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Somalia



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
actalliance

2016 ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
NCA SOMALIA

1. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Action for Churches Together	NFI	Non-Food Item(s)
BDS	Business Development Service	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CEC	Community Education Committees	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women	OCHA	UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
CEFM	Child Early and Force Marriage	ODF	Open Defecation Free
CERID	Centre for Research & Integrated Development	O&M	Operation and Maintenance
CFW	Cash for Work	PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
CHAST	Children's Hygiene and Sanitation Training	PMER	Planning Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation	PSAWEN	Puntland State Agency for Water, Energy and Natural Resource
DFID	Department of International Development	SADO	Social Life and Agricultural Development Organization
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments	SC	Save the children
FBA	Faith Based Actors	SaMTEC	Sayid Mohamed Technical Education Centre
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting	SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit	SHABA	Shirkada Biyaha Awdal
GBV	Gender Based Violence	SHF	Somalia Humanitarian Fund
GBViE	Gender Based Violence in Emergencies	TASS	Tadamun Social Society
HP	Harmful practices	TCP	Telethon Campaign Programme
ITC	Indicator Tracking Cards	ToC	Theory of Change
IGA	Income Generating Activity	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation	UNFPA	United Nations Population fund
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (survey)	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
MOWDAFA	Ministry of Women, Development and Family Affairs.	VCD	Value Chain Development
MOH	Ministry of Health	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
NAPAD	Nomadic Assistance for Peace and Development	WFP	World Food program
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid		

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2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In line with the country strategy and the annual plan 2016, The Female Genital Mutilation/Cut (FGM/C) and Child Early and Force Marriage (CEFM) programme was jointly implemented with Save the Children (SC) in Gedo and Puntland. The aim was to contribute towards the ongoing efforts on zero tolerance to FGM/C in Somalia, while addressing Child Early and Forced marriage (CEFM) as the two harmful practices in most instances are perpetuated by similar social norms. The programme entered its 2nd phase in 2016 supported by NORAD, seeking to build on the efforts and achievements of the 1st pilot phase 2014-2015. Project initiatives were expanded to rural areas in Gedo and Puntland where FGM prevalence is high as recommended by the end of phase one evaluation in 2015. A new Baseline study has been undertaken by end of 2016. A new cooperation agreement with Population Council started up in 2016 funded by Norad. NCA implemented the project directly in Gedo region and through partnership with KAALO Aid for Development, a local NGO in Garowe. SC on the other hand implemented the project through their local partner Tadammun Social Society (TASS) a local NGO based in Bosaso. About 10,200 beneficiaries (2,140 men, 2,500 women, 3,060 girls, 2,500 boys) were directly reached and engaged through various project initiatives in schools and communities in the six target locations in Gedo and Puntland. . 44 survivors with FGM complications including fistula (14 Gedo & 30 in Puntland) had their condition improved through support to access medical services and establish income generating activities. Overall an estimated 1.2M rights holders who include, men women, youth, religious and community leaders, local authorities and school communities across the project locations were reached with FGM/C abandonment and child protection messages mainly through radio and print media as well as mass awareness campaign initiatives.

Gender Based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE) programme reached a total of 1435 people (315 men, 700 women, 130 boys and 290 women). The Program piloted a session to the TAMAR concept that provided an avenue to enlighten the community that GBV is condemned, is inhuman and unacceptable. Trainings on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the engagement of men and youths on positive transformative approaches were held to boost understanding on impact of GBV on the status of women and girls. Psychosocial support services including counselling, Vocational training and support through access of dignity kits was also done to enable survivors the trauma that they had experienced before and consequently having a new hope and belief concerning their future

The contextual education programme was implemented in Gedo region with a focus on increasing access to quality primary and secondary education and improving retention of school children with a focus on the girl child as outlined in the country strategy. In addition, emphasis was made on building resilience for communities to enjoy continued learning in emergencies, ensuring that stakeholders' capacities are strengthened for ownership and sustainability. A total of 22,157 school aged children (42% girls) were supported to access primary education; while 748 children (32% girls) were supported to access secondary education in 73 primary schools and 5 secondary schools.

