



# KAALO

Aid and Development Org



KAALO AID & DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

# ANNUAL REPORT

## — 2021

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KAALO strives towards improved standards of living and equitable development.

KAALO Vision Statement

# Executive Summary

KAALO's 2021 Annual report details the organization's key achievements over the past one year in the delivery of lifesaving, development, resilience building and human right protection intervention to vulnerable households and communities in Puntland.

It also provides critical highlights to our engagement with likeminded local partners and stakeholders including peer organizations, government, and sectoral agencies, INGOs and consortiums as well as our donors. KAALO's interventions can be categorized into the following sectoral focus areas / themes:

**(i)** WASH, **(ii)** Protection, **(iii)** Human rights, **(iv)** Livelihood and resilience, and **(v)** Governance.

In the period under focus, KAALO managed to directly reach over 33,695 households translating to over 202,168 individuals with different kinds of interventions under the outlined sectors and thematic areas.

To reach this number of beneficiaries, KAALO utilized a grant income of \$ 4,883,291 in the 2021 fiscal year which translated to an average of \$24 per beneficiary reached during the year.

KAALO's strategic objective in WASH interventions was to increase availability, access and utilization of safe water and sanitation facilities at household and community level in the target communities. To achieve the objective KAALO implemented 4 emergency projects, which constructed and rehabilitated 18 water infrastructures, 132 sanitation facilities, distributed 1300 hygiene kits while undertaking 13 awareness raising campaign. A total of 42,320 accessed wash

services in Nugal region.

Food security and livelihood program of KAALO aimed to improve the income security, food security, and resilience of communities and enhanced provision of emergency support to the vulnerable and affected communities. In this reporting period a total of 11,660 Persons improved livelihood and food securities through different interventions including vocational training, UCT, and Business and Entrepreneurship, input support for farmers and fisherfolk and many others.

Additionally, KAALO also provided protection services and human right promotion activities to 16,356 persons in different interventions to promote respect for human rights for all, access to justice, elevation of the status of women, and protection of the vulnerable especially women refugees, children, returnees, IDPs and asylum seekers.

Furthermore, KAALO also worked on improving organizational performance and effectiveness through strengthening of the financial management, risk management, Programme management and resource acquisitions and mobilization for diversification of funds.

KAALO made good progress on attraction new donors, successfully managed to fully utilize Quick book accounting system to all project and complied all grant agreement as per contracts with annual audit of unqualified opinion.



# Foreword

This is another important year for KAALO to present KAALO's 2021 annual report here in Garowe-Puntland Somalia. It is an important arena for us in terms of our operationalization strategy as we launch in very exciting area of human development. It's also my pleasure to introduce this year's Annual Report on the activities and achievements made. KAALO's mission is transforming the lives of the most vulnerable communities in Somalia using sustainable approaches in humanitarian, development, resilience building and governance / human rights interventions. KAALO's key thematic areas focus on food security, livelihoods and resilience, Water Sanitation and Hygiene, and Protection/ Human rights and governance.

In 2021, Somalia experienced key systematic shocks that negatively impacted its people and further pushed already vulnerable communities into destitution. To begin with, Covid 19 continue negatively impacting global systems and economies as the world started adapting to the Covid 19 pandemic that had hit the world in 2020. At the same time, the Horn of Africa region experienced a desert locust infestation / invasion that essentially decimated existing pasture resources and vegetation cover. Further compounding this was an acute shortage / shortfall in rain and general

precipitation which marked the beginning of an acute drought in Somalia and the Horn of Africa.

In view of the changed operational context, KAALO adapted its programming approaches to the new normal and continued to provide emergency relief and resilience building activities in all its thematic areas. Part of the programming efforts in 2021 focused on enhancing the adaptive capacity and community awareness on Covid 19.

KAALO scored much success 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.

2021 was a year of many positive developments made by the entire KAALO team. Which we will continue to strengthen through 2020, as we explore the ways we can better support communities.

**Mohamoud Sheikh Hamid**  
KAALO Executive Director

# Acronyms

KAD	– Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIDS	– Acute and Watery Diarrhea
AWD	– Building Local Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change
BRAC	– Board of Directors
BoD	– Community Animal Health Worker
CAHW	– Cultural, Art and Sports Association for Puntland
CASAP	– Climate Adaptive Village
CC	– Community Conversation
CCF	– Community Conversation Facilitator
CEFM	– Child and Early Forced Marriage
CFW	– Cash for Work
CHV	– Community Health Volunteer
CHW	– Community Health Worker
CIVSAM	– Civil Society Unit of the Swedish International Development Cooperation
CPV	– Community Protection Volunteer
CRISP	– Community Resilience in Puntland and Somaliland
CRM	– Complaint Response Mechanism
CSO	– Civil Society Organization
CSBS	– Community Seed Banks
CVE	– Civic and Voter Education
DANIDA	– Danish International Development Agency
DF	– Development Fund
DFID	– Department for International Development
DPA	– Danish People's Aid
DRA	– Dutch Relief Alliance
DRC	– Danish Refugee Council
EWEA	– Early Warning Early Action
FAO	– Food And Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FCDO	– Foreign Common and Development Office
FGM/C	– Female Genital Mutilation / Cutting
FSL	– Food Security and Livelihoods
GAP	– Good Agricultural Practices
GECPD	– Galkayo Education Center for Peace and Development
GBV	– Gender Based Violence

# Acronyms

GFFO	– German Federal Foreign Office
HIV	– Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HH	– Household
HP	– Harmful Practices
HTPS	– Harmful Traditional Practices
INGO	– International Non-Governmental Organization
ILO	– International Labour Organization
IOM	– International Organization for Migration
IPC	– Integrated Phase Classification
IRC	– International Rescue Committee
LNSA	– Local Non-State Actor
MOLAH	– Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry
MPCA	– Multi Purpose Cash Assistance
MYHP	– Multi Year Humanitarian Programme
NCA	– Norwegian Church Aid
NED	– National Endowment Fund for Democracy
NFI	– Non-Food Items
NGO	– Non-Governmental Organization
NORAD	– Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NRC	– Norwegian Refugee Council
NSA	– Non-State Actor
SCN	– Save the Children Network
SEGTA	– Somali Election Governance Transparency & Accountability Project
SHARP	– Somalia Humanitarian and Resilience Programme
SHG –	– Self Help Groups
UNDP	– United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	– United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN Habitat	– United Nations Agency for Human Settlements
UNHCR	– United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	– United Nations Children's Fund
VSLA	– Village Savings and Loan Associations
WASH	– Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WF	– Women's Forums



# Introduction



KAALO Aid and Development (KAALO) is a non-profit, humanitarian, and development organization with its headquarters located in Garowe, Puntland in Somalia. The organization was established in Oct 28th 1991 just after the collapse of the Somali central government. The organization was established by a volunteer group of intellectuals who intended to help vulnerable groups who are displaced from their homes due to the civil war that erupted with the fall of Formal Government in 1990. The aim was to provide lifesaving and recovery interventions. After many years of delivering aid to the needy people, as the country restored, the governance structures, KAALO started working on development and rehabilitation programming.

The organization has been in existence for over 31 years with a successful record in implementing more than 150 programs and projects in both the emergency and the development sectors in diverse regions of Puntland state and Somalia at large. Under the emer-

gency humanitarian programming, KAALO implements projects in different sectors: education, health, WASH, food aid, and protection. In development programming, KAALO has been implementing programs in livelihoods – household and community resilience building, Village Savings and Loan Associations; Environmental Management, and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation; Human Rights, Democracy, and Governance with a focus on human rights, access to justice, women empowerment and protection of vulnerable communities and individuals especially IDPs, refugees, returnees, and asylum seekers.

The organization is headed by the Executive Director who provides leadership and oversight functions to the team of specialists for and on behalf of the Board of Directors (BoD).

The organization has a strong management team that provides the technical expertise and skills required for smooth program implementation and management.



KAALO has a formal structure to facilitate the implementation of different programs and projects headed by the Programs Director who supervises the different technical managers responsible for the different projects. This structure has positions that are aligned with the current strategic themes of KAALO.

KAALO has established administration processes and systems in place including the financial management system, procurement and asset management, and human resources management. The organization conducts annual and project audits as required under sound financial management principles and standards. The organization has key policies and manuals such as the human resource manual, procurement manual, and several others to guide and regulate operations and decision-making.

KAALO has in place highly qualified staff to lead implementation and program development in the key thematic areas. The staff have the required experience and have successfully implemented several projects. There is a need to improve the capacity of staff in writing competitive grant proposals targeting donors. It is also important to recruit a focal person in charge of fundraising and resource mobilization. This person will lead or coordinate the resource mobilization efforts within the organization.

The big number of projects partly reflects not only the competence of KAALO to fundraise but also to manage projects well. The organization has nurtured good working relationships and collaboration with a range of stakeholders including the federal State of Puntland and its government agencies, the local communities, Local Non-State Actors, International NGOs, and Development Agencies.

The development partners/agencies that KAALO has and continues to work with include: Diakonia, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), 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. KAALO has been able to sustain its partnerships with international humanitarian and development actors because of continuous investments and improvements in its programmatic and financial management practices and systems as well as continuous capacity strengthening initiatives for its operational and programmatic staff.

Towards the end of 2020 and throughout 2021 and into 2022, KAALO embarked on a stakeholder participatory Strategic Planning meant to chart the way forward for a revamped strategic focus for the organization. KAALO's new 3-year Strategic Plan covering the period 2022 -2025 will guide the organization, its staff, and its stakeholders to approach the next three years with clarity on the goals and targets that the organization will be focusing on.





# KAALO Strategic Plan 2022 - 2025

KAALO completed the development of its new strategic plan and launched it thereafter. The key components of the revamped new strategic plan covering the period 2022 – 2025 are as follows:

## Vision

A just and sustainable Somali Society enjoying the fruits of improved standards of living and equitable development.

## Mission

Transforming the lives of the most vulnerable communities in Somalia using evidence based sustainable humanitarian and development programming.

## Objectives

- Improve the provision of timely emergency and humanitarian response services to the communities affected by human and natural disasters in our target operational areas.
- To promote nutrition, food security, income security and resilience among the most vulnerable household and communities in Somalia and Puntland.
- To enhance the delivery of human rights, democracy and effective governance in Somalia and Puntland.

## Our Core Value

- Accountability.
- Transformation.
- Neutrality
- Impartiality
- Responsiveness
- Environmental Sustainability.

# KAALO's Revamped Programme Package 2022 - 2025.

In its last Strategic Plan that covered the period 2017 – 2020, KAALO focusses on three key programming clusters i.e. **(i)** Health, Nutrition, and **(ii)** Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); **(iii)** Food Security, Livelihoods and Resilience; and **(iv)** Human rights, and access to justice. Based on the lessons learnt from the previous strategy, KAALO found it important to re-define her thematic scope in her New Strategic Plan covering the period 2022 – 2025.

This was informed by KAALO's expertise, the felt needs within the communities, the priority areas in the Somali National Development Plan (2020-2022) as well as the Puntland Development Plan alongside the Global Sustainable Development Goals Agenda as well as other international and regional development policies and strategies. In line with this, the organization has identified 2 strategic pillars i.e., the Programming and Operations pillars with two crosscutting enabling priority focus areas i.e. (i) Fundraising, Donor and Stakeholder relations; and, Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning, and Knowledge Management.

Under the Programmes Pillar, three key sectoral programming areas have been identified i.e. **(i)** Emergency and Humanitarian Response; **(ii)** Sustainable Livelihoods; and **(iii)** Human Rights and Governance. From the 3 key sectoral programming areas, a total of 9 thematic programs will be implemented by KAALO going forward. KAALO is cognizant of the dynamic and multifaceted nature of programming in the Horn of Africa, and in Somalia and Puntland in particular, KAALO approaches its programming as an interplay between Emergency relief and humanitarian response, and development programming for sustainability.

All these occur in the context of human rights deficiencies and governance capacity gaps at the household, community, and government levels.

The organizational effectiveness pillar is a facilitating objective and therefore not a programme. All projects implemented will have to be aligned to these 3 sectoral and 9 thematic programme areas in the next 4 years under this strategic plan.

