or more of the following strategies in order to deal with the food access difficulties?				
<b>Coping Strategies</b>				<b>Number of days in the past 7 days</b> <i>(Should not be more than 7 days)</i>
317a. Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods?				.....
317b. Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative?				.....
317c. Limit portion size at mealtimes?				.....
317d. Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat?				.....
317e. Reduce number of meals eaten in a day?				.....
<b>4. HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EXPENSES &amp; MARKET ACCESSIBILITY</b>				
401. During the past month, what were your household's 3 <b>Primary/Main sources</b> of income? <i>(Rank the sources by priority from 1 to 3)</i>	<b>Income sources</b>			
	0 = No Income		401-a	First: .....
	1 = Remittances		401-b	Second: .....
	2 = Crop Sales		401-c	Third: .....
3 = Casual labor				
4 = Livestock sales (includes cattle, goats and sheep)				
5 = Skilled trade / artisan		.....	.....	
402. During the past month, what was your household's <b>main expense</b> ? <i>(Choose only one)</i>	1 = Staple Foods	2 = Non-staple Foods		
	3 = Household Goods	4 = Education		
	5 = Health	6 = Social Function (Marriage)		
	7 = Travel	8 = Agricultural Inputs		
	77=Other, Specify _____			
403. How far (in Km) is the nearest shop/market your household regularly visits to purchase food and domestic needs? <i>(estimated kms)</i>				_____ KM
404. How long does it take you to travel from your home to this market by foot. <i>(Circle only one)</i>				1 = Less than 30 minutes 2 = 30 minutes – 1 hr 3 = 1 hr – 1hr 30 minutes

	4 = 1hr 30 minutes – 2 hrs 5 = 2 hrs – 2hrs 30 minutes 6 = 2hrs 30 minute – 3 hrs 7 = Above 3 hrs.
405. Is this market stocked enough to provide you with all domestic items needed?	1 = Yes 2 = No (skip to 407)
406. If <b>NO</b> , give reasons why.	
407. In the event that customers increased, do you think that your nearby market/shops would adequately manage the increased demand for food ?	1 = Yes 2 = No (skip to 409)
408. If <b>NO</b> , give reasons for your answer.	
409. How far is your second preferred market in case the regularly visited is closed or lacks the items you need ( <i>estimated kms</i> )	_____ KM

**Livelihood-based coping strategies**  
**5. WATER ACCESS**

500. What is the <u>main</u> water source for your household's domestic use? ( <i>Select and indicate only one source for each season</i> )	Water Source codes	500-a. Rain season	500-b. Dry season
	501. What is your households <u>main source of water</u> for livestock use? ( <i>Select and indicate only one source for each season</i> )	1 = Earth Dam 2 = Barkads 3 = Public tap 4 = Rainwater harvesting 5 = River/stream 6 = Open shallow well 7 = Borehole 8 = Water trucking 9= Protected shallow well 10 = Spring 11 = Pond/lake 77 = Other specify 99 = Not applicable	501-a. Rain season
502. What is the distance in Kilometers from your home to the <u>main water source for your households' domestic use</u> mentioned in 500 above?	<b>Distance to water source codes</b> 1 = Less than 500m 2 = 500m – 1Km 3 = 1Km – 2km 4 = More than 2 Km 99 = Not applicable	502-a. Rain season	502-b. Dry season
503. What is the distance in Kilometers from your home to the <u>main water source for Livestock use</u> mentioned in 401 above?		503-a. Rain season	503-b. Dry season
504. How long does it take you to walk from your home to the <u>main water source for your households' domestic use</u> mentioned in 400 above?	1 = Less than 30 minutes 2 = 30 minutes – 1 hr 3 = 1 hr – 1hr 30 minutes 4 = 1hr 30 minutes – 2 hrs 5 = 2 hrs – 2hrs 30 minutes 6 = 2hrs 30 minute – 3 hrs 7 = More than 3 hrs.	504-a. Rain season	504-b. Dry season
505. How long does it take you to walk from your home to the <u>main water source for your households' Livestock use</u> mentioned in 401 above?		505-a. Rain season	505-b. Dry season

506. In the last 12 months were there times when your household experienced a water shortage i.e. could not /did not get enough water from the main source?	1 = Yes ( <i>skip to 508</i> ) 2 = No	=
507. If yes what did you do to access enough water for domestic and animal use? ( <i>record verbatim</i> )	1. .... ..... 2. .... .....	
508. How do you make your drinking water safe ( <i>circle one main method</i> )	1 = Boil 2 = Filtration 3 = Acqua tabs/Chlorine tabs 4 = No preparation – we drink straight away from water source 77 = Other; Specify.....	

