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The Johanniter International Assistance
Organisation for Human Welfare

Introductions.

Afghanistan is one of the most vulnerable country around the world in term of War and Conflict most of the time it has been reported that many of the civilians lost their lives during the internal war among the armed groups and government of Afghanistan, sometime majority of the community those who are living in middle of war they lost their assets and livelihoods and many of the community lost their small children in during the war among the armed clashes.

This winter 2018 from December 2018 until January 2019 many of the community left their houses from their living places and left everything and most of them sold their livelihood and other assets including their houses and some of the IDPs left their houses without any thing and most of them lost their houses through un known firing of heavy weapon using from the armed groups without considering the civilians casualties.

So regarding all these civilians left their own place of origin and displaced to the safest places of Afghanistan, those who had the rent of the vehicles they came to Kabul and settled there in Kabul in some informal camps and settlements but those who did not had any amount they went the nearest provinces where they feel they are safe there.

KIS Kabul Informal Settlement is one of those places where there is many IDPs and Some returnees are placed and settled without any facilities but they are only living there to protect themselves and their children from any kind of causalities and life lasting, the people who are living in KIS they are very vulnerable even they don't have access to safe drinking water and other facilities of life, in winter season they have no facilities of warming materials even blankets and woods for warming their houses.

Considering that The Johanniter International with support of relevant government sectors including OHW did an assessment through that they have found out the most vulnerable communities those who need the assistance during the winter season to protect them from any kind of harsh winter season.

Methodologies Followed:

Initially we had a meeting with JHU in where there were some JHU staffs including OHW Staff in that there meeting there were detailed discussions on how to conduct the PDM and who will conduct the PDM Process, after that meeting OHW have taken the lead to conduct the PDM in Kabul informal settlements the methodologies we followed:

1. MEAL Manager from OHW have designed the questionnaire and Database and shared with JHU and get the final version after completion of process.
2. After finalization of the Questionnaire and Database we have come up with the idea and trained the staffs on how to do the PDM in KIS and also we did the Mop drill practically with them.
3. Select Randomly the Beneficiaries from the Kabul Informal Settlement and get the Interview, the Beneficiaries should be from Different categories IDPs, Returnees and other...

Required information:

- Inform respondents/beneficiaries of the purpose of the PDM.
- Obtain respondents/beneficiaries' consent before starting PDM.
- Each team is responsible to get photos along with video interview from each beneficiary separately to indicate that they have got the assistance with effective manner.
- Fill the questionnaire which is sentence by sentence declared to the staff for getting the PDM required documents.
- Get the photos from the beneficiaries indicate the changes on their life in short term.

Data Entry:

- Enter the collected information to the database from the filled forms.
- Data Cleaning that includes looking for inconsistencies/errors in the database, and amending them for increased accuracy
- Analyze the data and make them consolidated.
- Make the final PDM Report and send to the JHU.

The Team Members involved in PDM:

- Mr. Manzoor Ahmad, Data Entry
- Miss Masooma. Data Collector
- Miss Metra
- Mr. Sadiq
- Miss Tanya
- Mr. Bashir , Data Collector
- Miss. Zenat , Data Collector
- Mr. Asif Mohammad Azami, Data Analytic and Report.
- Ahmad Nasir Eshaqzai, Leading and Final Report

Initial Findings:

At the end of the PDM process initial findings were in bellow:

- Despite all these support JHU and OHW did with them but still we have found some families those who send their children for the work, and they said they will do work for the rest of their families and earn income but 97% of the families keep the children in their families and do not send them to street for the work.
- The amount which provided for the IDPs in the informal settlements was enough for 3 months and they ensure their food security and others and some of them get the blankets and other warming materials during the winter season.
- 99% of the total beneficiaries were very happy and they said the amount which was provided to them was sufficient for three months but they were also requested to provide them more, only 1% of them said the amount was only sufficient for 2.5 months and some of them spend the amount for their patients as well.

Summary:

Kabul Informal Settlement-KIS are the locations with most vulnerable internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees who have come from all around 34 provinces of Afghanistan. It is estimated that there are around 48 KIS camps in Kabul which are consisted of many thousands of populations. In this regards, The Johanniter-JUH International planned to assist one camp from KIS locations during the current winter season. As a part of plan, JUH mobilized 51,235 EURO for the winterization support for the most vulnerable peoples of KIS and sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Organization of Human Welfare (OHW). The MoU between JUH and OHW was based that OHW will take the lead and implement the project at the field level and will distribute the stated amount through a financial service company to the most vulnerable beneficiaries in KIS. In addition, one KIS site, which was populated with most vulnerable people, was selected for the distribution of cash as winterization support at beginning of 2019. The name of the selected camp from 48 KISs was Hewaldwal and the total number of selected beneficiaries was 230 out of 450 households from the stated location. All of the 230 beneficiaries received an amount of 15,000 AFN as winterization support from OHW/JUH. In addition, OHW/JUH hired a private financial company (AWCC) for the cash distribution part. On February 23 - 2019, the cash distribution process was conducted for winterization project and the mentioned amount was disbursed to the most vulnerable households of Kabul Informal Settlement (KIS) camp through AWCC SIM system.

On March 7th - 2019, OHW team went for the post monitoring process of the winterization project. In this regards, the OHW team first of all chose the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) template which were shared by the UNHCR with national and international organizations for collecting the PDM - data for None Food Item (NFI-Cash) by NGOs to affect beneficiaries. The post monitoring team targeted 35 HHs as a sample out of 230 beneficiaries from Hewaldwal camp. Additionally, the team personally interviewed these beneficiaries in terms of their income and how effectively and efficiently did they manage to use the received cash amount during this time.

Program Brief:

On February 23th 2019, the OHW monitoring team visited Hewaldwal camp for the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) process in Nasaji Bagrami district of Kabul. The PDM team was composed of four members who were selected by OHW-M/E Manager. In this regards, the OHW-M/E Manager briefed the PDM team on the questionnaire and practically presented Demo on how to conduct the PDM at field level.

