

# 1. PDM SURVEY

The Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey is ADN Dignidad's tool to collect and organize information on the perception of the program's participants, in relation to the quality of the assistance, and its relevance, efectivity and efficiency.

## ANALYSIS

Between May and August 2020, the PDM survey was applied to a sample of 1,109 participants, equivalent to 10% of the total number of persons resgistered in the program.

This analysis was carried out based on the responses provided by those enroled in the program during the months of April, May, June and July 2020. The PDM survey is collected for every cohort, one month after they have received their first cash transfer.

## RESULTS

### PRIORITIZED EXPENDITURES

**67,63%** of the surveyed participants spent the entire amount received to cover the following priorities:

- 1 Food
- 2 Shelter
- 3 Hygiene items

### SATISFACTION LEVEL

**97,93%** were very satisfied with the assistance delivery process.

**99,46%** were very satisfied with the cash transfer modality.

**95,77%** were very satisfied with the amount received.

### WOMEN PARTICIPATION

**60,32%** stated that there was an increase in women's participation in the household decision making.

**1,62%** stated that such participation decreased.

### HOUSEHOLD DYNAMICS

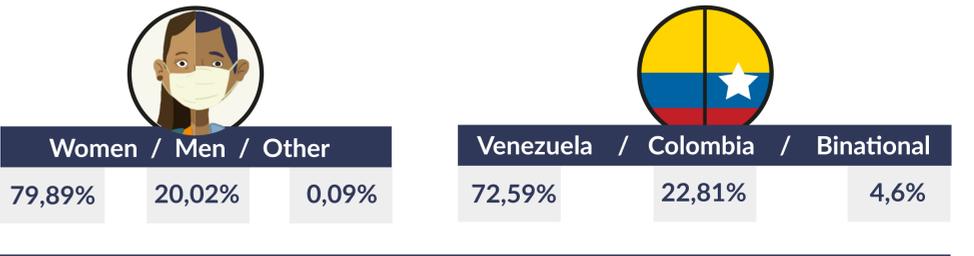
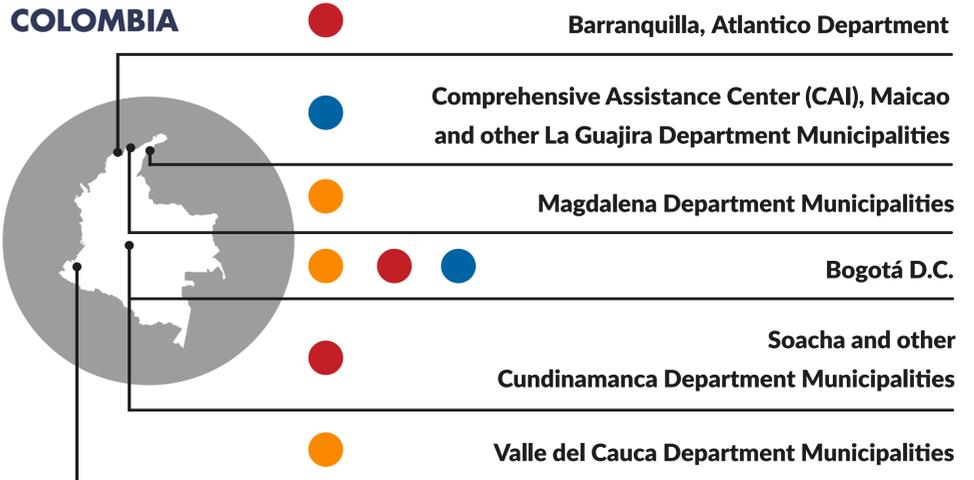
**98,92%** of the participants stated that transfers did not generate conflicts or negative situations.



## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION, GENDER AND NATIONALITY

### ADN DIGNIDAD PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

Action Against Hunger (AAH) ● Danish Refugee Council (DRC) ● Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) ●



