

MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE: COVID-19

How Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance helped vulnerable households in urban areas to cope with the effects of COVID-19 Pandemic.

Background

This document contains top-level findings from three monitoring surveys under the Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS) Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) project. The analysis focuses on the urban beneficiaries of the FCDO funded, Rapid Response Fund (RRF) project. During the baseline study, 1,211 beneficiaries were interviewed, followed by 1,294 during the midline and 1,731 during the endline. The three surveys were conducted between June and November 2020.

The RRF project was implemented following the first COVID-19 diagnosis in Somalia in March 2020. This response was a direct effort to scale up COVID-19 prevention and to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic in BRCiS communities. The project's objectives were to ensure the following:

- Provide training and equipment for frontline workers to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Minimize transmission in the community and protect individuals from exposure to COVID-19.
- Ensure the continued delivery of essential health services to BRCiS communities for COVID-19.
- Ensure that vulnerable households (HHs) were able to meet their basic needs.

These surveys were done to investigate how the RRF helped vulnerable households in urban areas cope with the impacts of the coronavirus.

The midline survey was conducted after the first cash transfer and the endline was conducted 14 days after the last cash transfer.


TRAINING AND
EQUIPMENT FOR
FRONTLINE WORKERS


MINIMIZE
TRANSMISSION WITHIN
THE COMMUNITY


CONTINUED
DELIVERY OF
ESSENTIAL SERVICES


HOUSEHOLDS (HHs)
WERE ABLE TO MEET
THEIR BASIC NEEDS

CASH TRANSFERS



approx **8**
out of 10
households

Cash received helped
meet basic needs

4
out of 10
households

Used the cash received
to improve their access
to food

4
out of 10
households

Used the cash received
to either reduce or prevent
debt
*During both midline and endline
surveys.*

6 % point
increase
in...

Households practicing joint
decision making
*During endline compared to
midline survey*



WASH ACCESS TO WATER



31 % points
decrease
in...

The number of households
without access to water
*Between baseline & endline
survey*

3 % points
increase
in...

Households without
access to soap to practice
handwashing
Between midline & endline survey

approx **8**%
of households
in Baidoa

Reported soap shortages
in local markets
During endline survey

3 points
increase
in...

Number of times respondents
noted handwashing times
*During endline compared to
midline survey*

5 seconds
increase
in...

Average duration of
handwashing
Between midline and endline



FOOD SECURITY



31 ^{points}
increase
in...

Food Consumption Score
Between baseline & endline survey. The increase was recorded across all districts.

33 ^{% points}
decrease
in...

Number of households with poor food score
Between baseline & endline survey

37 ^{% points}
increase
in share of

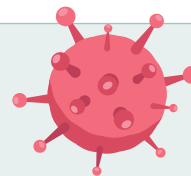
Households with acceptable Food Consumption
Between midline & endline survey

4 ^{points}
average
increase in

Household Dietary Diversity Score HDDS
Between baseline & endline survey



COVID-19 PREVENTION



18 %
decrease
in...

Proportion of the male respondents attending public Friday prayers
Between midline & endline survey

3 ^{days/week}
Average prayers attended during endline

1 ^{day/week}
Average social gathering attended

2 ^{days/week}
Observed social distancing during endline

3 %
increase
in...

Number of respondents who covered their mouth and nose
During endline compared to midline survey

approx **49** %

Of the respondents left home to go to work
Within last week of the endline survey

over **60** %
of respondents

In Daynile, Kahda, and Dharkeynley left home to do some work
Within last week of the endline survey

2 ^{days}
average amount of

Days respondents stayed at home
Within last week of the endline survey