For proper transparency and accountability of PDM, the team interviewed 35 beneficiaries from different locations of Hewaldwal camp, in which 22 families were headed by female-HHs and 13 were male-HHs. These 35 beneficiaries were randomly selected as sampling from 230 households. Among the selected 35 beneficiaries, five (5) of them were prolong IDPs (who have been living from 6 months to 24 months in the Hewaldwal camp) and 30 HHs were protected IDPs, (who have been living for more than two years in the stated location).

During the interview, all the 35 beneficiaries stated that they had been benefited with some kind of hygiene and cash support from other NGOs during the last six months and this time JUH/OHW team have assisted each of them with an amount of 15,000 AFNs in cash as a part of winterization support through Afghan Wireless Communication Company (AWCC). In the same vein, they mentioned that all of 230 beneficiaries were selected by OHW survey team based on developed criteria and visiting houses and the reason of selecting these beneficiaries were large number of family with low income, women were as head of households, people with disabilities,

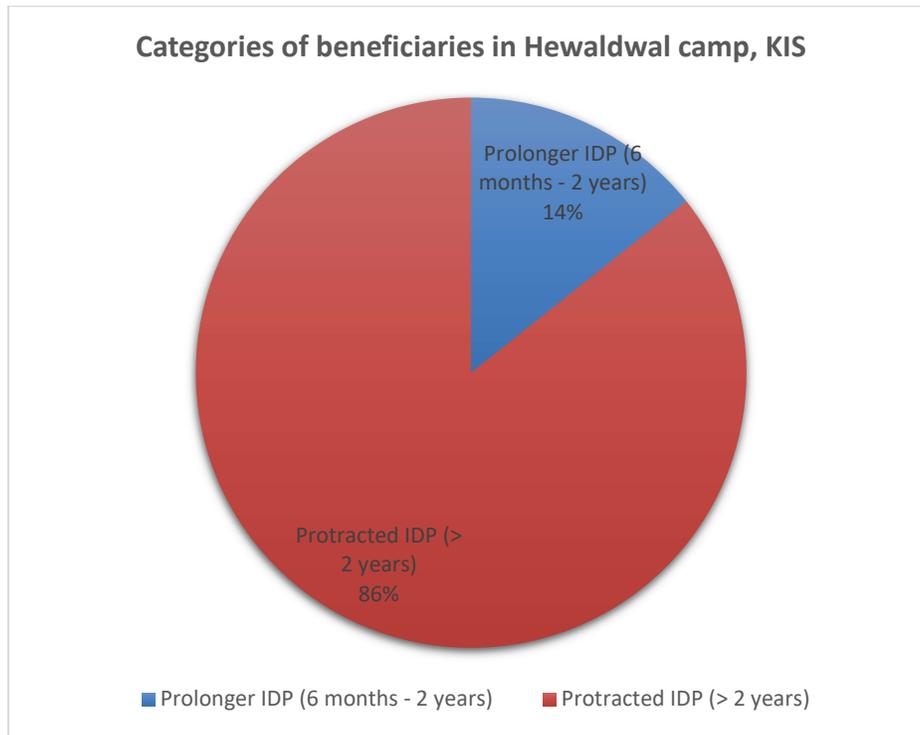


Bought Blankets by winterization support

Post Distribution Monitoring Report

Responders' category

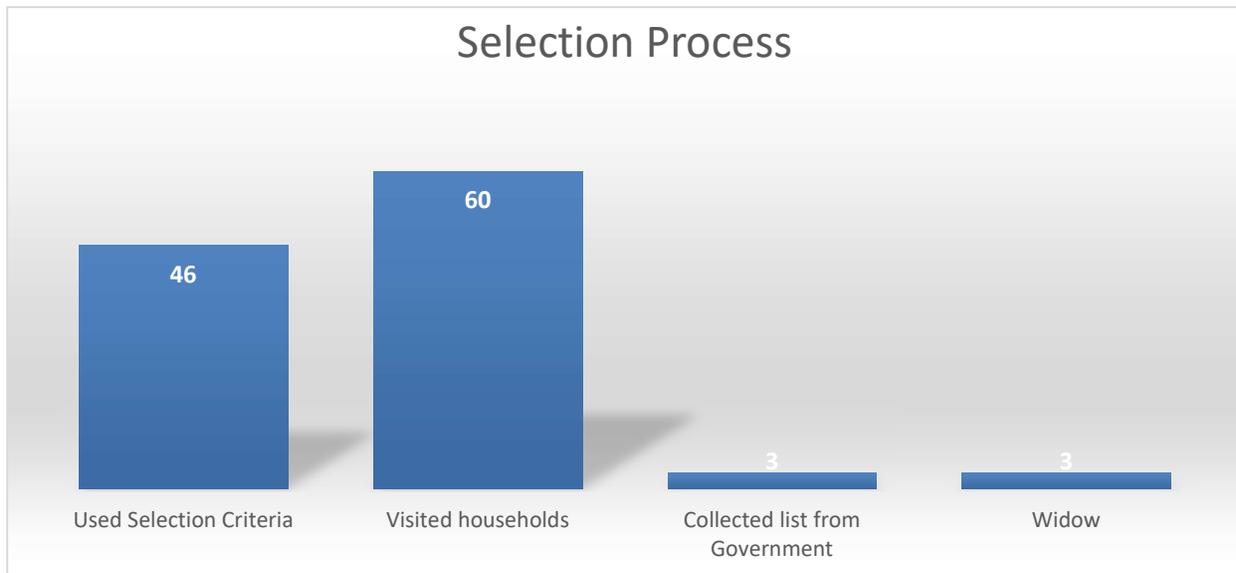
In Hewaldwal camp, the post distribution monitoring was conducted among 15% of the cash recipients. Among them 14% of them are prolonged IDPs (i.e. they are about 6 months – 2 years displaced to the current location) and majority, i.e. 86% are protracted IDPs (i.e. they are displaced and living the camp for more than 2 years)



