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 benf 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.
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.
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.