



KAALO
Aid and Development Org.



ANNUAL REPORT 2016





KAALO Aid Development Organization

Annual Report 2016

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i) List of Acronyms

CSO	Civil Society Organization
DPA	Danish People's Aid
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	European Union
ESCR	Economic, Social, Cultural Rights
FAO	Food Agriculture Organization.
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence.
HRCU	Human Rights Centre- Uganda
HRD	Human Rights Defenders
HH	House Holds
IDPs	Internal Displaced People
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Office of Migration.
IRC	International Rescue Committee.
KAD	KAALO Aid Development.
KAP	Knowledge Attitudes and Practices.
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPD	Out Patients Department
POCs	Persons of Concern
PPP	Per Person Per day
RIM	Regional and International Mechanisms
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender based Violence
SWOR	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Risks
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNESCO	United National Education and Scientific Cultural Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme.
UN Habitat	United Nations Habitat
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene.
WBDs	Water Borne Diseases

ii) Message from the Executive Director

I feel privileged to present KAALO's 2016 annual report here in Garowe-Puntland. It is an important arena for us in terms of operationalization strategy as we launched in a very exciting area of human development. It's also my pleasure to introduce this year again the Annual Report on the activities and achievements made. KAALO has a mission to improve the livelihood of the Somali community through the provision of the basic needs in a sustainable and environmentally sound approach in agriculture production, primary health care, provision of potable water, education, promoting human rights and environment protection.

The Somalia context is very unique, and while it has its own challenges, it presents enormous opportunities for humanitarian and development agencies to support the Somali people rebuild their lives. KAALO made significant changes in the developmental and humanitarian arena that witnessed in the past year mainly in WASH, Good governance, Health and, Protection, Women empowerment programs and livelihood as well.

KAALO scored many successes and embarked upon new initiatives that will address the pressing humanitarian and developmental challenges faced by Somalia today and in Puntland particularly. KAALO supported programs that are already contributing to Puntland's knowledge base and providing valuable insights into the nature of the complex socio-economic challenges that our people are living with today.

2016 was a year of many positive developments made by the entire KAALO team. Which we will continue strengthened through 2017, as we explore ways we can better support communities. In this year alone, we have reached 185,300 beneficiaries, directly and indirectly, from all our funded programs.



Mohamoud Sheikh Hamid,
Executive Director, KAALO.

iii) Executive Summary:

The 2016 Annual report details the key projects that have been implemented in the different sectors that KAD was focusing on in the course of 2016. The major sectors where KAD implemented projects include: WASH, Protection, PHC, Livelihood and resilience, and good Governance.

Under different sectors, a number of projects were implemented targeting particular beneficiaries within the different regions of Somalia. Under WASH, two projects were implemented. The first project focused on strengthening WASH structures and dialogues in Nine villages in Nugal region Puntland Somalia. Funded by Danish Peoples Aid. To contribute towards increased quality of life for citizens in the target areas through improved WASH services”

The second project was the; emergency WASH response & strengthening resilience to the drought affected vulnerable communities through increased access to clean and safe water, and improved sanitation and hygiene in Bari and Nugal regions, Puntland Project. Funded by CHF. All these projects contributed greatly towards improving the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the target communities water, hygiene and sanitation is concerned. In addition, these projects focused on strengthening community structures including those of government to ensure proper WASH practices are promoted. One major lesson was learnt in the course of implementing the WASH program; collaboration between the duty bearers and rights holders is critical in delivering effective and sustainable CLTS approaches.

KAALO was also able to make huge investments in the protection area. In 2016, three projects were implemented; the first project was focusing on accelerating Change Towards Zero Tolerance For Female Genital Mutilation with funding from Norwegian Church Aid. The second project was aimed at providing legal assistance and protection of refugees and asylum seekers in Bossaso, Galkaio, Gardo and Garowe. This project was to remove and or address barriers of access justice faced by all refugees and asylum seekers in Puntland through provision of free legal representation to those in need, trainings and advocacy on refugee rights especially to assist those residing in the refugee settlements. The third project that was implemented with funding support from UNHCR; sought to provide SGBV prevention, response and assistance to internally displaced persons in Bossaso, Qardho and Garowe IDP settlements.

The fourth project that was implemented was geared towards enhancing the quality and accessibility of GBV service provision in Ajuran and Jawle IDP Camps”. Under this project, case management activities for GBV survivors and awareness raising activities were conducted in the Jawle IDP community with the aim at enhancing GBV access to and accessibility to timely and quality services by GBV victims and survivors.

While implementing the above projects, two major lessons were learnt in the course of implementing the two projects. The first lesson is that empowering the refugees and asylum seekers with knowledge about their rights, and responsibilities is an important component of any project that seeks to provide protection services. Secondly we also learn that sensitization and training of the law enforcement agencies is important in ensuring that there is greater concern and response toward human rights violations against asylum seekers and refugees.

In the course of 2016, KAD also implemented one Primary Health Care project. The project was implemented in the regions of Nugal and Sool Regions of Puntland between April, 2016 and October 2016. This was in response to the high rates of malnutrition faced by children including more than 50,000 children who were under the risk of death if they did not get urgent treatment. The major lesson learnt was that sensitizing people on the availability of health services is also a critical step in addressing the health services seeking behaviour that directly influences the rate of access and utilization of health services and product.

In the course of 2016, with funding support from NED, KAD implemented a project on good governance with a purpose of promoting a transparent and accountable Government in Puntland. The goal of this project was to enhance the capacity of public officials and promote public understanding of the importance of transparency and accountability in a democratic society. The major lesson learned during the course of implementing this project was that; improving accountability and transparency in Puntland, requires a concerted effort and a multi-stakeholder approach. It is important to mobilize resources and support of different actors including the public sector, private sector, traditional leaders, religious institution and the civil society at large.

Last but not least, KAD also implemented a CIVSAM Programme which was funded by SIDA through Diakonia). The project focused on strengthening the capacity of partners and economically supporting 200 women in Bargal and Armo districts Bari and Gardafu regions respectively. As such, the project interventions activities were divided into two parts; those activities which were to be conducted at district level (Bargal and Armo districts), and those activities that were to be carried out within KAALO at the organization level.

iv) Organizational Description:

KAALO Aid and Development (KAALO) is a community based non-profit, humanitarian and development organization with its headquarters located in Garowe, Puntland in Somalia. The organization was established in October, 1991 just after the collapse of the Somali central government. The organization has been in existence for 25 years with a successful record in implementing more than 100 projects in both the emergency and the development sector in 9 regions of Puntland.

Under the development programs, KAALO has been involved in different sectors which include; education, health, WASH, livelihoods, environmental management and governance with a focus on human rights, access to justice, women empowerment and protection of the vulnerable communities and individuals especially IDPs, refugees, returnees and asylum seekers.

The organization has nurtured good working relationships and collaboration with a range of stakeholders including the federal State of Puntland, the local community, international NGOs, and development agencies. The development partners/agencies that KAALO has worked with in the past include: Diakonia, Norwegian Church Aid, UN-Habitat, UNPD Somalia, UNHCR, UNESCO, ILO, IOM, FAO, NED, DF, IRC, UNICEF, DPA Oxfam, CARE, SIDA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. Having worked with these partners, KAALO has been able to develop good program and financial management practices and systems that have enabled it to continue attracting funding.