63% of the interviewed are women headed households

100% of the interviewed have mentioned of assistance in cash in last six months

Selection of the Beneficiaries

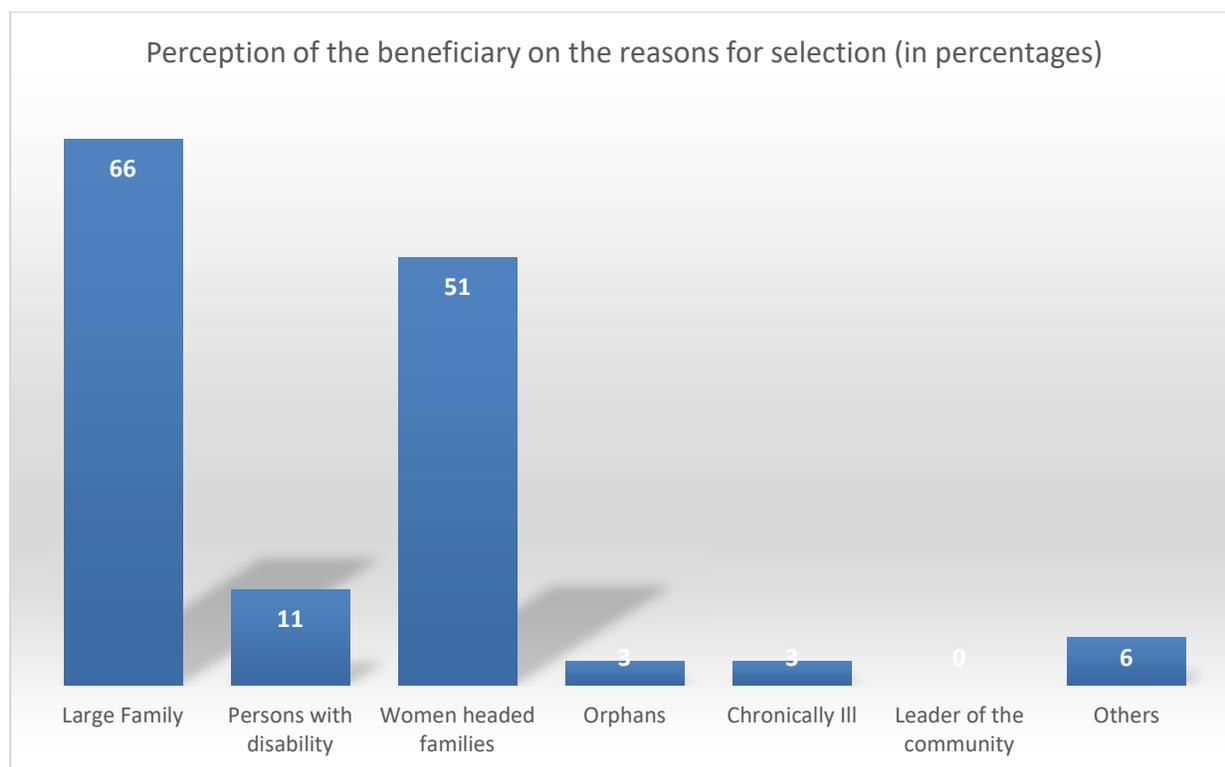


1. 100% of the respondents mentioned that the NGO has selected the beneficiaries
2. The beneficiaries have mentioned that the NGO (OHW) has used the following measures

3. 60% have mentioned that the NGO staff have visited households for verification and selection
4. 40% have mentioned that the NGO staff have used a selection criteria and accordingly selected
5. 3% felt that the NGO staff have collected the list from the government
6. 3% have mentioned that they have selected widows for the cash assistance

Perception of the beneficiaries

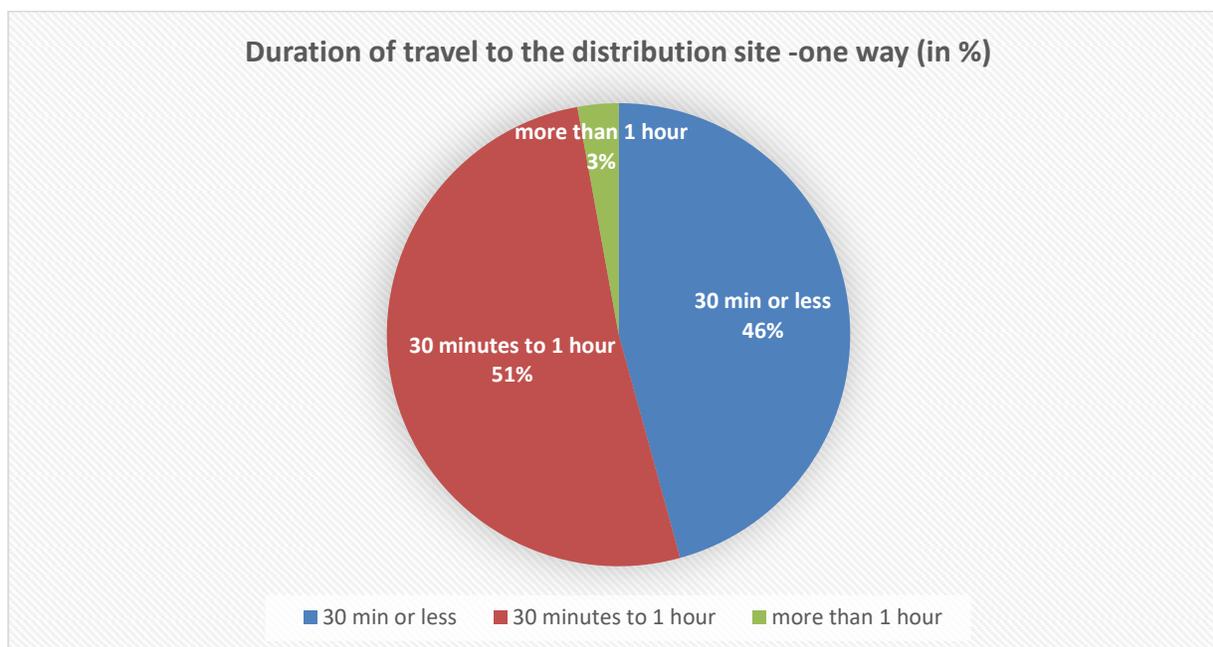
We have added this question to the Post Distribution Monitoring (standard tool used by clusters in Afghanistan). This is to understand the perception of the beneficiaries on why they were selected for cash assistance program. In Hewaldwal there were more than 450 families and the cash assistance were provided to only 235 families, that is little over half of the families in the camp. They were given multiple options of why they were selected.