Access to WASH is a basic human right, and lack of access is not only an injustice but is detrimental to economic productivity, childhood survival, public health, education, environmental conservation, climate resilience, and much more. The project was implemented in Gedo, Bari and Nugaal regions of Somalia. The WASH project reached 74,833 beneficiaries (18,870 women, 16064 men, 18720 boys, 21179 girls with sustained access to basic water supply services, sanitation and hygiene activities. Out of this number 22,215 (4443 men, 5553 women, 5555 boys and 6664 girls accessed emergency water supply through trucking for a short duration but were later linked to sustained water sources. Sanitation interventions included construction of IDP latrines and household latrines through Community Led Total sanitation- CLTS Approach. The hygiene component saw the project distribute hygiene and sanitary kits as well as conduct hygiene awareness campaigns all geared towards enabling communities adopt safe hygiene and sanitation practices.

Telethon Campaign Program on the other had focused on building resilience of communities in Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Nuugal and Gedo regions in Somalia. The program aimed at delivering on the targets set to achieve the promise on Water for a million, with NCA Somalia aiming to reach 200,000 people through water, sanitation and hygiene interventions. The project however reached 46,963 beneficiaries (9,393 men, 11,741, women, 11741, boys and 14,089 girls) with WASH interventions. Activities were focused on ensuring access to basic water supply, organizations capacities for management and sustainability of water supply features, actions by duty bearers to deliver on WASH services, rights holders protecting themselves against health risks and access to appropriate and accessible sanitation facilities at household level.

The Economic Empowerment Programme remained on track in achieving its targets during the reporting period. The programme continued to contribute to securing entrepreneurial opportunities and sustainable employment. This was achieved through provision of technical and vocational skills to 342 youth (134M, 208F); provision of business skills training and start-up grants to 525 youth and women (103M, 422W); provision of varied farm inputs to 1,334 farming households (estimated 8,004 people) to improve production; and carrying out of a value chain mapping and analysis. The Economic Resilience Project sustained the fight against piracy, human trafficking and smuggling through a massive media campaign. It also addressed the root causes of these vices by supporting alternative livelihood strategies for 115 vulnerable youth (80M, 35F); provision of core support to TVET institutions and supporting coastal fishing associations. The main challenge faced by the programme was the ongoing drought and reduced funding.

NCA in collaboration with the WASH cluster Somalia Seconded a WASH officer to support coordination efforts in Somalia related to capacity building. A survey conducted to ascertain the extent of capacity building needs among cluster partners. Trainings were conducted targeting Cluster Regional Focal Points and relevant line ministries who further disseminated information gained in their respective locations. Follow up plans were developed and closely monitored as part of the 3 year implementation plan developed during the assignment period.

3. LESSONS LEARNED

Some highlighted lessons include:

- In some locations in Gedo where access remains a challenge, field reports have indicated decision making on project initiatives, takes place following discussions with Local and international agencies and largely excluding community members.. The assumption that communities are blank sheets that can be written onto impacts on ownership of project initiatives. Moving forward NCA will endeavour to strengthen engagement with communities throughout the project cycle and more so during needs assessments ensuring inclusion of men, women boys and girls during needs identification. Planning with communities helps prioritize needs and work with the most pressing needs at any given time giving the beneficiaries a sense of belonging and ownership of the process. This act is essential towards strengthening the communities' potential to actively participate, and own the project as well as ensuring project sustainability for or instance inclusion of women and girls in selection of project sites for latrines construction, garbage collection and water collection sites is instrumental in enhancing usage these facilities.
- Despite strengthening WASH committee capacities, there is need to re-strategize and redefine their roles and responsibilities towards operation and maintenance of WASH facilities across the board. The Puntland water policy for instance defines the water management structure and outlines the roles and responsibilities of each unit. In this frame, working in collaboration with the local authorities and private sector may support sustained and improved service delivery in project target locations. NCA and partners are coordinating with the local authorities to ensure sustained service delivery. Locations like Dollow, Belet hawa and Garowe are slowly picking up the concept but must be frequently monitored and supported given that it is a growing concept.
- Experience in Public private partnerships has shown that maintaining partnerships between government and the private sector remains challenging given their different interests that need to be managed e.g agreeing on water pricing costs in a given location where some water facilities are privately owned and managed. NCA going forward will support water price monitoring activities that have been initiated by the WASH cluster, work with stakeholders in

their specific locations while providing technical support where required to ensure access to water is done at acceptable prices for both the public and private partners

