

FINAL REPORT

Modality 1 (live saving) & Modality 2 (live saving and stabilisation)

The total report may not exceed 8 pages (excluding this)

Aim of this report is to provide the organisation(s) that partnered in implementing an intervention with the opportunity to document, reflect on and learn from achievements made and challenges experienced in seeking to assist crisis-affected communities. The final report is also an element in the Danish organisation's "track record" and can be taken into account in future assessments of applications to the DERF or other CISU administered Funds from the Danish organisation with the same or other partners.

Danish applicant organisation	Somali Rehabilitation & Development Association "SORADA"		
Contact person name and email	Awil Kulane E-mail: sorada02@hotmail.com		
Implementing Organisation	SOMPLAN and SOSDA		
DERF Journal number	18-398-M2	Modality	(1 or 2) 2

Title of Intervention	Emergency Lifesaving and Stabilization Intervention in Jowhar		
Name of Call	Floods and Tropical Cyclone Sagar in East Africa		
Country of Intervention	Somalia		
Location(s) of Intervention	Jowhar	What sectors did the intervention most relate to (please tick ALL that apply)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Camp Management <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency FSL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) NFI
Period of Intervention	01-07-2018.-30-09-2018		
Total Budget of Intervention	595.298,00		
Method of Implementation (tick one)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Through local partner organisation <input type="checkbox"/> Through own organisation <input type="checkbox"/> Through other DK or international organisation		

15-09-2018
Place and Date


Person responsible (Signature)

Copenhagen

ABDIFATAH DIRIE
Person responsible (Name in Block letters)

1. Objectives and results achieved

1.1 Describe the results achieved compared to planned objectives and outputs. How have you succeeded to contribute to live saving and protection, and (for modality 2) stabilization of the crisis affected communities / population.

The intervention objective is that 120 flood affected families of IDP will have emergency integrated lifesaving WASH, NFI, Hygiene packages, protection/solar torches and shelter services in Jowhar district and have 600 goats (Each family 5 goats for 120 HH) for stabilization to reduce excess morbidity and mortality resulting from shocks of river/rain floods. In the intervention, we focus on flood affected people, IDP people, families with orphan people, disabled and aged people.

The scheme also tangibly contributed to reduction of resource sharing conflict as covered the communities left behind first intervention, as a gap identified by local community leaders and local authority. However, during the flood emergency response, several response took place in early stage of calamity such as; Federal Government of Somalia allocated unconditional cash transfer support to displaced families in 8 villages while a LINGO partner with WFP distributing NFIs and dry food rations. Nonetheless, due limited resource available considerable number of affected people could not be reached and continued to complain that they have been marginalised and left behind as they are less represented power sharing corridors. With regard to SOMPLAN staff field presence and broad experience with local context local administration and SOMPLAN/SOSDA team fully agreed to target this intervention to the villages not covered early interventions, thus our action enhanced livelihoods stabilisation plus tolerance, co-existence among communities residing in the area. We have reached 810 individuals.

1.2 Describe the target groups reached in the table below

How many people directly benefitted from this intervention? (actual (a) compared to planned (p))							
Type of Activity	Female (by age)						Total
	Under 18 (p)	Under 18 (a)	Over 50 (p)	Over 50 (a)	Between 18-50 (p)	Between 18-50 (a)	Total Actual
Provision of WASH	300	340	20	25	100	110	475
Distribution of Hygiene kits	300	340	20	25	100	110	475
NFI	300	340	20	25	100	110	475
Protection/solar torches	300	340	20	25	100	110	475
Shelter/Tarpaulins	300	340	20	25	100	110	475
600 goats for stabilization	300	340	20	25	100	110	475
Total:							
Total adjusted for double counting:							
Type of Activity	Male (by age)						Total
	Under	Under	Over	Over	Between	Between	475