#### 6. Voucher Utilization and Impact

601. How many months did you benefit from the project?	{ } months
602. How many times did you redeem your voucher during this project?	{ } time s
603. How much is your monthly entitlement/Voucher Value? (In USD)	..... (99 if they don't know)
604. What percentage of the commodities you received through food voucher did you use for the following? (Average estimate by the beneficiary)	1=Used in the Household 2=Shared out with relatives and others 3=Sold or bartered (exchanged for other goods/services) 4=Fed to Livestock
605. What impact have the food vouchers received under this projects had on your household?	1 = More quantity of food to eat in the HH 2 = More types of food in the HH (Variety) 3 = Children are eating more often than before 4 = Adults are eating more often than before 5 = Household able to buy different assets 6 = Reduced expenditure on food 7 = Household has more money for education and other expenses 8 = Orphans can go to school instead of working 9 = There is Conflict within the household 10 = HH is able to pay debt 11 = Able to save 12 = No significant impact on the family 99 = Other Specify.....

#### 7. HUMANITARIAN ACCOUNTABILITY

701. Are you aware of any formal mechanism or procedures in place to report concerns or grievances on this project?	[1] Yes [2] No
702. If yes, Which mechanism/ chanel were/are available of you to report any concerns or grievances on this project( <i>circle all that apply</i> )	1 = Posters 2 = Radio 3 = TV 4 = Meeting with staff 5 = Through a friend 6 = Notice boards 7 = Through Project committees 8 = Phone call/messages 77 = Others specify
703. Have you had reported any concerns or grievances for this project?	[1] Yes [2] No

<p><b>704.</b> if yes, Which mechanism/channel did you use to provide feedback to World Vision?</p>	<p>1 = Help desk                  2 = Through WV Staff                  3 = Tell local leadership                  4 = WV Office premise                  5 = Report to Local authorities                  6 = Telephone calls/ SMS                  7 = Suggestion box                  77 = Other specify</p>
<p><b>705.</b> Did you receive feedback from World Vision after reporting your concerns or grievances on this project?</p>	<p>[1] Yes      [2] No</p>
<p><b>506.</b> if No, why?</p>	
<p><b>707.</b> If yes, how did WV communicated their feedback to you?</p>	<p>1 = Community Meetings                  2 = Through local leadership                  3 = WV Staff                  4 = Media (e.g. Radio)                  5 = Telephone                  77 = Other (specify) _____</p>