- There is need to support the development of supply chain mechanism for spare parts and the development of sanitation material made with locally available materials.
- . There is need to support the establishment of community based shops and train the local artisan on how to manage and operate Water and sanitation facilities as well as inform them on the kind of hygiene stocks to have. The shops can be organized around groups where women groups can be supported to make reusable sanitary towels which they can still sell as income generation.
- One of the key lessons we learnt at the beginning of the year under the FGM joint programme was the need to have clear baseline data that would inform where we are at and project what we want to achieve at the end of the strategic period. The end of phase one evaluation was helpful in providing this information as well as a new baseline study conducted led by Save the Children (SC) to provide data on the specific indicators in the FGM result frame. This will enable the joint programme monitor the change in target project locations over time. Secondly, as highlighted by the joint programme evaluation conducted in 2015 NCA/SC staff and partners have learnt the need to have specific men and boys engagement initiatives in schools and communities which will enhance their participation and engagement in FGM/C abandonment and child rights initiatives. These and other useful lessons were learnt through cross learning and experience sharing with NCA/SC Ethiopia staff and partners based on best practices that have worked in both Somalia and Ethiopia and will continue to inform the programme during the strategic period.
- A major lesson learnt under the Education programme is that having female teachers in schools promotes girls' enrolment and retention. This was also highlighted in the project evaluation conducted in 2015. The few female teachers in the NCA supported schools play a critical role in moulding the character of the girls and motivating them to stay in school since they have someone they can share their issues with. However, a key challenge that NCA and partners are struggling with is that there are very few women who are literate and/or qualified to be deployed as teachers especially in the remote rural areas, hence majority of the schools have few female teachers. This is an important lesson for NCA Somalia and our priority during the strategic period is to build the capacity of females to be able to play the role of a teacher while acting as a role model to the girls both in schools and community.

4. PROGRAMMES

4.1 Progress and results

4.1.1 Water Sanitation and Hygiene -WASH Programme

In the 2016 WASH programme, the outcomes that had numbers as indicators were all on track but the ones that required percentages were off track as KAP surveys and evaluations were scheduled for 2017 and during this strategic period respectively. An example is outcome indicator 4.2 which requires the percentage of women, men, girls and boys satisfied with sanitation services.

The major outputs that were off track were due to lack of KAP survey or evaluation conducted. However, this has been planned in 2017. Output indicator regarding the percentage of Villages triggered in CLTS that are declared Open defecation free was not achieved largely due to drought which caused displacement of community members. However, progress has been observed in terms of the number of latrines constructed by the community members and their willingness to improve their hygiene and sanitation.

In output 2.11 for example, it was difficult to verify on the number of duty bearers trained on management of WASH facilities as community structures in areas without governance structure compose the duty bearers. So all trained fall within this category i.e religious leaders, women groups, youth, camp elders, traditional leaders etc. However, In Puntland where there is a strong government presence, 8 representatives (represents 15% of the total 45 trained) from HADMA and PSAWEN participated in the water management structures.

The theory of change is still valid but there is need to evaluate how the different outcomes contribute collectively to the WASH goal.

A. Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme

Outcome 1: Communities demonstrate ownership for community WASH services

To effectively respond to the planned program targets, NCA continued to engage rights holders and duty bearers with representatives from all the targeted villages involved throughout the project cycle management. Consultations with and the participation of community members in the interventions aimed to promote ownership, sustainability and identify, prioritize and respond to community needs.

Through community representatives, a beneficiary selection criteria was established and sites for construction and rehabilitation of WASH facilities identified. These continued throughout the project cycle to monitor and deliver on the project plan.

The programme established and strengthened capacities of 20 WASH committees composed of 181 members (83 women and 98 men) towards operation, maintenance and management of the constructed and rehabilitated water facilities to ensure sustainability. The programme has exceeded the planned number of committees that manage WASH services by 67% (from 12 to 20). This is as a result of overuse of water facilities due to the drought and the need to quickly repair the systems to keep them working so as to manage the increasing population at the sites. The Public Private Partnership approach was also strengthened and established in some target areas to improve water management, increase supply and access. Different members of the community including women groups, youth, traditional leaders, religious leaders, IDP camp leaders and local authorities are represented in the WASH committees and the public, private partnerships (PPP) companies. This composition ensured that the interest of the different groups were addressed where possible.