1. 66% perceived that the selection was made as they have large families
2. 51% perceived that the selection was made as they are women headed families
3. 11% felt that the selection was made as the families have persons with disability
4. The selection was made as they are orphans (3%) and chronically ill (3%)

Cash Distribution

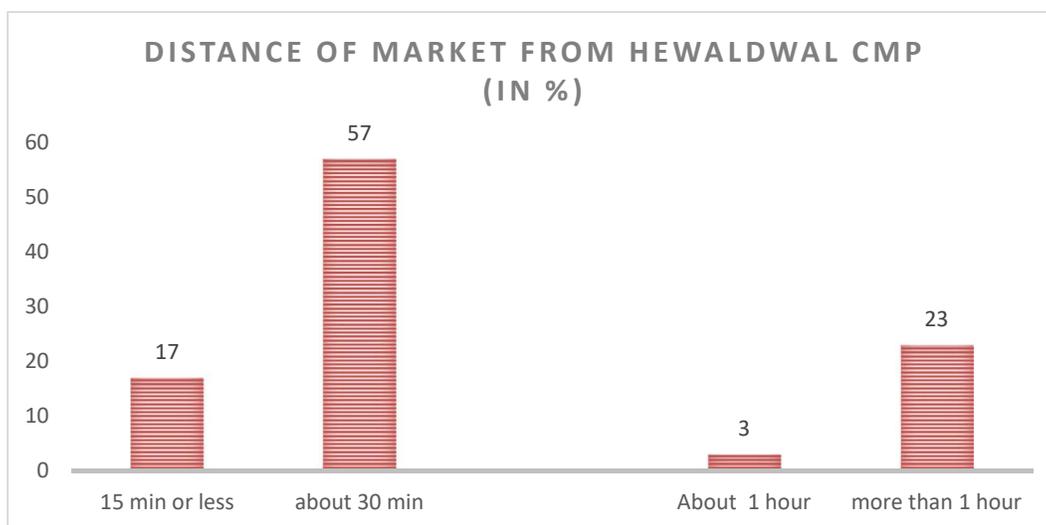
1. 100% have mentioned that they were assisted only in Cash. All of them mentioned that they received 15,000 Afs.
2. 91% of the beneficiaries have told the beneficiaries of the amount of 15,000 Afs before or during the distribution
3. 3% of the beneficiaries have mentioned that they were not informed of the amount and 6% mentioned that they don't know
4. 100% of the responders mentioned that they didn't face any security concerns either during travel to collect the cash or at the distribution location
5. 100% of the beneficiaries mentioned that they collected cash from the mobile company /gent came to the community
6. 83% of the respondents mentioned that there was someone present from the organisation (NGO) during the distribution
7. 100% mentioned that they didn't face much problem at the distribution (what we have observed was that there was single distribution location for men and women).
8. 51% mentioned that they have to travel by foot between 30 min to 1 hour one-way to receive cash at the distribution site, about 46% mentioned that they need to travel less than 30 minutes one-way to the distribution site to receive cash. Only 3% mentioned that they need to travel more than an hour of travel one-way to reach the distribution site to receive the cash.



1. 100% mentioned that they didn't pay anyone before or after the cash distribution
2. 100% mentioned that they didn't pay any form of tax to any one

