



*Photo credit: Farming in Jowhar*

# THIRD PARTY MONITORING REPORT

POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING FOR IDP VOLUNTARY RETURNEES IN MIDDLE  
SHABELLE REGION - SOMALIA, IMPLEMENTED IN BALCAD AND JOWHAR DISTRICTS

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*PDM Conducted by  
Researchcare Africa  
P. O Box 100506-0010, Nairobi, Kenya  
consult@researchcareafrica.com*



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DRC	Danish Refugee Council
HH	Household
NFI	Non-Food Item
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
PRA	Post Return Assessments
SRC	Somalia Returns Consortium
SOPs	Standard Operation Procedures

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

This is a report on third party Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) of IDP voluntary return program implemented by DRC in Balcad and Jowhar districts of Middle Shabelle Region through the funding of Common Humanitarian Fund(CHF) The purpose of the third party monitoring was to conduct Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) for voluntary return beneficiaries in Middle Shabelle region. In addition, the PDM assessed the quality of the distributions and impact of the goods received on individual households.

Quantitative household survey method was adopted based on SRC's manual. A sample size of 179 head of households (82% female; 18% male) was selected from a population of 334 households for 2015 returnee. The sample was then distributed proportionately between the two districts according to the number of beneficiaries per district. Further, the household respondents per district were then generated through simple random sampling.

## Summary Findings

The table below outlines the summary findings of the study based on the household data:

No.	Items	Major Findings
1	Non-Food Item Distribution	The beneficiaries were entitled to receive 10 litre jerricans. However, the beneficiaries reported the Jerricans were not distributed at the time of third party field monitoring. DRC field team attributed this to misunderstanding over DRC's registration with the local authority in both districts. However, DRC has confirmed the misunderstanding has been resolved and the jerricans were distributed on December 25, 2015 after reaching an agreement with the regional administration of Middle Shabelle.
2	Livelihoods Inputs Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initially, 20 Kgs maize and 10 Kgs cowpeas seed were meant to be distributed. However, beneficiaries received smaller amounts of seeds at the time of the field visit. For instance, 77% of the beneficiary respondents received 5 Kgs while 23% received 4kgs of maize seeds. In addition, 91% of the respondents received 4 Kgs while 8% and 1% received 5kgs and 3 Kgs of cowpeas respectively. Upon inquiry, DRC officials confirmed that beneficiaries were given smaller amounts of seeds arguing that the decision was informed following regional administration's suggestion the beneficiaries' entitlements be divided into two tranches due to fear of El Nino rains that could impede the planting and germination of the seeds. Hence DRC considered the suggestion and distributed 5kg</li> </ul>

No.	Items	Major Findings
2	Livelihoods Inputs Distribution	<p>Maize and 4kg Cowpeas seeds as a piloting phase in 14th October. In December 25, DRC distributed the remaining amounts of seeds 15kg Maize and 6 Cowpeas in the 2nd phase after the heavy rains and floods subsided. Meanwhile, some of the beneficiaries contacted randomly in Balcad and Jowhar districts confirmed that indeed they had received their final entitlements in the 2nd phase of the distribution]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The respondents also received all the set of agricultural tools including one Machete, one Spade/ Shovel and one Wheel-barrow.</li> <li>• The items received were of good quality and were used by the beneficiaries</li> <li>• The beneficiaries reported that they were not informed of their entitlements before and during the distribution of the items. However. This is contrary to DRC field team’s assertion that the beneficiaries and the local authorities were informed about their entitlements in line with the programme requirement.</li> </ul>
3	Cash Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the beneficiaries in both the districts (Jowhar and Balcad) confirmed to have received \$78 for three consecutive months prior the third party monitoring.</li> <li>• The entire cash distribution was reported to have been done through mobile money transfer (EVC-Plus).</li> </ul>
4	Other Items Preferred By Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiary respondents have requested for more agricultural inputs (such as Jembe, Hoe, Shovel, gum boots, seeds, fertilizers, wheel Barrows), shelter items, food items, Blankets, support on income generating activities and mosquito nets.</li> </ul>

### Recommendations

- 1) It’s recommended that beneficiaries’ entitlement (in terms of item quantities and cash) communicated to them in future by DRC officials through engaging community representative and using other relevant channels to allow open and transparent process.
- 2) Returnee package for future returnees should be diversified as the beneficiary respondents have requested for different basic items such agricultural inputs, shelter items, food items, blankets etc.
- 3) Complaint mechanisms need to be enhanced and better utilized for returnee support. PDM tools should be amended to the response time and the type of actions taken to address the complaints.



## 1.0 BACKGROUND

### 1.1 Project Overview

DRC is a member of the Somalia Returns Consortium (SRC) which is a hub of different UN agencies and NGOs committed to ensuring a multi-sectoral approach in the implementation of the voluntary return program in Somalia. DRC as a member implemented voluntary return programming with the aim of ensuring voluntariness of return, safety, dignity and sustainable reintegration for IDP and Returning Refugee households in Somalia in accordance with agreed standard operation procedures (SOPs) between the SRC consortium. Through the SOPs, the SRC has set a common minimum standard of documentation relevant to voluntary returns, ensures operational consistency of voluntary return facilitated by members and defines common return packages and related assistance for reintegration. Within the provisions of the SOPs, DRC has facilitated voluntary return and reintegration of about 3,000 IDP households since 2012 in South Central (Banadir, Lower and Middle Shabelle and Hiraan Regions) and Puntland (Galkayo).

DRC has engaged Researchcare Africa to conduct third party Post Return Assessments (PRA) and Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) which are in support of the comprehensive evaluations of the SRC IDP voluntary return program in Jowhar and Balcad districts of Middle Shabelle region. Therefore, the assignment covered data collection for 2015 IDP voluntary return beneficiaries for Balcad and Jowhar in Middle Shabelle region. Post Return Assessments (PRA) for 2014 and 2013 beneficiaries was also conducted at the same time with the PDMs. However, separate report for the PRA was produced as well.

