# Multiplier Effect of Cash: REACH Household Survey Findings

**Joint Study with CCY & YAT - June 2025** 



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# 01 Introduction

## Introduction

- Project Name: Multiplier Effect of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance in the South of Yemen
- Objective: Understand the positive and negative cascading impacts of multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) on the local economy in selected areas. To this end, the study will implement the so-called social accounting matrix (SAM) methodology, which allows to create a simplified model of the assessed local economy by capturing the transactions and transfer between economic agents in system.
- Partners: CCY (study requestor), YAT & REACH (study leads), DRC (data collection partner)
- Timeline: February 2025 June 2025
- Methodology: HH surveys (REACH) & KI interviews (YAT)
- HH survey location:
  - Round 1: 125 surveys (buffer included) to be conducted in 2 villages in Al Musaymir sub-district (Al Musaymir district Lahj governorate)
  - Round 2: 125 surveys (buffer included) to be conducted in 2 villages in Al Musaymir sub-district (Al Musaymir district Lahj governorate)

## Overall Study Objectives

- Calculate the Multiplier Effect of Cash figure on the local economy in selected areas in the South of Yemen.
- 2. Assess **expenditure patterns** of CCY MPCA beneficiaries across different key categories, including their **propensity to consume**, **save**, **and repay debts**.
- 3. Identify key local marketplaces where beneficiaries spend MPCA, accounting for marketplaces both within and outside the local economy / community.
- 4. Examine the **perceptions of beneficiaries**, regarding the local **impact of MPCA**, as well as their **levels of satisfaction** with MPCA, and identify the **preferred aid modality** of beneficiaries.

## HH Survey Objective & Research Questions

- **Objective**: Understand CCY MPCA beneficiaries' income and expenditure patterns as well as utilization of and satisfaction with received MPCA.
- Research questions
  - 1. What are **the total income and income sources** of the assessed MPCA beneficiaries?
  - 2. What are the **key market places**, both in and outside the local community/community, in the targeted area where beneficiaries spend their MPCA assistance?
  - 3. What is the **regular and irregular expenditure** profile of the assessed MPCA beneficiaries on different consumption groups?
  - 4. What are the **beneficiary perceptions on the added value of MPCA**, including their most preferred humanitarian aid modalities for beneficiaries and satisfaction with MPCA?

## 02 Methodology

## HH Survey Methodology

Data Collection:

• Round 1: 23 - 27 February 2025

Round 2: 27 April – 7 May 2025

Table 1. Sample overview per area (Round 1 & 2)

Area	HH number	Total % within sub-district/area	
Al Musaymir sub-district	108	100%	
Wadi Al Faqeer	98	90.7%	
Qareen	10	9.3%	

- **Group**: MPCA Beneficiaries in Al Musaymir district that have received at least two rounds of MPCA in the last 6 months (July 2024 Jan 2025) with the last distribution in October 2024 January 2025.
- Sample: 108 HH surveys → 98 interviews in Wadi Al Faqeer village and 10 interviews in Qareen village (95% level of confidence / 5% margin of error\*)

## **HH Survey Limitations**

#### Household characteristics:

Differences in household characteristics have influenced reported expenditure patterns, limiting comparability across assessed households.

#### • Irregular expenditure:

Respondents found it difficult to recall amounts spent over the past six months for each irregular expenditure category, which led to some confusion between regular and irregular expenses.

#### Data collection challenges:

According to the data collection partner, conducting data collection simultaneously with the MPCA distribution made it difficult to manage both activities. This overlap led to delays in responding to data checks.

# 03 Key Findings

## Key Messages



• Income: <u>in round 1</u>, respondents reported a <u>higher median income</u> - adjusted to a HH of 7 people – Wadi Al Faqeer (190,400 YER) than in Qareen (111,880 YER) in the last 30 days prior the interview. Also in <u>round 2</u>, the reported income was slightly higher in Wadi Al Faqeer village (78,264 YER) than in Qareen (72,917 YER).

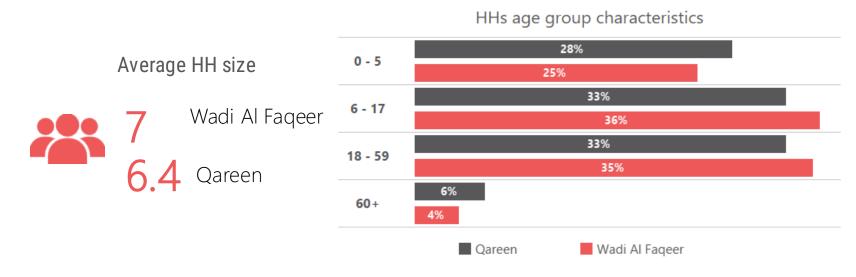


• Expenditure: in round 1, food items and Debt repayment were the most reported regular type of expenditure by assessed HHs (100% and 75% average respectively); while the most reported type of irregular expenditure include Small HH items, HH clothing, and Healthcare services. In round 2, the mostly reported regular expenditure types were food items and Debt repayment (100% and 49% average respectively) while HH clothing, Small HH items, and Healthcare services remain the most reported category for irregular expenditure same as in round 1.



• Effects of MPCA: <u>for round 1</u>, nearly all HH reported that MPCA had <u>positive effects</u> and allowed them to buy a higher amount or quality of items/services, while none reported about any <u>negative effects</u>. While for <u>round 2</u>, <u>all</u> of the HH reported that MPCA had <u>positive</u> effects and <u>none</u> reported <u>negative effects</u>.

## Household & Area Characteristics: Round 1



#### HH categories

HH category	Qareen	Wadi Al Faqeer
Small (<5 HH members)	22%	17%
Average (5-9 HH members)	44%	41%
Large (10-14 HH members)	33%	41%
Very large (>14 HH members)	0%	1%

Population group of assessed HH

IDP: 100% in both areas.