**8. COORDINATION**

<p><b>800.</b> Please indicate the type of assistance received by your Household in the last 3 months and the agency that provided.</p>					
	<b>Assistance</b>	<b>Tick</b>	<b>Agency</b>		
1. Cash Relief			6. Water Supply		
2. Food assistance			7. Sanitation (latrines/refuse)		
3. Cash for Work			8. Hygiene promotion		
4. Animal Health			9. Other (Specify)		
5. Crop production inputs					

~~~~~End~~~~~



## EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM VENDOR ASSESSMENT FORM

| Introductory statement & informed consent                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                        |                                        |                                              |                                  |                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Greetings. My name is _____, I am here on behalf of World Vision Somalia's Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP). The purpose of this interview is to obtain information on the current and previous situation of your business which will help us in measuring progress made in delivering the project objectives in particular developing the capacity of local vendors to progressively meet the food needs in the target communities. The information you provide is confidential – and will only be used to prepare a report of general findings but will not include any specific names. Could you please spare some time (around 40 minutes) for the interview? <input type="checkbox"/> YES =1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO=2 |                        |                                        |                                              |                                  |                           |
| SECTION 1: ASSESSMENT DETAILS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                        |                                        |                                              |                                  |                           |
| 101. Region                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1 = Nugaal<br>2 = Gedo | 3= Bakool<br>4 = Awdal                 | 102. District                                | 1 = Eyl<br>2 = Luuq<br>3 = Wajid | 4 = Zeylac<br>5 = Lughaya |
| 103. Market name:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                        |                                        | 104. GPS Coordinates                         |                                  |                           |
| 105. Name of Interviewer:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                        |                                        | 106. Date of Interview:<br><i>(DD/MM/YY)</i> |                                  |                           |
| SECTION 2: VENDOR AND SHOP DETAILS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                        |                                        |                                              |                                  |                           |
| 201. Name of Vendor/trader interviewed:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                        |                                        | 202. Gender of trader                        | 1 = Male<br>2 = Female           |                           |
| 203. Phone Number                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                        |                                        |                                              |                                  |                           |
| 204. Number of months vendor has been involved in the EFSP voucher Program                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                        |                                        | 205. Business Name                           |                                  |                           |
| SECTION 3: For each of the following questions, the trader should provide a response of how the situation is now ( <i>after their involvement in the food voucher program</i> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                        |                                        |                                              |                                  |                           |
| Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                        | NOW (After involvement in the Program) |                                              |                                  |                           |
| 301. What quantities of the following commodities do you have in stock (Monthly stock)?<br><br><i>(Indicate N/A if not available)</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | a. Rice (Kg)           | .....                                  |                                              |                                  |                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | b. Wheat flour (Kg)    | .....                                  |                                              |                                  |                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | c. Sorghum (Kg)        | .....                                  |                                              |                                  |                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | d. Pasta (Cartons)     | .....                                  |                                              |                                  |                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | e. Beans (Kg)          | .....                                  |                                              |                                  |                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | f. Cowpeas (Kg)        | .....                                  |                                              |                                  |                           |

1

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                             |                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| g. Vegetable oil (Litres)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                             | .....                                  |
| 302. What is the value of your <b>monthly stock?</b> ( <i>In Somali Shillings</i> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                             |                                        |
| 303. <b>Frequency of re-stocking</b> ( <i>eg. 1=Bi-weekly, 2=monthly, 3=bi-monthly, 4=quarterly, 5= Yearly</i> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                             |                                        |
| 304. In order to manage your stock and maintain the quality of your food commodities, do you apply any of the following stock management practices? ( <i>observe/verify if that's the case</i> )                                                                                                                                       |                             | NOW (After involvement in the Program) |
| a. Putting Commodities on Shelves                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 0=did not Apply<br>1= apply |                                        |
| b. Commodities are stacked on pallets                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 0=did not Apply             |                                        |
| c. Stacking method/Proper Stacking                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1= apply                    |                                        |
| d. Stock rotation/First IN, first OUT                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 0=did not Apply             |                                        |
| e. Proper ventilation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1= apply                    |                                        |
| f. Proper hygiene                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 0=did not Apply             |                                        |
