



Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Findings – Crisis Modifier 2

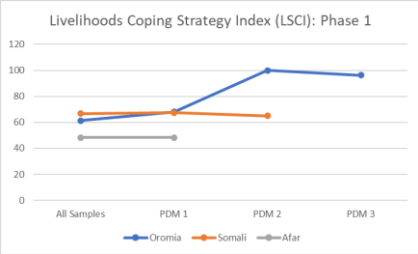
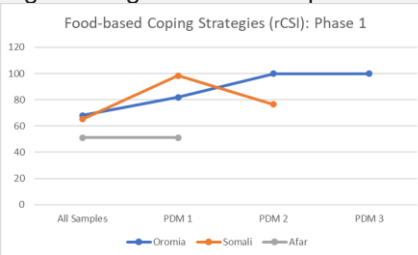
Background:

Communities in southern and north-eastern parts of Ethiopia are suffering from a devastating drought following four consecutive failed rainy seasons since late 2020. This is the worst drought in 40 years. The drought is worsening in scope and scale and is increasingly affecting more areas. Staggering scale of livestock deaths more than 4.5 million have died since late 2021 and a further 30 million weakened and emaciated livestock are at risk is significantly affecting livelihoods. One of every four outgoing as well as returning migrants is from drought-affected regions of Ethiopia, with the Somali, Oromia, and Afar Regions the most severely drought-impacted.

In response to the drought, Mercy Corps in consortium with CARE Ethiopia implemented Crisis Modifier II under a Resilience in Pastoral Areas (RiPA) project to leverage for protecting and improving the lives and livelihoods of rural households in the lowlands of Ethiopia. CM-2 was implemented for an 18-month, \$10 million response in Afar, Somali and Oromia regions, protecting and improving the lives and livelihoods of more than 98,000 households (490,000 individuals).

PDM respondents' demographics:	
<p>The PDM survey collected data across 3 regions and 9 zones. A total of 1,467 participants took part in the PDM, 945 (64.17%) Female, and 545(37%) Male. The average age of all the respondents was 38 years old while the average age for Females was 37 and Males was 40 years old.</p>	
Intervention	Findings
MPCA	<p># of respondents: 500</p> <p>Modality of cash transfer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All rounds of PDM finding indicates that the majority of the respondents (92.96%) received cash transfer through MFIs/Banks, while (7.04%) received cash in mobile banking through Hello Cash. <p>Recommended Modality of Cash Transfer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 68.34% responded that they prefer cash transfers through MFIs/Banks while 23.25% responded they prefer an in-person form of cash transfer, and 8.22% responded they prefer Mobile banking. <p>Difficulty in accessing cash</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 64.53% indicated that they have faced difficulty in terms of accessing cash. 0.53% indicated that it was due to long-distance travel to the cash point, 49.12% responded the bank/MFI did not have enough money, and 50.35% were not aware of the distribution date.
FFV	<p># of respondents: 415 participants were interviewed from FFV beneficiaries and were interviewed after each of the three round distribution.</p> <p>Information Provision about FFV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83.29% responded that they had received enough information on how to redeem FFV Respondents were asked to rate the information provision about the FFV, 54.09% responded that the information provision was good, while 35.96% responded it was excellent 8.48% responded it was average and 1.46% responded it was poor. <p>Was there any food spoiled due to a lack of storage facilities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36.47% responded that they had no food spoiled due to lack of storage facilities while 63.53% responded that they had some food spoiled due to lack of storage facilities. <p>Quality of fresh food received from the supplier</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 33% responded that the quality of the fresh food they received from the supplier was good, 50.24% responded it was excellent, 11.35% responded it was average, and 1.45% responded that it wasn't good quality.
Vet Drug	<p># of respondents: 375</p> <p>Rating of the amount of vet drug received</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45.70% responded that the amount of vet drug they received was fair while 29.21% responded that the amount was small and 25.09% think it was high. <p>Was the Information provision by MC enough?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41.92% F and 55.67% M responded Yes, and 1.03% M and 1.37% F responded No. On a follow-up question about how they feel about the information, 29.23% F and 37.32% M responded the information provision was good, 10.92% F and 15.49% M responded Excellent while 4.23% M and 2.82% F responded it was Average. <p>How did the vet drug help you cope with current shocks?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54.33% responded that their livestock-maintained milk supply, 24.02% responded they were able to preserve breeding stock, 15.35% responded that their animals did not deteriorate, 5.12% responded they were able to sell animals at a better price and, 1.18% did not have to cull as many animals.