HH with school-aged children attending school

Wadi Al Faqeer: 30%

Qareen: 30%

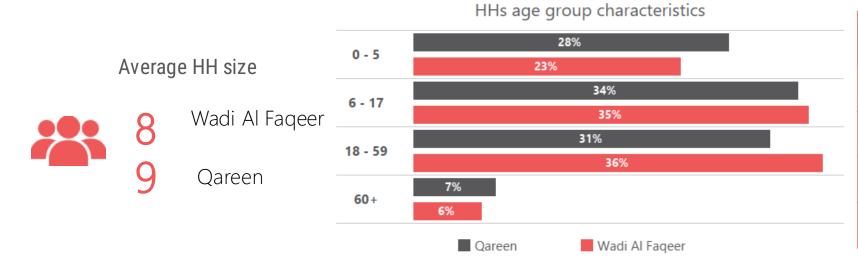


HH with pregnant & lactating women

- Qareen: 60%

Wadi Al Fageer: 53%

## Household & Area Characteristics: Round 2



#### HH categories

HH category	Qareen	Wadi Al Faqeer
Small (<5 HH members)	18%	15%
Average (5-9 HH members)	36%	47%
Large (10-14 HH members)	36%	37%
Very large (15-19 HH members)	9%	1%



Population group of assessed HH



- IDP: 100% in both areas.

HH with school-aged children attending school

- Wadi Al Fageer: 17%
- Qareen: 18%
- On average, 0.5 children/HH go to school in Wadi Al Faqeer while 0.73 in Qareen



HH with pregnant & lactating women

- Qareen: 91%
- Wadi Al Faqeer: 73%

## Household & Area Characteristics

#### **Aid Distributions**

Last MPCA distribution of assessed HH



- Round 1: 100% of HHs in both areas reported that January 2025 was the last round they received MPCA
- Round 2: 100% of HHs in both areas reported that January 2025 was the last round they received MPCA

In-kind assistance received in last 6 months

#### • Round 1:

• Qareen: 100% (mainly hygiene)

• Wadi Al Faqeer: 77% (mainly shelter, water & hygiene)



#### • Round 2:

- Qareen: 0% (91% reported not received, 9% do not know)
- Wadi Al Faqeer: 1% (mainly food)

#### **Area Characteristics**

Urban vs Rural







Round	Area & Type	Urban	Semi- Urban	Rural
	Wadi Al Faqeer	0%	0%	100%
Round 1	Qareen	0%	0%	100%
Round 2	Wadi Al Faqeer	0%	1%	99%
	Qareen	0%	9%	91%

Described accessibility to services/goods

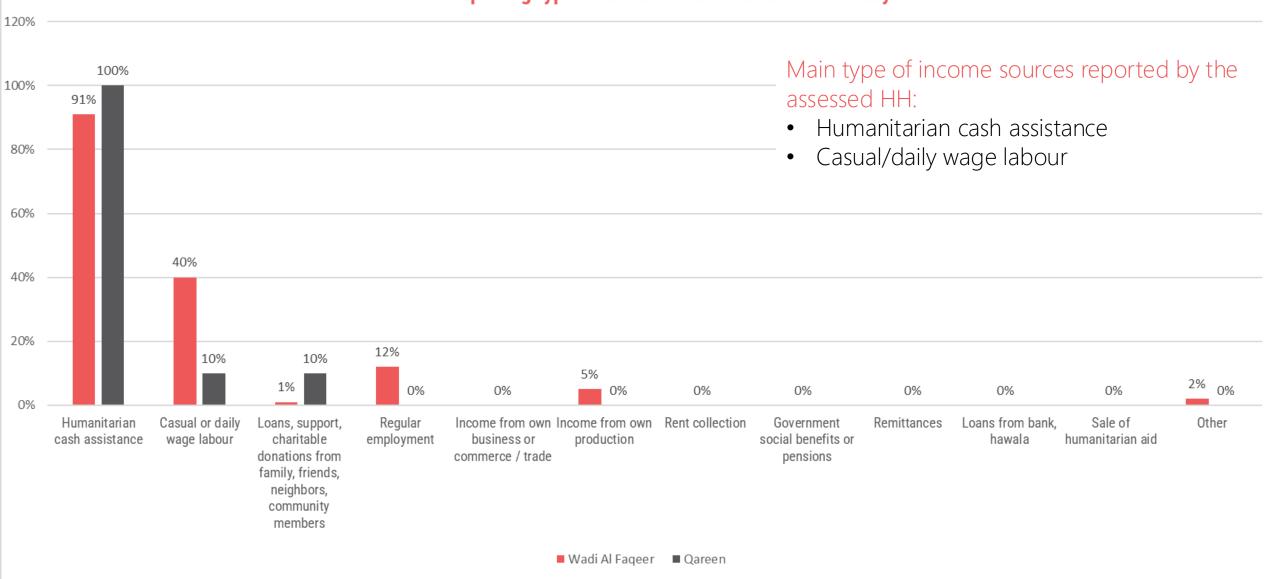


Round 1: 100% of the respondents in both areas reported that they access most services/goods in neighbouring village/city (outside the village/city that I live in)

Round 2: 73% in Qareen and 64% in Wadi Al Faqeer of the respondents reported that they access most services/goods in neighbouring village/city (outside the village/city that I live in)