### 1.2 Purpose of the Monitoring

The purpose of the third party monitoring was to conduct Post distribution Monitoring (PDM) for 2015 voluntary return beneficiaries in Middle Shabelle region. In addition, the PDM assessed the quantity, quality and usefulness of the non-food item, livelihoods inputs and cash distributed to the households. The study also sought other items preferred by the households other than distributed items for future intervention. Besides, assessment of whether there was diversion of the distributed items and cash intended for target beneficiaries was conducted.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Methodological Approach

The methodological approach was guided and based on SRC's monitoring and evaluation system Manual<sup>1</sup>. One method of data collection which is household survey was adopted as per SRC manual. The data was collected through direct interview with the head of the households.

### 2.2 Sampling Procedures

Populations of 334 households for 2015 returnee caseloads beneficiaries were taken as target population. The target population of the project was composed of 176 in Jowhar district and 158 in Balcad districts. The sample size for this assessment was based on SRC manual. In order to ensure representativeness and reduce bias in selection of the respondents, random sampling process was used. However, number of steps were followed to derive the overall sample size for the region, proportionate sample size for each district and villages depending the total number of households. The appropriate sample size was determined by use of a sample calculation formula (Cochran, 1963<sup>2</sup>) as shown on the next page.

<sup>1</sup> <http://somaliareturnconsortium.org/publications/sop.htm>

<sup>2</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/db\\_indicators/surveys/documents/workshops/2013/pl-gfk\\_k\\_pusczak\\_-\\_sample\\_size\\_in\\_customer\\_surveys\\_v2\\_2.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/db_indicators/surveys/documents/workshops/2013/pl-gfk_k_pusczak_-_sample_size_in_customer_surveys_v2_2.pdf)

$n_0 = \frac{(Z^2pq)}{e^2} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Step 1})$ $n_1 = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{(n_0 - 1)}{N}} \dots\dots\dots(\text{step 2})$ <p>Using the above formula a sample of 179 households was generated from the target population of 334 household beneficiaries as shown below.</p>	<p><b>Where</b></p> <p><math>n_0</math> = sample size</p> <p><math>n_1</math> = sample size for target population</p> <p><math>N</math> = Target population = (334)</p> <p><math>z</math> = confidence level (95% - 1.96)</p> <p><math>p</math> and <math>q</math> = probabilities of success and failure respectively (<math>p = 0.5</math>; <math>q (1-p) = 0.5</math>)</p> <p><math>e</math> = desired level of precision at 0.5.</p>
$n_0 = \frac{(1.96)^2(.5)(.50)}{.05^2} = 385 \dots\dots \text{Step 1}$ $n_1 = \frac{385}{1 + \frac{(385 - 1)}{334}} = 179 \dots\dots \text{Step 2}$	

From the population of 334 beneficiaries, a sample size of 179 households was generated as per sample size determination formula above. In regards to the above, 179 HHs were targeted for the PDM. The sample size is distributed proportionally per district depending on the number of beneficiaries per district (Table 1). As shown in table 1, 94 households were selected for Jowhar while 85 households for Balcad district and PDM household questionnaire administered to each selected household.

**Table 1 Sample Size per District**

Description	Jowhar	Balcad	Total
Total beneficiaries per region	176	158	334
Percentage of beneficiaries per district	53%	47%	100%
Sample size for each district(PDM)	94	85	179

One hundred and seventy nine HH beneficiaries composed of 150 female and 29 male from 58 locations in both the districts (Balcad and Jowhar) were interviewed<sup>3</sup>. The beneficiaries were selected randomly from each village. In addition, replacement households were also selected randomly if first selected HH was not available for the survey. The beneficiaries replaced during the data collection were classified as either:

1. The respondent is known to the village members but was not at home during day of the visit(data collection)
2. The respondents is known to the village members but moved from the village to another location
3. The respondents is known to the village members but moved from the village to his/her previous location
4. The respondent is NOT known to any members of the village members (could be a ghost beneficiary).

During the data collection, 30 households in Jowhar district and 25 households in Balcad were replaced. These household members were known to the village members but were not at home during the household data collection visit to their households.

<sup>3</sup> The list of the villages is attached as annex 1 to this report.



## 3.0 FINDINGS

This section presents the results of the PDM household data analysis. The findings covered the household characteristics including gender, age and marital status, previous locations of the returnees and type of land rights of the households. In addition, the quantities, quality, usefulness and effectiveness of the delivery of direct items composed of jerricans and agricultural inputs and livelihood inputs were covered. Further, the findings on distribution of unconditional cash in regard to amount, usefulness, effectiveness and mode of the delivery were covered.

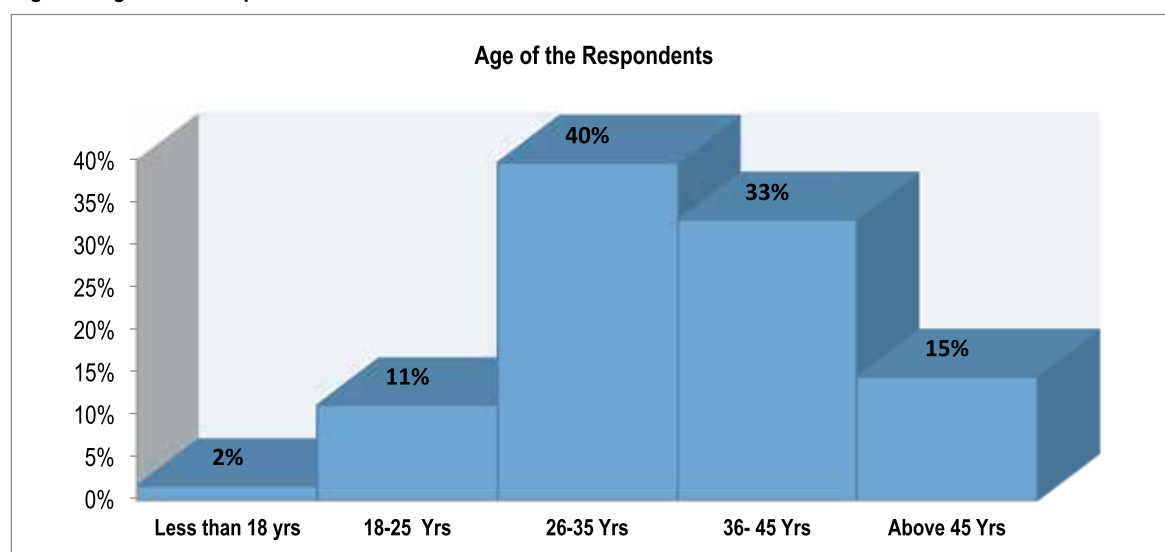
### 3.1 Household Characteristics

The information collected under this section included; household information relating to the respondent's age, marital status, household head, age groups, and household members. This information was used to verify the household beneficiaries and compare with the database maintained by DRC.