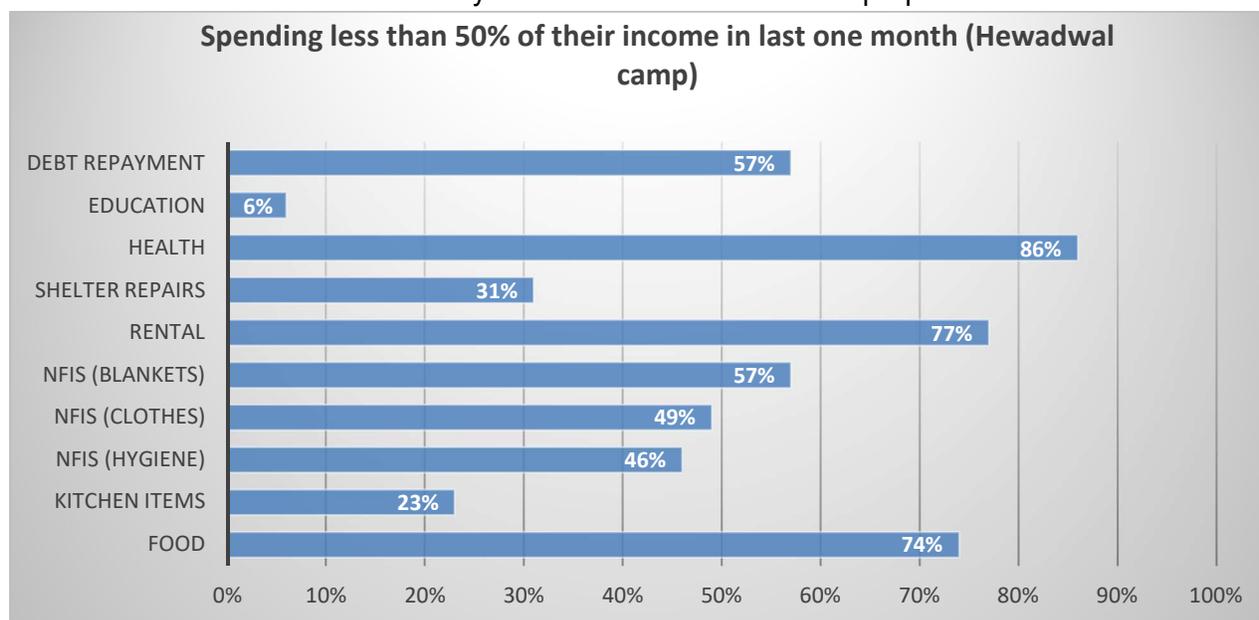
Distance of Market from Hewaldwal

- 74% of the respondents mentioned that the nearest market located to their camp location falls less than 30 minutes. All the respondents have considered travel by foot.
- 23% of the respondents have mentioned that they need to travel one-way for more than one hour by foot to reach nearest market for purchase of materials and goods.



Spending in last two weeks in the beneficiary households

Though the cash assistance targeted winterization, but the beneficiaries received cash have differential needs and that too during food insecure months in Kabul Informal Settlements. Thus, the beneficiaries mentioned that they have used cash for different purposes.



Food is the major expenditure made from the cash assistance

- 73% have mentioned that they have spent less than half of their earning in last one month on food
- 24% mentioned that they spent more than half of their earning in last one month on Food
- 86% of the responders mentioned that they have spent less than half of their income in the previous 30 days on health
- 77% of the respondents mentioned that they have spent less than half of their income in the previous 30 days on rental cost for their land
- 57%, 49% and 46% have responded that they have spent the money in last 30 days on NFIs (Blankets), NFIs (Clothes) and NFIs (Hygiene materials) respectively
- 57% of the respondents have also mentioned that part of their income in last 30 days (i.e. less than half of their income) was spent for debt repayment.
- 31% have spent less than half of their income in past 30 days for shelter repairs.
- 23% mentioned that they have spent less than half on Kitchen utensils
- 69% of the respondents have mentioned that no one from the organization have come and explained the beneficiaries on how one should spend the cash. Those who responded that they were been informed that the organization has explained to them on how to spend the cash, have mentioned that Food, NFIs (winter like blankets, fuel), health and NFIs (hygiene) as major spending.

Reduced coping strategy index (rCSI)

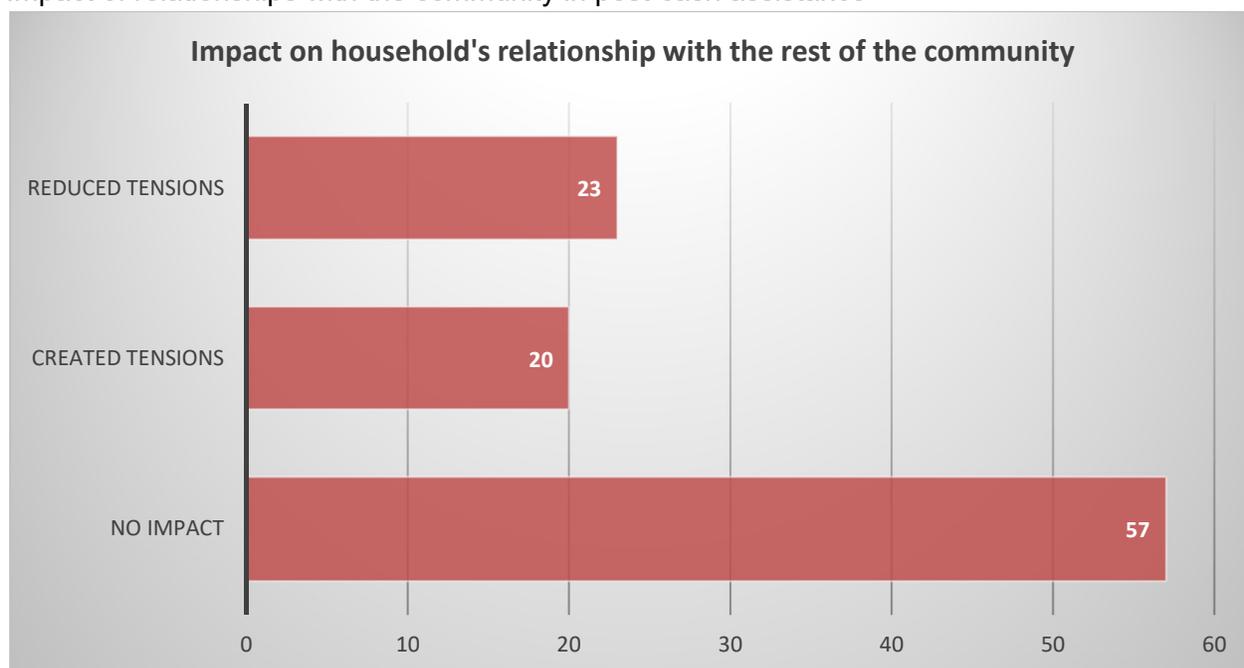
When livelihoods are negatively affected by a shock /crisis, households may adopt various mechanisms (strategies) which are not adopted in a normal day-to-day life, to cope with reduced or declining access to food. Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is often used as a proxy indicator of household food insecurity. CSI is based on a list of behaviors (coping strategies). CSI combines: (i) the frequency of each strategy (how many times each strategy was adopted?); and (ii) their (severity) (how serious is each strategy?) for households reporting food consumption problems. Higher CSI indicates a worse food security situation and vice versa. CSI is a particularly powerful tool for monitoring the same households or population over time.

The rCSI, analysis based on the PDM as described below means that the beneficiaries of cash assistance have mentioned of use these coping strategies very limited and thus has lower score of 16.

Coping Strategies	Raw score	Universal Severity Weight	Weighted Score = Frequency x Weight
1. Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods	3	1	3
2. Borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives	2	2	3
3. Limit portion size at mealtime	2	1	2
4. Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	2	3	7
5. Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	2	1	2
Total Reduced CSI	Sum down the total for each individual strategy		16

Thus, it states that these families in last seven days have better coping strategies and highly food secure.

