

POST-DISTRIBUTION MONITORING

Recovery Cash Grant – West Sumatra EQ Response

Emergency Food Security & Livelihoods, Indonesia – December 2009



Oxfam

A GLIMPSE ON THE CONTEXT

On 30 September 2009, two major earthquakes struck the west coast of the Indonesian island of Sumatra. The Indonesian government has confirmed the death toll was over 1000 persons, with many people left missing and thousands injured. In terms of damage to housing, the figures include: 102,046 severely damaged; 49,864 moderately damaged; 54,606 slightly damaged.

Following the earthquake, many households in rural areas have been left without permanent shelter, limited access to clean water, low food stocks and road access to local markets cut off. The disaster affected households either moved in with host families or set up in temporary shelter close to their homes. In the worst affected areas of V Koto Kampung Dalam, loss of life and destruction of houses has left many families in shock and has took several days to engage in the clean up activities. The main concern of the affected households was shelter and how to begin to rebuild their houses and begin to recover their normal livelihood activities.

The government has announced a compensation package – however this is unlikely to begin to take place for several months. Thus, Oxfam and its partners launched an intervention providing cash grants to affected households (Rp 1,500,000) and host families (Rp 500,000), as well as supporting community rehabilitation work with community grants (Rp 500,000 per HH for 10 days of work). An additional Rp 20,000 has been given to each beneficiary HH to cover the transportation cost.

The cash grant was aimed at ensuring food access and guaranteeing that affected families have sufficient cash to make choices on how they want to respond to shelter recovery, as well as to prevent farming households getting into unfair debt relationships - which will hamper early livelihoods recovery.

This Post-Distribution Monitoring activity covers the first phase of the program, which is funded by DEC and Oxfam International. The intervention is undertaken in partnership with KABISAT Indonesia and Kualisi Perempuan Indonesia.



MAIN FINDINGS

For this monitoring activity, a total of 120 households were interviewed from 9 sub-villages of V Koto Kp. Dalam Sub-district, representing Campago (43%) and Sikukur (57%). The sample size represents 6% of the beneficiaries covered. Quantitative data and qualitative information were taken from 23 November up to 3 December 2009.

The purpose of this monitoring activity was to evaluate the use of the cash grant and the community recovery grant. It has also taken into account the impact of the cash grant in terms of early recovery and protection of livelihoods.

Data were gathered using specific monitoring tools, which include household questionnaire, focus group discussions and key informant's interview. Program matrix was also compiled and attached to this report to provide more information on the coverage of the project, with segregation of gender as well as the age group. The results were entered and analyzed in Sphinx software.

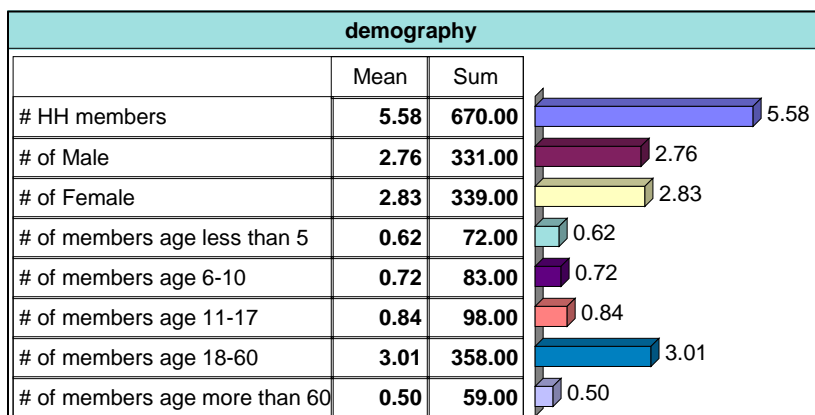
HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

➤ **Majority of the respondents (79%) live on temporary shelters next to their former house.**

The current settlement of the affected population showed that 79% were living in a temporary shelter next to their former house, 16% were living with host families while 4% were staying temporarily in public structures such as mosques and government buildings. Nobody has reported to stay in the IDP camp.

As observed in the communities, the number of temporary shelters has increased after the distribution of cash grants. The beneficiaries have confirmed this during the focus group discussion and have mentioned that the provision of cash has helped them buy shelter materials while the community work has speed up the process of cleaning and construction of temporary shelters especially among old and vulnerable people.

➔ On the average, one household has 6 members, with more women (51%) than men (49%).



The monitoring activity has confirmed that there were more women (51%) than men (41%) in the community.

In general, most of the population (55%) is between 18 to 60 years old. Children below 5 years old constitute 11%, school-aged children accounts for 13%, young people accounts for 15% while elders has only 9%.