#### 3.1.1 Gender, Age and Marital Status of the Respondents

Eighty two (82%) percent of the respondents were female while 18% were male. The age bracket of 40% of the respondents was between 26-35years, while 33% were between the ages of 36-45 years. Besides, 15% of the respondents were above 45 years while 11% were between 18-25 years. Lastly, 2% of the respondents were less than 18 years of age (Figure 1).

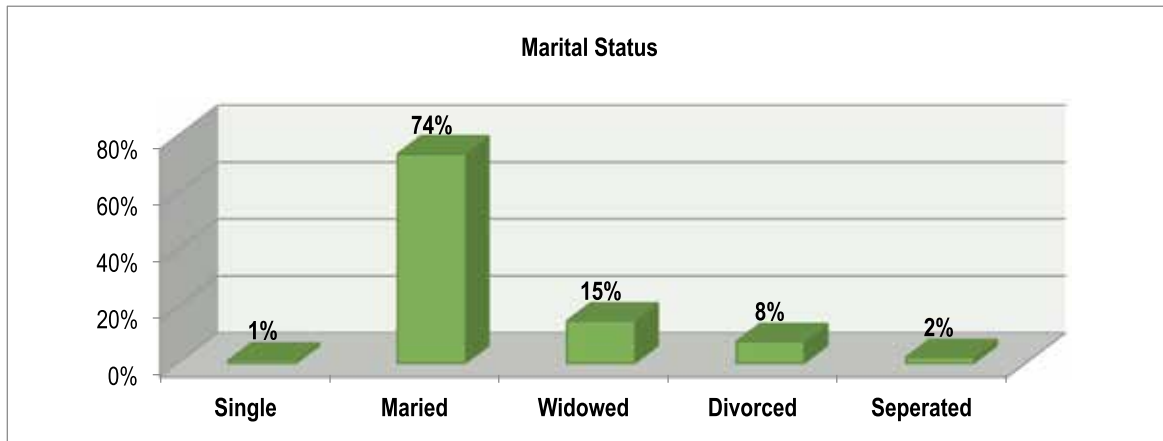
Figure 1 Age of the Respondents



#### 3.1.2 Household head, marital status and Members

Eighty four percent (84%) of the respondents were the head of the households, while 16% were not. Majority of the respondents (74%) were married while 15% were widowed, 8% were divorced while 2% and 1% were separated and single respectively (Figure 2).

**Figure 2 Marital Status of the Respondents**



The household respondents had an average household size of 7 members. Majority of the household members are aged between 5-17 years (Table 2).

**Table 2 Household Size**

Statistics	0-4 Years		5-17 Years		18-60 Years		Over 60 years		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	male	female	
Mean	.5978	.6145	1.8380	1.3799	.9944	1.1508	.0838	.0503	6.5698
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum	4.00	4.00	7.00	8.00	6.00	6.00	1.00	1.00	16.00
Sum	107.00	110.00	329.00	247.00	178.00	206.00	15.00	9.00	1176.00

**3.1.3 Number of Months stayed in the current location**

The returnees reported to have lived in their current location for a period of three to six months. This is an indication that the returnee beneficiaries have returned to the currently location in July 2015 have stayed and in their current location for less five months at the time of the data collection.

**3.1.4 Previous locations of the returnees**

All of the returnee respondents indicated to have returned from Saarkus village, Dharkenley district of Banadir region.

**3.1.5 Type of Land Rights**

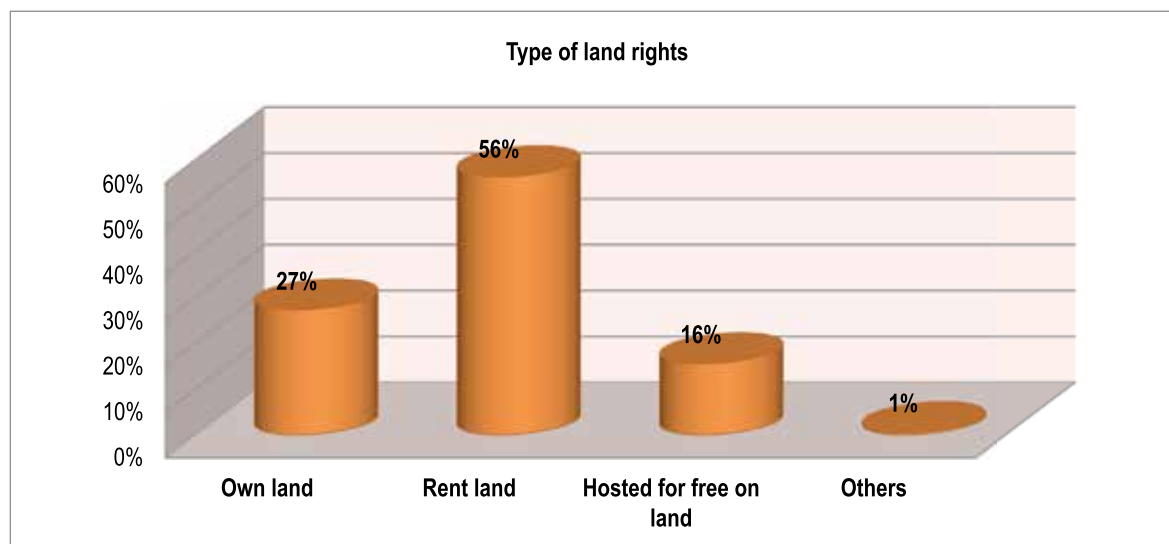
The result showed that 56% of the respondents rented land while 27% own land. In addition 16% were hosted for free on land by the host community. The high number of rental land is attributed to fact that the land and houses previously owned by the returnees have been rendered inhabitable due to floods, lack of proper care and vandalism of the properties while they were away. This forced the returnees either to rent other land/houses or live with relatives temporarily until the floods subside and repair their original homes in their land.