Impact of relationships with the community in post-cash assistance



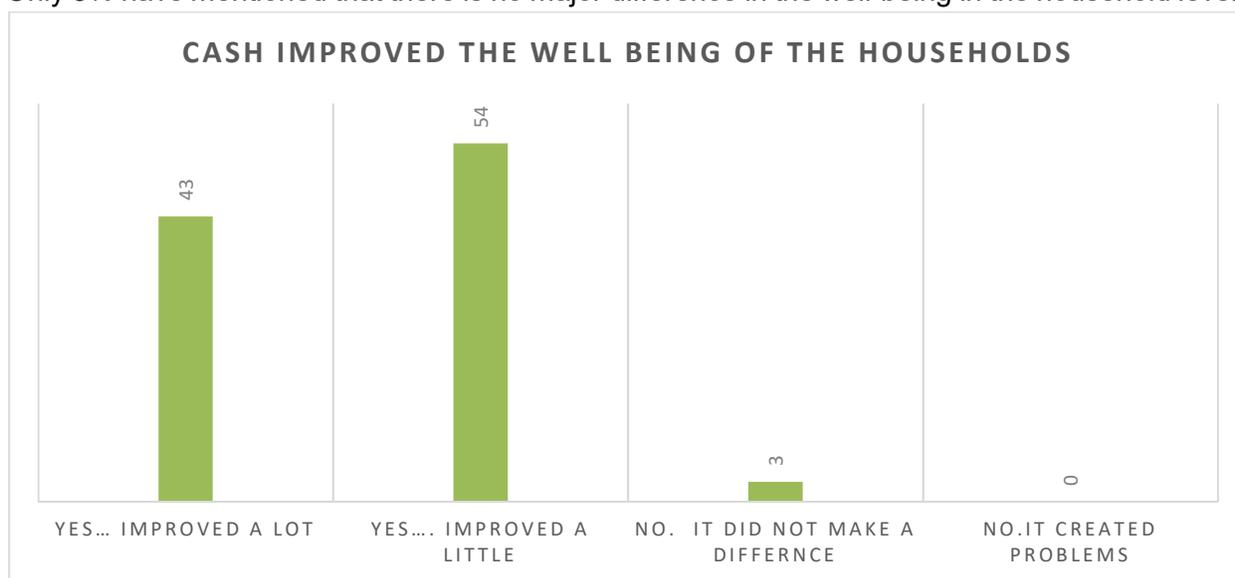
Only 20% have mentioned that there are some tensions created among the community due to cash assistance in the camp. Because there were more than 450 families living in In Hewaldwal camp and among them, the cash assistance was provided to only 235 families which is little over half of the families in the camp. The 20% population stated that the assistance generated a kind of discrimination between those who received the cash and who didn't. they suggested that if it is possible to cover the population of Hewaldwal camp next time.

57% of the responders have mentioned that there was no impact among the community due to the cash assistance.

23% have mentioned that it inflicts reduced tensions in the community. some of HHs said that this year the winter was very harsh and cold and they were faced with a financial and food resource challenges for intense, lack of wood/gas for heater, Blankets, weak shelter and more. The reason was that there is less opportunity to work in the labor market during winter season. After the receiving the 15000 AFN from OHW/JUH, they were able to buy some very necessary item for surviving during the winter. Most of the items they invested assistance amount were food, wood, wood & gas, heater, sweaters, jackets and some repaired their shelters

Improvement of well-being of the household

The cash assistance has improved the well-being among the households. The PDM states that 97% of the responders have mentioned that there is improvement of well-being of the households. Only 3% have mentioned that there is no major difference in the well-being in the household level.



Other social impacts

40% of the respondents mentioned that the families in the community who received cash are less likely to marry their daughter early.60% have didn't agree to this statement.

83% of the families have mentioned that the families who received cash are likely to send their children to work; only 17% said they don't send their children to work.

When discussed the communities that if they like to have different modalities of the assistance. 100% of the families have mentioned that they prefer cash assistance only and no other forms of assistance.

Case study

This story is about a man, who was the only source for income generation for his family. His name was Tahir and was living in Hewaldwal Camp of Nasaji district Kabul. He was 42 years old. There are nine persons in his family and Tahir is head of the household. He was living with his family for several years in Pakistan without any official permission and documentation. He came back to Afghanistan few years ago and settled his family in Laghman province. His family in Laghman was under pressure, forcing by Taliban and ISIS to join them to fight against the government. But instead joining them, they left Laghman province and came to Kabul and get settled in KIS from last year. Tahir stated his story as below:



“We are facing a lot of trouble in finding jobs and there is lack of work opportunity in labour market and our family economical condition is very bad. My 16 years old brother and 10 years & 9 years sons and 7 years old daughter were polishing shoes, car washing, collecting paper and old plastic bottle in bazaar and streets to run our family daily expenses. I have pain in my back bone and doctors have guided to do not work hard. During the winter it was very hard to work and send children for work, because this year the winter was very harsh and cold. OHW Monitor team came to Hewaldwal KIS camp (where are living) for survey and selection of beneficiaries’ beneficiary for the winterization cash assistance. After thorough analysis and investigation, the OHW team selected me as a beneficiary for cash assistance.

We were faced with lack to food, blankets, wood and other necessary things during this winter. The shelter of our home was weak and it was becoming dangerous day by day due raining and snow. We were scared that it will fall on us one if we do not repair it immediately.



Soon after few days, the OHW/JUH team disbursed an amount 15000 Afghanis to me to use during the winter for my family. This amount helped me a lot and I was able to repair the shelter of my home and bought some new blankets and foods to survive during the winter. I have spent a much better life with my family than before and i appreciated OHW/JUH teams for provided such helpful opportunities for

The most poor and vulnerable people of KIS.