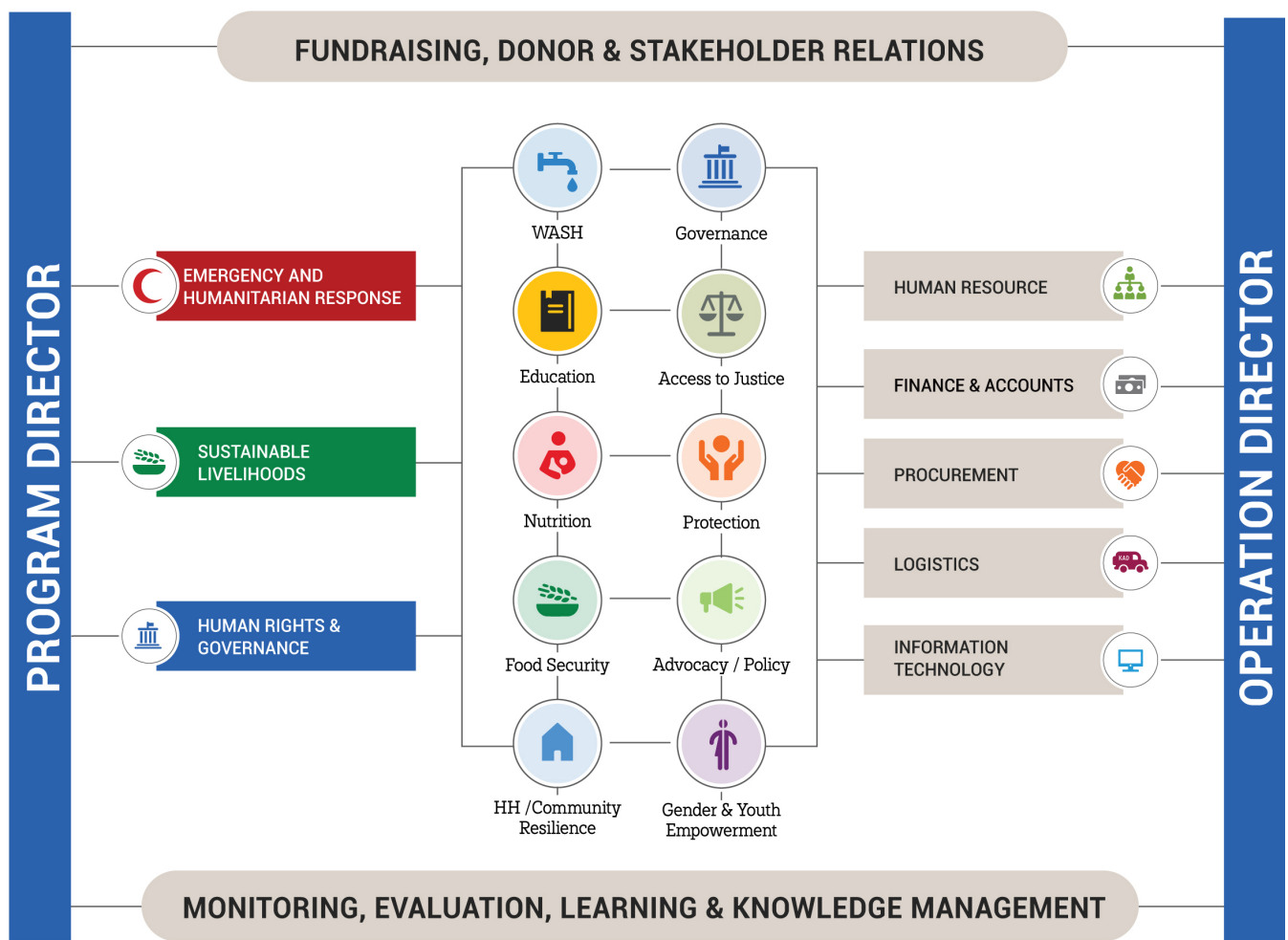
This implies that all fundraising will be executed in line with these programme areas/sectors to enable the KAALO focus on achieving more impact. To further achieve more impact under the priority sectors, themes to focus on have been mapped including the geographical areas as shown in table 1 below.

KAALO is mindful that success in some programmes will also depend on and is influenced by other factors and hence the need to address these factors much as they are not the main programme areas.

HIV/AIDS, COVID 19, KHAT, peace and conflict management, environment management shall be treated as either cross cutting or mainstreaming themes depending on their relevance and impact on the individual programme sectors.

For instance, environment and livelihoods are inter-related and the interface between these two has a bearing on the income and food security of individuals.

# KAALO's Organizational Theory 2022 - 2025





# KAALO's Achievements

## Programmatic Achievements



Over the 2021 programming period, KAALO implemented over 18 projects covering its three key thematic programming areas i.e. **(i)** Emergency and Humanitarian Response Programming; **(ii)** Sustainable Livelihoods; and **(iii)** Human Rights and Governance. KAALO's mix of ongoing and recently implemented projects includes both short term and multi-year projects. Over the period of focus, KAALO worked received programming support from over 14 donors while also collaborating with several national and international consortia as well as taking the lead role on a few projects' implementation partnerships with local CSOs.

During this reporting period, three key shocks afflicted the nomadic and pastoral communities in the horn of Africa, these were: **(i)** the desert locust infestation / outbreak that swept across the Horn of Africa; **(ii)** continued drought conditions with rainfall received falling short of the average expectations for pastoral and

nomadic livelihoods; and **(iii)** global Corona outbreak which negatively impacted diaspora remittances and crippled livelihoods thus increasing destitution in the Horn of Africa.

Other contextual operational factors include Local Council Electoral processes in the State of Puntland as well as Federal Level electoral processes. Military and inter-community conflict were also reported during this reporting period.

Despite the tough operational environment, KAALO managed to directly target and reach 202,168 destitute and vulnerable individuals in need of various forms of assistance including emergency humanitarian relief, development, and resilience support as well as human rights advocacy and protection. The key highlights of KAALO's basket of interventions in Puntland is as shown in the table below:



Highlight Theme	Sub-Category	#
Marginalized Category Groups	Women	87,578
	Youth	98,184
	IDPs	44,947
	Refugees	1,506
	Asylum Seekers	1,386
	People Living with Dissabilities	28,787
Intervention Theme	Community Infrastructure – Boreholes, Shallow Wells, Berkards, Earth Dams, Fish Landing Sites, Solid Waste Management Pits, Latrines, Gabion Baskets	455
	Input Support – Seeds, Farming Inputs, Tools,	5,142
	Capacity Strengthenings – farmer trainings, CAHW, Financial and Business trainings, community structure trainings, Livelihood and nutrition trainings	53,910
	NFI Distributions - Hygiene and dignity Kits	2,764
	Cash Transfers	1,598
	Cultural, Arts and Sports Associations Established	26
	Cultural Arts and Sports Association Chapters at District Level	4
	Community Seedbank and Demonstration Sites Established	1
	Puntland Seed Policy Development Process – Workshops	1
	Puntland Seed Sector Assessment	1



In the section that follows, we give brief snapshots of the projects that KAALO implemented over 2021 with key information including donors, number of households and vulnerable marginalized community groups reached, key programmatic achievements, challenges and lessons learnt. We hope that this will provide you with a more nuanced understanding and appreciation of our operational environment and programming approaches.



Thematic Areas - One

# Emergency and Humanitarian Response Programming

## 01.

### Integrated FSL, WASH and Protection

- Project Summary
- Project Background
- Overall Performance
- Key Project Achievements
- Challenges
- Lessons Learnt

## 02.

### WASH, Food Security and Protection Emergency response for IDPs and vulnerable host communities in Puntland

- Project Summary
- Project Background
- Key Project Achievements
- Challenges
- Lessons Learnt

## 03.

### Somalia Joint Drought Response

- Project Summary
- Project Background
- Key Project Achievements
- Lessons Learnt
- Challenges

## 04.

### Covid 19 Prevention and Response Project, Puntland, Somalia

- Project Summary
- Project Background
- Active Implemented
- Key Achievements
- Lessons Learnt
- Key Challenges

## 05.

### CCCM Response for IDP Settlements I Qardho and Bossaso of Bari Region - Somalia

- Project Summary
- Project Background
- Active Implemented
- Key Achievements
- Key challenges

## 06.

### Improved Immediate Access to Livelihoods for Food Insecure Vulnerable Households in Drought Affected Populations and IDPs in Garowe District – Puntland Somalia

- Project Summary
- Project Background
- Active Implemented
- Key challenges
- Lesson learn



**01.**

## ***Integrated FSL WASH and Protection***

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Integrated FSL, WASH and Protection</b>
Geographic Area(s)	Bari, Mudug and Nugaal
Estimated of target HHs for 5-year program'	2271 HH
Number of Households Reached in 2021	2271 HH
Vulnerable / Marginalized Groups Reached in 2021	Women [8,150] Youth [10,000] IDPs [2500] PWDs [2,043]
Donor	DRA-NEXUS
Implementing Partners	KAALO, Hovyoco, GREDO, WASDA
Report Compiled By	Abshir Raage
Phase Period	February -October 2021
Reporting year	2021

## **Project Background**

The project design entailed consultations with communities to priorities their needs through community need assessment, the inception phase of the project was establishment of networks and coordination with relevant government entities, local authorities, meeting with target communities, community mobilization and establishment of project committees in the target ar-

eas. Project covered areas were Bari, Mudug and Nugal region. The project was designed to respond the needs of the target communities, to increase accessibility of clean water, promotion of livestock health through community animal health worker's trainings, creating income generation activities, through established village saving and loan associations (VSLA)



## Overall Performance

The proposed project employed participatory and community action driven approach to response the needs of the target community through integrated WASH, FSL and General Protection Interventions with the ultimate goal of the project is to contribute to strengthening the resilience and bridging the gap between emergency relief and rehabilitation. The specific objective is to sustainably improve food security

and livelihoods and build resilience among vulnerable households and their communities. The activities proposed under this action fell in line within the longer term development outcomes under WASH FSL and Protection interventions while ensuring specific focus on provision or restoration of key livelihood assets and protection.

## Key Project Achievements

The project reached a total of **13,630** beneficiaries with **12,135** of these being reached with WASH assistance, 900 being achieved with FSL / Cash and 580 with protection assistance / interventions. The gender disaggregated information on the beneficiary coverage is included is highlighted in the table below:

Sector	Men	Women	Total people reached
WASH/PHP	4,785	7,350	12,135
FSL/Cash	400	500	900
PROTECTION	280	300	580
Total – no double count			13,630

## Key Challenges

Due to COVID19 pandemic it was Difficult to meet and mobilize communities as the government restricted movement and gathering of people. To mitigate / overcome this challenge KAALO put in place Covid-19 mitigation strategies in line with government guidelines such as reducing number of participants at each time, keeping social distance, providing hand wash tools and Personal protection equipment's facemask gloves.

## Lessons Learnt

The key lessons learnt from the implementation of this project included:

- Anticipatory and emergency responses model was useful to response crisis on timely manner
- Community contributions: Qabaal and carta communities were contributed land to build Community centres which has created ownership and sustainability of project intervention.
- Income generation activities was increased livelihood of target beneficiaries.
- Community-Driven Development projects is less conflict due to community engagements and pre-consultation meetings has been done.



## 02.

### **WASH, Food Security and Protection Emergency response for IDPs and vulnerable host communities in Puntland**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>WASH, Food Security and Protection Emergency response for IDPs and vulnerable host communities in Puntland</b>
Geographic Area(s)	Garowe, Gardo, Galkio and Bosaso
Main goal of the project	To contribute to the reduction of acute humanitarian needs and increase the dignity of most vulnerable men, women and children affected by drought in Puntland
Estimated of target HHs for 5-year program'	180,000
Donor	GFFO
Implementing Partners	KAALO
Report Compiled By	Project Manager: Ismail Mohamed Project Officers: Fathi Nour, Eng abdikadir Duale, Salama Mohamue , Abdi-nasir Jimcale and Abdihakin Abdullahi
Phase Period	2020-2021
Reporting year	2021

### Project Background

This project is an integrated project of WASH, Food Security and Protection targeting IDPs and Vulnerable Host communities in Puntland- Bari and Nugaal regions as the affected population of concern. The overall goal of the project was to contribute to the reduction of acute humanitarian needs and increase the dignity of most vulnerable men, women and children affected

by drought in Puntland through these 3 specific objectives:

- Men, women, and children living in IDP settlements and rural areas of Puntland have immediate access to safe water and sanitation and improved hygiene practices and appropriate sanitation goods.



- Men, women and children living in IDP settlements and rural areas of Puntland have immediate access to life-saving food and strengthened livelihoods options to improve access to income sources in crisis.
- Men, Women and Children living in rural Areas of Puntland have increased awareness of protection issues and mitigation and referral strategies and strengthened community-based structures at local and regional levels.

The project was sought to address climatic hazards in Puntland which during the project most of the population was at IPC2-IPC3 but expected to deteriorate which became truly verified, the project addressed diverse needs on the ground simultaneously due to its design as integrated project- community perspectives were considered during the design as well as the implementation of the project and that contributed to the sustainability of the project structures.

The project was implemented in close coordination with government institutions, affected communities, clusters, and other partners on the ground to avoid overlap

and ensure that the most vulnerable communities are targeted.

Gender was considered in household selection, to help reduce additional burden on women headed households. The affected Household selection criteria was clearly explained to the selection committee / panel prior to selection, with clear communication on what beneficiary entitlements are during the project, to avoid unrealistic expectations, also project information were shared with communities including the nature of the project and the involved stakeholders. The project was started slowly through field stakeholders, significant time was spent in liaising with Government line ministries, regional and district level government stakeholders - this mainly involved information sharing and agreeing on the ways of working, the target locations and the roles.

## Summary of Key Achievements 2021

Some of the key milestones that were achieved during the implementation of the project included

### WASH Milestones

- 7 boreholes were fully rehabilitated and constructed
- Construction of 14 solid waste management pits;
- Construction of 130 emergency latrines
- 2082 female productive ages have received Menstrual Hygiene Kits;
- 582 HHs received Hygiene kits;
- 1,168 HHs have also accessed Cash for water.

### EFSVL major achievements

- 1,000 HHs of farmers was supported through agricultural interventions which include:
- Tillage hours' support, distributions of seeds and
- 2,000 famers were provided Post harvesting training.
- 125 agro-pastoral HHs benefited from fodder production training
- 934 HHs have increased access to financing from (34 VSLA associations)

## Protection major achievements

- One Protection analysis conducted in project locations to inform project implementation,
- 518HHs have received portable household solar lamps and wheelbarrows,
- protection awareness raising sessions and developed IEC materials for protection information dissemination and advocacy.
- 7 women's forums were established in target communities, to provide a safe space for women to meet and discuss protection issues.
- Consultative meetings between IDPS and local government authorities was conducted to promote and strength the relationships and collaborations.

## Project Implementation Challenges

- The Covid-19 effected the smoothness of the implementation, due to unexpected measures that government imposes when Covid-19 waves came, and this was mitigated through Covid-19 guidelines and the training held by using and applied Covid-19 guidelines.
- Puntland Multi-party local government elections, which took long and series campaigns and this affect the project schedule.
- Security Challenges especially Sool and Nugal regions and this resulted to monitor boreholes in Buurowadal and Hadhwanaagsa
- Project locations was very many and this disrupted the field plans.

## Lessons Learned

- Water scarcity has been a major factor in Somalia where they even trigger intercommunal violence and clashes as different parts compete to access to limited water sources; rehabilitation and solarization of existing water sources has proven to contribute to community cohesion and peace, it also proved to be a lasting solution for the water scarcity in the region.
- During the project period, field observation revealed that women are affected by climatic hazards more severely than men as they are forced to displace and struggle adapting new life styles in villages and IDP camps.
- Establishing and supporting women forums is the best protection approach for women as they use these forums to raise their concerns, and voices- the weekly meetings were used by the women for awareness raising and sharing the challenges that women face in the settlements.
- The integrated projects are very important and benefit able than the single once.