1991
October

The Year KAALO
was established



25

The number of Years KAALO
has been in existence



9

Regions in Puntland
that KAALO has been
working at



100

More than the number of
Successfully implemented
projects



6

Sectors that KAALO has
been involved

v) KAALO's Vision, Mission & Core Values:

Vision: KAALO strives towards improved standards of living and equitable development.

Mission: Transforming the lives of the most vulnerable communities in Somalia using sustainable approaches in humanitarian and development interventions.

Our **Core Values** are

- Accountability.
- Transformation.
- Equity.
- Transparency.
- Productivity.
- Environmental Sustainability.

Over the years KAALO has been implementing projects in almost all sectors including health. However, based on the lessons learnt from the previous strategy, KAALO, found it important to redefine her thematic scope based on her expertise, the felt needs within the communities, the priority areas in the Revised Puntland Development Plan (2017-2019) and mission of the organization.

Therefore, going forward, KAALO has adopted the following as the priority sectors;

1. Livelihoods, Resilience, and Emergency and Humanitarian Response.
2. Human rights, Access to Justice, Women Equality and Protection.
3. Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

All projects to be implemented will have to be aligned to these thematic areas in the next 3 years under this strategic plan. This implies that fundraising will be executed in line with these sector areas to enable the organization focus on achieving more impact.

Other sectors that have not been reflected as priority areas will be treated as either cross cutting or mainstreaming themes depending on their relevance and impact on the projects being implemented. Going forward for example, environment management will be handled as cross cutting issue under livelihood program. This is because environment and livelihoods are inter-related and the interface between these two has a bearing on the income and food security of individuals.

To further achieve more focus under the priority sectors, themes to focus on have been mapped and agreed upon. Considering the need and the prevailing development issues in other parts of Somalia, a decision was also expand our geographic areas of operation to include South and Central Somalia.

(vi) Our Reach in Numbers

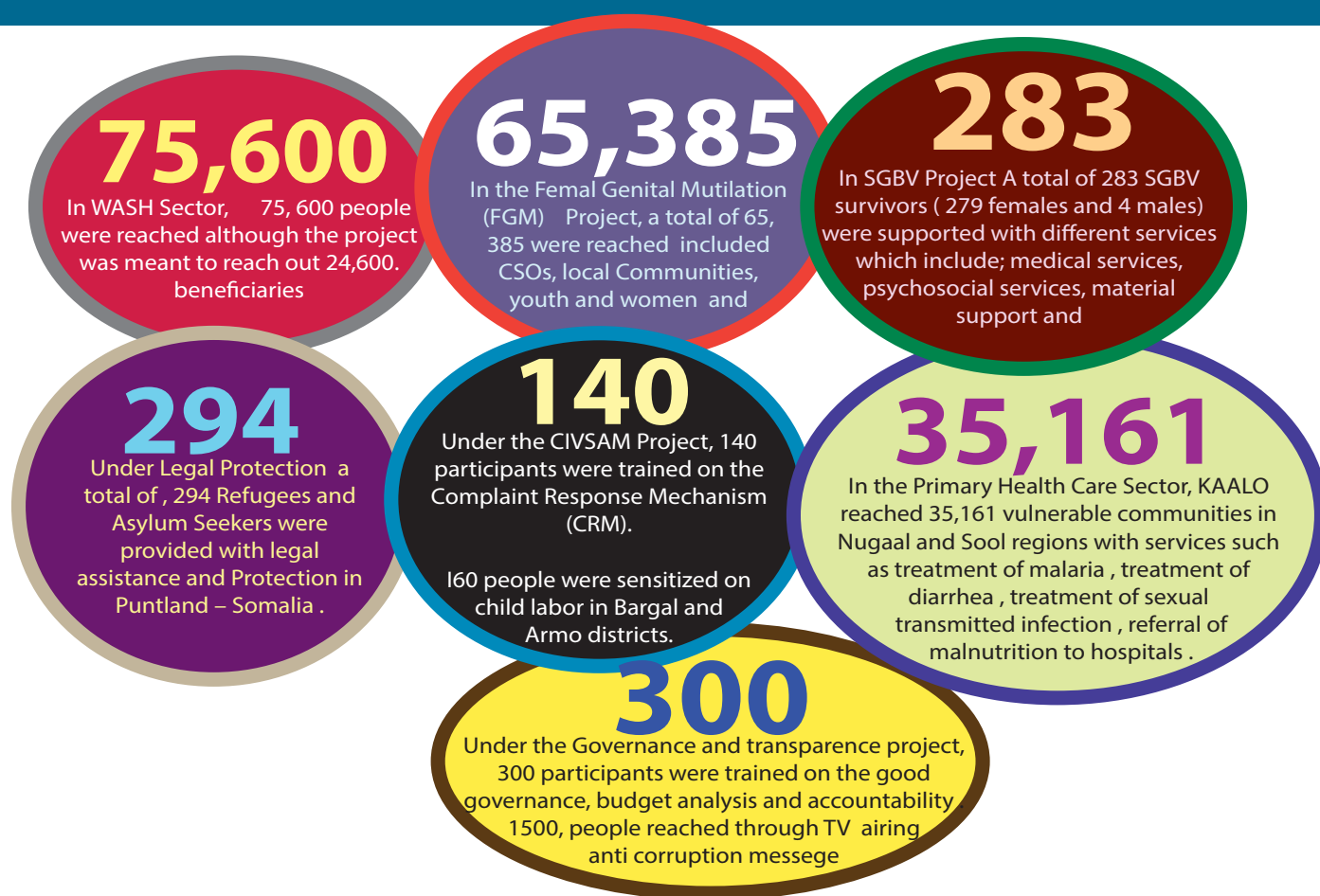


Table 1. Thematic Areas and Geographical Areas

Sector	Theme	Target	Geographical Location
Water Sanitation and Hygiene.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability, access, and utilization of clean and safe drinking water. - Availability, access and utilization of sanitation and health facilities. - Behavioral change communication - Capacity Building of local structures including government officials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IDPS, Refugees. - Vulnerable communities 	South, Central Somalia and Puntland (Nugal)
Livelihood, & Resilience /DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Income Security. - Food Security. - Youth Unemployment. - Skills Development & Vocational training. - Water for production. - Resilience and DRR - Emergency Humanitarian Respense. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vulnerable communities - Fragile Ecosystems - Remote Areas/ Coastal zones. -Fishing, livestock and agricultural communities. 	South, Central Somalia and Puntland (9 regions)
Human Rights, Access to Justice, Women Empowerment and Protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GBV & FGM - Child protection - Access to justice (Legal service provision) - Civic education/democracy. - Women Empowerment. - Protection services (Legal, psychosocial and medical support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women & Girls - Children - Vulnerable communities -Refugees, IDPS, Returnees, Asylum seekers. 	South, Central Somalia and Puntland (9 regions)



1.0 WASH Programme

1.1 Strengthening WASH structures and Dialogues in Nine villages in Nugal region Puntland Somalia. Funded by Danish Peoples Aid.

Among the projects that KAALO implemented with funding from Danish People Aid. The project title was "Strengthening WASH structures and Dialogues in Nine villages in Nugal region Puntland Somalia. The purpose of this two years (2014- 2016) project was " To contribute towards increased quality of life for citizens in the target areas through improved WASH services"

Overview:

Under the WASH Programme, KAALO implemented 2 projects in 2016. Our investments in WASH were partly informed and guided by the Revised Puntland Development Plan (2017-2019) that clearly shows that Puntland suffers from major water scarcity; safe drinking water shortage is a recurring problem throughout Puntland. According to a 2014 report by UNICEF on the situation of sanitation, majority of the people have no access to improved sanitation facilities. Further still the report highlights the fact that in rural Somalia, over half (56%) of the population defecate in the open¹. This finding was collaborated with the UNICEF 2015 report that underscored the fact that lack of sanitation, safe water facilities and services and poor hygiene are the significant contributors of high rates of diseases in Somalia.

