



Emergency Preparedness and Response against COVID-19 (EPRAC) Project - Rhino Camp Refugee Settlement

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Report

For the Seeds, Tools & Social Protection Items Distributed in Rhino
Camp Refugee Settlement.



Implementing Partner:
PALM Corps, ViFoH & PEP

Funder/Partner:
OXFAM

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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	2
Objectives.....	2
Methodology & Instruments	2
PDM Design.....	2
Findings and Comparative analysis	3
Respondents profile	3
Agro inputs (Vegetable Seeds) received	4
Quality of seeds	4
Farm Tools Received.....	4
Social protection items	5
Overall distribution process	5
Timeliness & Accountability to the beneficiaries.	5
Mode of distribution.....	6
Conduct of Staffs during the distribution	6
Complaint & Feedback Response	7
Recommendations and Way forward	7
Conclusion	7
Annex	7

Introduction

COVID-19 was declared a global pandemic by World Health Organization by January 2020 and this introduced unique challenges to humanitarian response. In response, a countrywide lockdown was declared as a measure to contain further spread of the disease. This and other measures significantly affected livelihoods of vulnerable households especially those who live on daily wage.

As part of the response, PALM Corps in partnership with Vision for Humanity (ViFoH) and People Empowering People (PEP) secured four months (May 1, 2020 to August 31, 202) COVID-19 response project with funding from OXFAM. The project contributes to combating the spread and economic impact of COVID-19 among vulnerable refugees and host communities in West Nile region. The project had four result areas namely 1) Community level surveillance on COVID-19 response strengthened. 2) Enhanced communication and social mobilization capacity to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic 3) Strengthened WASH campaigns in 3 food markets and 4) Enhanced safety nets (Social protection) for selected vulnerable households.

In order to achieve result four, the targeted households were supported with agro-inputs (a nutrition pack and tools) to do backyard gardening and also availed with handwashing soap and salt for 3 months to improve the hygienic practices.

The consortium partners launched a Post distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey to assess the level of support offered and get feedback on the assistance provided.

Objectives

A Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey is a mechanism to collect and understand beneficiary feedback on the assistance provided to them by humanitarian agencies. This Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise is intended to collect data on the quality, sufficiency, utilization and effectiveness of assistance provided.

Methodology & Instruments

PDM Design

For this PDM exercise, a cross sectional study was conducted. Both quantitative and quantitative data collection methods were employed. A sample size of 108 beneficiary households were randomly selected from a population of 140 beneficiary households from Kiridoaku, Odobu and Yelulu. A simple random sampling technique was utilized to ensure equal chance of selection for all beneficiaries. The households were selected with 95% confidence level, 5% margin of error and a 5% buffer added in order to ensure that a minimum target number of respondents is met for the desired level of statistical significance and precision.

The questionnaire was deployed in kobo collect a digital platform used. A pretest of the data collection tool was done by a team of 10 trained enumerators. This was to determine the validity and reliability of the instruments before the actual data collection.

However, 105 respondents were reached constituting a response rate of 97.2%. This rate was sufficient for drawing reliable conclusions.

Findings and Comparative analysis

Respondents profile

During the survey, more females (60%) compared to males (40%) participated. 39% of the respondents were from the host community while, 61% were refugees.

The majority, 87.6% of the respondents were aged between 18 – 59 years, 10.5% were above 60 years and 1.9% were between 14 – 17 years.

The average household size for respondents was 8 members, Majority about 63.8% had household size above 10, 28.6% have household size between 6 – 10 meanwhile 7.6% had house hold size of less than 5.