| g. Use of protective clothes/equipment by trader/workers                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1= apply                    |                                        |
| h. Fumigation/spraying/Pest control                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 0=did not Apply             |                                        |
| i. Stack cards                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1= apply                    |                                        |
| j. Use of Plastic sheets/Tarpaulins                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 0=did not Apply             |                                        |
| k. Checking of expiry dates                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1= apply                    |                                        |
| 305. Do you have a record keeping systems in place ( <i>Verify if trader has record book or any other system</i> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                             | 1 = Yes<br>2 = No                      |
| 306. Do you issue receipts to customers ( <i>Verify if trader has receipt book and issues receipts</i> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                             | 1 = Yes<br>2 = No                      |
| 307. From the elements listed below, which ones have the biggest impact on your business? ( <i>List all that apply</i> )<br>1= Lack of own capital<br>2 = Lack of credit<br>3 = Poor or variable quality of products in the market<br>4 = Insufficient or irregular amount of products in the market<br>5 = Lack of transport services |                             |                                        |

2



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 6 = Poor road infrastructure<br>7 = Insecurity<br>8 = Lack of storage structure<br>9 = Margins too low (low selling price and high purchase price)<br>10 = Communities have low purchasing power<br>11 = Trade restrictions (export ban, road blocks ....)<br>12 = Customers not paying debts/unpaid debts<br>13 = Stiff competition from other traders in the market<br>14 = Local authorities hamper business expansion<br>15 = High taxes or charges<br>16 = Food assistance competition<br>17 = Currency exchange rates<br>18 = Lack of or inadequate record keeping and stock management capacity.<br>99 = Other (specify)..... |  |
| 308. On a scale of 1 – 10, please rate your record keeping skills and application of the skills. 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 – 8 – 9 – 10 <b>with 1 as the lowest and 10 the highest</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  |
| 309. On a scale of 1 – 10, please rate your stock management skills and application of the skills 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 – 8 – 9 – 10 <b>with 1 as the lowest and 10 the highest.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |

## FGD guide for project beneficiaries and vendors \s



### EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

#### FOCUS GROUP INTERVIEW GUIDE

| FGD PARTICIPANTS                           |      |              |                    |
|--------------------------------------------|------|--------------|--------------------|
| Project activity( insert name)             |      |              |                    |
| Date of Focus group discussion             |      |              |                    |
| Location( District and interview location) |      |              |                    |
| No                                         | Name | Gender (M/F) | Telephone Contacts |
| 1.                                         |      |              |                    |
| 2.                                         |      |              |                    |
| 3.                                         |      |              |                    |
| 4.                                         |      |              |                    |
| 5.                                         |      |              |                    |
| 6.                                         |      |              |                    |
| 7.                                         |      |              |                    |
| 8.                                         |      |              |                    |
| 9.                                         |      |              |                    |
| 10.                                        |      |              |                    |
| 11.                                        |      |              |                    |
| 12.                                        |      |              |                    |

#### FGD for Vendors/Traders

1. How was your shop selected to become a participating vendor in the project?
2. How has your capacity developed after participating in the project to meet the food needs in the targeted communities?
3. How many capacity building sessions did you participate after you have been selected as vendor?
4. How has your (shop) storage capacity improved after you have been selected as vendor?
5. What kind of business principles such as record keeping & stock management did you learn and apply in the course of the project implementation?
6. In your opinion, do you think amount in the voucher received were adequate to the household needs? And how?
7. Were there any challenges related to voucher redemption?
8. Did the voucher project affect the market and context in any way (Has the voucher assistance impacted inflation? Has the voucher assistance influenced the availability of food in markets? How has voucher assistance affected the local trade?)
9. Are you aware of any complaint mechanism in place? (Types of mechanism and actors involved) and did you ever used this complaint mechanism? How does it work? Who manages it? What kind of feedback do you usually get from the system?
10. How has the project improved the conditions of affected communities and how did it reduce future vulnerabilities of the community members?

## EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM



## FOCUS GROUP INTERVIEW GUIDE

| FGD PARTICIPANTS |                                            |              |                    |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
|                  | Project activity( insert name)             |              |                    |
|                  | Date of Focus group discussion             |              |                    |
|                  | Location( District and interview location) |              |                    |
| No               | Name                                       | Gender (M/F) | Telephone Contacts |
| 1.               |                                            |              |                    |
| 2.               |                                            |              |                    |
| 3.               |                                            |              |                    |
| 4.               |                                            |              |                    |
| 5.               |                                            |              |                    |
| 6.               |                                            |              |                    |
| 7.               |                                            |              |                    |
| 8.               |                                            |              |                    |
| 9.               |                                            |              |                    |
| 10.              |                                            |              |                    |
| 11.              |                                            |              |                    |
| 12.              |                                            |              |                    |

## FGDs Project beneficiaries

1. How was the beneficiaries' selection and targeting done? Was the targeting criteria communicated and understood by all members within the community? Was the targeting criteria followed?
