

# Crisis context - Target population(s) - Type(s) of EcoSec intervention

- Deteriorating food security situation of the IDPs and urban poor people in newly liberated town Kismayo,
  - 39% of 3320 children screened, either severely (15%) or moderately (24%) malnourished,
  - Water shortage and massive garbage in town,
  - Limited purchasing power,
  - About 90% urban poor and IDP households consuming one meal of cereals per day,

Local markets functioning at normal and stable prices,

- Targeted HHs –
  - acutely malnourished under-5 children,
  - pregnant and lactating mothers,
  - Other vulnerable groups such as disabled and the elderly people,
- Conditional cash transfer through CFW and unconditional cash transfer for malnourished children families.

# Assessment and targeting methodologies/approaches & Partnerships established for these: achievements and challenges

- **Assessment:**

- 270 interviews randomly selected from IDPS and residents and six FGDs,
- The security was ensured by the elders and local authorities.

- **Partnerships:**

- Established with four credible local NGOs based on their **background, capacities, reputation, legalities, and local acceptance**,
- Selected partner signed MoU with the ICRC to select the CFW benef and implement the program through the criteria set by the ICRC.

- **Target Methodology for Cash relief:**

- Anthropometric measurements done - children under five.

- **Achievements:**

- Registered HHs (7608 HH) for the program.

- **Challenges:**

- ▶ Security and pressure from other households to be part of the program delayed the registration process.



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# Implementation, monitoring and evaluation approaches & Partnerships established for these: achievements and challenges

- **Implementation:**
  - ▶ Cash transfer through mobile platform, and strong control mechanism was required to register the number correctly and to verify with Mob company,
  - ▶ CFW implementation through four selected partner, CR by ICRC/SRCS.
- **Monitoring :**
  - Through independent consultant hired by Risk Management unit department of ICRC during design and implementation phases,
  - ▶ 30% of the registered benefices verified by RMU before finalizing the list.
- **Achievements:** 7608 HHs received cash (2.4 million USD) over 04 months.
- **Outcome evaluation:** – 775HH Interviews systematically selected and Six FGDs:
  - ▶ Increased number of daily meals,
  - ▶ Improved household dietary diversity score (HDDS),
  - ▶ Increase in income by 60%,
  - ▶ Local markets strengthened.
- **Challenges:**
  - ▶ Security situation, Setting up the transfer mechanism system, registration of the correct mobile numbers.



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# Overall lessons learned and recommendations

- Cash transfers are **feasible, secure and most efficient** in urban context provided they have secure means of transferring and receiving money,
- **Functional Markets and mobile networks coverage** – A pre requisite for cash transfer through mobile phones,
- Cash can boost the local markets and encourage traders to **increase supply to meet demand** despite volatile environments,
- **Reliable partners** - Increases the **operation efficiency** (reaching more HHs in less time),
- **Strong control mechanisms and verification system** - to avoid errors in registering phone numbers, duplications etc.