### 03.

## Somalia Joint response Project

Project Name	Somalia Joint response Project
Geographic Area(s)	Bosaso IDPs, Galkaio IDP's and Jariiban of Bari and Mudug region respectively
Main goal of the project	To response, mitigate risk and build the community resilience of effected communities, through nutrition sensitive approaches such as integrated food security and livelihood, WASH, protection services to the effected communities
Estimated of target HHs for 5-year program'	4,265
Number of Households Reached in 2021	25,590 individuals
Vulnerable / Marginalized Groups Reached in 2021	Women [12,841] Youth [19,192] IDPs [14,039] PWDs [3,838]
Donor	DRA Through OXFAM
Implementing Partners	KAALO, HAVOYOCO, SOS, ZAM ZAM FOUNDATIONWVI, TAAKULO, CAN-DLELIGHT
Report Compiled By	MOHAMUD BIRIK ADAN
Phase Period	Phase 2
Reporting year	2021

## Project Background

KAALO is currently implementing the Somalia joint response project that is meant to respond, mitigate risk and build the community resilience of effected communities, the project adopts nutrition sensitive approach through integrated food security and livelihood, WASH, protection services to the effected communities which emphasizes on cash-based interventions, diversified livelihood strategies and community-based protections

approaches.

This intervention targets Agro pastoral and pastrolist communities within host and IDP communities affected by drought locust invesion and conflicts lives in Jariiban, bocame Rural and Bossaso Urban IDPs , mainly focusing on the most vulnerable groups including women, the elderly and children in Jariban and Bossaso Districts.

## Key Project Achievements

- The corona pandemic has been a challenge, since there was need to put all preventive measures in place both for the community and the staff too and KAALO has been keen on this as all the activities were conducted while adhering to all the necessary measures including wearing facemasks, keeping distance and hand washing.
- Much expectations from the community, for instance the project started a time when the prevalence of the corona virus was very high, there was limited movement and the remittance from abroad had stopped since most of the people depend on those remittance, therefore in such conditions registration of unconditional cash transfer for 250HH only was a challenge as everyone wanted to be a beneficiary but we were able to solve this by setting a very strict selection criteria and comprehensive engagement with the community.
- When assessing the need for cash for work activities, especially in Jariiban, the communities' is always rehabilitation of rough road but the resource we had was limited as compared to the kind of rehabilitation the rough road required but we managed this by sitting with the community and the community leaders and letting them know that, this was a communal asset and they must contribute as KAALO and OXFAM also provide the support and this was successful.
- We supported the agro-pastoralists with farms tools and seeds, but they also need wires for fencing, tractors for soil breaking, motors for irrigations and trainings on pest control which needs a lot of resources as compared to what the project can provide now and therefore there is need to put this into consideration in future.
- Most of the IDP's community needs disposal pits but the biggest challenge is the land they are settled on doesn't belong to them and therefore there is need for enough advocacy to make sure the IDP communities have their own land.
- There is also the need for water kiosks and water pipping in most of the locations, as this will enhance easy access to water.
- Based on the community feedback during consultations there is also need for more durable solutions and interventions, which empower people to sustain themselves, rather than the current approach of bringing purely humanitarian assistance, this is due to current levels of dependency and the prolonged nature of displacement.
- There is an urgent need for street lighting to improve safety and security of the IDP communities.
- In most of the IDP, there is need for permanent, gender segregated latrines to reduce risks faced when leaving their houses for open defecation and to improve environmental health.
- Lack of proper shelter in most of the IDP's sites is putting women and girls at risk of being raped during the night when their husbands and close ones are not around.

## Key Lessons Learnt

- Recurrent droughts and delayed rains should be included in the project contingency plans to prevent -sudden obstacles which delay project implementation.
- Having active engagement with local communities and government institutions is essential for smooth implementation of the projects.
- Making affective needs assessment prior project essential for effective implementation
- Localization and partnership among the consortium members enable local NGOs to effectively reach communities and respond to community urgent needs.
- The crisis modifier component is helpful in terms of immediate response to disasters and emergencies.
- engagement of wellness champions both protection and WASH awareness campaigns has been effective, cheap and has got greater reach.



## 04.

### ***Covid 19 Prevention and Response Project, Puntland, Somalia***

Project Name	Covid 19 Prevention and Response Project in Puntland Somalia
Geographic Area(s)	Garowe
Main goal of the project	To reduce the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects among 46,200 (Female-26,104, Male-20,096) vulnerable men, women, children, and elderly living in IDP and host communities through awareness-raising, cash support, public health promotion, the provision of hygiene materials.
Estimated of target HHs for project	7,700 HH
Number of Households Reached in 2021	7,700
Vulnerable / Marginalized Groups Reached in 2021	Women [2,500] Youth [4,000] PWDs [1,155]
Donor	GIZ
Approved Project Budget	€ 99,060.70
Implementing Partners	KAALO AID AND DEVELOPMENT
Project Officer / Manager	FATHI NOR MOHAMUD
Phase Period	08/11/2021-31/04/2022
Reporting year	2021

## Project Background

This project was implemented by KAALO Aid and Development Organization- a local NGO based in Puntland- Somalia. The primary objectives of the project are to mitigate the spread of covid 19 pandemic and its effect among 46,200 vulnerable men, women, children,

and elderly living in Garowe IDPs and host communities through awareness-raising, cash support, public health promotion, the provision of hygiene materials and PPE.

The project was implemented with the cooperation



and consultations of the Puntland Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior, Federal and democracy affairs, Local government authorities, and Garowe local municipalities and IDPs and Host committees. Specifically, the project specifically worked with Nugal regional health office which facilitated all covid 19 vaccination campaigns and public health promotions.

## Key Project Activities Implemented During the Year

Trained 50 community hygiene volunteers (CHV) and community health workers (CHW) on covid 19 preventions and hygiene practices and Awareness-raising. The Project engaged 20 of the trained CHV in daily awareness-raising seasons on covid 19 precautions and measurements as well hygiene practices. A total of 40,320 beneficiaries were directed a reached on covid 19 information through different approaches such as house visits, school visits, Distribution of IEC materials, etc.

Project Provided hygiene kits to 500 HH (492 women and 8 men along with disabled people) which increased access to soap and water hence improved hygiene practices among the Vulnerable IDPs and Host communities in Garowe to reduce the risk of AWDs and Spread of covid 19.

Project Constructed 10 Hand wash stations in 8 Health facilities and 2 local municipalities to improve hygiene practices specifically handwashing practices among the communities as the project increased the availability of handwash facilities with water and soap

Project Provided water to 200 HH in Garowe IDPs with limited access to water through Cash for water to increase access to water for vulnerable communities in

IDPs. This increased access to water and improved the overall hygiene and sanitation of target communities.

Covid 19 vaccination campaigns were supported by the project through the engagement of 2 mobile teams with the collaboration of the Ministry of health. The team reached 2,051 (1,129 for Garowe IDPs and 922 for Garowe Host communities). The purpose was to reduce the covid 19 spread and risks associated and to increase uptake of the vaccine in the community More prioritizes were provided to women and elderly people who are at risk of covid 19 virus.

The project also provided PPE kits to frontline health workers at Covid 19 laboratory and Health centres to contain the spread of the virus. A total of 3,180 Pieces of PPE kits were distributed to Nugal health centres and the Puntland state public health reference laboratory. The PPE Kits contained an Isolation Gown, nitrile exam gloves, shoe covers, hand wash 500ML, and Hand sanitizers 500ML. this contributed to the protection of health workers and enabled to continue provide services to the communities.

## Key Project Achievements

The covid 19 project impacted the lives of IDP and host communities as the project reduced the spread of covid 19 through increased awareness and precaution of target communities and increased the number of persons taking covid 19 vaccinations and observing the covid 19 preventive measures including NO handshake, social distance, sneezing public on arms, and regular hand-washes. The targeted communities increased their knowledge of covid 19 and eliminated the stereotype

associated covid 19 vaccinations.

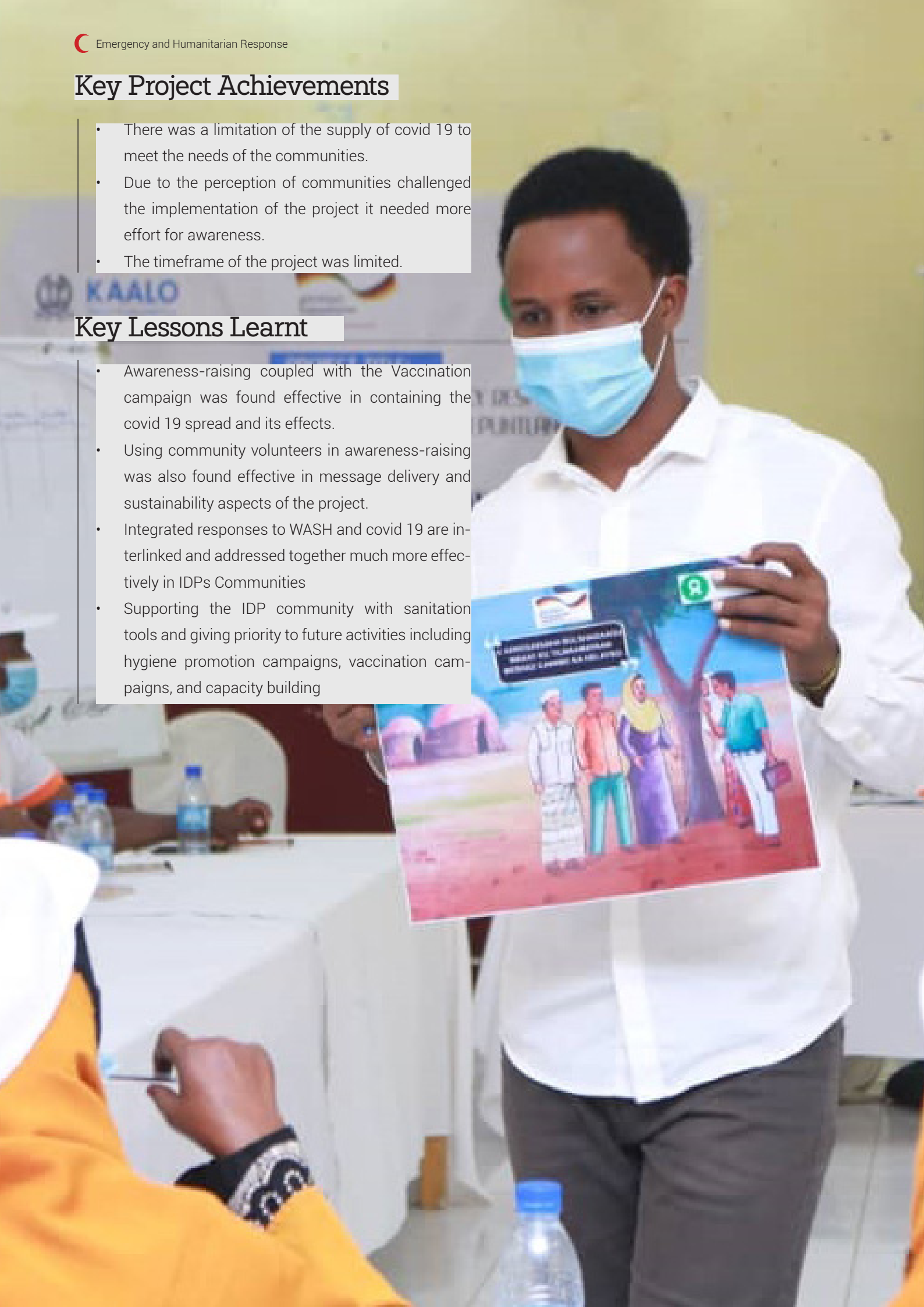
Finally, the project provided water and hygiene kits which also contributed to improved hygiene and sanitation practices among the communities. The project also trained community volunteers on hygiene, sanitation, and precaution of covid 19 which remained in the community after the project ended and will continue educating their respective communities.

## Key Project Achievements

- There was a limitation of the supply of covid 19 to meet the needs of the communities.
- Due to the perception of communities challenged the implementation of the project it needed more effort for awareness.
- The timeframe of the project was limited.

## Key Lessons Learnt

- Awareness-raising coupled with the Vaccination campaign was found effective in containing the covid 19 spread and its effects.
- Using community volunteers in awareness-raising was also found effective in message delivery and sustainability aspects of the project.
- Integrated responses to WASH and covid 19 are interlinked and addressed together much more effectively in IDPs Communities
- Supporting the IDP community with sanitation tools and giving priority to future activities including hygiene promotion campaigns, vaccination campaigns, and capacity building





## 05.

### **CCCM Response for IDP Settlements I Qardho and Bossaso of Bari Region - Somalia**

Project Name	CCCM Response for IDP Settlements in Qardho and Bosaso of Bari Region - Somalia
Geographic Area(s)	Qardho and Bossaso, Bari Region
Main goal of the project	To strengthen the protection of the right to safety and dignity of people including women, girls, men, and boys affected by conflict and climatic shocks through Enhanced Coordination, improved information management in camps and settlements, and improved the living conditions of IDPs in Bossaso and Qardho of Bari regions Somalia.
Estimated #of target HHs for project	205 HH
Special Interest Groups Reached	Women [369] Youth [500] PWD [50]
Donor	CHF
Approved Project Budget	293001.12
Implementing Partners	KAALO
Phase Period	2021
Reporting year	2021

### Project Background

KAALO successfully implemented the project activities in all targeted sites, specifically 15 sites in Bossaso (New biyokulule, Saylada, Xalka wara, Gawarca, Xaftul Carab, Raf iyo Raaxo, Tuurjale, Bandir B, Buulo qadax and Buulo Minigis) and Qardho districts (Camp Sabeele, New Camp, Buuloqodax, Hormuud, and Tawakal) in Bari Region Region. The project was aimed to strengthen the protection of the right to safety and dignity of people

including women, girls, men, and boys affected by conflict and climatic shocks through Enhanced Coordination, improved information management in camps and settlements, and improved the living conditions of IDPs in Bossaso and Qardho of Bari regions Somalia.