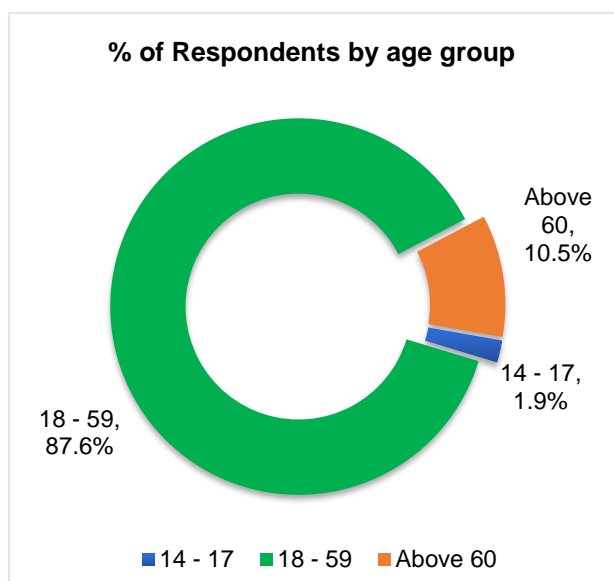


Figure 1 Categories of respondents based on age

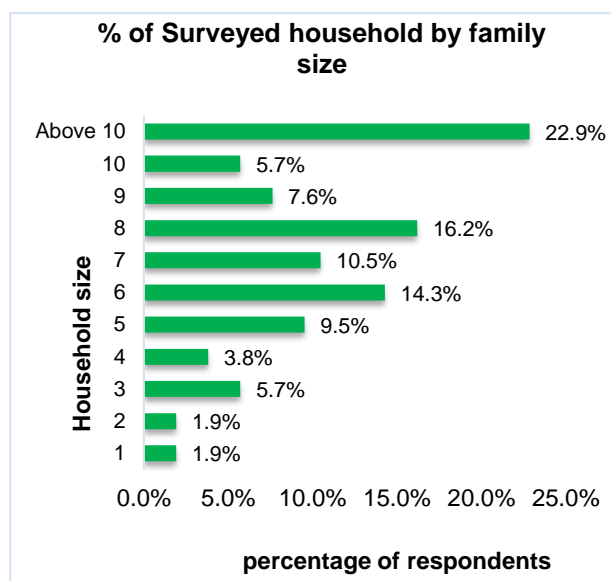
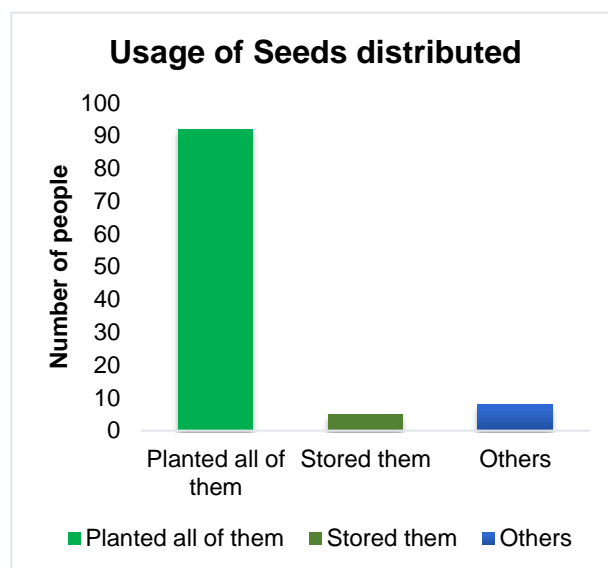


Figure 2 Household size of respondents

Agro inputs (Vegetable Seeds) received

Majority of the households 92.4% (97) reported that they received vegetable seeds from the PALM Corps consortium. 7.6% (8) of them had not received seeds by the time of the PDM. This later addressed and all received. Out of the 105 households sampled, 89.5% (94) of them received the seeds of their choice meanwhile, 10.5% (11) of them said most of the crops they received were not of their choice and preference. Collards, Cow peas, Jute mellow, Spider leaf, Amaranthus and Nakati were among the crop seeds they reported to have received.

87.6% of those who received seeds planted all of them, 4.8% of them stored some of them.



