

CASH ASSISTANCE POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING REPORT

April 2017

Project card

Project code:

YEM-16/3420/1SA
2016/Protection/NGO/2830

Project Name: Integrated Protection Response Project

Program: Protection

Project Location: Sa'ada governorate

Project Duration: 1/7/2016 – 30/4/2017

Implemented by:



Funded by:



Table of Contents

Introduction:	3
Demographic figures:	4
Basic details:	5
• Type of Beneficiaries.....	5
• Distribution Distance Satisfaction and CA Sufficiency	5
• Need to Travel to collect Cash & Security of the distribution Site	6
• Cash Assistance Causing Conflict	6
• The Use of Cash Assistance.....	7
• Preference in Getting Cash Assistance	7
• Money Spent on Transportation.....	8
Conclusion:	9

Introduction:

Yemen is facing deteriorated humanitarian situation since 2014. The current security situation does not allow for humanitarian intervention to access even basic needs for conflict affected communities and vulnerable groups. The conflict has disastrous consequences for not only the immediate security of the population, but also stops the already very limited basic services and needs of health, food, water, sanitation and shelter.

With virtually the entire population affected by the security and humanitarian crisis, targeted protection interventions must focus on persons with very specific needs and extreme vulnerabilities causing an immediate risk to life, health, shelter and physical and psychological wellbeing, and when there are no alternative solutions to mitigate these risks

Thus, "Integrated Protection Response Project", which implemented in three districts in Sa'ada governorate, has allocated "150\$" for each cases has those immediate needs.

NFDHR has conducted the post distribution monitoring for cash assistance activity. The Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted through questionnaire for completing a structured survey to assess the unconditional Cash Assistance beneficiaries who were targeted along the duration of the project.

The survey questions corresponding to the objective were developed and converted to excel and uploaded to SPSS (Statistical Package Social Science).

Objective: to understand to what extent the cash assistance was successful and to assess the purposes in which were spent for.

Methodology: Questions corresponding to the objective were developed, and a joint assessment was conducted in collaborative way by social teams, data management and M&E team. The assessment targeted beneficiaries who received the cash assistance for more than two weeks. Participants were asked a number of questions regarding the sufficiency of the assistance, any protection issues during the distribution and the purposes of spending the cash assistance.

Sample size: simple sampling method was used and 20% of the beneficiaries were asked, 80 individuals were selected from 390 of the total beneficiaries from the Cash Assistance.

The PDM report of the survey was delayed owing to the fact that the CA was done into three phases and the sampling had to be done for the total population of beneficiaries.

Demographic figures:

Gender of respondent

Female	65%
Male	35%

Grand total

This table represent the number of Female and Male to whom PDM was conducted for and it shows that 65% of them were female while 35% are men.

Gender of Head of House Hold

Female	56%
Male	44%

This table represents the percentage of male & females who are the head of the household and holding the responsibility of the house. The table reflects that 56% of them are women and 44% men.

This could explain that because of the current situation and due to war women are becoming in charge of the house and holding the responsibility of the family members.

Basic details:

- **Type of Beneficiaries**

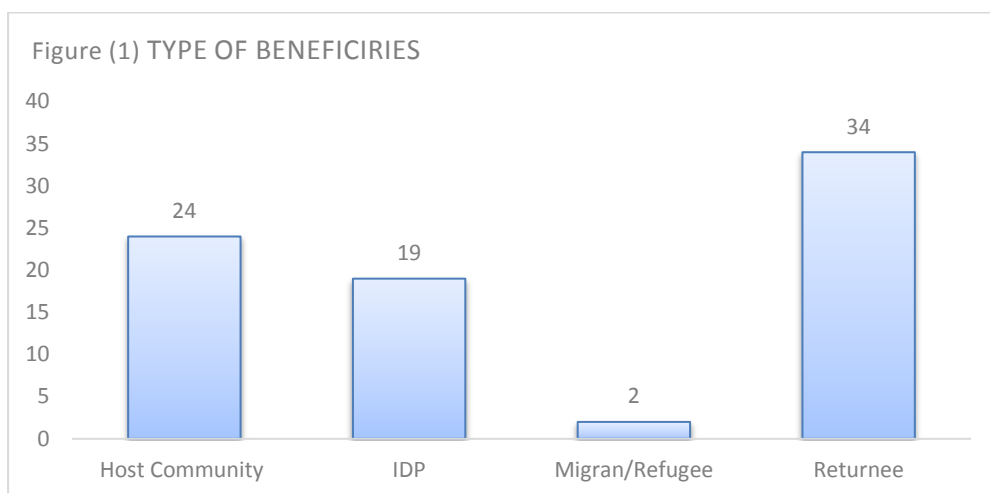
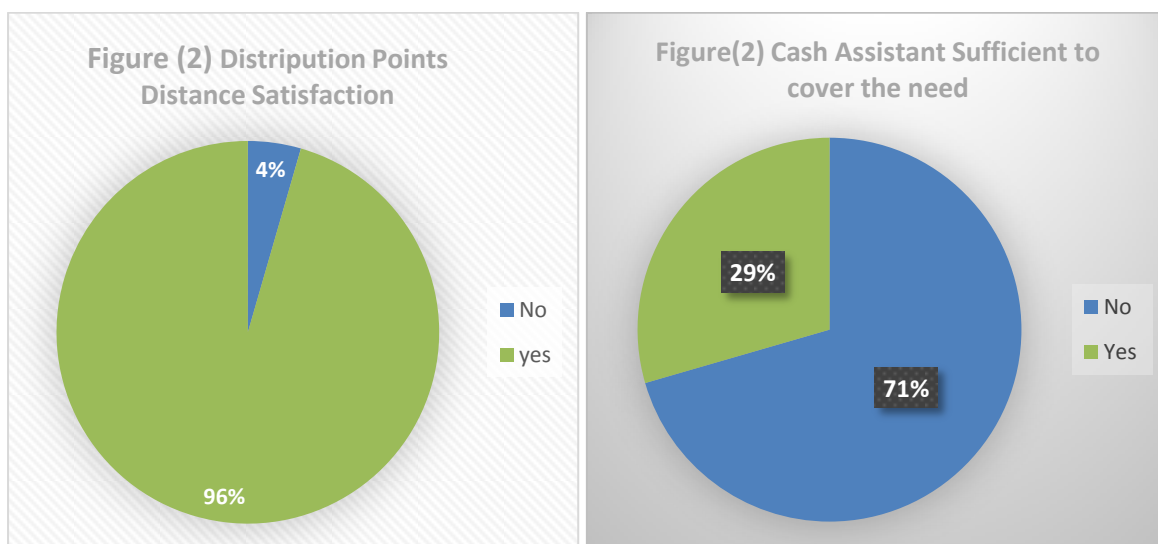