To improve the living conditions of IDPs, the project established 15 Site maintenance committees (SMC)

per site and provided equipment and materials to rehabilitate all the identified gaps that need maintenance through cash for work. A total of 205 persons benefitted from the CFW activities. The rehabilitation work conducted included community Berkeds, Shelters, and other communal infrastructures.

To Maintain area-level CCCM coordination structures with relevant partners and local authorities KAALO consulted and coordinated with local authorities and other stakeholders. KAALO Conducted Community mobilization at

15 identified sites. Each site was conducted a brief assessment along with community mobilizations. 15 CCCM volunteers were identified and engaged in the 15 project sites as a focal person. KAALO also strengthen/ established and trained 130 camp coordination committees (63 Men, 72 Women) with coordination of local authorities. KAALO also established CRFM System in 15 IDP sites which communities regularly provide their complaints and feedback.

## Key Project Activities Implemented During the Year

- Coordination and consultations with partners and local authorities on the existing CCCM Coordination structures.
- KAALO Conducted Community mobilization at 15 identified sites.
- Each site was conducted a brief assessment along with community mobilizations.
- 15 CCCM volunteers were identified and engaged in the 15 project sites as a focal person.
- KAALO also strengthen/ established and trained 130 camp coordination committees (63 Men, 72 Women) with coordination of local authorities.
- KAALO also established CRFM System in 15 IDP sites which communities regularly provide their complaints and feedback.
- Monthly service mapping on IDPS sites to advocate the services gaps to the service providers.
- Facilitated site-level coordination meetings aimed at ensuring that members of CCM committees represented and can voice their concerns within the service providers.
- Undertook 11 service delivery monitoring to collect information on services provided to the idps, gaps in service provision, and duplication of support by partners in the same sites and compile the information collected in form of reports. Mapping of partner information, 3ws on who is doing what and where was done monthly which further strengthens coordination of partners.
- Escalated the IM products including service monitoring and 3W to the Puntland CCCM Sector (sub-national camp coordination mechanism) to ensure gaps are filled and the needs of the population met. And has circulated the 3Ws.
- Has also shared CCCM monthly narrative reports and all the information management tools to the built two community centers, 1 in Bossaso and 1 in Qardho in June 2021 and May 2021 respectively to serve affected communities.

## Key Project Achievements

- Equitable access to services and assistance for all persons was realized with full and inclusive participation of the displaced and host communities.
- Capacity building of Camp Governance, CCCM stakeholders and local authorities enhanced their collaboration and worked together towards self-management.

## Key Challenges

- Unification for Bosaso IDP camps that make some camp bigger it's sizes of population.





## 06.

### **Improved Immediate Access to Livelihoods for Food Insecure Vulnerable Households in Drought Affected Populations and IDPs in Garowe District – Puntland Somalia**

Project Name	Improved immediate access to livelihoods for food insecure vulnerable households in drought affected populations and IDPs in Garowe district -Puntland state of Somalia
Geographic Area(s)	Garowe District, Puntland Somalia
Main goal of the project	Increased immediate access to food and livelihood means for 650 vulnerable Households through the provision of conditional cash for work and provision of fodder seeds.
Estimated £of target HHs for project	650
Special Interest Groups Reached	Women [990] Youth [1,080] PWD [200]
Donor	CHF
Approved Project Budget	199,999.69
Implementing Partners	KAALO
Phase Period	2021
Reporting year	2021

## Project Background

The project contributed to the improvement immediate access to food and livelihoods of 739 vulnerable IDPs and drought affected host households (4434 individuals) through conditional and unconditional cash activities which cushioned beneficiaries to absorb with multiple crisis including Covid-19, locust, drought, and refusal of local currency (Somali Shillings). Noticeably, the project targeted vulnerable households with people different forms of disabilities, old-aged people, and poor

vulnerable farmers. In addition, the project has contributed to building the resilience pastoralist communities through construction and rehabilitation of assets such as rehabilitation of water infrastructures, and construction fodder storage. this has a significant impact on the beneficiaries' immediate livelihoods needs as well as long term resilience to water related shocks and productive asset safety including fodder.



## Key Project Activities Implemented During the Year

The project has successfully provided 4434 vulnerable IDPS and drought affected villagers conditional and unconditional cash, and enabled vulnerable households to improve their food security and livelihoods.

509 (201 female), and 308 male) beneficiaries were reached from the activities under the below cited indicators: cash for work activities including water catchments, the rehabilitation of the berkad, and the construction of fodder storage room

On 15th July, 2021, the procurement of the supply of the Sudanese seed was advertised on [www.puntlandpost.net](http://www.puntlandpost.net).

The identification of the seed beneficiaries was done between August and September. The duration of the identification of the beneficiaries took much time than expected due to the migration of some agro-pastoralists for livestock pasture as Cuun and jibagle/22village didn't receive average rain of 2021 Gu'.

The distribution of the seed was commenced on 4th of October at jibagle/22 village. The exercise went on for about a month due to tightened Covid-19 measures where project team was used to distribute about 20 beneficiaries a day to avoid mass gathering. Nonetheless, the distribution was concluded on 31st October at Cuun village. In conclusion, each household were given 7kg of Sudan grass seed. In total, 300 beneficiaries were reached (female 111, and Male 189).

In early July, community consultations were conducted on the identification of the catchment site to ensure the community participation in the project activities. However, throughout the consultation process, the criteria of the catchment site were jointly developed with the support of the KAALO engineers. Consequently, the discussion on the among the community on the identification of the water catchment site took much time as the land at the jibagle/ 22 village is agricultural and belonged to local farmers for productive livelihoods activities. The other challenge was also the jibagle/22 villages lays at semi-stream where floods frequently affect and hinder community movement and agricultural activities.

Fortunately, weeks after, the community unanimously identified a site for the catchment while Kaalo engineers have later approved. Subsequently, after the approval, the project committee was requested to undergo the process through official ownership of the land to avoid the potential conflict after or during the project implementation. Luckily, on 29th September 2021 the official notary letter was signed by the community leaders and the land owner, Burhan Abdi Samatar, attesting

that he officially donated land for public use. Parallely, the consultation meetings on the identification of the cash for work – CFW – beneficiaries (13 men and 7 women) were done. Throughout the process, it was challenged to meet the quota of the women as women are not culturally involved in construction works.

This was paired with season crisis as expected Deyr rains failed. However, this has resulted in women's extra engagement for livestock pasture. the tender for the construction of the fodder storage construction was posted on 18th July 2021 on [Puntlandpost.net](http://Puntlandpost.net). the. Nonetheless, the tenderer of the construction was selected East Horizon engineering as qualified bidder. Subsequently, the construction works was commenced on 1st September 2021. Throughout the construction works, one installment was transferred to beneficiaries; and installment of cash for work CFW was released on 10th November 2021. Apart from the process, in the short run, the intervention enabled beneficiaries' households to improve food security and livelihoods through cash for work. In addition, in the long run, the fodder storage helps community store local fodder in safe storage, prevent potential fodder spoilage without rent burden.

In August 2021, a consultation meeting on the rehabilitation of the berkad was conducted with the community. During the meetings, the criteria for the berkad was discussed and jointly developed. However, the key criteria developed, but not limited, (a) accessible for all groups of the community including people with disability (b) must be communal and (c) cost-effective. However, the identification of the berkad was identified in early August by the community committee. Subsequently, the tender of the rehabilitation of the berkad was advertised in September on [puntlandpost.net](http://puntlandpost.net).

Afterwards, the qualified tenderer was selected in October for Quule company. Parallely, the beneficiaries (30; 5 females, and 25 male) for CFW were identified to work with the contractor. Later, the construction of the berkad was started on 25th of October 2021.

Aside from the activities process, throughout the course of the work, the cash for work activity vulnerable beneficiaries received cash to deal with household basic needs such food and other essentials. This has enabled them to improve their food security status.

## Key Challenges

Throughout the project implementation, several challenges were raised from different project locations. Firstly, prolonged consultation period with government and other stakeholders has triggered delays in the project schedules.

The consultation was the entry point of the kick-off and implementation of the project activities. However, the delays resulted in for activities to be pushed into subsequent months which later affected the overall project timeline. Secondly, the other major challenge was the prolonged identification of water catchment and fodder storage room at 22aad village due to lingered community discussion on the site's identification complying the criteria set. Subsequently, this has caused for project team to push procurement processes of both activities. Thirdly, the government proposal for the relocation of the Cuun water catchment was also an issue as discussion with

the Garowe local authority, and Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change proposed justifiable request claiming that water is not an issue at Cuun village but high priority at Tuulo Ooman since it relays only rain water harvesting. This discussion was being part by the FSC vice coordinator of Nugaal region.

Finally, land conflict at Saax Meygaag, a Tuulo Ooman range area, which later turned into violence, was one of the biggest risks encountered. The violence caused delays due to access, and community's engagement in the fighting. This has resulted in later for KAALO to request a one-month non-cost extension from SHF. Fortunately, the extension was approved immediately by the SHF team which made project time to end on 19th of November 2021.

## Lessons Learnt

- For project less than a year, regular coordination and monitoring is crucial.
- Context is too dynamic, and changes is highly possible in the context where climatic extremes is frequent such as droughts which can make project activities irrelevant like case of Cuun seed distribution where community migrated for livestock pasture and paid less attention to the farming activities.
- Conflict is highly potential in the context where historic land conflict and disputes occurred. This can be paid a particular attention in terms of risk associated with project timeline.
- Projects with infrastructures, land provision is an issue and can lead to delays due to prolonged site identification is highly possible and special attention.
- As emergency short project's time is too short, we would recommend regular coordination events should be done to oversee project performance and avoid potential risk which might trigger delay and other risk associated with it. For Short-term projects, monthly coordination meetings should be done with each partner.
- Adaptive programming, context and environmental factors surrounded in the project environment is mostly dynamic, we would recommend for projects should be flexible, not very tight conditions, for example when it comes to increasing or reducing a target from one location to another. The partner should have an extent to do changes without bureaucratic request and approval from the SHF.



Thematic Areas - Two

# Sustainable Livelihoods Programming

## 01.

Building Local Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change (BRAC)

- Project Summary
- Project Background / Summary
- Key Project Achievements
- Challenges
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## 02.

CIVSAM

- Project Summary
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## 03.

Community Resilience in Somaliland and Puntland (CRISP)

- Project Summary
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## 04.

Improved Biodiversity and Ecosystem in Somalia

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## 05.

Somalia Humanitarian and Resilience Programme – SHARP

- Project Summary
- Project Background / Summary
- Key Project Achievements
- Challenges
- Lessons Learnt

**01.*****Building Local Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change (BRAC)***

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Building Local Resilience and Adaptation to climate change (BRAC)</b>
Geographic Area(s)	Garowe district (Cuun & Caana-yaskax villages)
Main goal of the project	The project's main is to improve the resilience and adaption to climate change for vulnerable farmers, pastoralists, and households in Puntland. The project is targeting 750 households in Cuun & Caana-yaskax in Nugal region Somalia.
Estimated #of target HHs for 5-year program'	750 households in Cuun and Caana-yaskax villages
Number of Households Reached in 2021	245
Vulnerable / Marginalized Groups Reached in 2021	Women [138] Youth [50] PWDs [14]
Donor	NORAD through DF
Report Compiled By	Mohamed Aidarus
Phase Period	2021-2025
Reporting year	2021

**Project Background**

BRAC project is funded by NORAD through DF and implemented by KAALO. The project's main is to improve the resilience and adaption to climate change for vulnerable farmers, pastoralists, and households in Puntland.

The project is targeting 750 households in Cuun & Caana-yaskax in Nugal region Somalia.

**Key Project Achievements**

**Output 1:** Awareness Raising provided by partners and community leaders to improve Nutrition and Care practices.

- 70 Individuals trained using blended learning approach on nutrition awareness, hygiene and child care practices in Cuuna and Caana-yaksax.
- 40 community members received behavioral training on nutrition and the importance of cultivating high nutrition crops.





**Output 2:** Support provided to small-holders farmers and pastoralists on sustainable agriculture, seed system and livestock production.

- Home gardening training piloted among 48 project beneficiaries in Cuun & Caana-yaskax.
- 24 households received home gardening tools and seeds to set up home gardens.
- 80 ordinary farmers were trained on post-harvest management for Tomatos.
- Supported the establishment of Cuun Community Seedbank by investing in 250Kgs of Red Cowpea, 6Kgs of White onion and 5Kgs of Spinach.

**Output 3:** Support provided to rural communities develop CAV plans and manage/restore land and water resources.

- 100 people participated in a 4-day CAV workshop in which they identified community climate related risks and established community adaptation and contingency strategies.
- Construction of 150 gabion baskets in Caana-yaskax with the aim of reducing water velocity during torrential rains thus mitigating against soil erosion through gulleys. Now more than 10 Farms that were prone to flash floods are now protected from the flash floods and soil erosion.
- In respond to the recurrent droughts and water shortages, the project rehabilitated an existing dam in Caana-yaskax along with new silt trap, 500 m chain link and elevated water tank. The dam was extended the depth into two meters. Now the volume of the dam is 7000 cubic meters. The dam will bring clean, safe water to over 3,000 people in the area, of which over 2,000 people are from nomadic pastoralist communities.
- Cuun & Caana-yaskax are prone to flash floods and flash floods often cause damage to the shallow wells- which are the only major irrigation resources in this area. After the destruction, the small-scale farmers will not be able to rehabilitate swiftly their damaged shallow wells which delays cultivation.
- The project constructed four shallow wells and solarized two shallow wells in Cuun & Caana-yaskax. Approximately 10 small-scale household farmers are directly benefiting on each shallow well which is tantamount that the project has improved the agricultural production of 360 individuals in the project area.

**Output 5:** Support provided to promote exclusive rural communities and grassroot organizations.

- Established a 20-member farmer cooperative
- Established a 7-member water management committee in Caana-yaskax.
- 2-day workshop on gender equality and social inclusion where 30 individuals participated from various grassroot organizations like Water Management Committee, village women development committee and village development committee in Caana-yaskax as part of the project execution





## Challenges

- Insects and Disease: they are obstacle to agricultural production in project areas by carrying disease and eating crops.
- Most of beneficiaries were illiterate – difficult to train and provide guideline.
- Fund Limitations and lack of flexibility.