1. UNICEF (2015)



Achievements:

Under the Immediate Objective 1: “Capacity of WASH committees strengthened to ensure inclusive planning and improved access to WASH services at village level by end of 2016”, the main achievements registered include:

■ 9 WASH Committees were established and trained in all target villages in Bari and Nugul regions. The Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) methodology was used to train these committees. The training content also covered aspects of advocacy, participatory planning and good governance. These committees are sub-committees of the Village Committee, and they have been effectively integrated in the village administration and do not constitute a parallel structure.

■ The committees have are already performing well. For instance, the committees are playing a vital role of providing input into the village plans and have been able to advocate for the integration of WASH priorities in the district plans by the duty bearers including Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior and other WASH partners. To ensure good coordination between the committees and the local government structure, the village leader is a member of the WASH committee in all villages.

■ The committees meet regularly although with different intervals (a few meet every week but most of them meet every month). The committees have organized several village cleaning campaigns and this has resulted in good hygiene and sanitation conditions.

Immediate Objective 2: “Improved hygiene and sanitation practices amongst rights holders in the target areas by end of 2016”. The major outcome and milestones achieved under this objective include:

■ Community’s attitude and perception on the significance of clean and safe drinking water in their villages is one of the most significant changes as observed during the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) visit. For instance, in Buntun buto Village, WASH committees interviewed noted that they boiled water and stored it in 20-litre Jeri cans provided by the project, which has consequently reduced the prevalence of water-borne diseases. This is a remarkable achievement, which was further confirmed by the State agency responsible for water in Puntland State.

■ Secondly, another significant change observed throughout the project is proper disposal of waste, which is attributed to the construction of disposal pits by the project. Indeed, the WASH committee in Barwein noted that prior to the project, there were not proper waste disposal mechanisms. This affected community’s health and sanitation. Therefore, the project played a key role in advocacy, which changed peoples’ minds on improving disposal of waste. Further, the project’s advocacy increased the level of awareness on the importance of washing hands after visiting the toilet.

■ Increased dialogue between duty bearers and right holders (supply and demand sides) is yet another remarkable and significant achievement of the project. WASH committee representatives have raised pertinent issues to the Puntland government on improving provision of clean and

safe drinking water to not only the villages covered by the project, but Puntland as a whole. Puntland Water Officer noted that ‘there is increased stakeholder consultation on WASH planning initiatives because the views of the right holders are taken into consideration in the local budget process’.

■ A total of 9 Garbage waste disposals in all villages. The waste disposal pits have greatly contributed to reduction of illnesses and led to health environment free from diseases, this has led to the change of behavioral change of the communities in which communities have adopted to take the garbage to afar away disposal pits unlike the usual tradition of keeping Garbage in the village, this greatly the health statutes particularly in the rainy season here by AWD (Acute water diaheria) cases was on the peak.

■ 7 water reservoirs were rehabilitated in the target area to improve access to clean and safe drinking water in the target communities.

■ Village cleaning events are taking place regularly in all villages. This further reflects the change in behavior among the rights holders as a result of the campaigns conducted.

■ The presence and participation of the WASH committees is resulting in the adaptation of the CLTS approach in several villages.

■ With assistance from the WASH committees, 6 latrines have been constructed in all villages. All are currently functional and in use. This has further reduced the practice of open defecation that was posing a danger to the live of the people.

Immediate Objective 3: “Capacity of relevant duty bearers in target areas strengthened to coordinate inclusive local WASH planning and implementation processes by end of 2016”. The major achievements registered under this objective include:

- Village duty bearers (village administrators) were trained in inclusive planning as well as CLTS and PHAST.

- The training and sensitization of the duty bearers has sparked off increased collaboration between the duty bearers (district level officials) and rights holders (through the Village and WASH committees). In different villages the collaboration have resulted into meetings, engagements and consultations, and the community representatives have been able to present WASH priorities, concerns and plans to relevant district level officials. A total of 19 meetings were conducted between the committees and the different stakeholders.

- The project was able to mobilize the district officials to be more involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of WASH activities within their areas of jurisdiction. As a result, the village administration has benefitted the most from the capacity building and training provided by the project whereas this is to a lesser extent is the case for officials at district level.



1.2 Emergency WASH response & strengthening resilience to the drought affected vulnerable communities through increased access to clean and safe water, and improved sanitation and hygiene in Bari and Nugal regions, Puntland Project. Funded by CHF

The second WASH project that KAALO implemented with funding from Common Humanitarian Fund. This project focused emergency WASH response & strengthening resilience to the drought affected vulnerable communities through increased access to clean and safe water, and improved sanitation and hygiene in Bari and Nugal regions in Puntland witnessed below average rains since Gu 2015.

This project was to cover the need of WASH services for drought affected people including IDPs and host community and will improve their capacity and resilience to respond to future crisis by building the capacity of the community on DRR and rehabilitating WASH infrastructure and facilities in the worst effected areas

The above objective would be measured by the reduction in risks of water borne diseases, hence reduced number of people in need of critical life-saving humanitarian assistance. This particular project targeted

People in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) affected by drought, Pastoralist and IDPs, and particularly vulnerable villages communities, the regions o in Qarxis, Baarweyn, and Garowe villages under Eyl, Dongoronyo and Garowe districts in Nugaal region. Other beneficiaries were in Kulule, Carris, and Banderbeyla under Banderbeyla village in Bari Region. The total number of beneficiaries reached by the project were 75, 600 people although the project was meant to reach out 24,600 beneficiaries.

Achievements:

- A partnership was brokered with potential water vendors in rural villages in Garowe and Bosaso districts to provide water to the 7,500 (1,125 men, 1,875 women, 2,250 boys and 22,500 girls) beneficiaries through water voucher system. These vouchers were to target the most vulnerable male and female in the targeted villages which they can redeem for water at the specified water vendors. Each voucher was to be used to redeem specified quantity of safe water of 7.5 liters per person per day for a period of 30 days.

- Rehabilitation of four Shallow wells and 2 berkedes. The rehabilitation activities of the protected berkads include de-silting, repairing the cracked parts of the walls and floors. for better protection, cover the roof of the berked with galvanized iron sheets laid with timber truss and rafters; construct and prepare canal stream and drainage with masonry stone laid with cement: and sand. (Photo)

- 7 WASH committee members (28 men, 21women). Each committee composes 7 members (4 men and 3 women) per water facility and were trained on better water resource management, HHWT use, maintenance of water facilities.



■ 14 people were trained on Operation and Maintenance, and collection of water revenues for the sustainability of the water sources especially the berkerds. The trainings also made sure that the voices of women and men were heard and factored into the decisions related to immediate location and appropriate technology for water and sanitation (design, type and affordability).

■ 100 persons from WASH cluster partners and community members were trained. shared equally men and women on prevention of AWD/Cholera

■ Hygiene kits were distributed to 3000 vulnerable households, each kit contains (120 aqua tabs, 1 Jerry can, 1 bucket, 3 bars of soap). The aim of distribution of HP kits was to improve household water treatment and safety, thereby reducing risk of AWD to drought affected men, women and children in Nugal and Bari Regions.