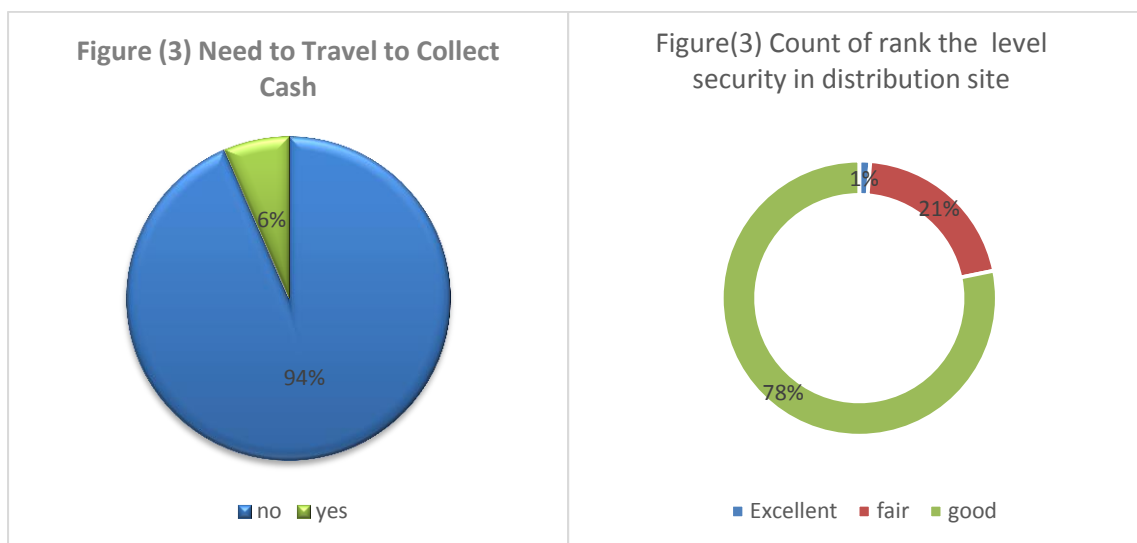
Figure (1) shows the type of Beneficiaries and it is apparent that Returnee form the majority as they are 34 % then comes the Host Community 24% of the total. The diagram also explain that the majority of people in Sa'ada are returnees as most of had to flee from the area due to the War and the conflicts that happened in the ground.

- **Distribution Distance Satisfaction and CA Sufficiency**



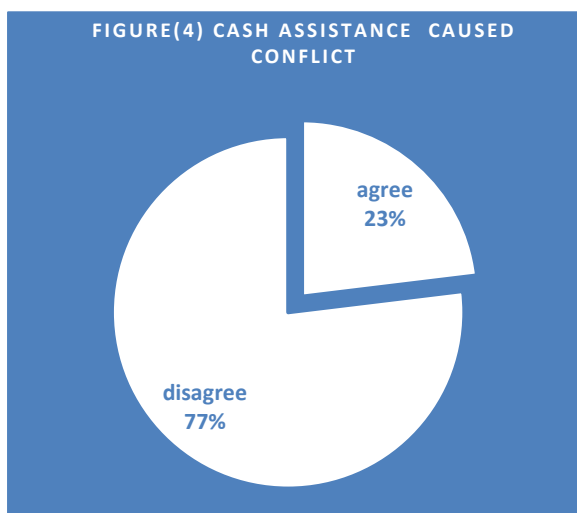
The Figure (2) Describes the percentage of satisfaction, which shows 96% of beneficiaries are satisfied with the distance between the distribution site and their residence as it seems it showed no difficulty for them. And when they were asked about if the CA were sufficient 71% said No while 29% said it was sufficient

