EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Foundation for Development and Human Rights’ project titled: “Emergency Food Security Support to Marginalized Communities and Direct War Affected People in Amanat Al-Asima” was designed to assist 1,000 HHs that were directly affected by the war in Old Sana’a city. Approximately 7,000 individuals benefited from the three phase food distribution process that was conducted via voucher distribution approach.

EVALUATION PURPOSE AND EVALUATION QUESTIONS

An Assessment Consultancy Agreement was signed between the NFDHR and Responsiveness for Relief and Development Foundation, RRD that included but not limited to the following:

- Create assessment tools for intervention purposes – pre and post.
- Provide any technical support to the volunteers while conducting interviews with HHs in Old Sana’a City and collect data accordingly for pre and post evaluations.
- Manage the implementation of all assessment activities and monitor their effectiveness.
- Conduct pre, during and post distribution monitoring exercises to assess the food distribution processes.
- Capture the Lessons Learned from the process for future interventions.

The results of the assessment and monitoring processes are expected to contribute to NFDHR’s baseline, impact measurement as well as expansion planning program/sector-wise and geographically.

As part of the agreement, RRD has submitted two reports to related to the pre and the during distributions processes. Accordingly, this report presents the final report and will include detailed information on the Post Assessment process aiming to present and analyze the effects of the humanitarian intervention. It will also present a detailed description of the assessment process in terms of implementation steps, information related to the assessment methodology and data analysis results with comments.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The project main objective is to improve the access of 1000 households of the marginalized groups and directly affected by airstrikes in two districts of Amanat Al-Asima to emergency food assistance that meet their basic food needs for three months.
Marginalized families and Direct War Affected families, have insufficient food stock and they are facing an actuate food shortage that can lead both the Marginalized HH and Direct War Affected HH to an acute malnutrition. The situation is expected to deteriorate in the coming months if no immediate action is taken to enhance food assistance and promote resilience for the Marginalized HH and Direct War Affected HH. As a result, family members, particularly women and children are in a high risk of becoming malnourished due to restrictions from their day to day livelihood activities and difficulty to find means of livelihood in their areas. Therefore, the NFDHR has planned to address the immediate need of these vulnerable groups through unconditional vouchers program over a period of three months. This vouchers transfer programming prioritized beneficiaries based on selection criteria according to the Sphere standards.

A rapid assessment through focused groups; with separated men and women focus group discussion has been conducted by NFDHR at the end of September and beginning of October. While the assessment registered 1000 HHs, pregnant and lactating women (PLWs), families with Under 5 (U5) children, large families (more than 7 people per household) as well as families with female households were given priority during the selection process. This is because typically the nutritional needs of PLWs and U5 children are very high, and meeting their developmental and health depends on access to diversified food stuffs. Therefore, NFDHR considers these groups to be particularly vulnerable.

Once the tender announcement to select the vendor and food distribution point was finalized, an Assessment Consultancy Agreement was signed between the NFDHR and Responsiveness for Relief and Development Foundation, RRD that included pre, during and post distribution monitoring exercises to assess the food distribution processes. Based on the agreement, RRD would conduct onsite visits and provide narrative reports on each assessment and monitoring visit.

As this is the final report, it will mainly focus on the findings of the post-assessment conducted by RRD upon the completion of the food distribution process. Findings of the pre-assessment as well as the onsite monitoring visits can be found in the reports previously submitted to NFDHR.

**POST-ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY**

In order to ensure effective data collection, RRD used its standardized questionnaire tools and combined them with the FSAC’s Post Distribution Monitoring Tool (PDM). The creation of the combined tools aimed at:

- Systematic data collection and analysis of information during the project implementation.
- Assessment of beneficiary satisfaction with the registration and distribution process.
- Assessment of the project’s impact on beneficiaries.
POST-ASSESSMENT Results

1- Planned vs. Achieved Targets

The following table shows a comparison between the total numbers of beneficiaries (planned vs. reached):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Planned</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>5,903</td>
<td>1,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>1,680</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>2,520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>1,330</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>1,470</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the above table, the project has reached the planned target HHs. However, the segregated data show that there was a slight variance in the total number of individuals reached. This was due to the assumption that the average family in Yemen is made up of 7 members while the data shows that in reality urban families’ average around 5.9 per HH, which RRD recommends to keep in consideration when developing future projects.

2- Satisfaction with Food Items Quality

The graph below shows the percentage of HH satisfied with the quality of food items received.

![Satisfaction with Quality of Food Items](image)
Based on the interview results and data analysis, the unsatisfied HHs (30%) had complaints on some of the food items distributed. The complaints were mainly focused on the near expiration dates of the rice, sugar and milk provided during the distribution process. RRD recommends that this point should be included as a key section in the bid analysis process to avoid such issues in the future.

3- Abundance of Food Items supplied

The following graph represents the answer to the sample beneficiaries interviewed when asked whether the amount of food items received was enough to cover their HH members for one month or not.

![Percentage of HH that stated food supplied was enough for one month](image)

Based on the interview results, 20% of the HHs interviewed mentioned that the quantity of food supplied was not enough for one month. A majority specified that the eggs and yoghurt supplied were not enough to cover one month consumption. Therefore, RRD recommends that the beneficiaries should be given the option of editing the list provided after the first distribution phase.

4- Impact of the Food Assistance on HH lives

The Food Assistance had a major impact on the beneficiaries’ lives in several aspects. Based on the interview results, the distribution helped the families to spend their income on other important issues such as health, education, rent and water supply.
5- Other Key Findings

Below are other key findings based on the interview results:

- Number of HHs satisfied with the Registration Process = 80%
  The 20% reporting their nonsatisfaction with the Registration Process reported that there were others who should have been given more priority in the process.

- Number of HHS that reported receiving all requested items = 100%
  It is worth mentioning that 100% of the HHs interviewed confirmed receiving all requested items. All the HHs interviewed reported that they were not asked for favors in exchange for registration and all were very satisfied with the distribution process.