In Middle Shabelle, land ownership is either based on individual or communal ownership where individual own farms or residences while the communal land is shared among clans as grazing land. The lack of land registration system in Somalia has created a vacuum over the years, this automatically gave powers to the traditional elders who acted as guarantors and resolved land disputes and protected land owners from land grabbers. In addition, the customary law has been applied during land inheritance and resolving land ownership contest where owners have been in exile for some time and returned to reclaim their land. In such cases, elders had used historical

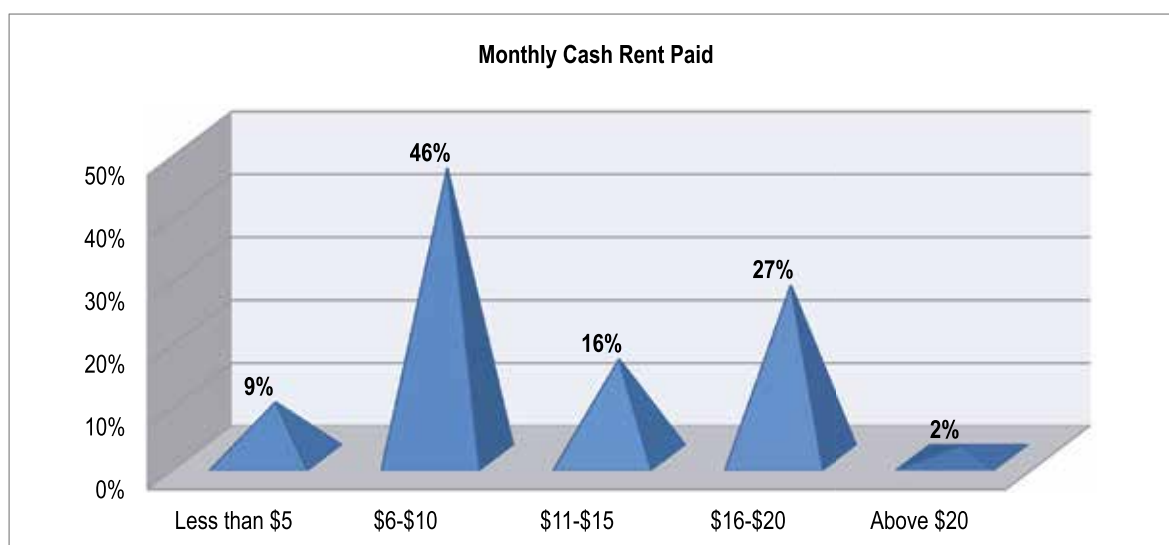
information and made rulings according to ancestral land ownership. The effectiveness and legitimacy of the traditional institutions in partnership with local authority has ensured the returnees to freely access their land and develop.

The respondents who rented land were asked how much they paid per month. Result showed that, 46% paid \$6 to \$10 while 27% paid \$16 to \$20 per month and 16% paid \$11 to \$15 per month. Further, 9% of the respondents pay less than \$5 while 2% pay more than \$20 (Figure 4).

**Figure 3 Types of Land Rights**



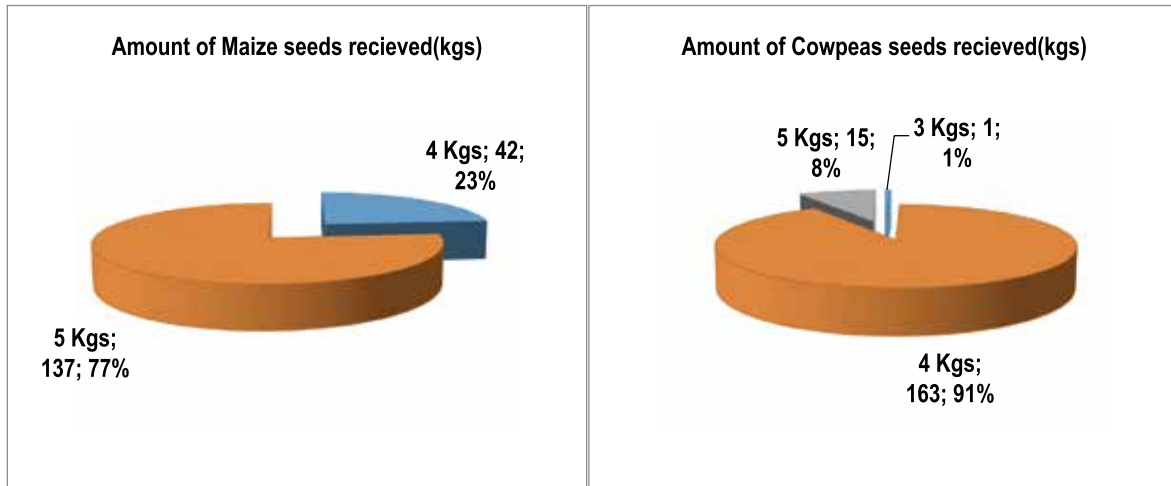
**Figure 4 Monthly Cash Rent Paid By the Respondents**



### 3.2 Direct Distributions

DRC team shared the list of items distributed to the beneficiaries with Researchcare team to verify the actual distribution of the items. According to DRC team, the beneficiaries were entitled to be given one non-food item (10 liter jerrican) and livelihood inputs composed of 20kg Maize seeds, 10 Kg Cowpeas and Set of agricultural tools (Machete 1, Spade/ Shovel 1, Well-barrow 1) across the two districts. The actual items received by the beneficiaries are discussed below.