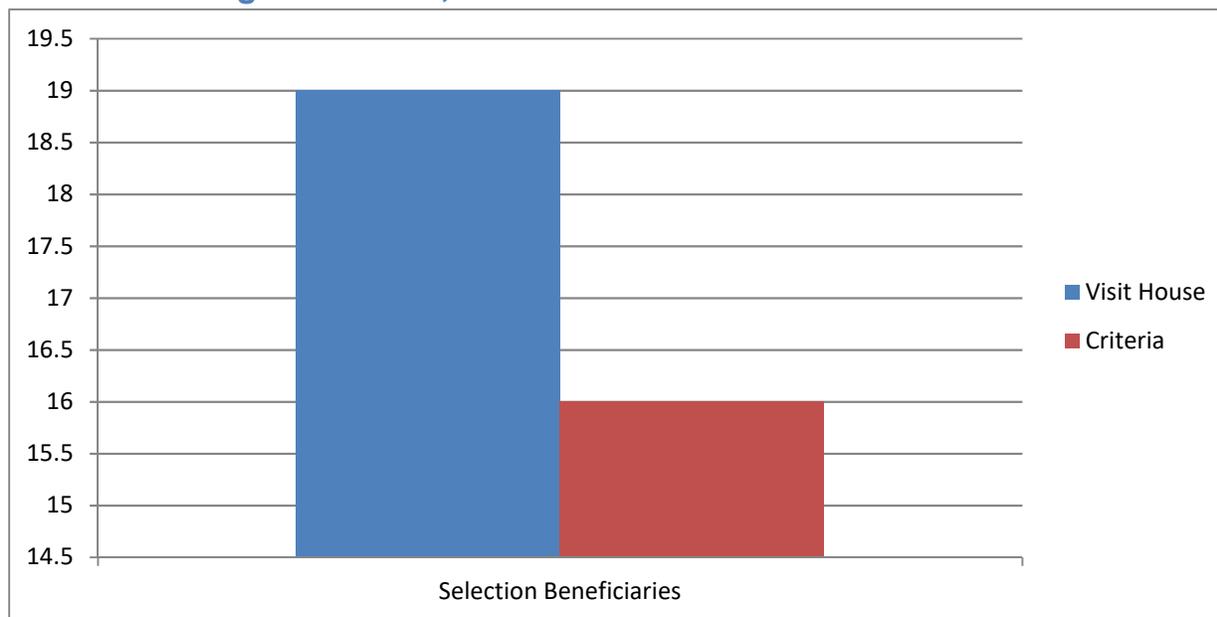


Bought Blankets by winterization support



Bought Food Items by winterization support

Status of Using set criteria,



Almost, all of the beneficiaries were informed about the specific amount they would receive before the disbursement of the amount and advised them on how effectively and efficiently to use the stated amount in their daily life. From the selected 35 has for PDM 32 mentioned that the staff of OHW/JUH were present on the distribution day while two of them said that they don't know. The beneficiaries did not face any difficulty and problem during the distribution of cash and reaching to the distribution point and they mentioned that they did not pay any amount and tax to anyone.

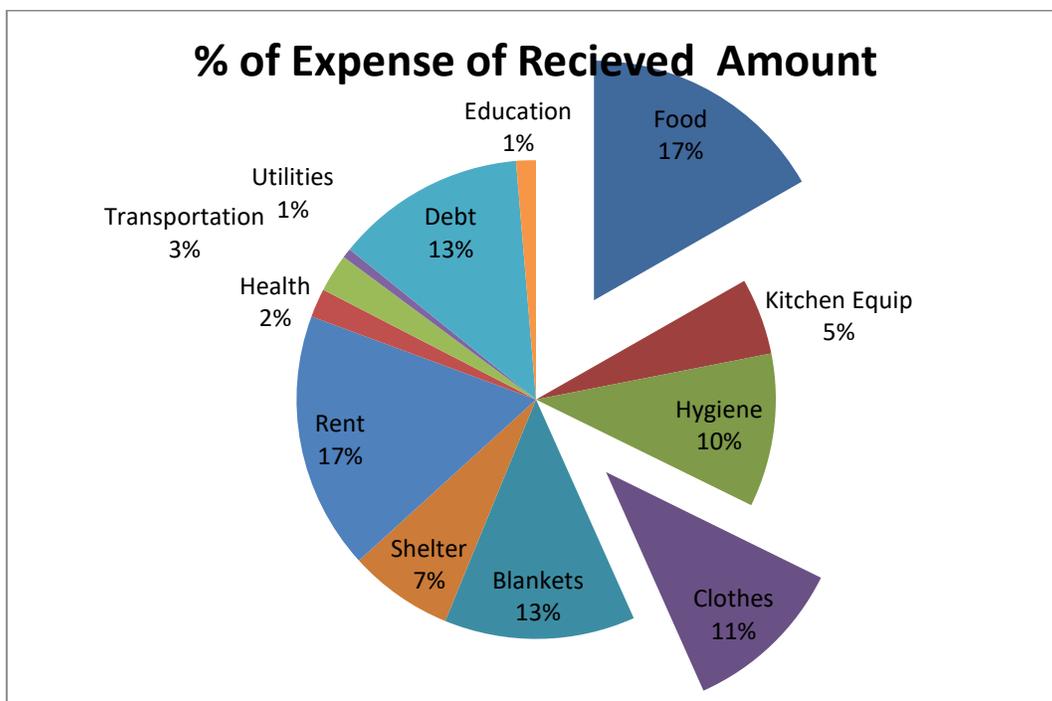


PDM Status and findings,

In addition, the 35 beneficiaries stated the following percent of amount they spent on different types of goods:

1. 74.3% of the beneficiaries spent one quarter of the amount on food and 22.8% spend half of the amount and 2.9% spent more than half of the amount.
2. 22.9% of beneficiaries spent one quarter of the amount on kitchen equipment's and 2.9% spent more than half of the amount.