Lessons Learned:

■ Involvement of the local people is a critical aspect in eliciting participation, ownership and sustainability of the WASH interventions at the community level.

■ Capacity building and attitude change is critical in enabling the communities to adopt and sustain the outcomes/benefits arising from the WASH project and the related interventions.

■ Collaboration between the duty bearers and rights holders is critical in delivering effective and sustainable CLTS approaches. This collaboration has to be harnessed to ensure sustainability of funding and outcomes associated to WASHP programmes through integration of the same in local government plans and budgets.

Challenges:

■ The governance and management function within most WASH committees is still very low. This has resulted in issues of limited documentation, irregular meeting and mobilization of the members.

■ There is also limited participation of the local leaders and duty bearers in WASH programmes and activities in the different regions. This coupled with weak government structures district level affects the sustainability and the quality of WASH interventions.

■ In some communities, the rate of uptake and utilization of the knowledge and skills shared with them is still low. This is partly because some people are still laid back and have not fully participated and realized the benefits of improved sanitation practices in the community



2.0 Protection Sector:

2.1 Accelerating Change Towards Zero Tolerance For Female Genital Mutilation Project Phase III" Funded by Norwegian Church Aid.

The goal of this project was to contribute towards the elimination of ECM and all forms of FGM/C in targeted communities. The project duration was six month started on June 2016 and ended Dec 2017.

Overview:

KAALO Aid Organization like many other actors, recognizes that respect for civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights is a pillar of a strong rule of law culture, providing safety and stability to communities and nations alike. Currently, there is a lot of evidence from the UN Office of Human Rights and Human Rights Watch that indicated there is a climate of impunity in which abuses occur and persistent violence and insecurity too often been overlooked. Those at most risk comprise of the women, children, IDP, refugees and asylum seekers. For instance Human Rights Watch documented civilian casualties in 2016 from indiscriminate attacks between the Puntland forces and Galmudug Interim Regional forces². The United Nations has reported increase in civilian casualties, by government forces in the last quarter of 2016.

In 2016, KAALO implemented a protection project focusing on "Accelerating Change Towards Zero Tolerance For Female Genital Mutilation Project Phase III"

2. Human Rights Watch(2016)



Achievements:

■ KAALO conducted training on FGM on 1st Nov 2016, in Garowe. The training was participated the 15 religious leaders from Garowe and Eyl District. The main objective of the training was to provide the understanding of FGM and its consequence to the girls and to develop work plane for advocacy

■ KAALO in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and Religious Affairs in Puntland conducted joint monitoring on 21, Dec 2016 in Garowe and Eyl districts to follow up the implementation of the established work planes for FGM Abandonment. The objective of the monitoring was to follow up the implementation the established work plane on FGM abandonment for religious leader in both districts.

■ KAALO with the support of NCA organized two days Training on local Authority and Law enforcement on anti FGM Policy for 20 police officers, court judges, government officials, lawyers and MOWDAFA coordinators on FGM policy. The training was geared towards sensitizing the participants on the effects of FGM including health complication and social effects.

■ KAALO conducted on 17 November 2016 training on district forums/network on awareness of FGM/C Policies in the community. The trainees were from the seven villages of Garowe districts, ministry of Women and family affairs representatives in Garowe districts and Puntland Women Association. The participants were 15 person and

all were female. The training aimed at educating the district forum member on FGM Policy of Puntland in order to eradicate the FGM practices.

■ KAALO supported the events of 16 days activism which Ministry of Women and family affairs in Puntland launched on 26 November 2016 in Garowe and closed on 19 Dec, 2016. In addition KAALO supported and facilitated two events of Women Groups for advocacy campaign on Anti FGM which the Ministry implemented on 4th December 2016. Both events held in Garowe with two different villages. In each event, 20 Women group were invited and participated the advocacy session. The workshop led by the Ministry of Women and Family Affairs.

■ KAALO facilitated radio listening groups meeting in Garowe on 05 Dec 2016. This meeting was conducted some of the community dialogue groups existed. The objective of radio listening group meeting was to spread the FGM messages aired on the radio to the rest of the community. The radio listening groups was designed to reach each one of them 5 people in their respective villages.

■ KAALO conducted Quarterly Community dialogue meeting in Garowe and Eyl districts were group members met and discuss the issue of the FGM awareness and its possible ways to abandon FGM practices in the community. Each Community dialogue group consisted 17 persons with equal gender. They use to sensitize through health consequence of FGM practices.

■ KAALO conducted 6th Dec 2016 a work Plan development and review workshop for the Community Dialogue groups in Garowe. Meeting was participated the Community Dialogue representatives and facilitators in in Garowe. The aimed at developing a work plan for advocacy and awareness on FGM in their respective villages.

■ KAALO with ministry of justice and religious affairs organized a meeting on distribution of FATWA declaration (booklet) with religious and traditional elders in Puntland. The objective of the meeting was to disseminate the FATWA declaration to the religious leaders for implementation. The meeting was invited 25 religious and traditional elders from the Nugal region specifically Garowe and Eyl.

■ KAALO and Ministry of Women and family Affairs held an Advocacy dialogue meeting between Partners, civil society organization and government representatives on FGM Policy dissemination and implementations. The meeting was invited 25 people from Partners, CSO and government representatives to discuss agreed on best way to disseminate the FGM Policy and how to ensure the implementation of the policy with the different stakeholders.

■ KAALO conducted Workshop training for partner staff on FGM policy and advocacy from 9th to 10th November 2016. The workshop was invited different civil society organizations that involved on the FGM included WAWA, TIDES, ARD, FAWASOM, TASS, PUNSAA as well as the government institutions. The workshop was participated 15 people which 9 of them were Female and 6 of them were male.

■ KAALO with Ministry of health in Puntland Identified Fistula Survivors in Garowe that had undergone repair and medical treatment from other humanitarian actors such as UNFPA in order to support in providing Income generation activi-

ties. Each survivor KAALO provided with \$500 USD to create business that can get their daily livelihood. The survivor who had recently received repair and medical treatments were given priority.

■ In addition, KAALO in collaboration with Ministry of Health provided a training of physio social training to the survivors in order to relief and gain back their normal lives. Since KAALO and NCA were implementing some of the activities jointly the training physio social training and support of Fistula Survivors were done together (NCA and KAALO) with cooperation of Ministry of health.

■ KAALO in partnership with the Puntland Ministry of Health conducted three two days outreach in Garowe district mainly at MCHs and hospitals The objectives of the outreach was to inform and educate the mothers and girls about health complication of FGM.

■ KAALO conducted male engagement training for male youth and faith leaders on various transformative approaches to service as role models for zero tolerance of FGM. The engagement highlighted the key health hazards about FGM and its Consequence to the participants and informed Male youth/ faith leader on various ways can engage on FGM work

■ KAALO with Cooperation of Ministry of health and Ministry of Women and family affairs in Puntland conducted on 30/12/2016 a meeting which strengthening the referral mechanisms of GBV/FGM Survivors in Puntland at MoWDAFA conference in Garowe. The meeting was attended 25 organizations included ministries, international Organization, and local partners in GBV.

■ Other activities conducted include; a school outreaches campaign on 29/12/2016 in Garowe. The objective of the outreach campaign to inform students the FGM and its complications.



2.2 Legal Assistance and Protection of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Bossaso, Galkaio, Gardo and Garowe. Funded by UNHCR .