**Figure 5 Amount of Maize and Cowpeas Seeds Received by the Respondent’s Beneficiaries**



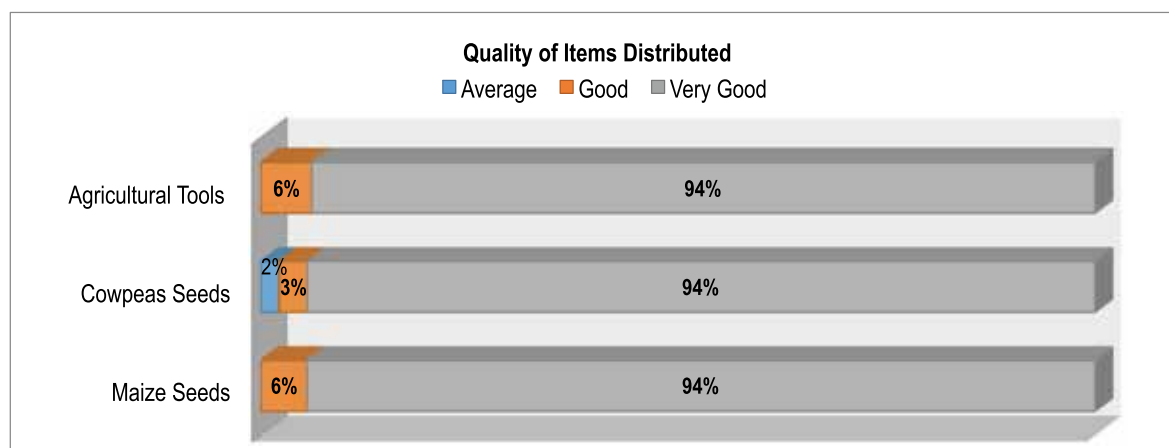
**3.2.1 Quantity of Non-food items and livelihood inputs distributed**

While each household beneficiary was entitled to receive a 10 liter jerricans, 20kg Maize seeds, 10 Kg Cowpeas and set of agricultural tools (Machete 1, Spade/ Shovel 1, Wheel-barrow 1) across the two districts, the beneficiaries did not receive all the items. For instance, the beneficiaries reported the Jerricans were not distributed at the time of third party field monitoring. DRC field team attributed this to misunderstanding over DRC’s registration with the local authority in both the districts. However, DRC has confirmed the misunderstanding has been resolved and the jerricans are expected to be distributed in the month of December 2015.

Moreover, 77% of the respondents received 5 Kgs of maize seeds while 23% received 4kgs of maize seeds instead of 20 Kgs of maize seeds. In addition, 91% of the respondents received 4 Kgs of cowpeas instead of 10 Kgs while 8% and 1% received 5kgs and 3 Kgs of cowpeas respectively instead of 10 kg seeds of cowpeas (Figure 5). Upon inquiry, DRC officials confirmed that beneficiaries were given smaller amounts of seeds arguing that the decision was informed following Regional Administration’s suggestion the beneficiaries’ entitlements be divided into two tranches due to fear of El Nino rains that could impede the planting and germination of the seeds. Hence DRC considered the suggestion and distributed 5kg Maize and 4kg Cowpeas seeds as a piloting phase in 14th October. In December 25, DRC distributed the remaining amounts of seeds 15kg Maize and 6 Cowpeas in the 2nd phase after the heavy rains and floods subsidized. This is aimed to assist farmers to plant more seeds and increase crop production to boost their coping strategy by enhancing food security. Meanwhile, some of the beneficiaries contacted randomly in Balcad and Jowhar districts confirmed that indeed they had received their final entitlements in the 2nd phase of the distribution. The respondents also received all the set of agricultural tools including one Machete, one Spade/ Shovel and one Wheel-barrow.

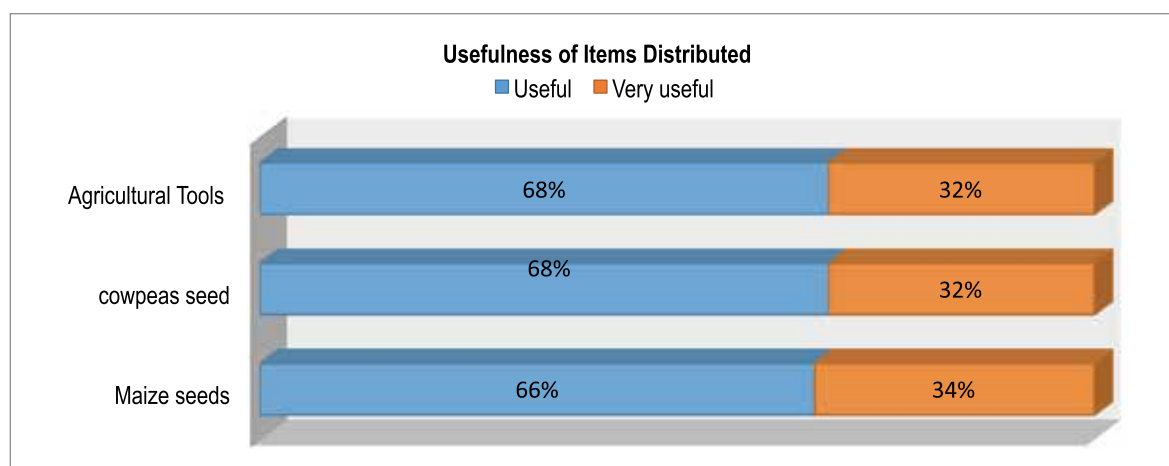
**3.2.2 Quality of NFI and livelihood inputs**

The quality of the items distributed was assessed in a likert scale of 1 to 5, where 1 corresponds to very poor and 5 as very good. Almost all of the items (agricultural tools, maize and cowpeas seeds) were rated to be very good (94%). Further, 3% to 6% of the respondents rated the items to be good while 2% of the respondents rated the cowpeas seeds to be of average quality.

**Figure 6 Quality of the Items Distributed**

### 3.2.3 Usefulness of the items

The items distributed were rated as either useful and or very useful by the beneficiaries. Sixty eight percent (68%) of the respondents said that the cowpeas and the tools were very useful while the rest of the respondents (32) rated them as useful. Meanwhile, 66% rated the maize seeds as useful while 34% rated it as useful (Figure 7). All the respondents in the monitoring said that they kept and used the items distributed to them.