	18 (p)	18 (a)	50 (p)	50 (a)	18-50 (p)	18-50 (a)	
Provision of WASH	180	200	30	35	90	100	335
Distribution of Hygiene kits	180	200	30	35	90	100	335
NFI	180	200	30	35	90	100	335
Protection/solar torches	180				90		
Shelter/Tarpaulins	180	200	30	35	90	100	335
600 goats for stabilization	180	200	30	35	90	100	335
Total:							335
Total adjusted for double counting:							335

1.2 a Describe shortly your calculations above, and reflect on reasons for changes in actual compared to planned targets:

There is little difference between the number of direct beneficiaries of planned against actual, however small variations in numbers between planned against actual were noted in column of male under 18 and also male between 18 to 50. We served more 15 households (90 individuals) than planned. This largely caused that most of men between 18-50 years of poorer households went main towns seeking casual labour, or went other better off villages to find farm attendants jobs. On issue of increased the number male under 18, as a ground realities we summarized that girls were not outnumbered very high against boys. The increased number female with children in the age (18-50) is mainly attributed the selection criteria of beneficiaries which bias to female headed households the most vulnerable segment of target populace.

1.2.b How have you managed to reach the particular vulnerable groups / people you identified in your application of the intervention? If you have conducted a vulnerability assessment as part of the intervention, please do also describe the results of this assessment and how you applied the knowledge in your humanitarian action.

Full presence of SOMPLAN/SOSDA staff in area and coordination meeting with local authority/communities, humanitarian organizations/actors agreed to select to the most vulnerable flood affected villages that did not covered previous flood emergency support after considering our previous need assessment, context knowledge and short survey we made before we implemented the intervention.

1.3a Describe shortly how your interventions were appropriate and relevant (CHS1) for the identified target group, including the particular vulnerable groups, as well as the effectiveness and timeliness of your response (CHS2). If you have received any feedback on this from your beneficiaries, please share.

The target group was severely affected by floods which destroyed their properties and farming production that compelled them to move to the other places for lifesaving and stabilization. The interventions were appropriate since the target group was in need of humanitarian assistances and the services we delivered were relevant and we acted and responded the time right and we saved the lives of most vulnerable population about 810 individuals affected by the floods. This is the effectiveness of the intervention we implemented timely and beneficial in the flooded areas.

The intervention was specifically targeted the most vulnerable flood affected villages residing by marginalised groups and IDPs. Almost 30% of direct beneficiaries of the project were women

headed households, and to be women it's a double vulnerability in Somalia context of first of being a women with children and second without husband to protect and support. The project targeted also IDPs living in Jilyaale IDPs Camp among them was a 85 years old granma Madina Ali Kaay who gang raped unknown man with gun.

Mama Medina said when she received solar torch *-if she would has this torch she would light on perpetrator face thus will enable her to know the face of the attacker-*. However government arrested several suspected soldiers, but the rape victim could tell only that the assailant was tall and has a gun due darkness night.

Again victim also provided 5 goats she said this is largest asset ever provided and she will rear the goats as IDPs camp locates outskirts of town and expects the number of goats will triple after one year. Thanks the donor for this generosity.

Timeframe of the Intervention:
How soon after your submission of a funds disbursement request was funding made available to your organisation (in days)? Thanks to CISU, funding was available In 7 days
How soon after receipt of funds were you able to start implementation (in days)? We started project implementation after 6 days
How soon after receipt of funds were beneficiaries in receipt of assistance (in days)? The project beneficiaries received humanitarian assistances after 5 days
What internal or external factors negatively affected the speed of implementation? There were no external or external factors affected negatively the speed or progress of the implementation. Additional comments:

1.4 Describe how your intervention has contributed to strengthen local capacities and to make communities and people more prepared, resilient and less at-risk as a result of your humanitarian action (CHS 3). Include in your description also how you have involved the communities in a participatory way, and ensured communication, participation and feedback (CHS 4).