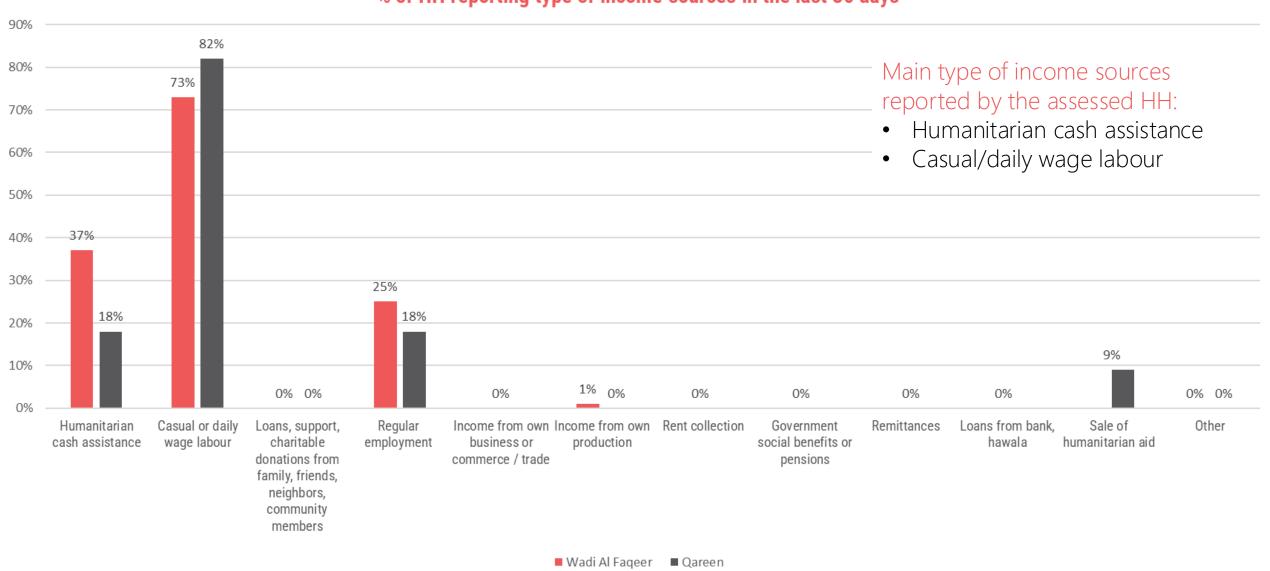
## Income sources - Round 1





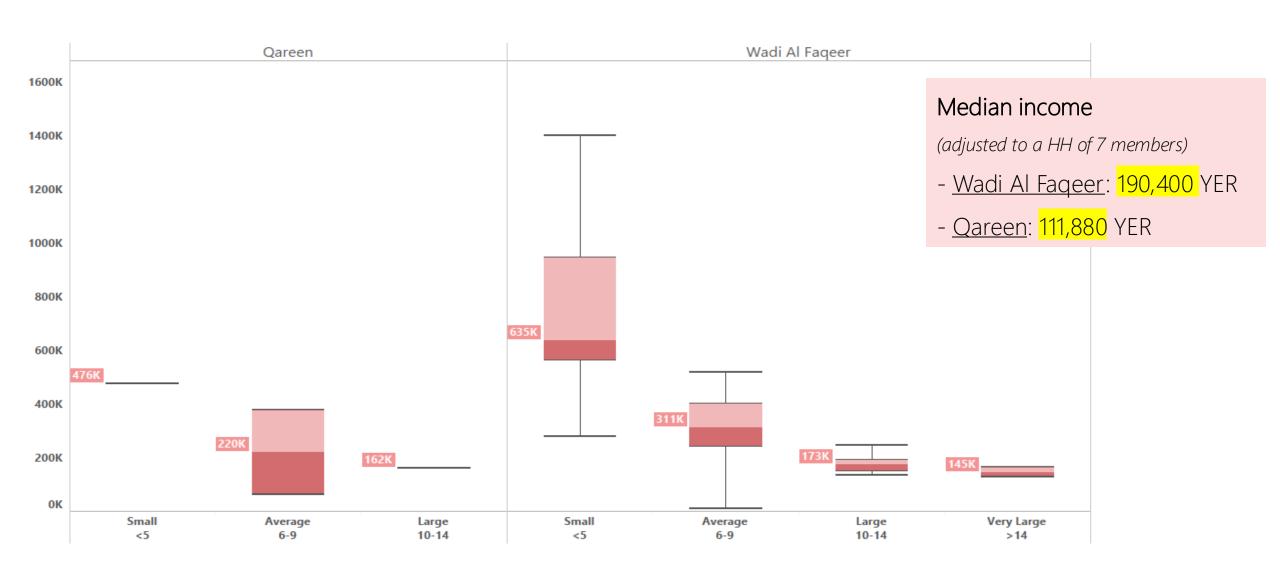
### Income sources – Round 2





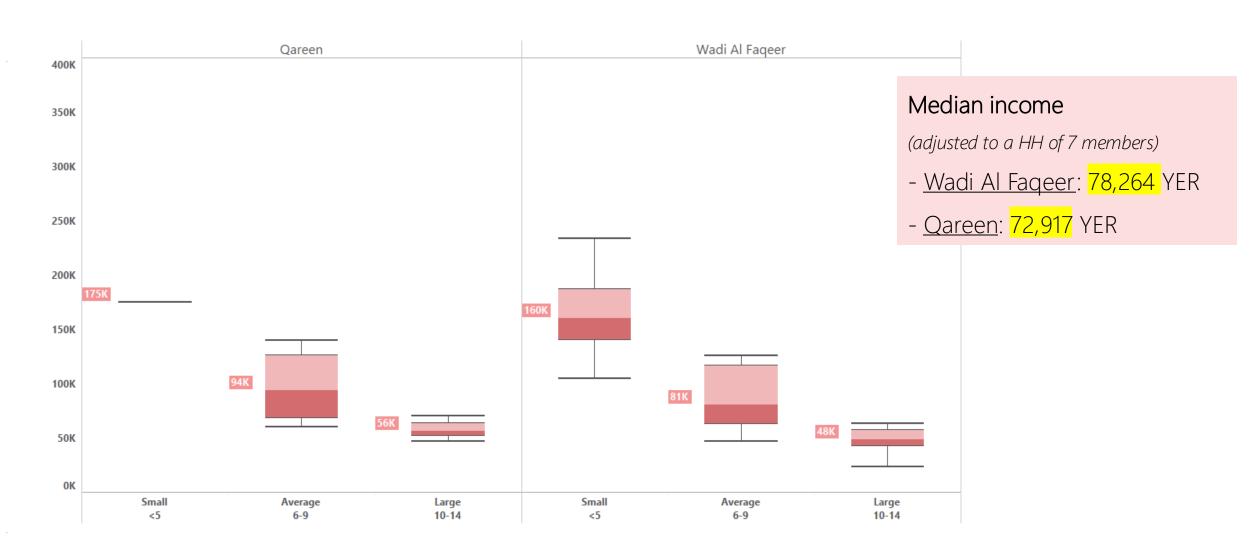
## Income amount - Round 1

Median income amount per sub-district and HH group per size, in YER



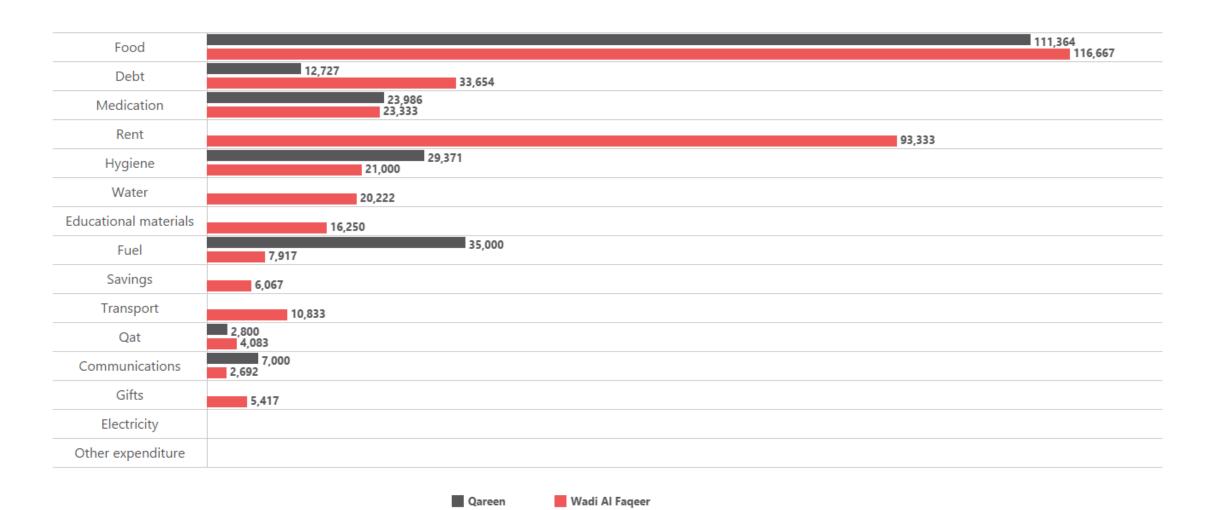