In terms of family structure, couple-headed households constitute 77%, women-headed households are 17% and men-headed households are less than 7%.

Figure 1: Demographic characteristics of the covered community

HH CASH GRANT

➔ All respondents confirmed that they have received the cash grant.

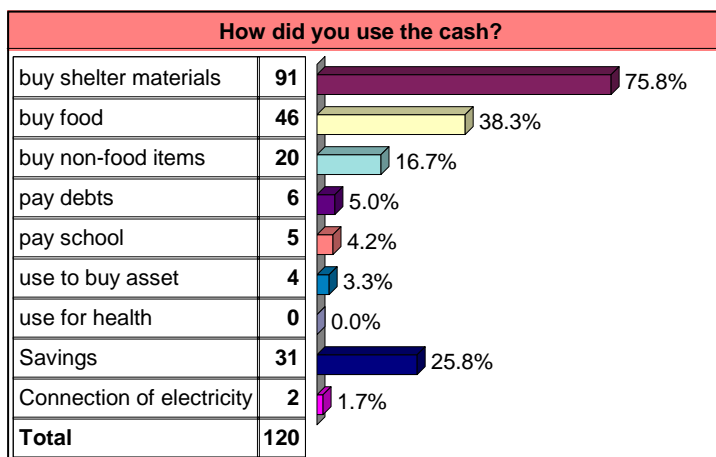
All (100%) respondents confirmed that they have received the cash grant, of which, 89% were categorized as affected families and have received 1.5 million IDR while 11% were host families and have received half million IDR.

➔ Among the respondents, 76% have used the cash grant to buy shelter materials, 38% used the grant to buy food while 26% kept part of their money on savings.

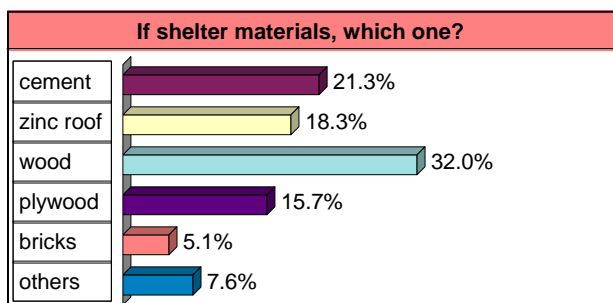
As the cash grant was unconditional, beneficiaries have the freedom to use their cash according to their priorities.

The results showed that 28% of the respondents have used part of the grant to buy shelter materials, 38% of the HH affirmed that they used part of the grant to buy food items while 26% have kept part of the amount as savings.

Meanwhile, 17% have bought non-food items through the cash grant, 5% have paid debts, 4% have paid the schooling of their children while 3% have purchased productive assets.



➔ Wood was the most needed material as affirmed by 32% of the respondents.

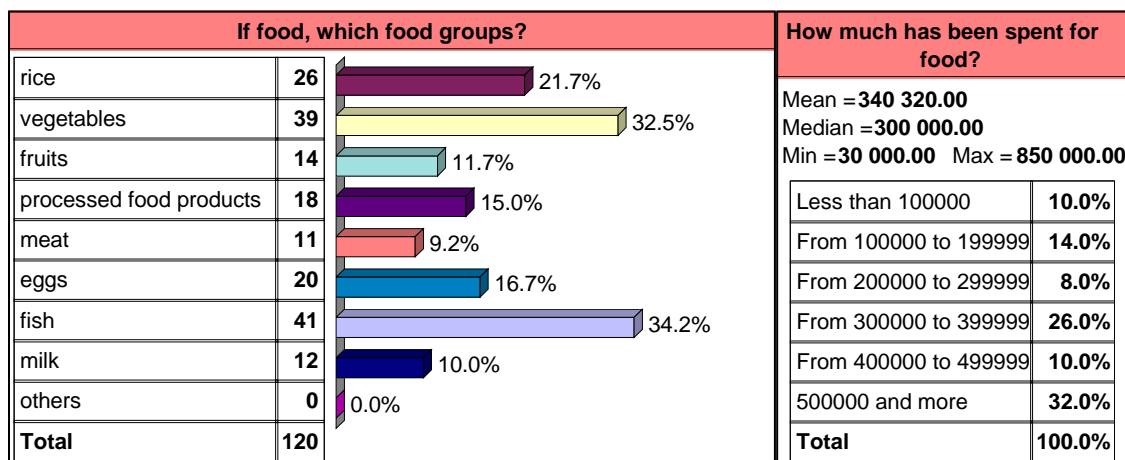


Among those who purchased shelter materials, 33% have procured wood, 21% procured cement, 18% procured zinc roof, 16% bought plywood, 5% purchased bricks and less than 8% has procured other materials such as sand, gravel and nails.