The community members were sensitized on their role and responsibilities of the WASH infrastructure and how they can contribute to ensure sustainable operations. The community members accepted the responsibility of managing the water infrastructure through their WASH committees. In some districts, community contribution was through unpaid labour, where

community members gathered stones and sand and provided labour for rehabilitation when required. Community members were also willing to pay fee collected by the water companies/ WASH committees to support operation and maintenance and ensure continued access to WASH services. In one of the districts, community contribution was through unpaid labour where community members gathered stones and sand and provided labour for rehabilitation of Water facilities when required.

Outcome 2: Duty bearers integrated men and women's recommendations into their plans.

The 20 WASH committees established above and the 4 PPP companies were trained on water management skills, water safety and treatment, basic book keeping skills and home remedied for prevention of AWD/Cholera caused by use of contaminated water before access to medical care. The objective of the training was to help communities develop own community based water management structures, understand the different roles and responsibilities of the committees and acquire knowledge on operations and maintenance of water systems. Local authorities and community leaders, women groups, youth groups, camp leaders among others made up the composition of the WASH committees, hygiene promoters and PPP. An end line study in one District established that communities through their representatives have presented their concerns to the local government. One of the major concern was drilling a borehole and the local authorities have reported the need and awaiting possibility of support.

Water companies in Burdhubo, BeletHawa, Dollow and Elwak have been introduced to and strengthened on public private partnership (PPP) approach. The approach, which involves community members and leaders, water authority and the private sector, aims to ensure sustainable service delivery. Ten members from three water companies visited Shirkada Biyaha Awdal (SHABA), a water company in Borame to experience how they manage their water company and draw on best practices to improve water supply management in their respective districts. The outcome of the exchange visit was the companies improved their water management systems. Belet Hawa Water Company reorganized their management structure and appointed a new chairman. The new structure has clear roles and responsibilities clearly defined. They have also set up a customer care desk to address customers' needs. The company has reported 600 new individual connections in 2016 and plan to double in 2017. The Dollow water company has started computerizing their billing system and storing consumer information in the computer unlike before where they stored as hard copy.

Four community forums with the attendance of duty bearers were conducted in four districts in Gedo. The community members presented to the local authorities and WASH committees the WASH priorities in their respective villages, what interventions have been done, the gaps, and solutions. The role of communities in taking ownership and contributing to the intervention was discussed to avoid dependency on aid. It was established during the forums that although the communities share their needs with the duty bearers, they depend so much on humanitarian support which is unreliable. However, the duty bearers promised to keep following up with the government and humanitarian actors for more support.

Outcome 3: Women, men, girls and boys practice hygiene measures that protect against key public health risks.

A total of 165 hygiene promoters (60% women, 40% men) were trained on hygiene promotion. Hygiene approaches on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and Children's Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST) were employed. The aim of this training was to ensure that rights holders are supported to adopt safe hygiene and sanitation practices and that they are able to protect themselves against health risks like diarrhea. The program used a holistic approach to promote hygiene campaigns in the targeted communities. The 165 trained hygiene promoters conducted 7 massive hygiene campaigns that reached an estimated 11812 people (2362 men, 2953 women, 2953 boys and 3544 girls). The target population was taken through the 5 main hygiene domains; water, food, personal, domestic and environmental hygiene. The messaging during the campaigns focused on the importance of hand washing during the critical moments (after defecating, cleaning a child's bottom, and before preparing food and eating), maintaining clean latrines, proper garbage disposal to enhance environmental sanitation, the dangers of open

defecation and safe water storage at household level. The practice of handwashing was also emphasised through demonstrations to ensure that beneficiaries did it right.

Some community members were involved in cash for work clean up campaigns and construction of 6 garbage pits to improve communal public hygiene and environmental sanitation by reducing the dumping of garbage in undesignated areas. Some hygiene promoters were paid incentives whereas others were volunteers.