In 2016, KAALO was able to implement another protection project with funding from UNHCR. The title of this project was “Legal Assistance and Protection of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Bossaso, Galkaio, Gardo and Garowe” This project was implemented between January 2016 to December, 2016.

The purpose of the project was to remove and or address barriers of access justice faced by all refugees and asylum seekers in Puntland through provision of free legal representation to those in need, trainings and advocacy on refugee rights especially to assist those residing in the refugee settlements.

Overview:

The mechanisms to ensure protection of the environment in Somalia are generally weak, characterized by hostile local communities. As foreigners, refugees and asylum seekers in Puntland are at risk of being arbitrary arrest, detention, abuse, harassment and discrimination; they are also exposed to risk of unlawful detention, economic and sexual exploitation with limited access to legal redress. Specifically in South central, there are no adequate and effective designated law enforcement bodies. The gaps in the legal system are significant and include corruption, clan interference and lack of capacity of relevant institutions. In Puntland, the refugees and asylum seekers often do not have the economic means to access legal remedies. There is also limited access to legal advice and assistance in general in Puntland due to lack of sufficiently qualified legal personnel and the weak judiciary. There is also limited access to traditional conflict resolution mechanisms for refugees and asylum seekers due to lack of clan affiliations.

Achievements:

■ The project activities undertaken by KAALO in partnership with UNHCR were mainly provision of legal services which included legal aid, legal counseling and court representations, trainings to the law enforcements officers and judiciary, refugees, asylum seekers, traditional elders and host community village committees on basic human right, conflict resolutions and peaceful co-existence.

■ During the project period, Legal Assistance and Protection of Refugees and Asylum Seekers 294 PoCs were provided legal assistance in Puntland. Although the project had planned to reach 200 PoC, by the end of the project 294 PoCs had been reached to ensure access to legal justice and remedies. The refugees and asylum seekers were provided legal assistance in all project locations. Of the PoCs reached, 73 % were Ethiopians; while 27 % were Yemenis. Out of these, 68% were males while 38 % were females. This shows that most of PoCs provided with legal assistance were males because they are more subjected to be arrested or had personal conflict than females. Many of them, including women, are engaged in casual labor which cannot provide with proper coping mechanism to lead normal lives.

■ Of the 294 cases provided legal assistance, 35% were detention/arrest Cases, 15% were tenancy issues, 10 % were injury cases caused by accident or fight between two parties, 9% of the them were Personal conflicts cases and 8% were also Domestic Violence. Additionally, Court representation of the 294 Cases were made and out of those provided with legal assistance, 49 cases included a court representation and of the 49 cases, only 33 of them ended by court successfully. 7 of the cases were referred to traditional elders to handle and they ended successfully. Another 8 cases were withdrawn due to the disappearance during the court hearing session. On court representation, majority of the cases (38%) were on family dispute / divorce. Another 29% of court representation involved cases around injury; while an additional 15% were on personal conflict. The other cases made on court representation include tenancy issues, land dispute, theft/robbery and arrests.

■ The PoCs provided legal assistance were mainly from Bossaso which represented 64% of the total cases reported during the project, while Garowe had 24%, Qardho 10% and Galkaio 2%.

■ The project also conducted 10 capacity enhancement training in all project locations for law enforcement officers and judiciary, traditional elders, refugees and asylum seekers and host community committees. A total of 370 persons comprising 288 males and 82 females participated in these trainings. Of the 370 trained, 80 of them were police, prosecutors and district official; 160 of those trained were refugees and asylum seekers who were trained on refugees and asylum seekers rights and peaceful coexistence, and 90 traditional elders were also trained on conflict resolution mechanisms. Last but not least, 40 village host committees were also trained on peaceful co-existence between refugees and host committees.

■ BA total of 210 monitoring visits and interventions were carried out in detention centers. The monitoring visits were conducted by KAALO Lawyers and this resulted in the release of 104 detainees in various detention centers. The visits further alleviated the suffering and ensured the restoration of the rights of the victims of arbitrary arrests and detentions.

Lessons Learned:

■ Empowering the refugees and asylum seekers with knowledge about their rights, and responsibilities is an important component of any project that seeks to provide protection services. This is a more sustainable way of addressing the issues faced by the refugees and asylum seekers.

■ Sensitization and training of the law enforcement is important in ensuring that there is greater concerned and response toward human rights violations against asylum seekers and refugees. In communities where the law enforcement were trained, they were able to provide and support the PoCs to guarantee their rights. This was evident in all the project sites.

■ Provision of pro -bono legal aid is a very important ingredient in enhancing the safety and rights of the PoCs. This is because legal assistance is much needed because most asylum seekers do not have money to hire private lawyers and thus legal aid gives hope to the refugees and reduces chances of unfair trial, and influences a reduction of arbitrary arrests.

■ In future, it is important to also integrate aspects of physical security in order to ensure there is a reduction in cases that threaten the lives of the PoCs. It is paramount to support the individual PoCs to develop security plans to further ensure that the risks of threats are lessened.

Challenges:

■ The most common challenge encountered was that in some communities like Galkaio, there was no lawyer to provide the legal services and this further exacerbated the plight of the refugees and asylum seekers. The absence of a legal person together with the weak justice system characterized by limited knowledge about the rights and freedoms of the PoCs by the law enforcement agencies.



2.3 Provision of SGBV prevention, response and assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Bossaso, Qardho and Garowe IDP settlements. Funded by UNHCR.

The main target group were people living in IDPs. This project was implemented between 01/01/2016 – 31/12/2016.

The overall project objective is to reduce the risk of SGBV and improve the quality of responses through the provision of the immediate services for survivors of sexual assault and other forms of gender based violence to vulnerable members of the IDP and host community in Bosaso, Qardho Garowe towns.

This project focused on achieving two objectives: Strengthened SGBV response mechanisms in place with active stakeholders including national NGOs, the GBV Working Group, local authorities, and IDPs committees in Bossaso, Qardho and Garowe; and Improved quality of response mechanisms through capacity building of service providers.

Overview:

Sexual and Gender Based violence remains a critical protection concern for all IDPs. There is fear by survivors to report cases due to intimidation, retaliation, re-victimization and secondary victimization. This has been heightened following the highly publicized case where a journalist and a rape survivor were arrested in Mogadishu on 10 January 2013. In this regard, the Federal Government of Somalia should work towards creating an environment where sexual violence can be reported and discussed free from intimidation and fear. Whilst women and girls are at risk, displaced women and girls living in IDP

settlements are at heightened risk of sexual violence. Majority of the IDPs displaced are from minority clans with limited clan protection support. This coupled with high levels of impunity make IDPs an easy target for abuses. There is urgent need to improve security to facilitate access to other regions and also strengthen the legal framework on sexual violence through developing national laws and policies to facilitate access to justice for all. In Puntland, it is extremely difficult for the survivor to report the incident and have it treated as a criminal offence. Access to justice and criminal proceedings against perpetrators is minimal, response mechanisms are poor and SGBV survivors continue to be stigmatized resulting in underreporting and limited follow-ups. GBVIMS reports submitted to GBV working group show there has been an increase in cases of domestic violence and a few isolated cases of attempted rape.

Achievements:

■ 3 SGBV knowledge improvement trainings were conducted in the three regions of Gardho, Bosaso and Garowe. A total of 90 participants (72 males and 19 females) benefited from the training. The events were attended by participants from IDPs, courts, police, women and youth groups, elders, local municipality and religious leaders.