The average amount spent for shelter material was 1.1 million IDR. Among those who procured the shelter materials, 88% bought the materials in Kampung Dalam, 11% in Pariaman and 1% in Padang

➤ **On the average, beneficiaries have spent 340,000 IDR on food.**

Fish, vegetables and rice were among the food items bought by the beneficiaries from the cash grants they received. The cash spent on food was partly coming from the household grant and from the community grant. Most of the items (69%) were purchased in Kampung Dalam market, 29% in small shops (kiosks) in the community and 2% in Pariaman market.



➤ **Other use of cash include the purchase of kitchen utensils, payment of debts and payment of school fees**

Of the 26 respondents who bought non-food items, 19 (73%) have bought kitchen utensils while the rest bought cleaning materials. The average amount spent on NFI was 319,000 IDR. Most of these items (80%) are bought in Kapung Dalam, 15% in Pariaman and 5% in Padang.

Six of the respondents have paid their debts, ranging from 100,000 IDR to 350,000 IDR. On the average, the debt paid through the grant was 183,000 IDR. Debt was incurred mostly from relatives (50%) and neighbors (50%).

Five respondents have paid the schooling of their children. On the average, 258,000 IDR have been spent for the schools fees of the children.

COMMUNITY RECOVERY GRANT

➤ **Road improvement, cleaning of debris in the houses and construction of shelter were among the primary activities in all sub-villages covered by community grants. All (100%) beneficiaries have participated in the community work.**

All the covered sub-villages have organized community work. 100% of the beneficiaries have confirmed working between for the period of 8-10 days. Five sub-villages were still conducting community work when the data collection was done, thus, 44% of the respondents have not yet completed the 10-working day commitment.

Aside from the house cleaning and shelter construction, beneficiaries were also involved in bigger community work. For instance, beneficiaries from Durian Kadok have established a temporary bridge using coconut trees –thus allowing more motorcycles to pass. Beneficiaries from Bukit Bio-bio were able to improved the drainage channel along the main road and have improved the surroundings of the mosques. In Alahan Tabek and Patamuan, beneficiaries joined their forces in clearing the road affected by landslides (see picture in page 1).

CONCLUSION

As assumed, the cash grant has been used for its intended purpose – to buy shelter materials, to provide food and to protect the erosion of the livelihood assets. Most households were able to save the income, which they may have used for constructing temporary shelter. The cash grant has also help in answering the basic needs of the communities specifically food, non-food items and the education of their children.

In this context where the main livelihoods were not significantly affected, markets remained operation and people's capacities were high – cash grant has proven to be efficient and vital in contributing to the fast recovery of the affected population. The community-grant mechanism has improved social relation, empowered people to decide by their own benefits and has given the communities a dignity to answer their own needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

➤ **On the PDM:**

1. As the program will be expanded to new areas, the next PDM should look at the appropriateness of the cash grant amount;
2. The PDM should include question/observation related to the quality of the temporary shelter built by the beneficiaries as compared to the standard shelter guideline designed by the shelter cluster.
3. The PDM should also look at the changes in the market, especially in areas where cash grant was distributed.

➤ **On the Intervention:**

As the debate on the appropriateness of the cash transfer programming is continuing, it is highly recommended to conduct an "Impact Analysis" in areas covered by the project and by comparing this to areas not covered by the cash grants.

ANNEX

➤ **Annex 1: Coverage of the Cash and Recovery Grants, 3 November to 3 December, 2009**

As of 03 Dec 2009

Sub District	Village	Sub Village	Host Families		Affected Families		# Beneficiaries			
			# HH	IDR	# HH	IDR	Male	Female	Total	Total HH
V Koto Kp Dalam	Campago	Bukik Calek	31	31,620,000	221	446,420,000	602	600	1202	252
		Campago	4	4,080,000	193	389,860,000	507	485	992	197
		Sei Jelatang	9	9,180,000	197	397,940,000	497	520	1017	206
		Bk. Kaduang/ Kp Pauh	1	1,020,000	93	187,860,000	219	252	471	94
		Ajung	12	12,240,000	95	191,900,000	266	305	571	107
	Sikucur	Durian Kadok	16	16,320,000	120	242,400,000	281	287	568	136
		Bio-Bio	64	65,280,000	121	244,420,000	391	424	815	185
		Alahan Tabek	37	37,740,000	390	787,800,000	950	912	1862	427
		Patamuan	3	3,060,000	48	96,960,000	126	122	248	51
		Sei Janiah	17	17,340,000	191	385,820,000	476	502	978	208
PHASE 1	TOTAL		194	197,880,000	1669	3,371,380,000	4,315	4,409	8,724	1,863