Schools are seen as an entry point to the community on improving hygiene practices as any knowledge and skills gained by the children will trickle down to the community. In 10 schools, a total of 42 teachers and 30 community education Committee members were also trained. The teachers were trained on how to establish child to child clubs in schools and the role of the clubs in promoting hygiene and sanitation practices in schools. Child-to-Child (CtC) is an approach to health promotion and community development that is led by children. It is based on the belief that children can be actively involved in their communities and in solving community problems. The result was the establishment of 6 child to child hygiene clubs in six schools with a composition of between 12 and 15 members. The child to child to child clubs provide a platform where hygiene initiatives can be discussed, planned and monitored. The teachers and CECs in the 10 schools have improved their knowledge and together with the child to child club members, have sensitized students on proper hygiene and sanitation practices. The child to child club members mobilize students to practice safe hygiene practices like hand washing at critical times, ensuring that the school latrines are kept clean, and ensuring clean environment through proper disposal of garbage among other hygiene and sanitation measures. This has led to improvement of school cleanliness and promotion of good hygiene and sanitation practices.

This has trickled down to the community level as discussions with community members during the monitoring visits established that community members are aware of handwashing with soap or ash and teachers are involved in discussions about community needs and priorities. The project further distributed 3205 sanitary kits. The Kits distributed contained 4 yards of new cloth, 6 pieces of women underwear, and 6 pieces of soap. The kits improved personal hygiene for women and girls during menstruation, restoring their confidence & ability to undertake their daily chores without subjecting them to embarrassment among their peers. Household chores were attended without interruption. The women and girls in the target project locations were sensitized on safe and hygiene management of menstruation and proper disposal of menstrual waste before the distribution of the sanitary kits. The provision of water to the households, hygiene promotion campaigns and provision of sanitary kits contributed to improving the life of the women and girls as they had water to clean themselves and wash their clothes and were able to carry their duties while on their monthly periods due to access to sanitary kits. The women and girls have gained knowledge on and are practicing safe and hygiene management of menstruation and proper disposal which contribute to a clean and healthy environment.

In addition to these the project distributed 1500 standard hygiene kits to respond to Acute water Diarrhoea – AWD outbreak. Each kit was composed of 5 bars 800g soap, 200 chlorine tablets, 1 bucket and Jeri can 20liters each to last a household for 3 month. An estimated 9000 beneficiaries (2250 women, 1800 men, 2250 boys and 2750) benefitted were reached through the intervention.

Outcome 4: Women, men, girls, boys safely access adequate and sustainable sanitation services in their households.

Under this outcome an estimated 8699 (1420 men, 1786 women, 2510 boys and 2983 girls) beneficiaries from host communities, IDP population, were reached. The project constructed 25 gender segregated IDP communal latrine reaching 1250 people (250 men, 313 women, 312 boys and 375 girls) and 10 twin latrines block in 6 schools reaching 1677 pupils (775 boys and 902 girls). Two twin Latrines constructed at Belethawa hospital during the AWD outbreak reached 720 people (160 Men, 210 women, 160 boys and 190 girls).

The CLTS process was triggered in 12 villages with total of 385 latrines constructed that reached (1010 men, 1263 women, 1263 boys and 1516 girls). Interventions under this outcome helped target communities resolve to use latrines at all times to avoid risk of contaminating water and expose themselves to poor sanitation related diseases like acute Watery Diarrhoea or cholera. Besides this, female users experienced improved safety and security, as latrine doors had locks that provided the much needed security while using the facilities thus upholding female dignity. This has also gone a

long way. Though we did not achieve the Open Defecation Free status in any of the Locations owing to various reasons (drought situation, drought related displacement and population movement) the progress achieved on sanitation coverage was impressive as more households are aware of the effects of poor sanitation and open defecation on their health and have constructed their latrines. There is still a long way before they are certified as open defecation free as the drought has forced people to move to other locations to look for water for food and pasture. However, the community members have committed themselves to stop any further open defecation and those who are still constructing their own latrines or are not in a position to construct are sharing latrines with their neighbours while in some areas, the community members are joining hands to construct latrines for the elderly, the poor and people with disability . The natural leaders that were trained will continue to follow up and encourage the community members to construct more latrines in order to attain ODF. NCA staff and partners will continue to follow up on this process to ensure that the communities are certified.

Outcome 5: Women, men, girls and boys safely accessed sustainable, sound and a minimum of basic water supply services for domestic and productive purposes.