■ 3 awareness raising sessions on SGBV prevention and response were conducted in Gardho, Bosaso and Garowe. This event reached out to 245 people. The target group for these sessions were IDPs committees, lawyers, police, judiciary

■ A total of 283 SGBV survivors (279 females and 4 males) were supported with different services which include; medical services, psychosocial services, material support and livelihood support to survivors and vulnerable members of the community.

■ Trainings/workshops to improve the knowledge of GBV for IDPs committees, lawyers, police, judiciary were conducted in Bosaso, Qardho and Garowe.

■ 3 live media debates on negative impact of GBV in Bosaso, Gardho and in Garowe were conducted. The debated targeted communities in IDPs, host communities, government, traditional and religious groups.

■ Reduced vulnerability of HH by providing 700 dignity kits during the project period, 1776 individuals benefitted.

■ 171 GBV survivors/victims were provided with psychosocial counseling services.

Lessons Learned:

■ Weak state insitutions accelerate the level of impunity in the community and this in the end escalated the of SGBV incidents. Strengthening the judicial system to address issues of GBV on a timely manner is critical in combating the prevalence of GBV.

■ Awareness raising and sensitization is a critical tool in addressing the causes of GBV and their likely effects on the lives of the survivors, their homes and the community at large. The availability of knowledge increased the capacity of the community to report on the cases of GBV.

■ There is little or no confidence in the formal judicial system on the part of the survivors. In some instances, survivors were reluctant to initially report cases of GBV because of this same reason.

■ A successful GBV intervention has to integrate a component of livelihoods. This is because most survivors are in extremely vulnerable conditions given the low level of income.

Challenges:

■ Health facilities often lack clinical management of Rape protocols. In addition to this, some health practitioners do not know how to properly treat GBV survivors. In other instances there were no confidential spaces in which to examine and counsel GBV survivors. All these coupled with the fact that hospitals and health centers are located far away from IDPs make it difficult for survivors to access and utilize quality medical care and psychosocial support services.



2.4 Enhancing the quality and accessibility of GBV service provision in Ajuran and Jawle IDP Camps Project. Funded by IRC

In the course of 2016, KAALO in collaboration with IRC, received funding to implement a project titled "Enhancing the quality and accessibility of GBV service provision in Ajuran and Jawle IDP Camps". Under this project, case management activities for GBV survivors and awareness raising activities were conducted in the Jawle IDP community with the aim at enhancing GBV access to and accessibility to timely and quality services by GBV victims and survivors. This intervention targeted a total 1,432 direct beneficiaries (560 men, 642 women, 115 girls and 115 boys).

Achievements:

- 18 GBV survivors/victims received quality case management services, including referrals to other service providers using the established the referral pathway.
- 18 GBV survivors/victims were provided with Dignity Kits,
- 45 Households were reached through the door to door mobilization sessions in both host community and IDPs settlements covering 45 HH.
- Over 300 IEC materials (T-shirts) were distributed in Ajuran IDP camp.

Lessons Learned:

- The involvement of different stakeholders including women, parents, girls, local leaders, religious leaders and government authorities is critical in creating an environment and a society that has zero tolerance to FGM. Continuous behavioral change communication is also necessary to ensure the communities are aware about the dangers FGM and GBV brings to the victims.
- ---Greater involvement of men is important since they happen to be the people who perpetrate the FGM practices within the households and at the community level.
- Strengthening project communication is critical in order to enhance sharing of information in an accurate and timely manner. When there is an opportunity for the community to share their expectations, it creates an environment mutual trust and acceptability of the project before and during the project implementation process. This ultimately enhances the chances of sustainability and ownership of the project results.

Challenges

- The Somali society is patriarchal in nature and is dominated by male chauvinists. This means men dominate the decision making at the community and political level. This kind of situation continues to undermine efforts to end FGM.
- In many communities, there is still a belief that FGM is a good practice and therefore, in such situation, the communities were less receptive to the message of zero tolerance to FGM.
- There was too much expectations from the beneficiaries hence creating mistrust between service providers and beneficiaries.
- In some communities there were incidences of insecurity and this hampered the smooth distribution of IEC materials.



3.0 Primary Health Care:

3.1 Primary Health Care Project. Funded by SHF.

Another project implemented in the course of 2016 was the primary health Care project. This was implemented in the regions of Nugal and Sool Regions of Puntland between April, 2016 – and October 2016

The project goal was: to provide of integrated Primary Health Care services to 60000 vulnerable communities(including 9000 men ,15000 women ,18000 girls,18000) in Nugal and Sool Regions improved

Overview:

The humanitarian situation in the Nugal and Sool Regions of Puntland were alarming , with over million people in humanitarian crisis and need for immediate assistance. The drought that occurred in 2015 impacted lives and livelihoods, compounding an already challenging humanitarian situation. Around 60-80 per cent of herds were been lost, human death was being reported in some parts of Puntland, with devastating impact on families who depend on livestock for income, food and status.



The situation remained of serious concern inspite of humanitarian agencies and the Somali communities in abroad and inside the country were working together to address the suffering and stop further death. By the time the project was conceived, 320,000 children were malnourished, among them more than 50,000 were risk of death if they did not get urgent treatment. Shortages of water resulted in hiked water prices, and this triggered outbreaks of water-borne diseases and exacerbated the malnutrition. crisis.

But the worst -was yet to come. Precipitation in the rainy season, Deyr, which usually extends from October to December, had been well below average. The drought was deepening in the most affected northern areas of Puntland. Given the weather forecast at the time, life will only getting harder for millions of Somalis at least until April 2017, when the next rainy season was being expected. Puntland by then was at the verge of elapsing from drought to famine with the scarcity of rain and if the the humanitarian actors had failed to response in time to avert the situation.

Achievements:

■ KAALO provided consultations to 35161 vulnerable communities (58.6 % of target communities) in Nugaal and Sool regions the services offered include treatment of malaria , treatment of diarrhea , treatment of sexual transmitted infection , referral of malnutrition to health referral hospital . These consultations were conducted within two health facilities and mobile teams,

■ KAALO distributed essential medical supplies and equipment in two health facilities and mobile clinic at target location. This intervention mitigated against frequent stock outs that were a common feature before the project started.

■ Both fixed MCHs provided ANC, delivery and PNC servises 3182 women in Nugaal and Sool regions. (Needs more clarification)



- Provided IMCI (integrated management of childhood illness) and BeMoC (Basic Emergency Obstetric Care) training to 20 health workers in Garowe and Taleex District.

10 health workers were trained on IMCI; while 10 staff were trained on BeMoC.

- 32 Community members received continuous awareness through health education conducted by MCHs health workers.

- A total of 4186 beneficiaries received primary health care services include diagnosis, treatment, supplementation and health promotion activities.

Other achievements registered include;

- KAALO was able to develop an accountability framework to handle beneficiary complaints while also ensuring do not harm principles and maximize project benefits. In this regard, meetings with village committees and community were also conducted. Communities were conducted to conducting meetings with village committees and community to explain to them the availability of free access to the health specially those who are not able to go to private clinics, pharmacies or hospitals; distributing equipment and drugs to one health center in Sool region (Taleh District) and one health center in Nugal region (Garowe district).



Lessons Learned:

■ One major lesson picked from this project intervention points to the fact that sensitizing people on the availability of health services is also a critical step in addressing the health services seeking behavior that directly influences the rate of access and utilization of health services and product.

Challenges:

■ High expectations of the community that are beyond the project scope and ability to provide. Community elders in outreach areas expected from KAALO to give them services more than Health such as money, but KAALO members convinced them with explanation of program objectives briefing that the organization target is to implement health services for drought affected people and the host communities who are eligible for this service.