## Income amount - Round 2

Median income amount per sub-district and HH group per size, in YER



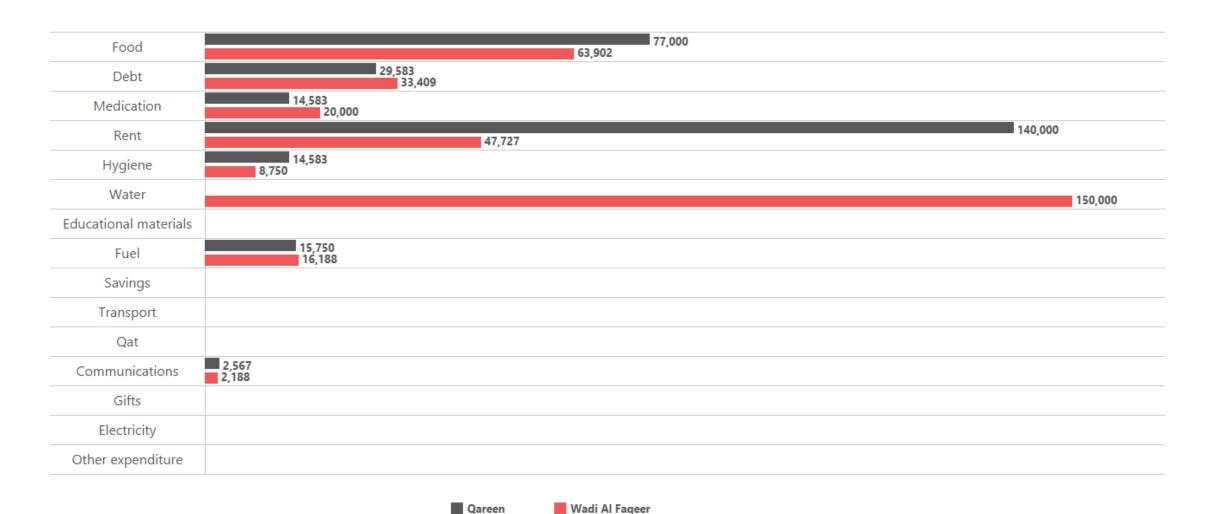
## Regular Expenditure – Round 1

Median amount of regular expenditure 30 days prior data collection (adjusted to a HH of 7 people) per type in YER