## Lessons Learnt

- The project has learnt that gabions baskets are beneficial to reduce the damages caused by the flash floods.







## 02.

## CIVSAM

Project Name	CIVSAM
Geographic Area(s)	Bari Region, Bosasso District
Main goal of the project	Build resilience of Poor Urban Youth and Rural Agro pastoral Communities
Estimated #of target HHs for 5-year program <sup>1</sup>	780
Number of Households Reached in 2021	780
Vulnerable / Marginalized Groups Reached in 2021	Women [123] PWDs [117]
Donor	Diakonia
Implementing Partners	KAALO, FAWESOME and GECPD
Report Compiled By	Nour Shire Osman
Phase Period	2021
Reporting year	2021

## Project Background

The overall objective of the project is to Build resilience of Poor Urban Youth and Rural Agro pastoral Communities under a global program called CIVSAM program funded by SIDA through Diakonia Sweden and implemented by KAALO Aid and Development.

The Program has three main intervention areas namely Youth employment, Disaster Risk Reduction, and capacity building for civil society organizations.

In this reporting period, KAALO conducted community mobilization at target districts, assessments of a

Market survey on marketable advanced skills, Climate-smart Agriculture practices and Decent Work guideline development, exposure learning visits on Climate-smart agriculture techniques, and Sensitization of unemployed youth on available market skills. All these activities were successfully conducted and completed.

As this reporting period was the first year of the program, it served as the baseline for the program, and the project conducted assessments where all the CIVSAM partners (GECPD, FAWESOM, KAALO) jointly



commissioned through consultancies in all 9 districts of the program. In addition to the assessment, learning and sensitizations activities were conducted.

Furthermore, the project supported strengthening KAA-LO Capacity as Civil society organizations to become resilient and empowered through supporting installation and training the Organizational operational system called Microsoft dynamic Navision which helped KAALO to digitalize operational system and become more effective and efficient.

Also shift from the paperwork on a manual system to Digitize / resource-based system. All the operational staff were trained new operational system of KAALO and now will be fully adopted in March 2023. Finally, the project Supported KAALO in the development of the New Strategy Plan from 2022 to 2025 which will help to provide direction and clear goals and objectives while reflecting on the old strategic Plan lesson learned and way forward.

## Key Project Achievements

- 160 (87 male, 73 female) community and local authority representatives in Bossaso, Bargal and Armo engaged project inception and sensitization on the projects Complaint Response Mechanism (CRM)
- Over 500 stakeholders gave input for the Market labor Survey on Marketable Advanced skills undertaken in collaboration with FAWESOME and GECPD the other co-implementers.
- Sensitization for 120 unemployed youth (70 male and 50 female) on available job markets and skills required based on the Market Study Findings
- Joint Study on Smart Climate Agricultural Practices on Agricultural value chains in rural and urban areas in Bari, Mudug, Nugal and Sool regions with the co-implementing partners. The study recommended:
  - In Bari there is a need to;
  - Strengthen dates production and its value addition from product packaging, labeling, and marketing.
  - Provide support in water harvesting and irrigation systems
  - Provide capacity building for the farmers and extension services provides on Integrated pest and diseases management
- Introduce Literacy and Numeracy classes for women farmers. This will be the foundation for introducing smallholder financing of farming activities.
- Introduce agro-ecological farming technologies eh use of net houses or greenhouses, organic fertilizers technologies
- Exposure visits for KAALO and Ministry on Smart Climate Agricultural Practices in Bossaso and Cuun and documented key lessons learned.
- October 2021, representatives from DIAKONIA, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate change, FAWESOM, GECPD, and KAALO departed for a 5 day exposure visit tour from Garowe to some agricultural fields in Bari and Nugal regions.
- Joint Development of a decent work guideline for the Puntland Ministry of labor by KAALO and FAWESOM.
- Organizational Operational system (Microsoft dynamic Navision) developed and trained.

## Lessons Learnt

- Farmers deeply suffer from climate change and there is a lack of knowledge on techniques of smart agriculture practices.
- Farmers begin farming without testing the soil and considering water availability.
- They lack instruments for soil testing or to identify water availability.
- There are a big number of poor families in the farming communities.
- Most of the farmers are economically unable to rehabilitate their cyclone-damaged water wells.
- Farmers cannot afford to pay for fuel for the water pumping engines for farm irrigation.
- Unemployed educated youth are mounting higher and job opportunities in the market demand advanced skills training and financial support.





## Challenges

- The main challenge was a limited time due to the Fund delay.
- When traveling or holding meetings there was a fear and concern of contracting COVID-19





### 03.

## Community Resilience in Somaliland and Puntland (CRISP)

Project Name	Community Resilience in Somaliland and Puntland (CRISP)
Geographic Area(s):	Nugal Bosaso, Bari region and Sanaag region
Main goal of the project:	To enhance the community resilience in Puntland and Somaliland
Estimated #of target HHs for 5-year program'	2500
Number of Households Reached in 2021	2500
Vulnerable / Marginalized Groups Reached in 2021	Women [1200] Youth [600]
Donor	EU
Implementing Partners	KAALO (Puntland), HAVAYOCO, ADO and Candlelight (Somaliland)
Report Compiled By:	Mohamed Hassan Nour
Phase Period:	2018-20222
Reporting year	2021

## Project Achievements

**Outcome 1:** Capacity of communities to prepare for and manage climate-related shocks and disasters increased.

- 3 of the 6 Community Adaptation and Contingency Plans Developed being funded thus bringing the total number of communities with established CAV plans in place to 6. Key Achievements reached included:

- Community have raised their awareness towards climate related shocks and took appropriate and timely measures to tackle these shocks.
- The project conducted two vulnerability workshops in Eldahir and Kobdhexaad





**Outcome 2:** Agro pastoral production system diversified and strengthened.

### Enhancing Access to Water

- Construction of 2 shallow wells in Eldahir, 6 berkeds in kobdhexaad and Qalanqal villages of Bari and Nugal regions respectively
- Rehabilitation of two boreholes in Bareeda of Aluula district and Eldahir of Bosaso district
- Rehabilitation of 3 shallow wells in Eldahir which farmers will use to irrigate their agricultural production.
- The training and strengthening of water management committees and operators.

### Community Seed Systems

- The project seed community component contributed the improvement and completion of Awsane Earth dam.
- Training 72 farmers on climate smart agricultural techniques in Eldahir village where the farmers reported they have learned good agricultural practices in their farms.
- The Action has provided seed to 92(70 male and 22female) vulnerable households who are not able to access the community seed bank.
- The action supported the distribution of farm tools to 25 (20 male and 5 female) households in Eldahir village of Bari region.

### Livestock Production

- Provision of 20 breeding goats to 60 (50 female and 10 male) vulnerable households in Sayn of Bari region and Qalanqal
- Engaging with Puntland ministry of Animal health and Husbandry KAALO has constructed Veterinary center in Awsane which will contribute to community's availability with animal health services.
- Provision of fodder seedlings to 145 (98 male 47 female) pastoralists in Awsane, Eldahir and Jibagale of Sanag, Bari and Nugal regions respectively

### In Fisheries

- Fish production improvement training to 34 (27 male and 22 female) members of the fishing cooperatives in Bareeda village of Puntland,
- 180 (154 male,24 female) fishing households were supported with fishing tools, such as fishing nets, rope, and hooks
- 2 fish landing areas each consisting of a cold storage room and a room for marketing purposes constructed thus benefitting 3,000 individuals.





**Outcome 3:** Opportunities for income generation increased.  
OP 3.2 Access to credit for investments facilitated.

- Creation and formation 11 self-help groups, saving and credit associations in Garowe IDPs, Awsane, Kobdhexaad, Eldahir and Bareeda
- Due to insufficiency SHGs saving, KAALO through implementation of revolving fund has provided tractor to Eldahir SHG to contributed saving, based their common livelihoods where they will earn income from renting tractor to farmers and providing tillage service to the farmer.

## Challenges

During the project's implementation in this reporting period, the key challenges faced included.

- Lengthens of the procurement process, continued droughts in Puntland,
- Coronavirus disease (COVID-19),
- Somalia elections which have limited local movements in general,
- Considerable movement of pastoralist in to Bari region in search of pasture for their livestock has impacted community's livelihood in the project location.

## Lessons learned

- With the presence of Covid 19 pandemic and delay of the project funds KAALO has managed to accomplish project activities on the planned
- Recurrent droughts, locust invasion and flash floods are be included in the project contingency plans to prevent sudden obstacles which delay project implementation.
- Having active engagement with local communities and government institution is essential for smooth implementation of the projects.
- Assessing water infrastructure needs requires early considerations of the possible results from the intervention, in Bareeda borehole we have learned that replacing water pumps without having the exact evaluation of underground water scale can result the pump will discharge muddy water.





## 04.

### ***Improving Seed, Food and Livelihood security for Agro-pastoralists in Puntland***

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Improving Seed, Food and Livelihood security for Agro-pastoralists in Puntland</b>
Geographic Area(s):	Nugaal Region, Garowe District, Cuun Village
Main goal of the project:	The project's main is to reduce poverty through improved seed, food and livelihood security for Agro-pastoralist families in Somaliland and Puntland.
Estimated #of target HHs for 5-year program <sup>1</sup>	300 HH
Number of Households Reached in 2021	116
Vulnerable / Marginalized Groups Reached in 2021	Women [28] Youth [30] PWDs [15]
Donor	DARWIN Initiative, UK Government
Implementing Partners	KAALO Aid & Development ORGANIZATION
Report Compiled By:	Mohamed Aidarus
Phase Period:	2018-2021
Reporting year	2021

## Project Background

The project will improve seed, food, and livelihood security for 1,600 agro-pastoralist households (approximately 9,600 persons) in Somaliland and Puntland state of Somalia.

The project will build resilience in three communities through improved access to quality seeds, improved soil and water management, increased awareness of

farmers' rights, increased capacity of the sustainable use and management of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture among community members and government officials/institutions, and promotion of policies. This will increase agricultural biodiversity in the two regions.



## Key Project Achievements

- Participatory Formulation of Puntland's First Seed Policy in 2019, through a 40-member stakeholder engagement workshop.
- In early 2021, Seed Sector Assessment was made by the ministry in the support of KAALO's Darwin initiative.
- Construction of 55 gabion baskets through CFW to mitigate impacts of flash floods in Cuun Village:
- Seed collection from Mogadishu: The Project team

along with officials from Puntland Ministry of Agriculture collected seeds including different varieties of sesame from Mogadishu to test their adaptability and multiply in the Cuun Community Seedbank. Number of varieties conserved in community seed banks (CSBS) increased from 15 (baseline) to 18 varieties from 13 crop species and 6 New varieties were tested in Community Seedbank.

## Challenges

- Community has little interest to cultivate food crops.
- Insect and diseases
- Recurrent drought and water shortages.
- The farmers have limited knowledge on the seed production and conservation.
- Increased incidence of Pests and Diseases.
- Seed adaptation test challenges

## Lessons Learnt

- The community perception towards food crop can be changed through awareness and engagements.
- Farmers need more trainings on improved seed production and conservation methods.
- Farmers are in dire need trainings on the tomato pests and disease control methods.





**05.*****Somalia Humanitarian and Resilience Programme – SHARP***

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Somalia Humanitarian and Resilience Programme - SHARP</b>
Geographic Area(s):	Iskushuban and Gardho districts of Bari region
Main goal of the project:	To meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of conflict and disaster affected populations through provision of life-saving assistance and contribute to resilience building of benefitting households to withstand shocks.
Estimated #of target HHs for project	10,000 HH
Number of Households Reached in 2021	10,000
Vulnerable / Marginalized Groups Reached in 2021	Women [3000] Youth [2000] IDPs [500]
Donor	FCDO
Approved Project Budget	1,500,000 USD
Implementing Partners	KAALO
Project Officer / Manager:	Muse Ahmed
Phase Period:	Oct-2019 -March 2022
Reporting year	2021

**Project Background**

Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS) initiative, a multiyear project whose overarching objective is to support and accompany vulnerable communities in Somalia on their pathways to resilience through a nutrition-sensitive, integrated, and adaptive approach. KAALO as a member of the BRCiS Consortium is im-

plementing the Somali Humanitarian and Resilience Programme (SHARP) 2018-2022, funded by DFID. The SHARP project is the successor to the high performing 2013-2017 Multi-Year Humanitarian Programme (MYHP), an innovative and ambitious four-year programme that was designed in the wake of the



deadly 2011 famine, mixing emergency relief with activities that would help Somalis become better able to predict, withstand, and recover from crises (resilience); drive greater efficiency and cost effectiveness; better manage risks; and advance the humanitarian reform agenda.

SHARP was designed to build on the success of the MYHP and continue the trajectory of blending relief and resilience activities, continue the path of learning and adapting programmes to improve performance and drive greater system wide changes. The envisaged Outcome is an improved humanitarian system that helps build more resilient households across Somalia. The outputs are as follows:

**Output 1:** Provide humanitarian assistance that links Early Warning to Early Action, reducing the impact of shocks and alleviating suffering.

**Output 2:** Support the return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees.

**Output 3:** Provide multi-year assistance that helps the most vulnerable and marginalized Somalis better cope with climate and conflict related shocks.

**Output 4:** Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the collective humanitarian system in Somalia.

**Output 5:** Generate data and evidence that helps monitor and evaluate SHARP, better managing risk, learning, and adapting and sharing lessons with the wider humanitarian community.