2. How were community members involved, engaged and participated in the project work such as giving feedback, identification beneficiaries, community infrastructure and monitoring of the project?
3. How did the project take into consideration the viewpoints of men, women, girls and boys during project inception, implementation and in the process of local community decision making process?
4. What is the entitlement of every beneficiary per month registered in the programme, were there any fluctuations of the voucher received from month to month and what was the cause in your view?
5. In your opinion, do you think amount in the voucher received were adequate to the household needs? And how?
6. Were there any challenges related vendors during voucher redemption? Such as logistical constraints long queues or food of less value, high prices compared to other shop, mistreating of beneficiaries, taxation, or stolen when collecting the cash from vendors?
7. Have community members in this community participated in cash for work activities? Which community infrastructure/assets such as shallow wells, water catchment, feeder roads, water channel, water diversions etc.?) was constructed or rehabilitated? How is it beneficial to the community, what are challenges faced during the cash for work activities?
8. Are you aware of any complaint mechanism in place? (Types of mechanism and actors involved) and did you ever used this complaint mechanism? How does it work? Who manages it? What kind of feedback do you usually get from the system?
9. How has this the project improved your household condition? And how satisfied are the communities with project?



## EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

### KEY INFORMANT GUIDE

| KII Information |                                            |      |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|------|--------------------|
|                 | Project activity( insert name)             |      |                    |
|                 | Date of KII                                |      |                    |
|                 | Location( District and interview location) |      |                    |
| No              | Name                                       | role | Telephone Contacts |
| 1.              |                                            |      |                    |

#### Key information interview- project stakeholder (local community Leaders, VRCs, women leaders)

1. How was the beneficiaries’ selection and targeting done? Was the targeting criteria communicated and understood by all members within the community? Was the targeting criteria followed?
2. How were community members involved, engaged and participated in the project work such as giving feedback, identification beneficiaries, community infrastructure and monitoring of the project?
3. Were there any challenges related vendors during voucher redemption? Such as logistical constraints long queues or food of less value, high prices compared to other shop, mistreating of beneficiaries, taxation, or stolen when collecting the cash from vendors?
4. How did the project take into consideration the viewpoints of men, women, girls and boys during project inception, implementation and in the process of local community decision making process?
5. Did the voucher project affect the market and context in any way (Has the voucher assistance impacted inflation? Has the voucher assistance influenced the availability of food in markets? How has voucher assistance affected the local trade?
6. How has the project improved the conditions of affected communities and how did it reduce future vulnerabilities of the community members?
7. Which community infrastructure/assets such as shallow wells, water catchment, feeder roads, water channel, water diversions etc.?) was constructed or rehabilitated by the project? How is it beneficial to the community, what are challenges faced during the cash for work activities?
8. To what extent will the benefits of the program or project continue after donor funding ceases?

#### Key information interviews (Local administration/Government representatives)

1. How was the Government /local leadership involved in the project design, implementation?
2. How were community members involved, engaged and participated in the project work such as giving feedback, identification beneficiaries, community infrastructure and monitoring of the project?
3. How has the project improved the conditions of affected communities and how did it reduce future vulnerabilities of the community members?
4. What positive changes are observed in the lives of the target group as a result of the implementation of the project? And how satisfied are the communities with the response?
5. Which community infrastructure/assets such as shallow wells, water catchment, feeder roads, water channel, water diversions etc.?) was constructed or rehabilitated by the project? How is it beneficial to the community, what are challenges faced during the cash for work activities?



## KII information guide for WV and Implementing partner \s

### EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

#### KEY INFORMANT GUIDE

| KII Information |                                            |      |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|------|--------------------|
|                 | Project activity( insert name)             |      |                    |
|                 | Date of KII                                |      |                    |
|                 | Location( District and interview location) |      |                    |
| No              | Name                                       | role | Telephone Contacts |
| 1.              |                                            |      |                    |

Key information Interview (EFSP project team, WV Somalia management team, Food Assistance team and PDQA team and implementing partners (ARD & CERID), WVUS Program team)

1. How the project did address the needs and priorities of the most vulnerable and poorest targeted?
2. How was the targeting criteria communicated and understood by all members within the community? How was the targeting criteria followed?
3. What are the appropriate mechanisms developed at the local level to enable affected communities to actively participate in the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of the project? Were they given the opportunity to complain whenever they had issues with the project implementation?
4. To what extent were target communities (men and women) involved in the needs assessment, design, implementation and monitoring of the project?
5. How did the feedback received from community engagement and participation in deciding on the best interventions taken into consideration for improving the project implementation?
6. Was the project implementation strategy adjusted to accommodate field realities? If yes, in what way?
7. Do you think that voucher method is the most cost effective and leads to cost savings when compared to in kind distributions? If yes, in what way?
8. Did the project have adequate and the appropriate resources (human, financial and capital) for implementation? How?
9. What were the quality control and accountability measures in place and consistently applied during the review, approval, fund disbursement, monitoring and reporting phases?
10. How has Monitoring and Evaluation system provided quality information that was appropriate and reliable in measuring the intended indicators?
11. Which measures were taken to identify and reduce the negative effects of the project?
12. How was coordination and cooperation between the EFSP, implementing partners (ARD & CERID) and other stakeholders done? What were the success and challenges?
13. What are the communication structures that are in place in supporting the implementation of the program?
14. What positive changes are observed in the lives of the target group as a result of the implementation of the project?

## 6.14 Terms of Reference

(Footnotes)

- 1 Project activity monitoring report





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