## Regular Expenditure – Round 2

Median amount of regular expenditure 30 days prior data collection (adjusted to a HH of 7 people) per type in YER



## Regular expenditure – Round 1

6-9

10-14

Median regular expenditure per HH category and sub-district Top regular expenditure Wadi Al Fageer Qareen Food 1400K Debt repayment 1200K Medication Hygiene 1000K 800K Median regular expenditure (adjusted to a HH of 7 members) 600K - <u>Wadi Al Faqeer</u>: 238,000 YER 400K - <u>Qareen</u>: 250,444YER 200K 0K Small Small Average Large Average Large Very Large

<5

6-9

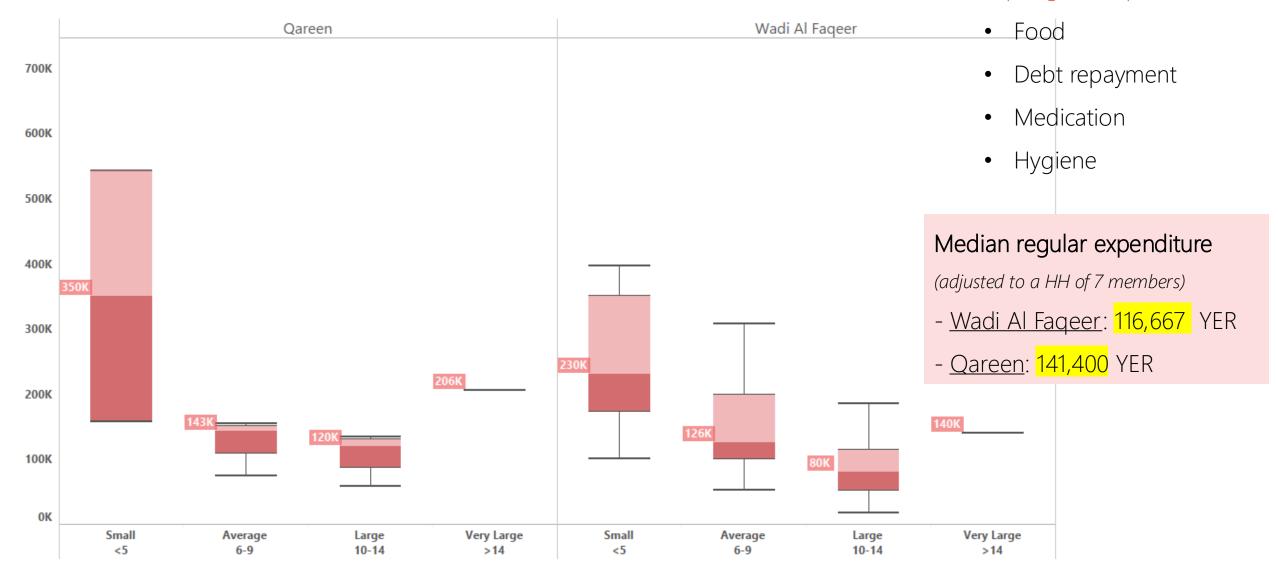
10-14

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## Regular expenditure – Round 2

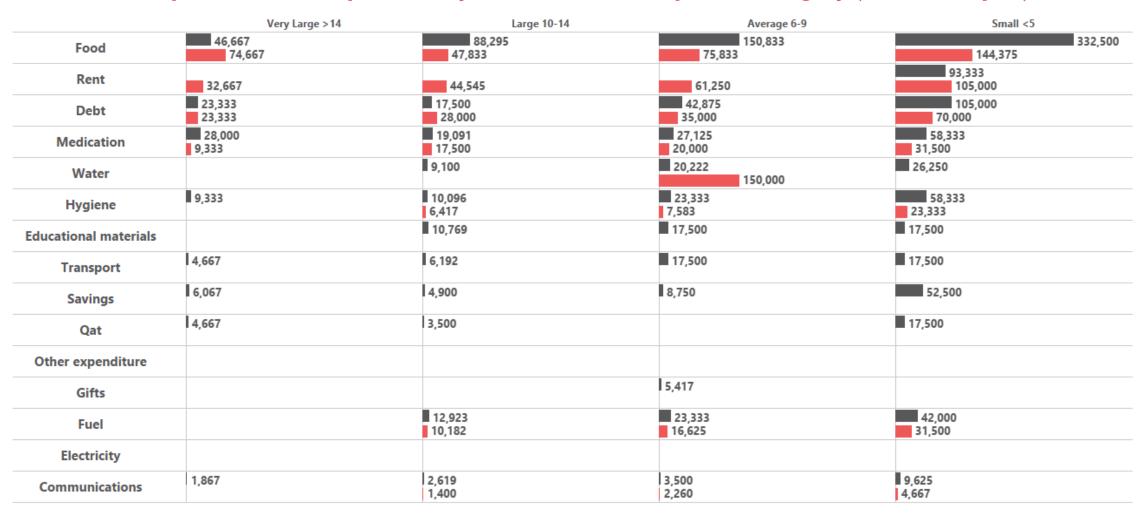
Median regular expenditure per HH category and sub-district