## Key Project Achievements

- Collaboration with the Government of Puntland to construct a Vet Centre equipped with necessary vet drugs and trained CHWs.
- Facilitated a stakeholder inclusive engagement workshop with government and Private vet groups with exist vet centre, CAHWs, and Livestock Disease Surveillance System during which a handover of the clinic to the Puntland Ministry of the Livestock and Animal Husbandry. – MOLAH was done.
- Introduction and installation of greenhouse farming to Dharjaale community for VSLA groups to benefit from alternative income sources coupled with Business training, GAP and held workshop linking local farmer to the relevant private groups and government.
- KAALO constructed water supply system with pipeline extension including borehole at dharjaale village under Iskuhuban.
- KAALO trained community elders at Dharjaale with necessary conflict resolution skills and management.
- Capacity building for 40 women and men thus increasing the capacity of Iskuhuban farmers in SMART Agriculture Techniques, Drip Irrigation, and climate resilience agriculture.
- School latrines rehabilitated and improved to be gender segregated with handwashing facilities in Iskuhuban district.
- 11 communal barkedes was rehabilitated at Jidad village to increase community access safer and conserved clean water.
- Constructed Haffir dam at Qalwo village to increase access to water by Qalwo community, water user management committee was also trained and handed over to the management of dam together with Puntland Government.
- Validation and training workshop on the newly developed water management framework bylaw for the constructed earth dam to the local community of Qalwo village while also increasing their understanding of the existing legal framework related to water sector including the water act, Puntland water police, the public private partnership (PPP) policy and among other topics.
- 10 communal barkedes was rehabilitated at Qalwo village to increase community access safer and conserved clean water.
- Rehabilitated Qalwo health center and constructed water barked.
- Supported Multi-purpose cash assistance to 180 vulnerable drought affected households at Qalwo and Jidad communities, 96, and 84 households respectively.





## Challenges

- Delayed procurement process
- Donor budget cuts
- Recurrent drought
- COVID-19

## Key Lessons Learnt

- Investment in community water system is key to resilience building.
- Government and community involvement in the project implementation is essential in achieving project overall objectives.
- Introduction of greenhouses initiative is better option of scaling up food security and livelihood source of income.
- Testing application to agricultural technology into pastoral areas is with reliable water sources may likely contribute to community resilience and capacity of the community.
- Integrated programs are likely to contribute high resilience gains.





Thematic Areas - Three

# Human Rights and Governance Programming

## 01.

Leveraging Puntland's Cultural and Sports Heritage in Enhancing Community Resilience and State Building

- Project Summary
- Project Background / Summary
- Key Project Achievements
- Key Challenges
- Lessons Learnt

## 02.

Somali Electoral Governance Transparency and Accountability Project (SEGTAPE)

- Project Summary
- Project Background / Summary
- Key Project Achievements
- Key Challenges
- Lessons Learnt

## 03.

Engaging Civil Society in Constitutional and Electoral Processes

- Project Summary
- Project Background / Summary
- Key Project Activities Implemented
- Key Project Achievements
- Key Challenges

## 04.

Protection of Women and Girls Through GBV Response

- Project Summary
- Project Background / Summary
- Key Project Achievements
- Key Challenges
- Lessons Learnt
- Recommendations

## 05.

NCA & SCN Joint Programme to End FGM/C and CEFM (Phase III)

- Project Summary
- Project Background / Summary
- Key Project Achievements
- Key Challenges
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## 06.

Legal Assistance and Protection for Refugees and Asylum – Seekers

- Project Summary
- Project Background / Summary
- Key Project Achievements
- Key Challenges
- Recommendations

**01.*****Leveraging Puntland's Cultural and Sports Heritage in Enhancing Community Resilience and State Building***

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Leveraging Puntland's Cultural and Sports Heritage in Enhancing Community Resilience and State Building.</b>
Geographic Area(s):	Garowe, Gardo, Galkio and Bosaso
Main goal of the project:	The overall goal of the project is to promote gender and youth inclusion in peace and state building through culture, arts and sports in Puntland, Somalia
Estimated #of target HHs for 5-year program <sup>1</sup>	13,500 HH
Number of Households Reached in 2021	13,500
Vulnerable / Marginalized Groups Reached in 2021	Women [5,000] Youth [7,000] PWDs [3,000]
Donor	EU
Implementing Partners	KAALO, PSU
Report Compiled By:	Ismail Mohmed (Project Manager) Abdirahman Gambool (Project Officer)
Phase Period:	2021-2023
Reporting year	2021

**Project Background**

KAALO AID and Development Organization (KAALO), a Puntland borne Somali Indigenous LINGO headquartered in Garowe works with Somali communities in humanitarian, development, human rights and advocacy programming in Puntland and South-Central Somalia. With European Union (EU) funding, KAALO is implementing the project "Leveraging Puntland's Cultural and Sports Heritage in Enhancing Community Resilience and State Building" in Puntland's 4 main Cities i.e., Garowe,

Galkacyo, Qardho and Bossaso. The project seeks "to promote Somali CSOs' contributions towards reinforced governance, social change, and inclusive policymaking in Somalia through Puntland's cultural, art and sports sector". The 30-month Project's Overall Objective has been set as "To promote gender and youth inclusion in peace and state building through culture, arts and sports in Puntland, Somalia".



The project was implementing in close coordination with government institutions, especially the ministry of information, telecommunication, culture, and heritage as the line ministry of the project. On the other hand, the local and regional authorities was engaged during the project implementation. The project was started slowly through field Mobilization, significant time was spent in

liaising with Government line ministries, regional and district level government stakeholders - this mainly involved information sharing and agreeing on the ways of working, the target locations, and the roles.

## Key Project Achievements

- Project Baseline studies was conducted in the main target locations of the project.
- 1 Cultural arts and sports professional's / stakeholder's identification and capacity skills/knowledge/literacy mapping was conducted.
- Stakeholder led development of management skills training curricular for cultural artists and sportsmen was conducted and participated 32 participants from the project stakeholders.
- 200 cultural artists and sportsmen with enhanced management skills.
- 200 cultural artists and sports, NSA with enhanced human rights and Civic awareness networking workshops in the project locations.
- 200 CASAP members of the regional and district level was registered.
- A total of 26 cultural, arts associations were established and achieved in Garowe, Gardo, Bosaso and Galkio.
- 4 CASAP district Chapters was established in Garowe, Gardo, Bosaso and Galkio
- 1 Mapping of institutions to participate / engage in the inter schools' cultural art and sports competitions and establishment of cultural art and sports clubs in identified beneficiary schools conducted.
- 100 participants from the stakeholders were engaged in the development of the Puntland cultural art and sports talent development strategy.
- 200 actors with enhanced mentorship and management skills for school based cultural art and sports clubs.

## Key Challenges

- The Covid-19 effected the smoothness of the implementation, due to unexpected measures that government imposes when Covid-19 waves comes, and this was mitigated through Covid-19 guidelines and the training held by using and applied Covid-19 guidelines.
- Another key challenge during the implementation was Puntland Multi-part local government elections, which took long and series campaigns and this affect the project schedule.
- The Project was new and the understanding of the other CSO that existed for example youth umbrella in the target locations thought that these associations will play their role in the societies, and this was challenged and took long to emphasizes them.

## Lesson Learnt

- Investment in Somalia's cultural infrastructure offers an innovative approach to the challenges of youth illiteracy and unemployment.
- Cultural arts and sports heritages professional are major sector in the societies that would enhance the community resilience and state building.





## 02.

# Somali Electoral Governance Transparency and Accountability Project (SEGTAAP)

Project Name	Somali Election Governance Transparency & Accountability Project (SEGTAAP)
Geographic Area(s):	Bosaaso, Galkaio, Garowe, Ufayn, EYL, Qardho
Main goal of the project:	500,000 Somalis of voter age includes marginalized groups i.e., women, IDPs, refugees/returnees, PWD, youth and minority groups.
Estimated #of target HHs for project	83,333
Number of Households Reached in 2021	83,333
Vulnerable / Marginalized Groups Reached in 2021	Women [40,000] Youth [50,000] IDPs [20,000] PWDs [10,000]
Donor	EU
Implementing Partners	KAALO, PDRC and PUNSAA
Project Officer / Manager:	Abshir Raage
Phase Period:	January - December 2021
Reporting year	2021

## Project Background

The project conducted 5 activities that contributed to the enhancement of stakeholder awareness and voter knowledge on Puntland's democratization for effective participation in electoral processes. The activities included 20 Tots trained on civic and voter education, 90 Community champion trained and engaged to conduct civil and voter education awareness at district and village level in the period of 20 days. Each champion reached 20 Persons per day. A total of 500 People were

reached per community champion on voter education message using IEC materials and outreach campaigns coupled with outreaches of pre-recorded Mobile Cinema-based civic and voter education, mobile radio, and TVs, also 7 media reports were generated by media actors during and after the election.

This resulted in over 115,000 Persons being reached during the voter and civic education outreaches. Also based on the civic and voter education awareness and outreaches contributed the increased the turnout of voter education registration.



## Project Achievements

- 6 mobile cinema-based and 9 election mock exercise forums were conducted directly reaching 8000 people.
- An estimated 120,000 voters in Puntland accessed pre-recorded voter education messaging delivered through 5 media outreaches using the different strategically targeted media outlets including TVs and community.
- Capacity Building, accreditation, and deployment of 68 domestic election observers drawn from Puntland's NSAs to Qardho, Ufeyn and Eyl Local Council Elections.
- Facilitated a roundtable discussion between political association, TPEC, and NSAs and discussed various issues regarded on democratization process and lesson learned which fostered good relation between the actors.
- Enhanced the capacity of 90 women, youth, and PWD on the electoral process and their opportunities for inclusion thus promoting the inclusiveness of socio-political engagement for women, youth, the disabled, and the minority clan.
- Facilitated 3 popular issue based publicly broadcasted debates (directly attended by 800 people) between the political associations who contested the local councils of an early election of 3 districts.

## Key Challenges

- Political pressure between Government and other political actors which hinder political process such as voter registration.
- Droughts situation which affected rural communities and resulted postponement of planned activities due to the migration of people in the targeted areas.
- The number of CSO engaged in the Democratization process is also limited in areas of Civil and voter education awareness due to limited funding.

## Key Lessons Learnt

- Public is interested democratization process, there is Limited knowledge for civic education and civil rights.
- Adaptation of clan systems, it will take time to shift Multiparty system.
- Democratization process has promoted inclusion of women, youth and IDPs community. Women participation has increased according to early election in (Ufayn, Qardho, Eyl) from 23% up to 76%
- MoU between the member of CSO was signed
- Advocacy Action Plans for the role of the CSOs in the finalization of the Constitutional Review Process developed.
- Advocacy Action plans for The roles of CSO in Indirect Elections developed
- Working members were established ( each NSA one person nominated)
- Key action points of Advocacy were implemented.
- CSO coalition is also brokerage the peace efforts of Mogadishu during the violation on Mogadishu resulted in two-year extensions of the current government.
- NSAs in retreat participated in the Election observation of the Puntland local council election participated.

**03.*****Engaging Civil Society in Constitutional and Electoral Processes***

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Engaging Civil Society in Constitutional and Electoral Processes</b>
Geographic Area(s):	Bosaaso, Galkaio, Garowe, Ufayn, EYL, Qardho
Main goal of the project:	To improve the capacity of and coordination among non-state actor associations in Somalia to influence government decision-making around political processes.
Estimated #of target HHs for project	321
Special Interest Groups Reached	Women [127] Youth [100] PWD [50]
Donor	NED
Approved Project Budget	147,005
Implementing Partners	KAALO
Project Officer / Manager:	Nour Shire Oman
Phase Period:	2021
Reporting year	2021

**Project Background / Summary**

Since 2012, Somalia has been significant political progress. Federal institutions are being established. State formation has progressed significantly with the emergence of new Federal Member States (FMS) in Jubbaland, Southwest, Hirshabelle, and Galmudug, in addition to the existing Puntland. Several constitutional bodies necessary for the consolidation of the transitional period are now in place. Transparency has increased and accountability for the use of resources has improved significantly.

However, the promises of both a constitutional review process and direct elections have been often delayed. The deadline after deadline has been left unmet. As the country reaches another transition period, it seems again unlikely to meet goals set to complete the constitutional review in June 2020 and a presidential transition in early 2021. As patience wears thin among citizens and the international community alike, civil society has a critical role to play, not only to ensure that these processes are finally held, but that



they reflect the priorities of Somalis throughout the country.

Since late 2020, Somalia's inherent political conflict over the election after the current government tried to extend two additional years resulted in the violent outbreak in the capital city of Somalia led by oppositional leaders from the council of presidential candidates. Later, the Somalia government and FMS leaders agreed to jointly implement the 17 September Agreement of 2020 which was a political agreement on a revised election procedure based on the 2016 Somali parliamentary election. In this procedure, clan elders verified by federal and state authorities would elect a parliament, whose members would then select a president. The Federal Government of Somalia agreed with member states to hold parliamentary elections. After several months of delays, quarrels, and conflicts, now the indirect election of new members of parliament has almost been

completed by 95% only 16 seats remained in the Gedo region of Jubbaland state.

Notably the country is facing severe drought due to three consecutive below-average rainy seasons. As of now, Somalia is the most severely drought-affected country in the Horn of Africa, with about 4.3 million people affected; of whom 271,000 have been forced to leave their homes in search of water, food, and pasture. The combined impact of recurring stress factors and shocks has deepened poverty in the country. At least 71 percent of Somalis are living below the poverty line, especially in areas where humanitarian access remains a challenge.

Finally, Somalia is expected to have a new government by May 2022, then will proceed with the halted Constitutional review process as the first government priority since was hanging three to four governments.

## Key Project Activities Implemented During the Year

- Retreat Meeting for CSOs/ NSA
- NSAs Public Consultation on Constitutional reviews at FMS.
- Assessment of the LNSA approach to promoting improved constitutional review and electoral processes in Somalia.

## Key Project Achievements

- MoU between the member of CSO was signed.
- Advocacy Action Plans for the role of the CSOs in the finalization of the Constitutional Review Process developed.
- Advocacy Action plans for the roles of CSO in Indirect Elections developed.
- Working members were established (each NSA one person nominated)
- Key action points of Advocacy were implemented.
- CSO coalition is also brokerage the peace efforts of Mogadishu during the violation on Mogadishu resulted in two-year extensions of the current government.
- NSAs in retreat participated in the Election observation of the Puntland local council election participated.