- **Need to Travel to collect Cash & Security of the distribution Site**



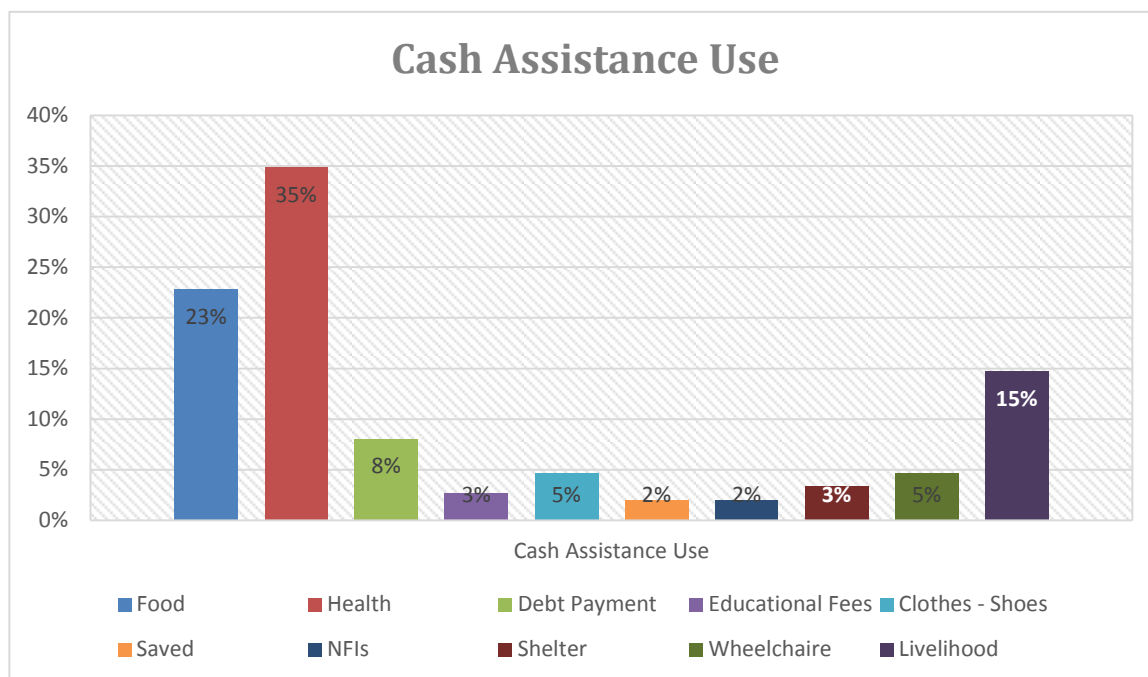
Figure(3) reflects the percentage of Beneficiaries who had to travel to get the CA, and as it is clear in the chart, only 6% of them had to travel while the rest did not and were able to get it from their home city. Beneficiaries were also asked to rank the level of security when they go to get the CA. the percentage could be explained by the fact that Sa'ada governorate is not safe and airstrikes randomly targeting the city.

- **Cash Assistance Causing Conflict**



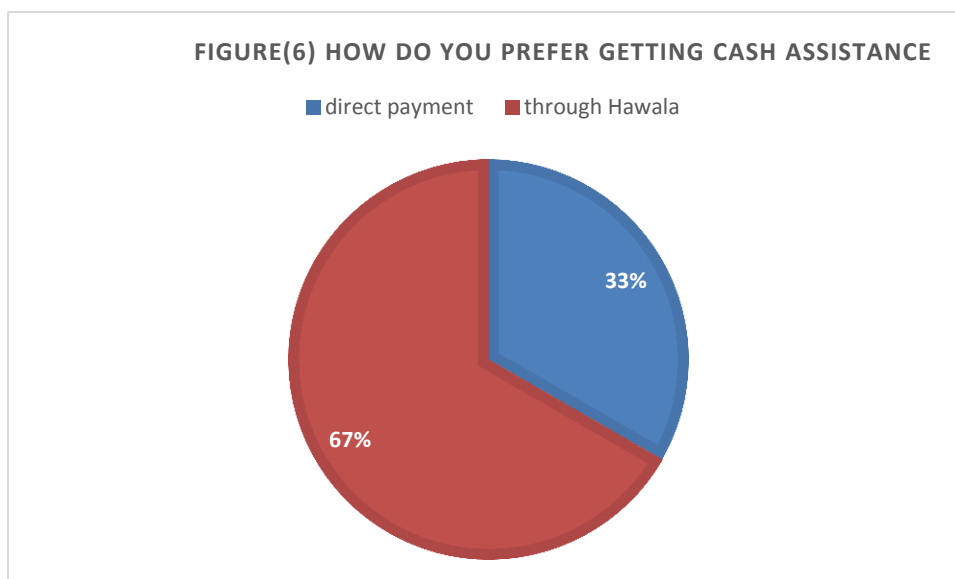
It is apparent in figure (4) that 77% of the Beneficiaries find that the CA did not cause any troubles for them on the other hand 23% find that it it did cause them troubles and conflicts within their community.

- **The Use of Cash Assistance**



In this Diagram *Figure(5)* we can see for what purpose the cash assistance was used for, about 35% of the CA was used for Health, 23% for Food, ad 15% for livelihood then comes the rest of the needs. This indicates that 98% of cash assistance was spent to address protection and urgent needs, while 2%, who saved the cash, did not spend the assistance for addressing the needs.