#### Top regular expenditure



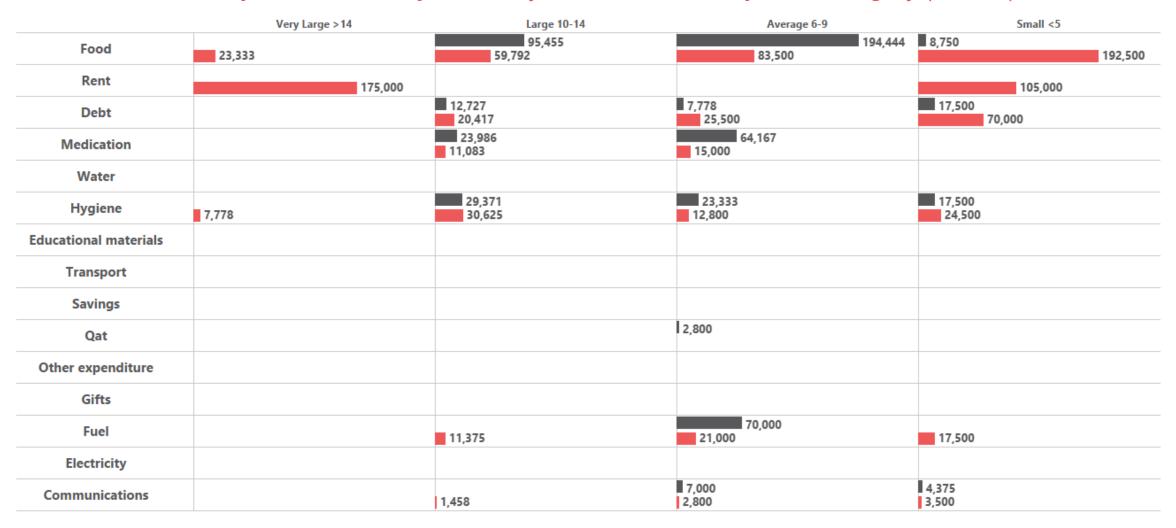
## Regular Expenditure

#### Median expenditure of the past 30 days of assessed HHs per HH category (Wadi Al Faqeer)



## Regular Expenditure

#### Median expenditure of the past 30 days of assessed HHs per HH category (Qareen)



Round 2

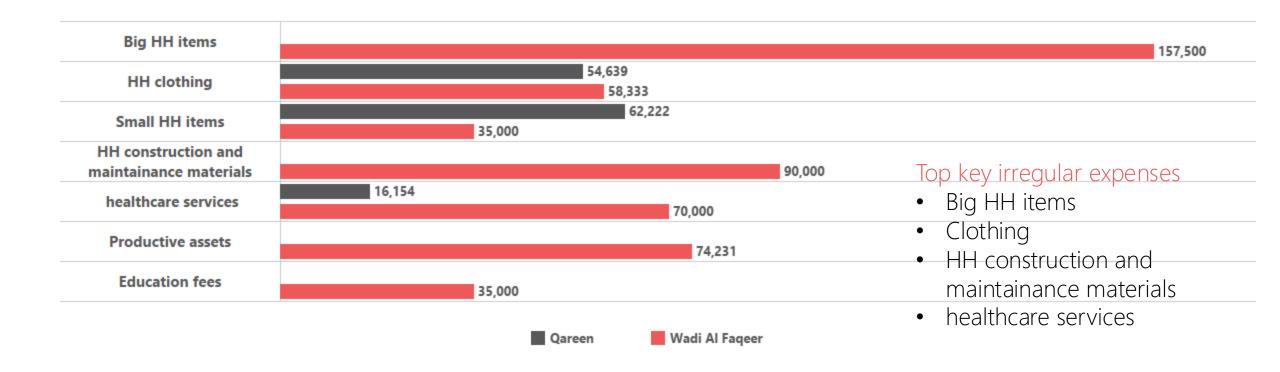
Round 1

## Regular Expenditure

- Water expenditure: About 92% of HHs reported <u>not</u> spending any money on water (88% in Qareen, 84% in Wadi Alfaqeer): According to data collection partners, most interviewed HHs rely on public wells that are free of charge. Added, extra charged are required at stations/ private wells that use fuel generators to extract water and therefore the customer is charged to cover the cost of energy (i.e., fuel or electricity.
- Electricity expenditure: About 100% of HHs reported <u>not</u> paying money on electricity (92% Qareen; 87% Wadi Al Faqeer) As stated by the partners, electricity poses a significant challenge in GoY areas as the public source nearly unavailable. HHs depend on solar power due to financial constraints that prevent them from affording electricity generated by fuel engines. Consequently, no payment is required.
- Rent expenditure: About 98% of HHs reported not paying rent (95% in Qareen; 89% in Wadi Al Faqeer). This behavior may raise concerns around housing security and tenant-landlord dynamics.
- Savings: About 8% of HHs in Wadi Al Faqeer reported allocating money toward savings, while 0% from Qaree. This reflects chronic financial vulnerability and the lack of a safety net. The absence of savings leaves households ill-equipped to cope with future shocks, such as health emergencies, displacement, or price inflation, perpetuating the cycle of poverty.

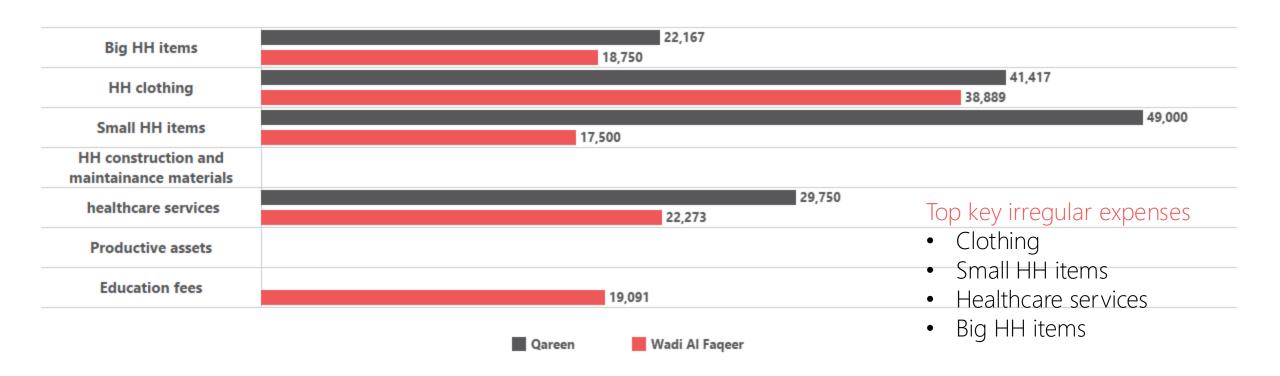
## Irregular Expenditure - Round 1

Median amount of HH reporting irregular expenditure in the past 6 months per village