**Figure 7 Usefulness of the Items Distributed**

### 3.2.4 Items preferred or needed more by the households

DRC has distributed assorted items including non-food items, livelihood items and cash to beneficiary returnees in Balcad and Jowhar districts. The beneficiaries hailed these items as useful. However, the study explored what other complementary items they would have preferred. Table 3 shows that Agricultural Inputs such as Jembe, Hoe, Shovel, Boots, seeds, fertilizers, Wheel Barrow were preferred by the respondents, indicating that the tools distributed were not enough. In addition, shelter and food items were second and third items preferred by the returnees. Blankets, support on income generating activities, mosquito nets, Medical Supplies were other major item preferred by the respondents (Table 3).

**Table 3 Items Preferred or Needed More by the Households**

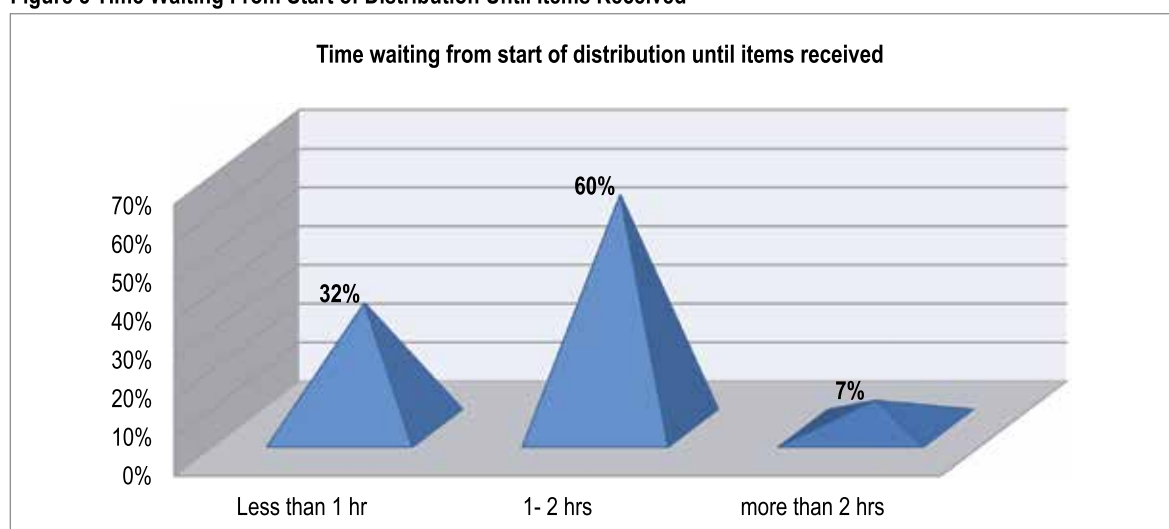
Items preferred or needed more by the households	Frequency	Percent
Agricultural Inputs(Jembe, Hoe, Shovel, Boots, seeds, fertilizers, Wheel Barrow)	157	34.6
Bar soaps	3	.7
Blankets	34	7.5
Cash	9	2.0
Clothes	18	4.0
Food items	74	16.3
Jericans	6	1.3
Livestock Restocking	6	1.3
Mats	5	1.1
Medical Supplies	21	4.6
Mosquito Nets	27	5.9
Oxen for ploughing	3	.7
Pest tanks	9	2.0
Shelter( Building Materials; HH utensils, furniture, Plastics)	51	11.2
support on income generating activities	25	5.5
Tents	1	.2
Tractors	1	.2
Water pumps	4	.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>454*</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Frequency add to more than 179 HHs due to multiple responses

### 3.2.5 Methodology and security for direct distribution

The monitoring sought to find out whether payments were requested from beneficiaries to be included in the distribution list, and whether the beneficiaries were informed about the items to be distributed before and at the time of distribution, and more so who informed them about the distribution items. The beneficiaries were either informed about the specific days of the distribution of items through their village representatives or direct communication. Besides, the distribution was well organized (done along their respective villages), secure and items given on time. Result showed that no respondent paid to be included in the distribution list and paid any taxation or fees. However, the beneficiaries were not informed on the quantity of items they were entitled before and during the distribution. Household results showed that all the respondents were not informed of their entitlements despite to the contrary by DRC field team’s assertion that the beneficiaries and the local authorities were informed about their entitlements in line with the programme requirement.

The monitoring team also inquired about the distribution process. 85% and 15% of the respondents rated the distribution method as either good or very good respectively. In summary, the respondents were positive about the distribution method. 60% of the respondents took between 1- 2 hours while 32% took less than one hour. However, the FGDs confirmed the time taken to receive the items at the distribution points was acceptable to them. However, 7% took more than 2 hours (Figure 8). There were no security issues reported by the respondents during and after the distribution whilst DRC has encountered challenges with local authority over registration of their organization which delayed the distribution of some of items such as the Jericans.

**Figure 8 Time Waiting From Start of Distribution Until Items Received**

### 3.3 Cash Distributions

#### 3.3.1 Unconditional cash distribution

Unconditional cash was distributed to the beneficiaries in both Jowhar and Balcad districts. All the Beneficiaries in both the districts (Jowhar and Balcad) confirmed to have received \$78 three consecutive months prior the third party monitoring. While the cash was unconditional cash, the respondents were asked on what they purchased with the cash. Majority of the respondents purchased it with varieties of food while other used for farming, debt repayment, rent etc. as shown in Table 4.