Quality of seeds

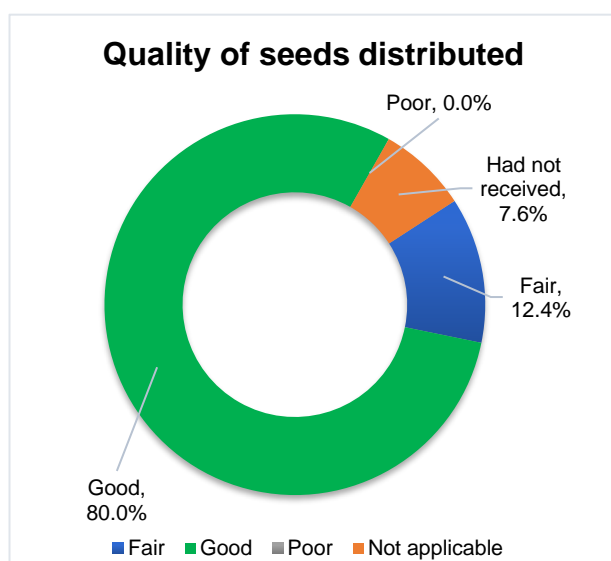


Figure 3 Usage of seeds received

Generally, the seeds distributed were of a good quality. 80% of households surveyed reported the seeds to be of a good quality; 12.4% said the quality of the seeds were fair enough only that the Amaranthus was not of their choice and did not germinate well especially amongst refugee beneficiaries.

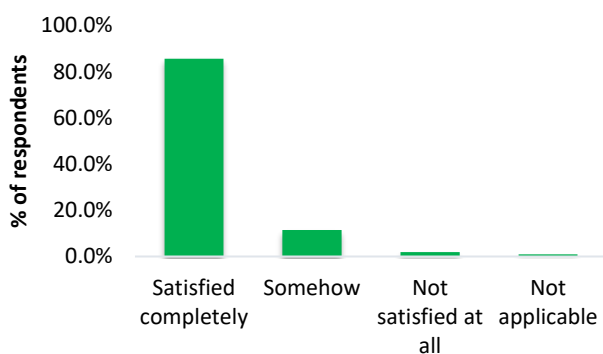
7.6% of the households who had not received their seeds by the time of the PDM.

Farm Tools Received

Majority (98.1% - 103) of the respondents received garden tools (Hoe with handle and Watering can from the consortium. 1.9% (2) of the respondents had not received by the time of distribution. Those that received the tools were fully using them.

86.7% (91) of the respondents also reported that the tools were of a good quality, 11.4% (12) respondents said the tools were fairly good, they expressed concerns about the hoe handles which

% of Respondents satisfied with the quality of tools



they said was thin making the hoe loose. They further reported that the hoes were of a flat nature which is not so effective according to them.

Generally, 85.7% of those that received the tools were satisfied with the quality. While 11.4% were somehow satisfied.

Social protection items

97.1% of the beneficiaries received 6 bars of soap and 3 packets of salt, 2.9% said that they never received any of the items mentioned. 82.9% of them were satisfied with the quality of soap and salt they received. 89.5% beneficiaries were satisfied with the quantity of soap and salt received.

Overall distribution process

Timeliness & Accountability to the beneficiaries.

Generally, the beneficiaries received timely communication about distribution. 85.7% of the survey beneficiaries reported that they received timely communication about the time and date for distributions. 14.3% however said they did not receive communications on time.

92.4% of the beneficiaries said that the assistance offered was just on time as communicated, 6.7% reported that the distributions were done early (About a week earlier) and 1% said the distributions were late (About a week late).