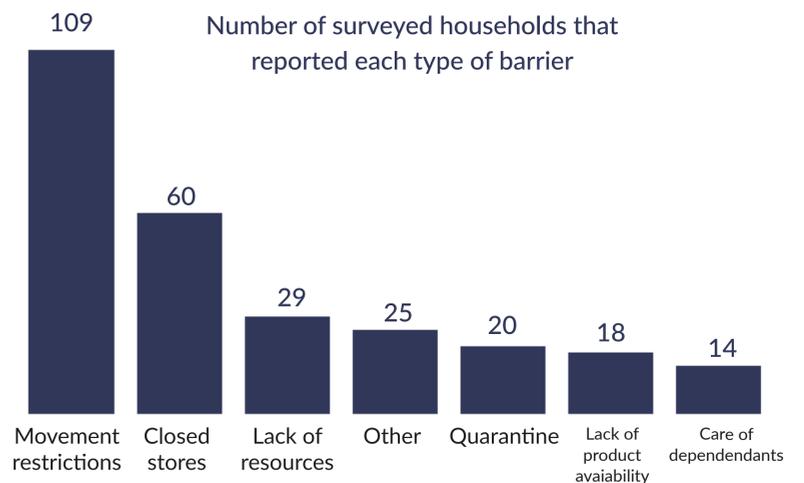
## NEGATIVE COVID-19 EFFECTS

**71,15%** of the surveyed participants perceived changes in their food basket products' prices\*.

\*The items that were mentioned the most were staple food (potatoes, cassava, beans, cereals, fruits, vegetables, dairy, meat, etc.) and hygiene products (alcohol, disposable towels, soap, etc.).

**24,80%** reported restricted access to markets during the COVID-19 lockdown.

### Barriers to market access by type



## ANTI-FRAUD

**94,59%** of surveyed participants received information about how the ADN Dignidad program is free of charges or private costs.

**0,36%** stated that they were requested money or favors to access the program.\*

\*The reported case was investigated. The request was not made by ADN Dignidad personnel.

## SELECTION PROCESS FAIRNESS

**97,25%** of surveyed participants considered that the selection process was fair.

**0,64%** stated that, from their perspective, households that needed assistance were not selected to participate in the program.

## 2. QUALITATIVE STUDY

In Bogotá, a qualitative pilot study was carried out by AAH to complement the data collected through the PDM survey. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted, following a script of 19 semi-structured questions. The FGD sessions were recorded to document and analyse them. Due to the COVID-19 crisis, it was only possible to conduct one face-to-face and five of them were carried out remotely, via telephone. 31 participants were randomly selected for this exercise. Of the total FGD participants coming from different geographic locations in Bogotá, 58% were female and 42% male.

## RESULTS

### ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS, SERVICES AND RIGHTS

**Food:** The cash transfers provided allowed participants to guarantee access to food. They reported being able to secure three meals per day for all members, something that they could not afford before their participation in the program. In some cases, participants mentioned that, considering the high cost of certain food groups, such as meat and dairy products, access to food was not always translated into a balanced diet or an adequate nutrition.

**Hygiene items:** Access to personal hygiene items (mainly diapers) was highly affected by the COVID-19 emergency. Regarding female participants receiving the cash transfers support, allowed them to improve their access to menstrual hygiene items.

**Shelter:** Part of the resources received by the consulted participants were used to cover shelter expenses, such as monthly or daily rent.

**Education:** In some cases, specifically for households with school-age boys and girls, purchasing uniforms and school supplies was possible.

**Health:** Lack of documentation is a barrier to accessing the Colombian health system. The assistance provided by ADN Dignidad facilitated participants' access to basic products and services, and gave them liberty of choice to access basic health services.

**Employment:** Most of the undocumented Venezuelans find barriers to accessing formal employment. The assistance contributed to complement the income that the migrant population obtains working in the informal economy.

### COVID-19

In some cases, cash transfers became the only source of income for households participating in ADN Dignidad. For most of the surveyed participants, during the COVID-19 emergency, accessing to income generation opportunities was dramatically reduced. For these reasons, projected savings or investment plans did not materialize for them.

Despite the program's services being well received and valued, the surveyed participants stated that the amount received and the program's duration were not sufficient to cope with the effects of the lockdown during the COVID-19 emergency lockdown.

### PREFERRED TYPE OF ASSISTANCE

Participating participants stated that receiving cash assistance allowed them to make autonomous decisions about their budget and prioritize their access to basic needs. They also indicated preferring cash transfers over vouchers or in-kind assistance:

*"I prefer cash. Yes, of course, because one can do more: pay the rent, the food and spend the money in the way we want".  
(Testimony of a group 2 participant, 2020).*

### FAMILY RELATIONS AND WOMEN PARTICIPATION

At the family level, the assistance provided by ADN Dignidad, lightened the emotional burden in marital relationships. It also gave the surveyed participants a temporary peace of mind, by providing them with a predictable source of income to cover their basic needs.

Regarding the use of the transfers received, the surveyed participants indicated that the household decisions were made among its members through dialogue and without generating conflicts. They also highlighted that women played an active role in the administration of the resources. This qualitative study evidenced that those women who did not participate in the labor market, were able to contribute to the household economy.