**Table 4 Uses of the Unconditional Cash by the Beneficiaries**

usage of the unconditional cash	1st use of the Cash	2nd use of the Cash	3rd use of the Cash	4th use of the Cash	5th use of the Cash
Food	74%	21%	4%		
Farming	11%	7%	10%	2%	
Rent	8%	23%	6%		
Debt Repayment	5%	20%	18%	5%	
School Fees	2%	8%	16%	8%	
clothing			2%		
Domestic Use					
HH items		1%		1%	
Hiring farm Labour		6%	2%		
income Generating Activities		2%	1%	1%	
Livestock			1%		
Madarasa		2%	2%	2%	1%
Medicine		3%	3%	4%	
Repairs			1%		
Shelter		1%			
Transport		2%			
Water			1%		
None		6%	35%	77%	99%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



### 3.3.2 Methodology and security for cash distribution

Beneficiaries were also inquired on whether they paid to be included in the distribution list for the unconditional cash. They were also inquired on whether they were informed on what the cash was meant/ intended to cover and whether they paid any form of taxation or fees. It was confirmed from the respondents that there were no taxes or fees paid before, during and after the distribution. The respondents did not have any security concern during and after the distributions. Besides, the entire cash distribution was done through mobile money transfer (EVC-Plus). None of the respondents were informed what the cash was intended to cover before and during the distribution. There was no queuing or waiting during the distribution since the payment was done through done through mobile money transfer (EVC-Plus).

## 4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In general the implementation of the project was a success. There were no major challenges. Overall, there is a positive feedback from respondents across the two districts that received unconditional cash and forming tools. However, the jerricans were not distributed while fewer quantities of the maize and cowpeas were distributed to the beneficiaries as initial projected. Therefore, the following corrections are needed:

- 1) **Informing Beneficiaries About their Entitlement:** The beneficiaries were not informed about the quantity of their entitlements before and during distribution of items despite to the contrary of DRC field team's assertion that beneficiaries were informed about their entitlement. To avoid the recurrence of such contradictions, it's recommended that beneficiaries be informed about their entitlement before and during the distribution through engaging the beneficiaries or community/ village leaders to allow transparency and accountability and empower beneficiaries to demand their entitlements complain or give feedback if lesser item quantities fewer items are provided compared to their actual entitlements.
- 2) **Diverse Basic Items:** Beneficiary respondents have requested more agricultural inputs (such as Jembe, hoe, shovel, boots, seeds, fertilizers, and wheel barrows), shelter items, food items, blankets, support on income generating activities and mosquito nets. Therefore, returnee package for future returnees should be diversified.
- 3) **Complaint Mechanism:** Complaint mechanisms need to be enhanced and better utilized for returnee support and PDM tools should be amended to the response time and the type of actions taken to address the complaints.

# Annexes

## Annex 1: list of villages the data was collected

No.	Village Name	District		Total
		Balcad	Jowhar	
1	Abiko	-	1	1
2	Aboodo	-	1	1
3	Adiwanag	-	1	1
4	Ayli	-	1	1
5	Badal Rahma	1	-	1
6	Bagashka	-	2	2
7	Balcad	7	-	7
8	Bananey	-	6	6
9	Barey Hawadla	-	1	1
10	Barow	-	1	1
11	Baryano	-	1	1
12	Basro	3	-	3
13	Bero Carin Adka	1	-	1
14	Budey	-	1	1
15	Bula Farmo	-	1	1
16	Bula garah	-	1	1
17	Bula Hansho	1	-	1
18	Bulla Makin	-	3	3
19	Bulla Sheikh	-	9	9
20	Burfule	-	4	4
21	Buri	-	1	1
22	Buusley	1	-	1
23	Celgele	3	-	3
24	Cell Caad	1	-	1
25	Dabasame	-	1	1
26	Danadha	1	-	1
27	Danigaballow	4	-	4
28	Danole	2	-	2
29	Dawadaq	-	1	1
30	Fanole	-	1	1
31	Gabsoor	-	1	1
32	Garas Karshale	1	-	1
33	Gedo Baarkan	-	1	1
34	Gelo Jaaw	-	1	1
35	Goley	1	-	1
36	Gumbe	-	2	2
37	Hal Laay	1	-	1
38	Halgan	7	-	7
39	Hanti Wadhag	3	-	3
40	Hawatako	5	-	5
41	Hodhan	1	-	1
42	Hool Wadhag	2	-	2
43	Horseed	7	6	13
44	Irdole	5	-	5

No.	Village Name	District		Total
		Balcad	Jowhar	
45	Isaar	1	-	1
46	Jowhar	-	2	2
47	Kalawardi	-	1	1
48	Kalundi	-	3	3
49	Kiligi	-	1	1
50	Kongo	-	4	4
51	Kulmis	-	8	8
52	Malayle	-	1	1
53	Mayungaley	-	18	18
54	Seynab Issack	-	1	1
55	Shaminto	-	2	2
56	Suqa Holaha	-	1	1
57	Waberi	25	3	28
58	Wadajir	1	-	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>179</b>

Annex 2 Data Collection Tools

<b>SOMALIA RETURN CONSORTIUM</b> Post-Distribution Monitoring Interagency Monitoring & Evaluation System											
<b>A. Location/Team Data</b>											
A.1 Name of Interviewer:	A.2 Name of Recorder:	A.3 Service Provider:	A.4 Date (dd/mm/yyyy):								
A.5 Region:	A.6 District:	A.7 Town:	A.8 Village:								
Hello, my name is _____ and I work with the international organization _____. I would like to ask you some questions about any items that you may have received from my organization or others. We are asking many people these questions in order to understand whether you received the items and how you have used them. Your answers will be counted along with all the others. The questions will take about 20 minutes. The interview is confidential, which means that not only will we speak in private, but your name and any answers you provide will remain private. You don't have to answer if you don't want to. You may decline to answer any questions or stop the interview at any time. Is it okay for me to ask you these questions?											
<b>B. Interviewee Data</b>											
B.1 Full Name:		B.2 Phone Number:		B.3 Sex (check one):		B.4 Age (years):		B.5 Head of Household?:		B.6 Marital Status (record one):	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		(1=Single, 2=Married, 3=Widowed, 4=Divorced, 5=Separated)	
B.7 Household Size (Total number of people who have been living in your household for up to three months, including non-family)		0-4 Years		5-17 Years		18-60 Years		Over 60 Years		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M + F	
B.8 How long have you been at this location? (record one):											
(1=less than a month, 2=1 to 3 months, 3=3-6 months, 4=6 months to 1 year, 5=more than 1 year)											
What location did you move from?		B.9 Region:		B.10 District:		B.11 Town:		B.12 Village/Site:			
B.13 Type of land rights (record one):											
(1=Own land, 2=Rent land, 3=Hosted for free on land, 4=Other (specify _____))											
if rent:											
<input type="checkbox"/> B.14 Monthly cash rent (Ssh):											
<input type="checkbox"/> B.15 Or In-kind? (write item(s)):											
<input type="checkbox"/> B.16 Or service? (write service(s)):											