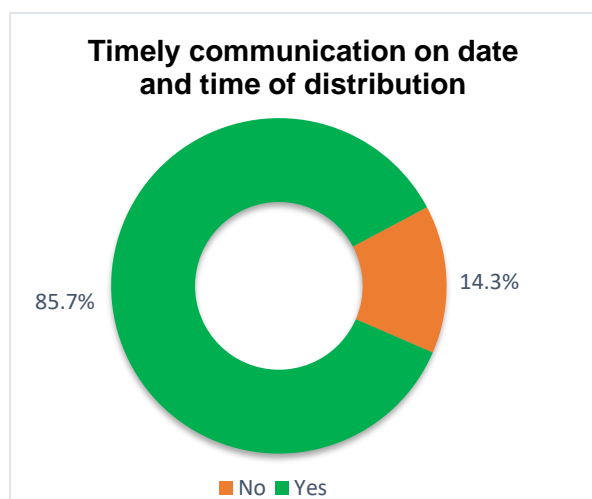


Figure 9 Timely communication on date and time of distribution

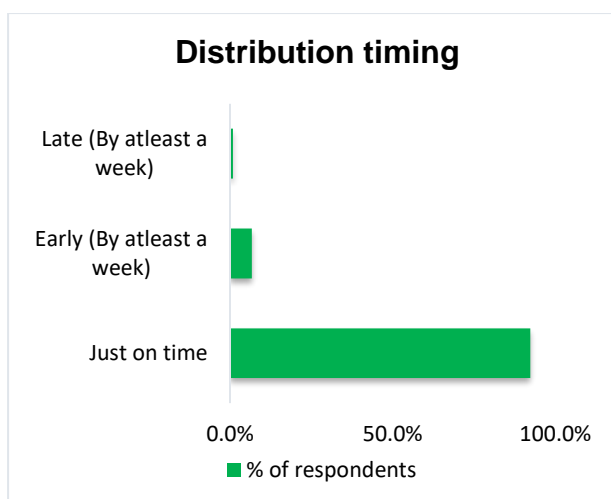


Figure 4 Distribution timing

68.6% were knowledgeable about what they are to receive and their entitlements, meanwhile 31.4% reported that they did not know what they were to receive. Most of this information is received through the staffs and the various chairpersons.

Mode of distribution

Based on the findings, 98.1% of the respondents said that distribution was done collectively at the distribution centers. 1.9% reported that door to door distribution approach was used where by the chairpersons delivered items to the respective beneficiaries.

Most of the respondents (89.5%) were more comfortable with the collective distributions at the centers compared to the door to door delivery giving a justification that some of the group leaders or chairpersons seem not to be trustworthy leading to the likeliness that some members may not receive seeds. 10.5% of the respondents preferred door to door delivery especially amidst the COVID-19 pandemic where social gathering is not allowed.

Conduct of Staffs during the distribution

Generally, the staffs were friendly and polite this was confirmed by 97.1% of the sampled beneficiaries. 2.9% of them rated the staffs conduct as moderately polite and friendly.

All the targeted the respondents 100.0%, said they never paid anything in exchange of being registered or included in the distribution. This was attributed to proper conduct exhibited by the project staffs during the distributions.

Challenges experienced during the distribution

Majority of the respondents 94.3% reported that they never experienced any challenge during the distribution process, however, 5.7% complained that;

1. The distribution points were too far from them.

2. Long waiting time

Complaint & Feedback Response

During the PDM exercise, two key complaints came up;

1. 7.6% of the beneficiaries complained that they did not receive the seeds on time.
2. 12.4% complained of the quality of seeds, particularly the Amaranthus which was not of their choice especially among the refugee beneficiaries.

Recommendations and Way forward

- Project staffs need to follow up on the beneficiaries and deliver items to those who had not received them by the time of the PDM.
- Feasibility and needs assessments need to be conducted before distributions. These contextual studies help to get detailed specifications of items especially for Amaranthus.
- PALM Corps consortium needs to establish a functional complaints mechanism so that concerns are raised and addressed at real time instead of waiting for PDM.

Conclusion

Based on the findings, there is a clear evidence that the agro-inputs, tools and social protection items (Salt and Soap) distributed by partners (PALM Corps, ViFoH and PEP) were beneficial to the beneficiaries. I urge the partners to work on the recommendations from this exercise.

Annex

Post Distribution Monitoring Tool - <https://ee.humanitarianresponse.info/x/GWIPmV2G>