## Key Challenges

- Despite the Covid 19 challenges in the First Quarter of the project, KAALO started the project smoothly in the second quarter. The first quarter only established Key project stakeholders - NSA and agreed on ways of working together.
- In the second Quarter, KAALO successfully managed to conduct one big milestone event of retreat meeting of NSAs and conducted some advocacy activities with Top government officials (Prime minister and Presidents).
- In the third quarter, some of the planned activities hindered the Conflicts arising from the FMS and FGS. Diverted activities included.
- Public Consultations at the State level to be led by NSAs.
- Forums engagement between NSAs and Government (1 Garowe and 1 Mogadishu.)
- The federal election was ongoing and political unrest in the country and the focus of all CSOs was on the election and peaceful transition of power.
- The project was understaffed; thus, the project covers all CSOs in Somalia
- Traveling to different staff required additional cost.
- Extension of project duration since almost two quarters did not conduct any activities.





## 04.

### ***Protection of Women and Girls Through GBV Response***

Project Name	Protecting Women and Girls Through GBV Response
Geographic Area(s):	GAROWE & EYL
Main goal of the project:	The project goal is to contribute to the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence and empower women and girls to stand up for their rights.
Estimated #of target HHs for 5-year program <sup>1</sup>	1850 (11,100 individuals)
Number of Households Reached in 2021	550 HH (3,300 Individuals)
Vulnerable / Marginalized Groups Reached in 2021	Women [1,656] Youth [2,475] IDPs [1,200] PWDs [495]
Donor	Norad Through NCA
Implementing Partners	KAALO, SEDHURO
Report Compiled By:	MOHAMUD BIRIK ADAN - PROTECTION MANAGER
Phase Period:	Phase 1
Reporting year	2021

## Project Background

Protection of women and girls through GBV response project is funded by Norad through Norwegian church Aid, the project is implemented in Garowe and Eyl districts and it's expected to also compliment the joint project on zero tolerance for female genital mutilation. The project goal is to contribute to the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence and empower women and girls to stand up for their rights. KAALO is currently working on 2 main outcomes which are dominant social norms transformed to protect girls

and women from violence and HPS and also empowered women and adolescent girls lead, build self-esteem and realise their rights in order to reach these objectives the projects adopted community conversation module that allows the community to discuss and offer solution to all forms of gender based violence, women and girls are trained on leadership, life skills and human rights, male, youth are engaged so that they act as role models through transformative male engagement approach



## Key Project Achievements

- Refresher trainings for 20 Male / youth on transformative youth role models engagement approaches and are now engaged as change agents and are the backbone to the efforts towards protection of women and girls through GBV response.
- 40 traditional and religious leaders' capacity built on HPs and other forms of GBV this has contributed to their increased capacity on all forms HPs, this has also led to the buy-in of the religious leaders and have committed to be part of the efforts to protect women and girls.
- Provided dignity kits for 100 GBV survivors and those at risk. the assumption is that this will lead to improved safety, privacy, mobility and dignity with which women and girls can live in emergency contexts
- Equipped the women and girl's safe spaces with solar lights thus directly benefitting 50 women and 50 young girls who are SGBV survivors- one of the strategies to empower women and girls to lead, build self-esteem and realize their rights and this is contributed by enabling women to use the women and girls safe space to for session under the my safety my wellbeing manual that was developed IRC and adopted by NCA and its partners, the safe space has also enabled women and girls to take sessions like Numeracy & Literacy, sewing, Knitting, weaving, Bread making, Henna, Salon, artistry, baking, house decoration, tie and die and also discuss other concerns like insecurity, increased domestic violence, female genital mutilation, early child and forced marriages, school dropouts, denial of resource and opportunities and all forms of gender based violence
- 24 Community Conversation Facilitators (CCF) 12 M & 12 F trained on the second stage of the CC model in 4 villages in Garowe IDP Camp, Garowe Town, Kalabeyr and Eyl- and this has contributed to change indicators that include, participants ability to articulate forms of HTPs and GBV such as FGM, early marriage, Participants ability to explain the major factors that facilitate the spread of GBV and HTPS as it links to traditional beliefs and norms within their community.

## Key Challenges

- There are no active long-term programmes aimed at reducing GBV and general protection in most of the locations and the existing are short and mostly focus on awareness.
- Frequent displacement and evictions in the IDPs because some of the settlements are in private land and that will increase the risk of women and girls in general.
- Limited resources to support most other vulnerable drought displaced population, conflict displaced population special those displaced (IDPs) such as; NFIs, Shelter provision and livelihoods, Poor adequate basic services in place due to corona and the locust and still basic services such as; health facilities, water, limited latrines and so on in the project locations.
- Weak implementation of available policies like the sexual offences bill
- The public health and security threat of the coronavirus is far reaching. Additionally, the gendered impacts of COVID-19 are apparent. In IDP and host communities, there are no health services related to COVID-19 provided to the community outside of awareness raising regarding the use of masks, gloves, proper hand washing techniques and social distancing.
- Safety and security concerns are endless in precarious environments, with women and girls facing elevated risks to various forms of violence. Routine tasks such as collecting firewood to going to the market leaves women and girls open to harassment, assault, theft, particularly in IDP settings. There is a heavy dependence on the men of the family for the protection of the women and girls.
- In terms of GBV risks, domestic violence, child marriage and rape were reported, though domestic violence seemed to be the main issues in host settings with sexual assault risks reported in the IDP settings.

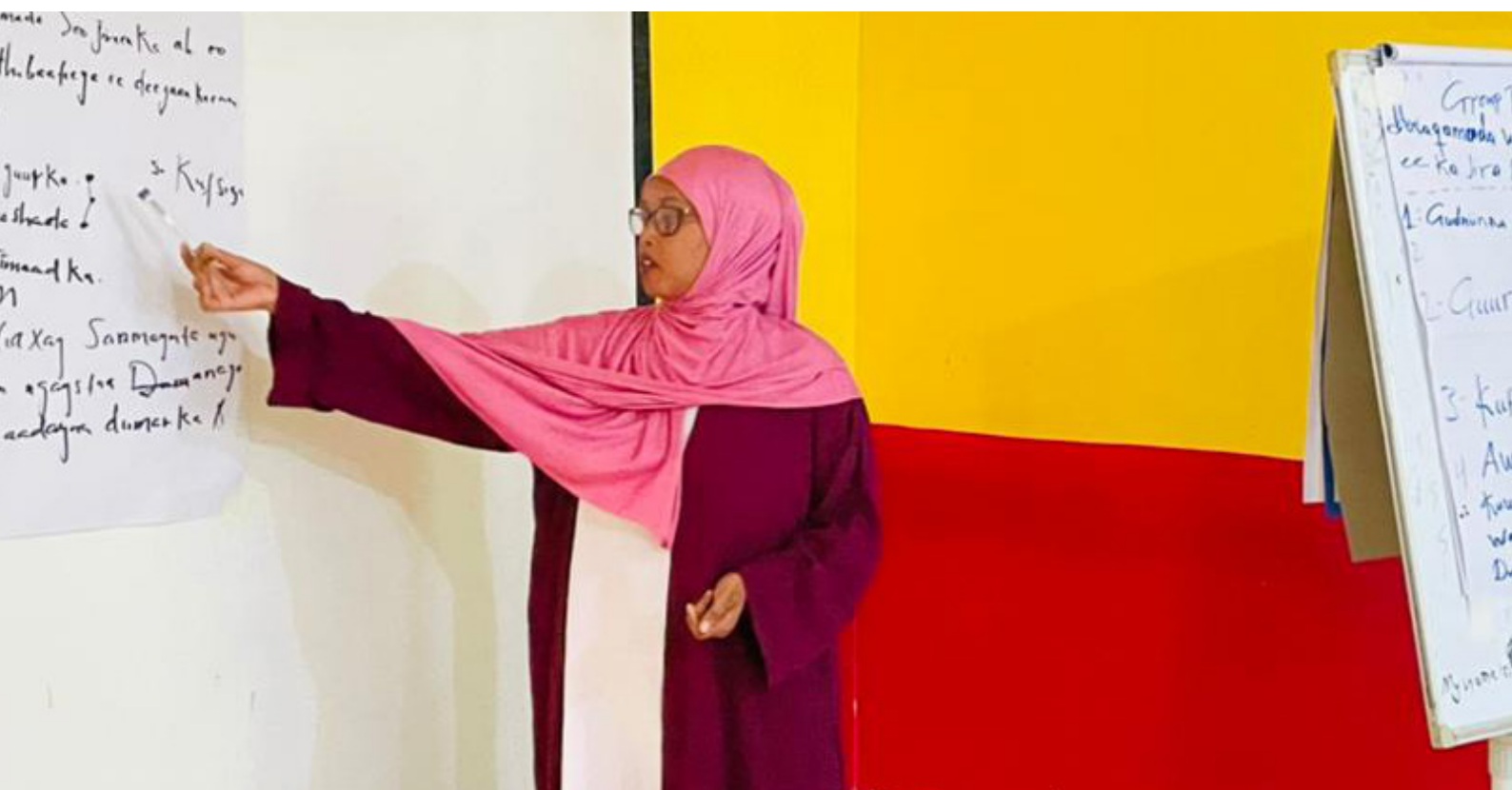


## Key Lessons Learnt

The established women and girls' safe space is one of the positive structures that the community has really appreciated especially the women as they clearly stated that the structure served a lot of purpose for them since its only community centre that is only specific for them, and men cannot access, and they are able to discuss the issues that is affecting women and girls in general.

## Recommendations

- Build on existing women groups in all locations, both with trainings and financial support as well as with awareness raising for community on the benefits of the women groups and the importance in investing in girl's education. In IDP settings, work to sensitize on women participation in community decision-making and support them.
- On female leadership in mixed community leadership, build on the existing women leaders peace promoters, the women doing awareness rising and the women doing fundraising activities for causes such as a mutual aid fund to help others in the community.
- Provide specific support for women leaders together with male role models that support women leadership to challenge gender stereotypes at community level.
- Ensuring radio distribution across the locations as it was the preferred means of information sharing.
- Continuing conducting community consultations with men and women separately to identify their preferred channels of information and consultations.
- Ensuring to target specific vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women, people with chronic illness and elderly people though more analysis is needed as to the exact needs and preferred ways around access to information and community engagement.
- Engaging with women and girls continuously throughout the project and continue planning through engagement on women, men, boys and girls and their suggestions to improve programming.





**05.****NCA & SCN Joint Programme to End FGM/C and CEFM (Phase III)**

Project Name	NCA & SCN Joint Programme to End FGM/C and CEFM (Phase III)
Geographic Area(s):	GAROWE & EYL
Main goal of the project:	The elimination of all forms of FGM/C and CEFM in targeted communities
Estimated #of target HHs for 5-year program'	9,500
Number of Households Reached in 2021	2,282 (13,692 individuals)
Vulnerable / Marginalized Groups Reached in 2021	Women [ 6,871] Youth [10,269] IDPs [3,000] PWDs [2,054]
Donor	NORAD Through NCA
Implementing Partners	KAALO, SEDHURO & TASS
Report Compiled By:	MOHAMUD BIRIK ADAN
Phase Period:	Phase III
Reporting year	2021

**Project Background**

KAALO is currently implementing NCA & SC Joint programme to end FGM/C and ECFM (Phase III) and is implemented in 6 locations in Eyl and Garowe Districts of Nugal region. The programme seeks to continue the work to end Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) and Child and Early Forced Marriage (CEFM) in Somalia. The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to the elimination of all forms of FGM/C and CEFM in targeted communities. KAALO with the support of NCA

contributes to this by building on the results achieved from the previous period and works towards elimination of all forms of FGM/C and CEFM in targeted communities. To achieve this, the focus is on four priority areas; **(1)** transform dominant social norms that promote FGM/C and CEFM and violate the rights of women and girls; **(2)** empower women and girls to realize their rights and protect themselves from FGM/C and CEFM; **(3)** ensure women and girls at risk/





and survivors of FGM have access to appropriate and adequate medical, psychosocial support (PSS), and livelihood services; and **(4)** strengthen civil society organizations (CSOs) to advocate for enactment and enforcement of laws and establishment of a legal framework. KAALO focuses on the first 3 outcomes while outcome 4 that focus on strengthening civil societies to advocate for enactment and enforcement of laws and policies is mainly implemented by NCA by closely working with the relevant line ministries.

The primary beneficiaries targeted by this programme are the direct rights-holders, who are girls and women.

In addition, men, boys, religious and community leaders, mothers, grandmothers, ex-circumcisers, students, journalists, and relevant government officials have also been targeted as primary beneficiaries through various interventions. Women and girls being the most vulnerable group have been the ultimate beneficiaries of the programme outcomes, since addressing dominant norms, provision of medical and psychosocial support (PSS) and economic empowerment will be directed towards fulfilling their rights and ensuring their well-being.

## Key Project Achievements

- A total of 600 **(156M: 192W: 120YM: 132YW)** men, women, boys, and girls were reached through the engagement of capacitated community conversation facilitators (CCFs) through the community conversation model adopted by NCA & KAALO. The model has helped the community to create understanding and generated community responses to strategic issues such as FGM/CEFM and related harmful practices. It recognizes communities' capacities to identify and explore problems and their capacities and rights to make appropriate decisions that can bring lasting positive change and transformation.
- Engaged **40 male role models** acting as change agents against FGM/CEFM these vibrant male and boys have been taking capacity building training on transformative male engagement approaches for some time, this engaged male/boy models have now shown efforts to support the abandonment of female genital mutilation and early child forced marriage are currently key in the efforts towards abandonment of female genital mutilation and early child forced marriage.
- A total of **60 women and girls** were trained on leadership, human rights, and Life skills KAALO with the support of NCA has built the capacity of targeted girls and women by facilitating them to participate in leadership spaces and to engage with female role models. This helped to build their self-esteem and their perception about themselves and were positively challenged to take up leadership positions in private and public spaces and realize their full potential are now key in the awareness and advocacy activities.
- **100 women and adolescent girls** have been engaged in Village savings and loans Association through the Ea\$e model and supported with capital to boost/ setup their own businesses, this has contributed to enabling women and adolescent girls to empower economically to become self-reliant, contributed to their participation in decision making and is expected to enable to protect themselves and daughters from harmful traditional practices.
- **25 women and girls** who had FGM Complications have accessed appropriate and adequate medical, PSS services,
- The Project also contributed to strengthened referral pathways that has led to improved awareness of response services available.
- Through continuous engagements, there are religious leaders who have a common understanding and position against CEFM and all forms of FGM and advocate for total abandonment of the practice.