■ Seasonal winds: it was very hard to walk carrying drugs and other equipment amid Monsoon winds which hugely hit Puntland regions especially Nugal province in May and June but continue to September. This wind interrupted the mobility of the team and their amplifiers to disseminate service information. That interruption decreased the number of weak and malnourished people to walk and visit to the place where drugs, diagnose and treatment are available (created in IDP camps). To solve that KAALO created home visit team who solved the issue, and this reflected to increase the service coverage.



3.0 NED Project:

4.1 Promoting Transparent and Accountable Government in Puntland. Funded by NED.

The the goal of this two year project (2016-2017) was "To enhance the capacity of public officials and promote public understanding of the importance of transparency and accountability in a democratic society"

Overview:

The 17 years old government of Puntland faces many challenges in delivering services to its citizens and lacks proper governance. According to transparency international Somalia is ranked most corrupted nation in the list of 174 countries in 2015. Lack of effective financial system, misappropriations of funds and corruption tolerance by leaders are often attributed to the increasing corruption culture. This shows corruption impunity in Somalia due to limited space for accountability, and inactive actors for accountability.

In Puntland, traditional governance based on clan systems and nepotism is another key challenge faced accountability in the public sector. Clan based politics led government officials who misuse and corrupt public funds not to be held accountable to their actions and bring them into justice. Weak institutions in Puntland lack effective accountability and heighten corruption. Corrup-

tion is seen as one of the major obstacles to democratic governance in Puntland. Any democratic government should exercise good accountability as well as other ingredients of good governance such as efficiency, transparency, rule of law, responsiveness and legitimacy.

However, in April 2013, the Federal Government launched a Public Financial Management Reform (PFMR) process for Somalia. And the reform is in progress in Puntland State. There are also efforts in federating the fiscal systems of the country and this would need to put in place measures of tackling corruption and enhancing accountability. Another opportunity is the Puntland President's recent announcement, at the 17th inauguration of Puntland on 1st August 2015, that 2015/6 would be the years for combating corruption and strengthening accountability in Puntland.

Achievements:

■ Establishment of Governance and Public Sector Reform Scholars Group (GPSR - Scholars) This platform will bring together different scholars from academic society in order to contribute the on-going efforts and reforms in Puntland and Somalia at large. The GPSR- Scholars will prepare articles or papers which will be published in an up-coming journal titled "The Somali Governance and Public Sector Reform Journal".

■ Practical programs and statements on international norms around accountability and transparency; This document captures principles, systems and knowledge on accountability, transparency, anti- corruption and good governance at large. The content covers four areas; Good governance, anti-corruption measures, transparency and accountability

■ Conducted a training on best practices in good governance, accountability, and advocacy tools to monitor expenditures and promote transparency. The targets were women, elders and youth in Garowe, Galkayo and Bosaso.

■ An event was organized to commemorate and recognize World Anti-corruption day and it will also prepare public service announcements for radio.

■ The partners of good governance in Puntland, led by the Bureau of Good Governance and Anti-corruption. Partners invited different social groups, UN agencies and officials from the Puntland Government. The focus of the day was on the measures that government should take to demonstrate commitment to tackling corruption in Puntland as well as ending impunity in corruption practices among officials in Public sector.

■ Six scholarly articles were developed and shared on accountability and corruption in conjunction with Puntland University

■ Call for papers were advertised to scholars, academicians, graduates and students to write research articles on accountability, transparency, anti-corruption and good governance at large. Many scholars and graduates expressed their interests to the call, and it is planned to award 6 best articles and publish their findings to the public.

■ Provided support to the Bureau of Good Governance and Anti-corruption to strengthen its system in order to attain the mandate of improving good governance in Puntland.



Lessons learned:

■ Improving accountability and transparency in Puntland, requires a concerted effort and a multi-stakeholder approach. It is important to mobilize resources and support of different actors including the public sector, private sector, traditional leaders, religious institution and the civil society at large.

Challenges:

■ In emerging democracies like Somalia, addressing the issues of accountability and transparency comes with so many setbacks. Among those is negative response and perception of the people in government. This results into an environment of mistrust and hostility between the government and those in favor of ending corruption and impunity. This has been observed during the project implementation phase much as KAALO has utilized good networking and relationship building skills to address such concerns from time to time before, during and after the project life span.



5.0 CIVSAM Project 2016:

5.0 CIVSAM Project 2016

CIVSAM Programme was funded by SIDA, sponsored by Diakonia and it was implemented by KAALO Aid & Development Organization (KAD). The project has focused on strengthening the capacity of partners and economically supporting 200 women in Bargal and Armo districts Bari and Gardafu regions respectively in the year 2016. As such the project interventions activities were divided into two parts; those activities which were to be conducted at district level (Bargal and Armo districts), and those activities that were to be carried out within KAALO at the organization level.



Overview:

Since the time KAALO was established, the organization has continued to grow and implement different projects successfully. In order to ensure the sustainability of the organization and its performance, it was important to focus on strengthening her institutional capacity by paying attention to the systems, policies and strategies. Partly, this necessitated supporting KAALO to review a number of policies and also, develop the important systems and policies that were not in place. Interventions of the project were directed at Strengthening Partners capacity and aimed at improving internal democracy of the partner to create conditions for decent work and fair income.

Another component of this project was tailored to addressing the livelihood of women by enhancing their income security in order to improve their standards and conditions of living alike. Since civil war eruption in Somalia women have been the backbone of family service and community. The war had totally made changes in the traditional role of women in the society socially, economically and decision making within the family and community. Women have become powerful in the family and community at large in economic wise and both service and decision making. Thus the project was geared towards contributing towards increased income levels of women and thereby, reduces the social and economic inequalities. The project targeted 200 women in both districts.

Achievements:

■ 140 participants from the areas where KAALO implements her programmes were trained on the Complaint Response Mechanism (CRM). This training targeted local authorities, project beneficiaries from women groups of Bargal and Armo districts. The beneficiaries, particularly women, were learned how to raise complaint and fight for their rights.

■ 160 people were sensitized on child labor during the 2 day events that were held separately in Bargal and Armo districts. In these meeting, causes, dangers and mitigation measures to end child labor were discussed.

■ A Resilience study was conducted among the cross section of the target audience. The pastoralists were the primary target for this study. Other audiences interacted with during the study include village residents and local authorities were used to capture various aspects of drought adaptation and coping practices. The findings indicated that extreme drought events were increasingly frequent, and have impacted negatively on pastoral livelihoods. In order to mitigate or cope with climatic abnormalities, pastoralists are deploying a variety of strategic approaches. In addition to the traditional household level coping mechanisms, the long term adaptation strategies used include diversifying economic strategies to include rain-farming, wage labor and fishing; livestock mobility to track forage and water resources; diversification of herd composition to benefit from the varied drought and disease tolerance, as well as fecundity of diverse livestock species; and sending children to school for formal education as a durable investment expected to pay back through income from employment.

■ A women and value chain analysis and private sector development study was conducted. This study was guided by a set of research questions, the study assessed Livestock, Agriculture, Fisheries and Service value chains in Harfo, Boame, Dangoranyo, Waciye, Badhan, and Baargaal districts of Puntland.

■ Market mapping was also conducted. This study also revealed the existing small business opportunities for women in the target districts. The business opportunities that exist in each district can be determined by the main source of livelihoods in the respective communities living in the two districts. In Bargal district the main source of livelihood is fishing and frankincense. Fishing is the main livelihood source of the communities living in the coastal areas. Second to that is frankincense which is widely dominated by men but women can participate in retailers.