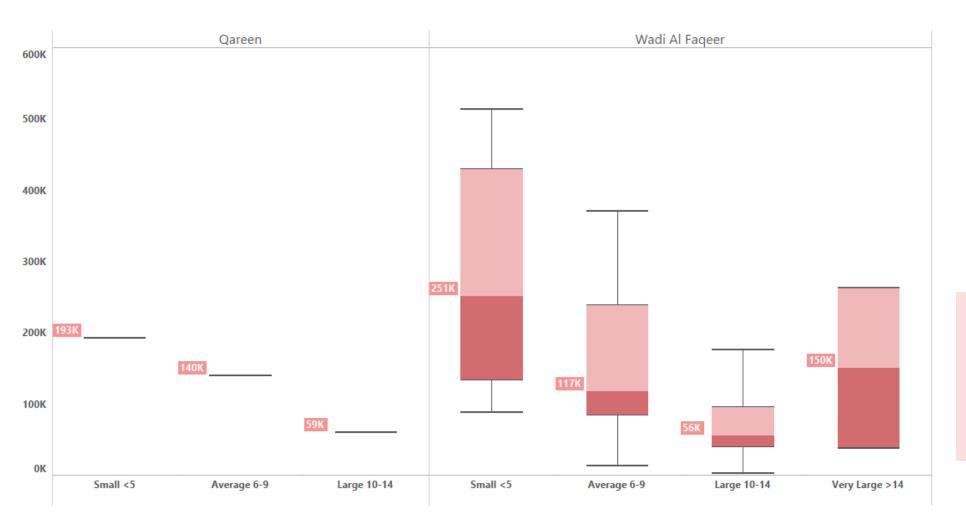
## Irregular Expenditure – Round 2

Median amount of HH reporting irregular expenditure in the past 6 months per village



## Irregular expenditure - Round 1

Median irregular expenditure per HH category and sub-district



#### Top 3 Irregular Expenses

- Big HH items
- HH construction and maintainance materials
- Productive assets

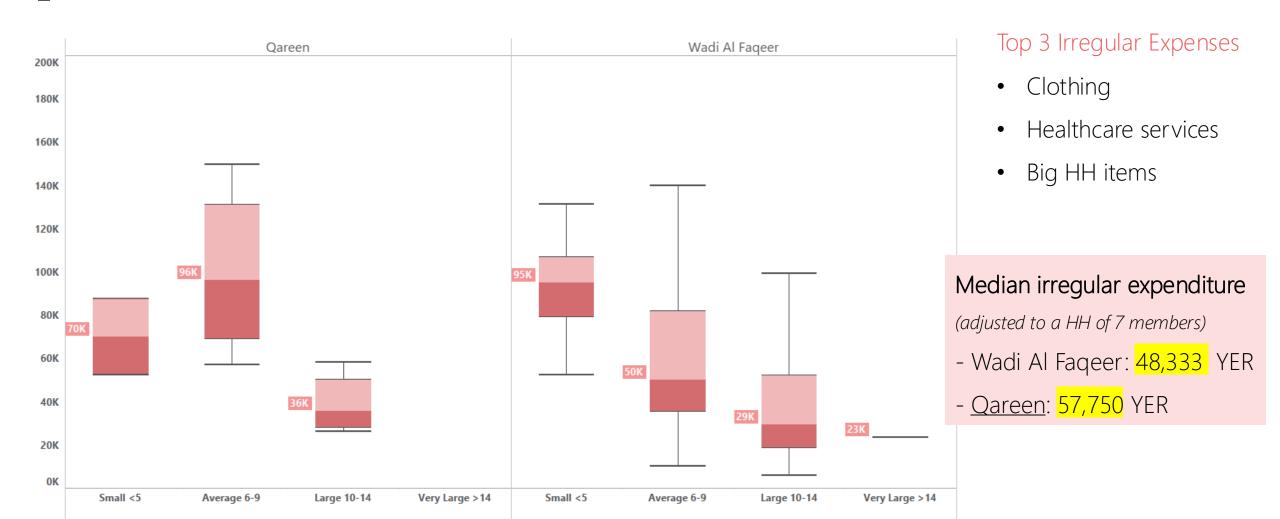
#### Median irregular expenditure

(adjusted to a HH of 7 members)