## Key Challenges

- Limited funding for FGM/CEFM Projects that cover large geographical areas.
- Lack of enforcement to existing policies.
- The FGM bill has not been passed and that is also an obstacle on the efforts towards zero tolerance to female genital mutilation.
- Limited reach- most organizations are implemented in main road areas, and which makes difficult the people living in hard to reach to be reached with capacity building and awareness campaigns and this practice is mostly rampant in rural areas.
- Limited dissemination and use of harmonized messaging- harmonized messaging for zero tolerance is not used by some of the organizations and this leads to conflicting messaging.

## Lessons learned

- There is need for sustained community advocacy and sensitization on all forms of FGM within the communities in Puntland given experiences with community perceptions and preference for some forms of the cut.
- It is also noted that there are communities that do not totally circumcise their daughters but are not ready to declare it in public which makes it difficult for us to show our efforts.
- When it comes to responding to diverse community needs, the integrated projects responses are more effective since it's easier to respond to different needs at once.
- Community based protection programming (facilitators, CPV, CC WF) are more appropriate to address the protection issues and increased awareness because they create a sense of ownership and helps to fight issues like female genital mutilation.
- Enforcements of existing policies.
- Engaging the Rigid influential religious leaders who support the Sunna type but are against the zero tolerance.
- Continuous support of justice institutions on capacity building and development.
- Working with the ministry of justice on how to get the buy-in of the influential religious leaders.
- Working with the relevant ministries to make sure the zero-tolerance bill to FGM is passed.
- Strengthening the referral pathways and disseminating the existing messages and policies including the anti-medicalisation policy.

**06.****Legal Assistance and Protection for Refugees and Asylum – Seekers**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Legal assistance and protection for refugees and Asylum-Seekers</b>
Geographic Area(s):	Bosaso, Galkaio, Gardo and Garowe
Main goal of the project:	To remove all obstacles or barriers to access to justice for refugees and asylum seekers in Puntland.
Estimated #of target HHs for 4-year program'	1,468 (8,805 individuals)
Number of Households Reached in 2021	680
Vulnerable / Marginalized Groups Reached in 2021	Women [312] Youth [510] Refugees [ 251] Asylum seekers [ 231]
Donor	UNHCR
Implementing Partners	KAALO, (provision of free legal support) TASS (education)NRC (WASH) SCI (Health)GECPD
Report Compiled By:	MOHAMUD BIRIK ADAN
Phase Period:	Year 2
Reporting year	2021

**Project Background**

The project has been implemented in Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe and Galkaio and has employed community driven protection based on individual legal aid services and capacity building initiatives for both PoCs and Law enforcement institutions. To achieve the project objectives and expected results, KAALO has been providing free legal aid through the engagement of professional lawyers and paralegals.

**Legal service provision:** Lawyers and paralegals provided legal aid services based on individual needs and which included the following services:

- KAALO lawyers provided PoCs free court representation to defend in before a court of law. This is an entitlement of every refugee to get representation.



- Mediations Services: KAALO project lawyers also provided mediation services on cases related to conflicts over resources and personal clashes or family disputes through providing information legal procedures and negotiations.
- Legal counselling: upon the request of PoCs, KAALO advised the POCs on information regarding legal, procedure or substances in factual sit-

uations. For instance, buying land, divorce, domestic violence, terminating co ownerships etc.

- Court Representations: KAALO lawyers also provided POCs free court representation to defend in before a court of law. This is an entitlement of every refugee to get representation.

## Key Project Achievements

- KAALO provided legal assistance to 680 persons of concerns out of 700 targets of the 680 POC's supported 368 were male and 312 were female, on the status of the persons of concern 251 of them were refugees and 231 of them were asylum seekers, the nationality of the POC's were 396 Ethiopians, 75 Yemeni, 3 Iraqi and 8 from Syria .All these persons of concerns were provided with Legal protection through counselling
- (292), advocated to be released from detention (156) and legal representation at court level (120) and (112) provided with mediation services.
- Capacity building on conflict resolution for community paralegals and RAS committees that was conducted in Bossaso, Galkaio, Gardo and Garowe that has improved access to justice and legal remedies for refugees and asylum seekers.

## Key Challenges

- The corona virus has been the biggest challenge and the people are more concerned about life-saving support leading to reduced cases of legal support.
- There is a big expectation from the RAS communities in terms of the services, but KAALO has a component on Legal support.
- As we also provide legal support, it's also important to have a component to respond to SGBV cases that may require material support.
- When a refugee and asylum seeker is arrested for civil case related to loan sometimes, he/she remains in the detention center for some time
- because of lack of guarantor in scenarios where the committees can't take the responsibility.
- Sometimes the police may demand from RAS to pay the cost of operation to arrest the accused.
- POCs to whom we provide legal assistance to sometimes don't tell the truth of their cases or they hide during the hearings of the court, and they may not even show commitment and later complain of lack of service.
- The RAS committee don't have identity cards, and that is a big challenge when it comes to accessing government institutions including the police and the ministry.

## Recommendations

- There is need to mainstream one or more activity on corona awareness and provide PPEs to beneficiaries and RAS committees.
- It's important to conduct yearly project kickoff meetings among all partners so that the RAS are aware of where to seek each service (health, education, Material support, Legal etc.)
- It's important for every organization to have a small component of Materials support to enable them to respond to the immediate needs of
- SGBV survivors.
- There is a need to constantly engage the law enforcers to make sure the police do not ask the RAS communities to pay for operations to arrest the accused.
- Continuous sensitization of the RAS communities to make sure they always tell the truth regarding their cases and always be available for hearings.
- The Ministry should be engaged to make sure the RAS committees and community ID cards are renewed immediately.





# Programming Challenges and Adaptive Measures

During the year under review, KAALO faced a number of challenges in its programming and aid delivery efforts. This sections details some of these challenges and the mitigative / adaptive measures that were put in place by the organization to ensure project success.

## **Covid 19 Pandemic**

2021 saw the peak of the Covid 19 Pandemic with the early effects of the pandemic on the global economy fully maturing and manifesting in the months leading to 2021 and throughout the first 3 quarters of the year. During this period, programmes were met with the twin challenges of constrained humanitarian accessibility as various measures were put in place by various government and regulatory agencies to stimmy the spread of the pandemic. As the world gained enhanced understanding of the Corona Virus and intensified vaccination efforts and other restrictions on the general population, the vulnerability and destitution of households in Somalia further deepened given existential gaps in the country's health sector. If anything, the Covid 19 amplified the multi-nexus nature of fragility, poor governance systems, food and nutritional insecurity and health.

Continued movement and interaction restrictions as a result of the COVID 19 Pandemic negatively impacted traditional programme delivery modalities especially through disruptions in local supply chains and associated international supply chain restrictions. At the same time, it further restricted programming delivery due to the risk of staff contracting the Corona Virus and related implications for the whole organization and operations. As a matter of fact, one of our staff contracted the virus and thus the whole office had to be closed for a one-month period to curtail further spread of the virus among staff, their households as well as beneficiaries.

In recognition of the deepening household and community vulnerability as well as potential risks to our staff, KAALO continued applying key mitigative and adaptive measures such as virtual engagement, Covid 19 response programming initiatives, and working from home for non-core staff among other measures. Further, KAALO also enhanced proactive pre-position of project supplies and materials well in advance of activity start-ups thus minimizing the impacts of supply chain disruptions / delays on planned interventions.

### **Puntland Local Government Electoral Process**

Puntland commenced its long awaited one man one vote electoral process in 2021 which raised the political temperatures and activity within the state. While this is a commendable process, it has had a number of negative consequences on the operational and programming initiatives in the country. To begin with, the Puntland Local Government Election Processes has raised the political temperatures in the country while at the same time increasing focus on politics in the state of Puntland. This has had the net effect of denying programs / projects the right focus and support from key community and government actors as they focus on the electoral process.

Further, the process has resulted in delays in the implementation of project activities as politics takes center stage among communities, the government and local leadership structures. In some instances, key local government staff and local leaders have not been available thus resulting in implementation delays. At the same time, the heightened political temperatures driven by contesting political agendas have also increased the likelihood of inter-community conflict thus resulting in inaccessibility of some project locations since the electoral process started. Finally, the focus on the electoral process has meant that there is a decline in the political goodwill and support in programming efforts as staff and politicians re-align themselves while donors on the other hand adopt a wait and see attitude on the possible outcomes of the electoral process.

### **Sool / Sanaag Conflict**

The Sool / Sanaag area is always at risk of inter-state military conflict between the State of Puntland and Somaliland. With the commencement of the electoral process in the State of Puntland, there was high likelihood that inter-state conflict would erupt in the Sool / Sanaag border region and indeed conflict flared up at various points in 2020. The net effect of heightened tensions for conflict and actual conflict was inaccessibility for international actors as well as actual conflict related displacement of communities at different locations in the Sool / Sanaag area. Ultimately, this has contributed to an increase in the humanitarian needs in the area due to an increase in the number of households in need.

### **Funding Limitation and Lack of Implementation Flexibility**

Since Covid 19 came up, international humanitarian and development funding saw a marked decline in commitments and actual support as country's in the west moved towards protecting their communities and adapting their economies to the new realities. As a direct consequence, major funding was withdrawn from international and bilateral humanitarian and development efforts and utilized in domestic adaptation and social protection efforts. At the same time, Covid 19 related constraints were responsible for commodity price inflation thus increasing the operational costs of implementing projects and wreaking havoc to pre-determined budgets. On the other hand, the desert locust invasion, and the emerging drought in the horn of Africa further complicated the humanitarian needs and displacement in Puntland.

2020 and 2021 programming years have seen increased dynamism of the humanitarian needs in the operational environment and increase in household vulnerability and destitution. This has often occurred in an environment of existential funding limitation and rigidity and as such KAALO was not able to fully adapt and modify its programming initiatives to respond to changes in the specific needs of its beneficiary communities.

### **Policy and Regulatory Gaps**

While appreciating that the State of Puntland is still evolving and putting in place structures and systems including policies and regulations, the lack of policies and regulations has generally had a negative impact on project implementation. Often, because of the lack of supporting legislation / regulations, counterpart government staff do not have an operational modality for engagement and enforcement. Furthermore, the lack of government policy and regulation has often meant that there lacks a harmonized approach for tackling key issues of concern for populations in need. This will often have the end result of limiting project / intervention impact and results while also serving as a bottleneck to increased donor funding in key areas of concern.



# Lessons Learnt and Recommendations

## **Adaptive Programming Models**

From the multiplicity of shocks and their unpredictability in Somalia and the global environment at large, there is a great need now more than ever to take into consideration “Adaptive Programming Models” in our interventions. Often, due to changes in the humanitarian environment as a result of conflict, abrupt changes in climatic conditions as well as changes in political alignments, what we began with as the needs and populations of concern can rapidly change / morph into other needs and priorities. This necessitates our medium- and long-term projects to have “crisis modifier” type funds to allow for rapid adaptability of these interventions in response to unforeseen and emerging changes in the programming and humanitarian environment. Importantly, all this happens in the background of the need for resilience building and funding. As a matter of fact, an increasing group of humanitarian actors are realizing that while we are focused on resilience building, there is a multi-factor nexus that impacts on a society's resilience capacity.

## **Strengthening Community Partnerships and Engagement in the Development**

Since time immemorial, Puntland communities have been at the forefront of their development by leading the stabilization and humanitarian emergency efforts. As a matter of fact, the establishment of the Federal member State of Puntland was a local community driven initiative that continues to bear fruits to date. With this in mind, the community needs to be given greater roles and an amplified voice in the development. They will do this by matching external funding and support that is built to address their community resilience and humanitarian needs. At the same time, community may be in better position and capacity to make in kind provisions towards project implementation and success. Importantly, for in kind community contributions particularly that touch on community infrastructure, it is important to enter into water tight resource and infrastructural tenure arrangements that ensure that such assets are fully owned by the communities. Finally, general investments and strengthening of local community economies has a direct economic payoff in terms of the resilience and own investment capacity of communities for their engagement in matching investments in their communities and responding to acute and rapidly evolving humanitarian shocks and needs for their vulnerable households.



### **Leveraging Special Interest Group Peer Engagement and Advocacy Platforms**

Often, programming efforts have sought direct inclusion of marginalized and often excluded groups into community decision making structures / platforms. Often, this approach has had mixed reactions from traditional and religious community decision making structures especially due to the lack of harmonized positions and approaches to the engagement and inclusion of the needs of marginalized groups. Anecdotal evidence has often shown that it is not just about the presence of marginalized groups in the decision making structures but the integration and prioritization of their needs that is most important to them. As such, KAALO has experimented with women engagement forums / caucuses to advocate for women's issues within their communities. Results from these efforts show higher success rates and satisfaction of women with their community decision making structures when they have a harmonized engagement approach and priority setting.

### **Integrated / Blended Programming**

Increasingly, destitute vulnerable households and communities are faced with multi-factor vulnerabilities that will usually be mutually re-enforcing and interacting in different ways to further deepen vulnerability and destitutions within the households and communities in need. Consequently, there is need for KAALO to increasingly adopt integrated / blended programming approaches in the design and implementation of interventions. Often, greater results will be achieved when interventions deliver both tangible and intangible benefits to the target households and communities. This is especially important for human rights protection programming as often, the vulnerable, food insecure, illiterate and malnutrition and economically powerless or socially excluded community groups will be at more risk of having their rights abused. Blended / integrated intervention modalities ensure that such groups have their rights secured while also addressing their key risk and vulnerability inducing factors.

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KAALO strives towards improved  
standards of living and equitable  
development.

KAALO Vision Statement