The program enhanced access to safe and sustainable water services through construction and rehabilitation of water schemes reaching 74,833 beneficiaries (16064 men, 18870 women, 18720 boys and 21179 girls). The program has reached more beneficiaries than planned (from 40000 to 74833) and this can be attributed to more water infrastructures constructed and rehabilitated and the effects of drought causing a high number of people move to strategic water points. Activities included Construction of 3 shallow wells, Rehabilitation of 34 shallow wells, Rehabilitation of 3 berkads , Expansion of Burdhubo water supply system, construction of 3 infiltration galleries in Belethawa, dollow and quralayn and installation of solar powered water pump on a shallow well. The type and number of water facilities constructed are as indicated in the table below;

Water sources	Quantity	Beneficiaries
Construction of shallow wells	3	1200 (300 women, 240 men, 300 boys and 360 girls)
Rehabilitation of shallow wells	34	16590 people(4148 women, 3318 men, 4147 boys and 4977 boys)
Rehabilitation of berkads	3	1500 people(375 women, 300 men, 375 boys and 450 girls)
Expansion of Burdhubo water supply system	1	9000 beneficiaries (2250 women, 1800 men, 2250 boys and 2700 girls.)
Construction of infiltration galleries in Belethawa, dollow and quralayn	3	34173 people (8704 women, 7932 men, 8556 boys and 8981 girls.)
Installation of solar powered water pump on a shallow well	1	12370 people (3093 women, 2474 men, 3092 boys and 3711 girls.)
Total	45	74,833 beneficiaries (18,870 women, 16,064 men, 18,720 boys, 21,179 girls)

The gallery system include a distribution network of 4 water tanks, 9 water points, Solar power installation of 56 solar panels and laying of distribution pipeline. The water supply in Burdubo constituted the construction of 60m3 elevated water tank, construction of 4 communal water points, installation of 40 solar panels of capacity of 250 watts each, a 7.5 KW Grundfos submersible pump was installed, the capacity of the borehole or yield is about 15m3/hr. These interventions saw target beneficiaries access at least 15-20 liters of water per person compared to below 10 liters accessed previously owing to drought conditions and dilapidated water systems. The queuing time at the well has reduced from over one hour to less than thirty minutes. Beneficiaries enjoyed reduced distance of 500m as they previously trekked up to 50 KM to search for water as water collection lasted 30 minutes round trip. This has reduced the operation and maintenance cost and therefore beneficiaries are receiving water at a reduced prices. In Belethawa for instance, the cost of water has reduced from \$5/200 litre to \$1 per/200litre which translates to \$0, 05/20l Jerri can.

This program also responded to the immediate emergency and lifesaving needs of people in Bari and Sool regions affected by drought through provision of water through water trucking. Two schools and one hospital were also supplied with free access to clean and water by the water companies. Communities accessed safe water through distribution of ceramic filters and three water companies were provided with water testing kits to test water at the source. A total of 5515 households benefitted from emergency water access but have also been accounted for in the above figures as part of the exit strategy that saw water facilities constructed and rehabilitated to facilitate long term water access.

Community of Practice

NCA Somalia can share during the community of practice the Public Private Partnership model in Puntland Somalia where the government is strong and Gedo where the Government presence is weak. The PPP model is still a working progress and there is need to do an assessment and documentation of the model, how it links with the water committee to learn and improve on the best practice.

B. Telethon Campaign Program- TCP

The projects were implemented with a focus on deepening and broadening gains made as well as putting in practice lessons learnt from the 2015 initiatives; The outcomes indicators on track include 1.1 # of right holders disaggregated by sex with sustained access basic water supply services, 1.3 # and features of community and/or institutional water supply schemes constructed, 3.1 Description of stakeholder platforms advocating for the right to water and sanitation services, 5.1 # and features of household and/or institutional sanitation facilities constructed, used and sustained and 5.2. # of right holders IDPs who have gained access to sanitation facilities. The rest including 1.2 % of right holders expressing satisfaction with water supply services, all indicators for outcome 2 Rights holders' organizations have the capacity for management of sustainable community water supply and sanitation services, 3.2 % of municipalities touched by the dissemination of the Puntland water law all indicators for outcome 4 Rights holders take action to protect themselves against key public health risks related to hygiene practices are off track in regard to reporting. On output indicators, all are on track except 1.1.1 % of beneficiaries segregated by sex with access to safe water, 3.2.1 % of municipalities touched by the dissemination of the Puntland water law, 4.2.1 % of right holders know the 5 critical moments for hand washing and 5.2.1 % increase of sanitation coverage in the communities where CLTS/PHAST has been implemented in regard to reporting. This is more so because in planning we had the KAP survey planned for the start of the project and an end of project KAP planned at the end of 2017 which marks the end of the project. This are yet to be conducted by NCA and partners to enable proper reporting on the percentages. The ToC is still very relevant but there is need to continually strengthen partner capacities to effectively report on program indicators.