C. Distribution information						
D.1 What items did you receive from [DRC] immediately during and after your return to this location? (Check all that apply)	Direct Distribution (go to Section D)	Cash (go to Section E)	Vouchers (go to Section F)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-food items <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter items <input type="checkbox"/> Food distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods inputs <input type="checkbox"/> Other [to specify by sending organization if any]	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash for non-food items <input type="checkbox"/> Cash for shelter items <input type="checkbox"/> Cash for food items <input type="checkbox"/> Cash for Livelihoods inputs <input type="checkbox"/> Other [to specify by sending organization if any]	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-food item voucher <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter voucher <input type="checkbox"/> Food voucher <input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods   input voucher <input type="checkbox"/> Other [to specify by sending organization if any]			
D. Direct Distribution						
D.1 What kind of direct distribution did you receive? (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-food items (go to sub-section 1 below) <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter items (go to sub-section 2 below) <input type="checkbox"/> Food distribution (go to sub-section 3 below) <input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods inputs (go to sub-section 4 below) <input type="checkbox"/> Other [to specify by sending organization if any]					
D.2 Item	D.3 Quantity (according to DRC)	D.4 Quantity Received	D.5 Quality (1=Very Poor, 2=Poor, 3=Average, 4=Good, 5=Very Good)	D.6 How useful is the item? (1=Not useful at all, 2=Not so useful, 3= Average, 4=Useful, 5=Very useful)	D.7 Actual Use of the Item (1=Kept/Consumed/Used, 2=Loaned, 3=Sold (price), 4=Stolen, 5=Exchanged, 6=Gifted, 7=Destroyed, 8=Lost)	Price (if sold)
<b>Non-food items</b>						
1.						
Jerry Cans	1 ( 10L)					
<b>Livelihoods Inputs</b>						
4.						
Maize seeds	20kg					
Cowpeas	10kg					
Set of agricultural tools (hoe, ox]	(1 Shovel, 1 Machete, 1 wheelbarrow)					
D.8 What other items would you have preferred which you did not receive or need more of?	1. _____ 3. _____ 2. _____ 4. _____					
Alternative Uses of Distributed Items						
D.9 If items sold or exchanged in Question D.7, what for?	<input type="checkbox"/> Rent <input type="checkbox"/> Food (see D.9.1) <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Medical <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Other households items/service <input type="checkbox"/> Seeds/tools <input type="checkbox"/> Items for trade <input type="checkbox"/> Other productive assets <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage/birth/funeral <input type="checkbox"/> Travel <input type="checkbox"/> Khat Other (not indicated in D.9): 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____					

	<input type="checkbox"/> Clothes <input type="checkbox"/> Security <input type="checkbox"/> Bribes	<input type="checkbox"/> Diya <input type="checkbox"/> Debt	4. _____	
D.9.1 If food was received through the sale or exchange of other items, which type of food was received?	<input type="checkbox"/> Cereals <input type="checkbox"/> Legumes (pulses)	<input type="checkbox"/> Meat/Fish <input type="checkbox"/> Oil	<input type="checkbox"/> Milk <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't know
D.10 If items <u>stolen</u> in Question D.7, by whom?	<input type="checkbox"/> From someone inside the community <input type="checkbox"/> From someone outside the community			
D.11 If items <u>gifted</u> in Question D.7, to whom?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____			
<b>Distribution Methodology &amp; Security</b>				
D.12 Did you have to pay to be put on the distribution list?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, to whom?:		If yes, How much? (SSH/item):
D.13 Were you told what items you would receive <u>before</u> the distribution?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, by whom?:		
D.14 Were you told what items you would receive <u>during</u> the distribution?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, by whom?:		
D.15 Did you pay any taxes or fees for the goods?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, how much (SSH)?:		
D.16 Distribution method well-organized? (1=Very Bad, 2=Bad, 3=Average, 4=Good, 5=Very Good)				
D.18 Security problems <u>during</u> distribution?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	D.17 Time waiting from start of distribution until items received? (hours)		Describe:
D.19 Security problems <u>after</u> distribution?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Describe:		Describe:
<b>E. Cash</b>				
E.1 What type of cash?(Check all the apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Cash for non-food items <input type="checkbox"/> Cash for shelter items <input type="checkbox"/> Cash for food items <input type="checkbox"/> Cash for Livelihoods inputs			
E.2 what amount of cash were you provided with organization (USD) for the last three months	Indicate the amount: A: JULY [.....]; B: August [.....]; C: September [.....]			
E.3 How do you use the last cash you received from the organization	E.4 cash usage (e.g. 20 dollars for purchase of rice, etc.)			
Description	What did you use the cash for(beneficiaries should be able to give the biggest use of the cash to the smallest in order) for example,		Amount used	
Use 1				
Use 2				

Use 3				
Use 4				
Use 5				
Use 6				
Use 7				
<b>Distribution Methodology &amp; Security</b>				
E.5 Did you have to pay to be put on the distribution list?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, to whom?:	If yes, How much? (SSH/item):	
E.6 Were you told what the cash was for before the distribution?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, by whom?:		
E.7 Were you told what the cash was for during the distribution?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, by whom?:		
E.8 Did you pay any taxes or fees for the goods?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, how much (SSH)?:		
E.9 Distribution method well-organized? (1=Very Bad, 2=Bad, 3=Average, 4=Good, 5=Very Good)		E.10 Time waiting from start of distribution until cash received? (hours)		
E. 11 Security problems during distribution?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Describe:		
E.12 Security problems after distribution?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Describe:		





**RESEARCHCARE**  
AFRICA

PDM Conducted by  
Researchcare Africa  
P.O Box 100506-0010,  
Nairobi, Kenya  
[consult@researchcareafrika.com](mailto:consult@researchcareafrika.com)