The study also highlighted that in Armo district, agriculture and livestock are considered to be source of small business. There is also a potential for agricultural products such as tomatoes, onions, hot peppers, guavas, lemons, and limes. These vegetables are mainly transported in the major cities of Puntland especially Bosaso district. The study further put in the limelight the need for women to get organized into small groups and investment schemes if they are to impact on their living conditions especially among the most vulnerable women living in Carmo district. Other business opportunities identified included: tie and dye for women clothes, restaurants, sewing machines and small-retail shops.

Within KAALO, the following achievements were registered;

■ A two day staff reflection and learning meeting of the staff was conducted at KAALO office in Garowe. The event attracted members of the staff from KAALO offices in Garowe, Bosaso and Gardo. They also exchanged experience and knowledge with sharing information while sitting face to face.

■ KAALPOs (2013-2016) Strategic plan was reviewed during a 3 day participatory workshop that attended by all members of KAALO BOD, management and field staff from Bosaso, Gardo and Garowe. The review session focused on what had been achieved, what wasn't done? The challenges encountered lessons learned and the emerging strategic focus for the organization in the new strategic period (2017-2020).

■ Development M&E policy and tools for KAALO aid Development.

■ Conducted staff training on communication and change story writing. This training was conducted by Puntland State University. Besides this training, the staff on communication and change story writing, documents on communication and change story writing was developed. These documents will help the organization to improve its standard and ways of communication that it has done.

■ The Decent Work Assessment was conducted. This process provided an in-depth analysis and synopsis of status of the local workers at both districts in terms of productive work in an environment of freedom, security; decent working conditions and human dignity.

Challenges:

- The situation was under harsh circumstance due to prolonged drought in Puntland. The affected people were interested in their basic needs more than any trainings and forums
- Delay of fund of the first year of the project
- Community unprecedented high expectation from donors and project implementers

Recommendation

- Promote women in the private sector by committing a long-term support to individual female entrepreneurs, women cooperatives and business associations/networks;
- Effective campaigning and advocacy programs that can support policy and program reform, and heighten the profile of women in the private sector.
- Use both electronic media (television and radio) and print media (newspapers or publications) to highlight the contribution women make to the private sector, creating female role models or enterprise champions;
- Advocate through social marketing or visits to public officials to help eliminate the cultural belief that the private sector is reserved for men.
- Work together and pull resources to form Puntland owned companies and identify and implement pro-active measures for continued collaboration.
- Encourage and support the development and modernization of livestock and agriculture sector to improve the productivity and improve livelihood for the agro-pastoral and nomadic communities.

6.0 KAALO's Audited Financial Statement

PAGE 5

KAALO AID & DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31ST. DECEMBER, 2016.

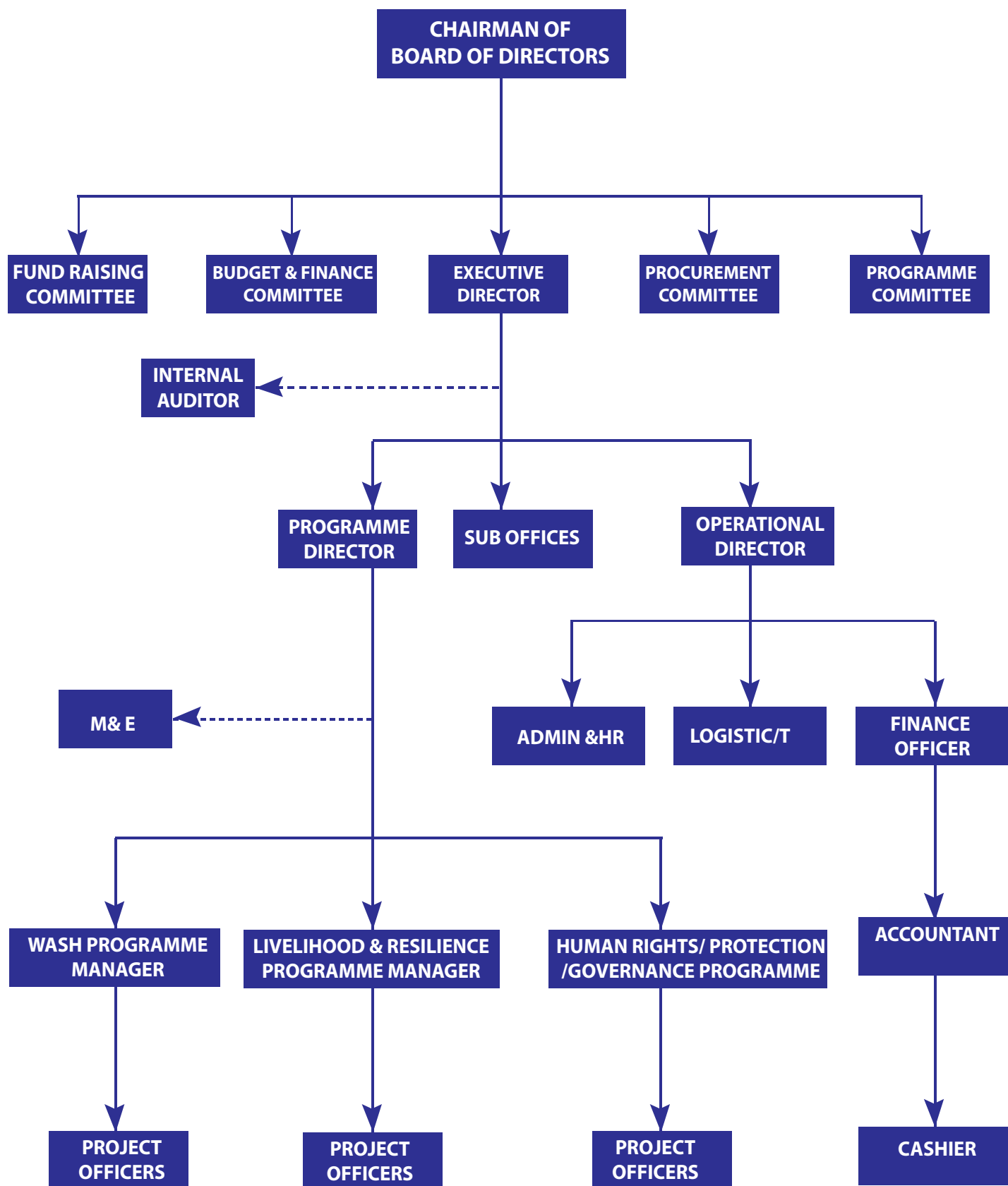
	NOTE	2016 US\$.	2015 US\$.
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment.	2	166,055	165,000
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		166,055	165,000
CURRENT ASSETS			
Accounts receivable and prepayments	3	487,085	79,476
Cash & cash equivalents	10	91,594	14,605
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		578,679	94,082
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accruals	5	-	2,700
Bank-overdraft	11	201,217	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		201,217	2,700
NET CURRENT ASSETS		377,461	91,382
NET ASSETS		543,516	256,382
GENERAL FUNDS	4	543,516	256,382
TOTAL FUNDS		543,516	256,382

The financial statements have been authorized by the Board on.....27, March.....2017

Board Chair.....



7.0 KAALO Management Structure Chart



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KAALO
Aid and Development Org.

**ANNUAL
REPORT
2016**

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