- Wadi Al Faqeer: 96,250 YER
- <u>Qareen</u>: 140,000 YER

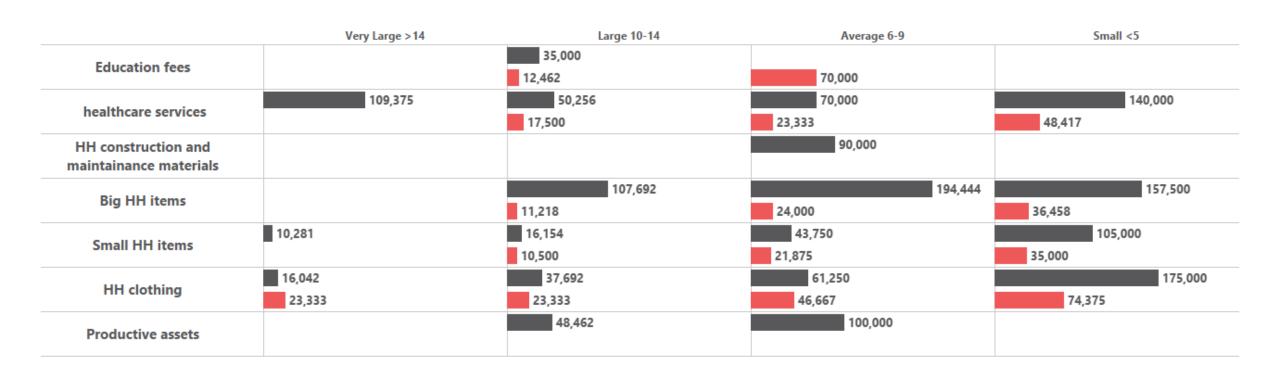
## Irregular expenditure – Round 2

Median irregular expenditure per HH category and sub-district



## Irregular Expenditure

#### Median irregular expenditure of the past 6 months per HH category (Wadi Al Faqeer)

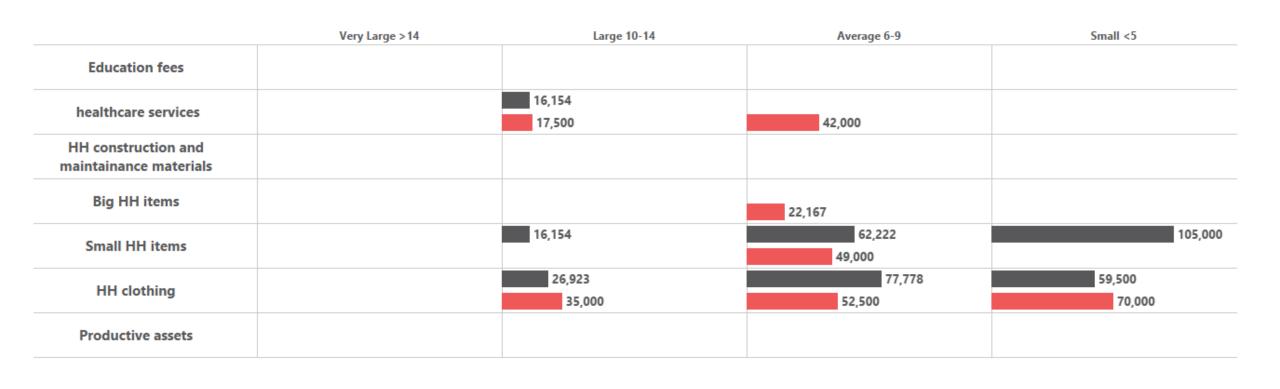


Round 2

Round 1

## Irregular Expenditure

#### Median irregular expenditure of the past 6 months per HH category (Qareen)



Round 2

Round 1

## **Local Economy**

Local Economy & Expenditure

= Interactions of HH and vendors within their local community (i.e. sub-district or close markets right across sub-district boundaries)

#### Key Local Markets

- Al Musaymir
- Al Anad
- Lahij
- Shaykh Uthman
- Aden

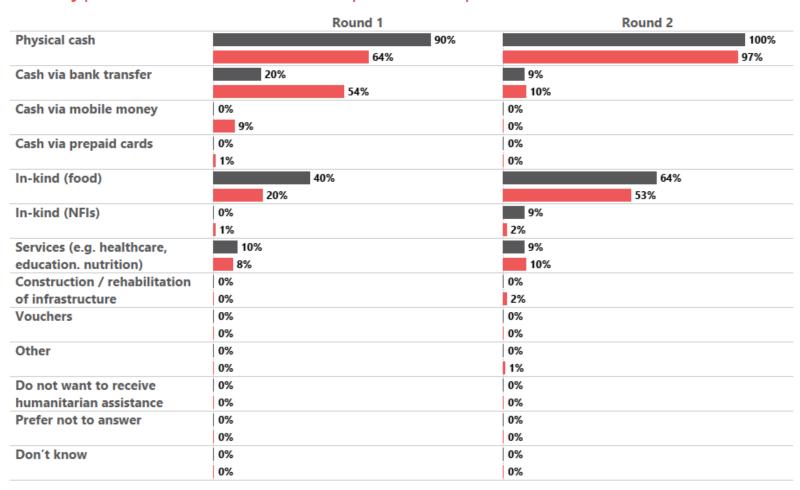


#### Key Non-Local Markets

None identified

## AAP: MPCA satisfaction & preferred aid modalities

#### what types of HH assistance respondents prefer to receive in future?



#### Satisfaction with MPCA

100% of assessed HH

satisfied with MPCA
distribution

## AAP: Effects of MPCA on local community

#### Positive effects

- Improving living situation & quality of life (49% of responses)
- Improved family & community relationships
- Ability to cover basic needs, especially food & water
- Ability to settle some debts

#### Negative effects

None reported by assessed HHs.



## Thank you for your attention



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## Annex 1: Roles & Responsibilities

Agency	Role	Responsibilities
Cash Consortium Yemen (CCY)	Study Requestor; Facilitator and In Country Coordinator	Support donor engagement; Data collection coordination of CCY partners; Final review and dissemination.
Yemen Analysis Team (YAT)	Project Lead	Donor engagement; SDR; Key Informant Tool Design; Primary data analysis of KI surveys; implement SAM / calculate multiplier effect; Report drafting and review.
REACH	Data Collection and Analysis Partner	Support donor engagement; SDR (esp. REACH data); HH Tool Design; Primary data cleaning & analysis of HH survey; Drafting and review (e.g., presentation of findings, support report drafting).
DRC	Data Collector	Collecting HH & KI surveys; support with data checks/cleaning; support with contextual understanding/interpretation of findings