3. 46% of the beneficiaries spent one quarter of the amount on Hygiene items and 2.9% spent more than half of the amount.
4. 49% of the beneficiaries spent one quarter of the amount on clothes and 2.9% spent more than half of the amount.
5. 57.1% of the beneficiaries spent one quarter of the amount on blankets and 2.9% spent more than half of the amount.
6. 31.4% of the beneficiaries spent one quarter of the amount on the contraction and repairing of their shelter
7. 77.1% of the beneficiaries spent one quarter of the amount on the rent and 2.9% spent more than half of the amount.
8. 86% the beneficiaries spent one quarter of the amount on health and 8.6% half of the amount on health.
9. 11.4% the beneficiaries spent one quarter of the amount on Transportation.
10. 2.9% of beneficiaries spent more than half of the amount on utilities.
11. 57% of beneficiaries used one quarter of the amount for debt repayment
12. 6% of beneficiaries spent one quarter on education of the children.



Further, OHW monitoring team used a methodology to observe the daily lifestyle of the targeted beneficiaries. In addition, the methodology was based to evaluate the previous seven days of the households on what they and their families did for the surviving? As per the outcome, the following is the average of activities the household did during the last 7 days:

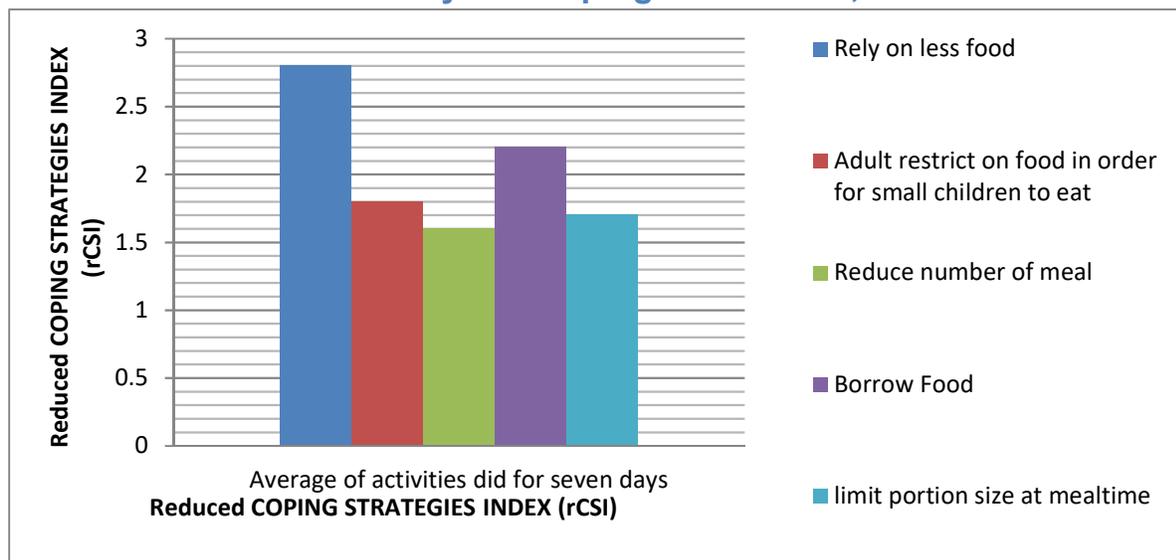
- 2.8 days beneficiaries rely on less preferred food and less expensive food to survive in last one week.

- 1.8 days beneficiaries Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat to survive in last one week
- 1.6 days beneficiaries Reduced number of meals eaten in a day to survive in last one week
- 2.2 days beneficiaries Borrow food, or rely on help from friends and relatives to survive in last one week
- 1.7 days beneficiaries Limit portion size at mealtimes to survive in last one week



Bought Blankets by winterization support

Status of Food accessibility and coping Mechanism,



During the data collect of PDM, all of the households preferred cash rather than in-kind assistance for the future assistance. However, this winterization support project covered the majority of population of Hewaldwal camp but few beneficiaries stated that, somehow this assistance affected the relationship of the beneficiaries with rest of those people who were not selected as beneficiaries in this KIS-camp. While, majority of the beneficiaries stated that this project was very helpful, reduced tension and it had positively affected the wellbeing of beneficiaries in KIS-camp. According to the beneficiaries from Hewaldwal camp, “assistance from organizations will reduce the rates of child marriage and child labor in target location.” Lastly no security issue took place during the process of cash distribution in Hewaldwal Camp.



Bought Wood by Winterization Support

Challenges:

1. We have oriented the new staff for conducting the PDM but it was impossible for them to go there and find out the beneficiaries exactly who received the inputs.
2. The unknown staff going to the unknown place was challenging for us at least we have lost one day of our PDM because they were not familiar with the filed.
3. The person of concerns who was supposed to monitor was thinking that we are again surveying them for the new project and it was difficult to understand them.

Lesson Learned,

1. While we are doing PDM we have to use new staff but along with them we have to identify that honest staffs who was involved in survey that would be good to do the quality monitoring at the field level.
2. The Mop drill with the staff has given very good result while having interview from the field especially from the beneficiaries.

Conclusion:

Overall, KIS Winterization project was successfully implemented at the field level. The target beneficiaries were the most vulnerable people from the targeted community. In addition, the beneficiaries were able to spend the received amount effectively and efficiently on different items that are used in their lives for instance, food, wood, kitchen equipment, clothes, blankets, and hygienic items. All of the beneficiaries were happy from the cash distribution process but few of beneficiaries were affected and bother by the rest of the communities who were not selected as a beneficiary. Next time it would result much better if the project targets all of the population. On the other hand, the selected beneficiaries were thankful to JUH, OHW and AWCC for their support and hard work at the field Moreover, these kinds of assistance would reduce the rates of child marriage and child laboring in community during the winter season.



Bought Food Items by winterization support



Bought Food stocks by winterization support



Repaired Shelter by winterization support

Annexes:

Annex 1 afgh_final_inter-cluster_cash_pdm_questions_121017_1