The intervention has significantly contributed to strengthen local capacities and its effectiveness was greatly felt as household level. The target group was resilient and less at risk of the outcome of our humanitarian action. We tried to avoid negative effects during the implementation of the project by applying no harm principles. We involved and decision making of the project implementation in local communities, authorities, the beneficiaries and we had good contact and communications with all the interventions stakeholders to avoid dissatisfaction complaints.. We give feedback to the beneficiaries and project stakeholders about the progress of the activities of the project. We also give feedback to the complaints of the beneficiaries although there were no many complaints since there was good participation of the project stakeholders. There was only one complaint about shelter distribution but fortunately we solved by giving one more shelter and the HH was very satisfied.

The integrated and multi-sectoral support of WASH, Shelter, Protection and Livelihoods are expected to enhance community protection and hygiene promotion and firming up resilience to future shocks.

Of particular, due to easy breeding (take off) of restocked goats will boost the household assets and decreases the vulnerability of poorer HHs to future shocks.

2. Coordination and risk management

2.1 Describe the coordination bodies that existed and how you participated or collaborated with these contributing to ensure crisis affected communities received coordinated and complementary assistance? Include a short description of the different stakeholders taking part in the humanitarian action. How did your intervention complement that of local and/or national authorities and other humanitarian organisations (CHS 6)?

The project was part a coordinated approach emergency flood response, participated several stakeholders of, the Federal Government of Somalia, WFP partners, external/internal humanitarian organizations or actors in the area. We had meeting with the stakeholders informing the objectives of the intervention and we explained the roles of everybody who is involved in the project implementation. We also discussed how we coordinate the activities of the intervention to avoid overlap of interventions and we shared the necessary information with the partners and other relevant actors through appropriate communication channels such as: telephone contacts, message and meetings. Some Somali Diaspora who gave support through clan social networks. It's important to mention that all allocated support falls short due to vast needs of flood affected families. Nonetheless the local authorities of Jowhar district was epicentre of coordination activity. As result SOMPLAN and SOSDA had a coordination meeting with local authorities of regional and Jowhar district level to identify the gaps and to select target beneficiaries whom do not benefited previous support. Consequently SOMPLAN/SOSDA organised community meetings participated prominent women leaders and elders of community of selected villages. In the meeting community and SOMPLAN staff generally agreed implementation plan of project, selection criteria of direct beneficiaries and overall security of implementation of the project. During the meeting community selected among them was, project implementation committee who closely work with SOMPLAN staff. Responsibilities of PIMC were also discussed and agreed.

2.1 Please describe the usefulness of your security and risk management strategies. If you conducted a specific security and risk assessment as part of the intervention, please describe how the results of this assessment were used to guide your activities (CHR 3).

On risk management SOMPLAN project staff and local community leaders maintained regular bilateral information sharing on security and accessibility. Thus SOMPLAN management decided to hold field trips when AMISOM forces travelling or manoeuvring in area as Alshabaab militia may take ambush attack to AMISOM convoys or use remote controlled land mines. We have already assessed the flood affected population safety, security and their rights by holding meetings the target groups before we implement the intervention. We informed them that we have set up complaint office that they can complain sexual exploitation and abuse by project staff by contacting anonymously to SOMPLAN/SOSDA coordinators and project team and their identity will be definitely protected.

3. Monitoring and learning

3.1. What is the most important learning from your humanitarian intervention which stands out for you (mention a maximum of 3 in form of pullets) (CHS 7)?

1. We have learned from flood intervention that the flood affected population were resilient
2. We have learned that the flood affected population help each and share food and other necessary items in the difficult situation

3. We have learned also that the flood affected population still need humanitarian assistances and recovery intervention to avoid future similar crises.

3.2 How has this learning been gathered, systematised and shared (CHS 7)? How will the learning be used in the future by the Danish organisation and the different partners?

SOMPLAN and SOSDA have gathered information from the four villages of the intervention by meeting the flood affected population and have held meeting discussing how they see the intervention we implemented in their villages. . Among the information we gathered is the culture of the beneficiaries and context of the intervention area. The other challenge we encountered was complaints of non selection of the beneficiaries. This information gathered, we have shared with the UN, UNCHO, Ministry of Interior and international humanitarian organizations to cover the dire needs of the flood affected population. This information will be useful for UN humanitarian organization as well as external/intervention humanitarian actors in Somalia in the future.