Feed and Fodder	<p># of respondents: 174</p> <p>What kind of animal feed did you receive?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concentrated feed at 31.79%, hay fodder at 1.48%, and both at 66.73%. <p>For which livestock did you utilize the feed?</p> <p>31.24% cows, 18.21% ; Camel, 19.58%;d donkey and 30.96% sheep/goat.</p>
Seed Voucher	<p># of respondents: 134</p> <p>Did you plant all your seeds?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80.97% planted all the seeds while 19.03% responded they did not plant all the seeds. In a follow-up question about not planting all the seeds, they responded the amount was too small to cover farmland and they already planted other types of crops already, so they had to wait a while to plant again. <p>Rate of information provision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 59.64% indicated the information provision was good, 34.98% responded it was excellent, 3.59% was average,
Resilience	<p>What was the current situation as a result of the CM2 support provided?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90.44% of the respondents responded that they are better compared to difficult times posed to their household as a result of drought or any other shock, while 9.49% responded that they are at the same status as during difficult times as a result of drought and other shocks even when they have been supported. <p>Confidence level in your ability to manage current shocks as a result of these interventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70.63% responded that they are somewhat confident in terms of their ability to manage shocks as a result of the interventions, 23.49% of the respondents responded they are very confident in terms of their ability to manage shocks as a result of the interventions and 4.51% responded that they do not have any confidence at all. <p>Comparison of Resilience across the three rounds of PDM</p> <p>Round one: of the PDM, 93% responded that they were better as a result of the support compared to difficult times posed to their household while 6.02% responded that they are at the same status. As for their confidence level in managing shocks as a result of the interventions, 43.61% F and 28.4% M are somewhat confident, and 12.94% F and 11.79% M are very confident.</p> <p>Round two: 82.46% responded they are better now as a result of the support, while 17.54% responded they are at the same status as during difficult times. As for their confidence level in managing shocks as a result of the interventions, 52.13% F and 13.74% M, responded they are somewhat confident, 16.59% F and 3.79% M are very confident and 13.74% are not at all confident.</p> <p>Round three: the results showed that 72.5% were the same in the same status as during difficult times and 27.5% are better now as a result of the support. 45% F and 7.50% M responded they were somewhat confident, 45% F responded they were not at all confident, and 2.5% responded that they were very confident in managing shocks as a result of the interventions.</p> <p>Interpretation: The confidence to manage shocks increased with every contact point/distribution cycle.</p>
Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) by Gender	<p>Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) by Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 49.8% of the total households interviewed (1,467) across the three regions of Oromia, Somali and Afar, falls in Phase 1 of the LCSI, 43.0% fall in Phase 2, and 7.2% in Phase 3. PDM results show variations between gender of respondents, and across regions. 66.8% in phase 1 in Somali, whereas, 61.2% more in phase 2 in Oromia, and slightly less than 50% in phase 1 in Afar. Slightly more than half of the male are in Phase 1 (51.6%) compared to 48.7% for female, and no significant difference between female and males in phase 3 (7.1% and 7.4% respectively.)

	
Food-Based Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) by Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 68.0% of the total households interviewed (1,467) across the three regions of Oromia, Somali and Afar, falls in Phase 1 of the LCSI, 31.9% fall in Phase 2, and 0.1% in Phase 3. PDM results show variations between gender of respondents, and across regions. 81.8% in phase 1 in Oromia, compared to 61.5.2% in Somali, and slightly more than 50% in phase 1 in Afar. 85% of the male are in Phase 1, compared to 60% for female, and 40% of females in Phase 2, compared to only 15% for male. No male or female was in phase 3. No households across regions or gender was on phase 4. 
Fraud and Safeguarding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No fraud and safeguarding issues were reported for CM-2 interventions. CARM (Community Accountability Response Mechanisms) Use any feedback mechanism? 50.48% responded that they used feedback mechanisms, while 49.52% responded they did not use the feedback mechanisms. Did you get a response? 49.11% responded that they did not receive any response to their feedback/concern, while 50.89% responded that they received a response to their feedback /concern.

- Phase 1 (None/Mild)** – Households using mildly negative coping strategies that may not affect the overall household’s resilience capacity in the longer term
- Phase 2 (Stress)** – Households using a limited number of negative coping strategies that could potentially affect the household’s resilience capacity.
- Phase 3 (Crisis)** – Households using negative coping strategies extensively, which may indeed affect their resilience capacity in the longer term
- Phase 4 (Emergency)** – Households using the most severe coping strategies, which not only will affect their resilience capacity, but also their members’ well-being