- **Preference in Getting Cash Assistance**



Figure(6) As one of the most important questions in the questionnaire, we asked Beneficiaries if they want to receive their CA through Hawala or a direct Payment, bearing in mind that all of them got it through Hawla, 67% of them prefer getting it through Hawla while the rest 33% prefer direct payment.

- **Money Spent on Transportation**

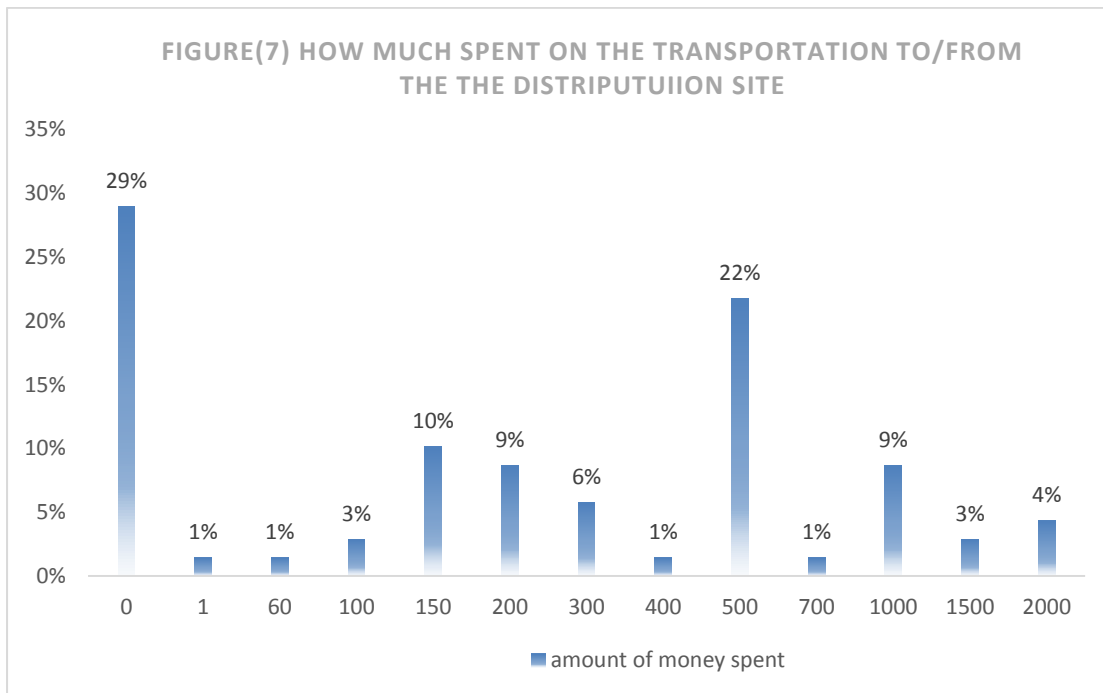


Figure (7) It explains that 29% of the beneficiaries did not pay anything to go the cash distribution site while 22% paid 500 YR as a transportation To/From the site. Only 4% paid 2000 YR to get to the distribution site which considered as a big amount for the beneficiaries due to the crisis and the difficult time.

Conclusion:

There is a clear utility to the CA program that NFDHR is engaging in. Due to conflicts, female are becoming the Head of Households as they represent more than the half among the beneficiaries. Most of the beneficiaries' needs as families go for Health and food, which represent the crucial impact of this cash assistance on peoples' life, and explains as well their answers regarding the sufficiency of the money given to them, as 71% said that they see this CA can not cover all their basic needs. On the other hand, the environment that surrounded this activity seems to be positive as 94% of the beneficiaries did not have to travel from their home town to get the cash assistance and 78% of them said ranked the safety level from/To the distribution site as Good. In addition, 77% confirmed that the CA did not cause any conflict within the family. And for any other coming activity concerning CA, it was important to know how beneficiaries prefer to get CA and 67% of them prefer Hawala which does not represent a majority so that could have many explanations.