3.3 Which feedback and complaint mechanisms did you put in place? (CHS 5) Did you receive any complaints and how did you address them?

Complaints are welcomed and addressed with fair and justice.

We created complaint mechanism system. We have given mobile phones to the beneficiaries who can call if they have complaints or they can directly contact with intervention committee or our local partners SOMPLAN and SOSDA. The complaints are anonym in order to prevent harassment or conflict. If complaints arise, we handle them in timely, fair and appropriate manner considering the safety of the complainant and those involved in all stages. During intervention implementation, we received only two complaints about non selection beneficiaries this was solved by intervention committee with help of SOMPLAN and SOSDA

4. Resource management

4.1 How did your financial management systems work to control expenditure against budget? (if relevant, please include a description of any kind of corruption, fraud, or misuse of funds which you encountered and how you have addressed the issue) (CHS 9).

We have managed our resources wisely and assured responsibly for the objective of the intervention according to the budget we planned with CISU DERF. Before we started the implementation, we designed system that can secure effective and efficient use of the resources of the project by involving the project stakeholders including the beneficiaries to exercise accountability and transparency. Every expenses incurred is explained and justified with transparency. We allowed the project committee and the beneficiaries to monitor the expenditure to see that they are free from corruption, fraud and misuse. We have zero tolerance with corruption and fraud and an immediate action is taken if arise.

Although, there is no any external evaluation done, however, early impact assessment conducted by both project team and community partners concluded that the project has been very successful, efficient and its effectiveness and impact is noticeable particularly in the followings;

- **Good planning:** The involvement of the local community and authority and target community in the planning stage, and implementation, thus installed a sense of ownership and sustainability.

- **Strong local partners'**: The ability of the sensitized community committee and Local Authority to mobilize community to participate in projects fully in a transparent manner.
- **Group cohesion**: The spirit of togetherness, which prevails in the scheme, puts the community partners in a better position to face challenges as they were mobilized appropriately.

4.3 Human resource and volunteers: Please describe shortly, how you supported staff and volunteers in order to do their job effectively (max 3 bullets) (CHS 8).

The project staff has been trained how they work in a fragile situation and vulnerable population of the project site. They have good competence to implement such an intervention. Before we started the project implementation, we held meetings with the project team and staff, informing them of the following crucial points:

1. The project staff should abide by the mandate and values of our organization and work on the agreed project objectives and performance standards.
2. To stick with organizational policies that are relevant to the project implementation and take care of the consequences if not applied.
3. Treat people with respect and justice with the beneficiaries to avoid negative consequences of the performance of the project team and the organization.

With help from the Local Authority and target communities, a vibrant team from implementing agencies, comprising of managerial and technical members, had timely executed the planned activities.

The technical team prepared this report, as a requirement of the Donor and implementing agencies, taking stock of project progress, drawing lessons and as a record for future reference.

5. Synergies

5.1. Please describe how the humanitarian action created synergies, maybe with activities supported by CISUs Civil Society Fund or with other interventions of your organization. Has there been any opportunity to share your humanitarian experience for a Danish audience through the media or other communication channels?

While the Federal Government of Somalia, WFP partners, external/internal humanitarian organizations or actors assured food security of flood-affected families, our intervention synergies covered gaps in WASH, protection needs while restocking was designed to restore eroded HH assets and enhance the stabilization of vulnerable families in future shocks.

We have met some humanitarian organizations in the project site, we shared information of the vulnerable population affected by floods and how we can help them in the future by making appeal to international and local humanitarian organizations in the Hirshabele State of Somalia. We also discussed how we can improve our coordination to avoid overlap of future interventions.

Please see the intervention implementation pictures in the following pages to display transparency