Outcome 1: 140,000 rights holders have safer access to safe, sound sustainable water supply services

Community mobilization in target locations was conducted with key stakeholders who included the local authorities and religious leaders representing various clans in the area. The aim was to ensure that beneficiaries understood the scope and extent of the project, know the implementing partners, understand the source of funding and the actions involved and identify with the methodology that will be adopted during implementation. Further too this was the need for rights holders to take an active role during the project period to ensure that activities planned were achieved. This contributed largely to increased ownership and sustained access to WASH services in target areas.

This being the second year of TCP programme, the number of rights holders segregated by sex who have gained access to at least basic water supply level were 31,557 people (6,311 men, 7,889 women, 7,889 boys and 9,467 girls) with safer access to sustained basic water supply against the anticipated 27,200 at the beginning of the year. This can be attributed to the drought conditions that

worsened during the year, causing drought related displacements as people moved in search of water, pasture and food. Beneficiaries received at least 15-20 liters of water in accordance to the Somalia WASH cluster guidelines/ Sphere standards as well as surpassing this amounts in some locations.

The number and features of water facilities constructed / rehabilitated are as indicate in the table below;

Activity	No of facilities	Target beneficiaries
Construction of shallow wells	9	5240 (1048 men, 1310women, 1310 boys and 1572 girls)
Rehabilitation of shallow wells	16	7767(1553men,1942women, 1942boys and 2330 girls)
Construction of berkads	7	1732(346men, 433women, 433 boys and 520 girls)
Rehabilitation of berkads	4	2868(574men,717women,717boys and 860)
Operation and maintenance of WASH facilities (1 borehole, 3 spring wells, 4 shallow wells)	8	13950 (2790men, 3488women, 3488 boys, 4185
Total	45	31, 557 (96,311 men, 7,889 women, 7,889 boys and 9,467 girls)

As indicated above, the project had planned to construct 10 new shallow well but one of the shallow wells did not yield water and the remaining funds were used to rehabilitate an additional shallow well. Nine shallow wells were constructed and 16 shallow wells rehabilitated against the planned 15. Repairs included removal of debris, desilting, repair of broken masonry wall, construction of aprons, and installation of hand pumps. Laborers for construction were obtained from the community as a way of injecting some cash to the local economy. The wells measured between 10- 20 meters deep. This action has reduced distance covered previously (2-3 Km) to between 300-700 meters in target locations for Gedo and 15- 20 meters in Puntland. Overall it has improved access to safe water in target areas with beneficiaries accessing water between 15- 20 liters per person per day. The queuing time at the well has reduced from over one hour to less than fifteen minutes owing to increased water access from the rehabilitated wells.

The constructed berkads measured 6x6x3 meters. Works included excavation of the pit, construction of a stone wall and tank with reinforcement bars. Walling was done using masonry blocks and water proofing material applied. The rehabilitation work involves the repair of the berkad flow to fill up the cracks as a result of the structural failures of the Berkad and make the structure water tight and eliminate the loose of the collected water through the cracks. Proper sealing of the berkad floor two courses of [Plastering was done, followed by proper curing of the fresh concrete and plaster work. The walls were then spread with 50mm thick plaster work and allowed to cure. A corrugated iron sheets of gauge 30 was used to provide roofing for the structure to eliminate dirt, debris, animals and children from falling into the berkad. The result of this activity is hard to explain at this juncture as drought conditions leading to the failed Deyr and Gu rains affected the ability to use the facilities

Operation and maintenance of water facilities included repair of pumps, water aprons pipes, providing diesel oil and lubricants. In total 8 (1 borehole, 3 spring wells, 4 shallow wells) facilities were supported. This support, increased water supply and access for drought affected communities in areas where water systems were experiencing breakdowns due to excessive pumping. Measuring right holder satisfaction with water facilities was not feasible at this point given the population movement owing to the drought situation but is planned for 2017.

The public private partnership (PPP) approach involved the community, water authority and the private sector in ensuring equitable service delivery, with a focus on developing the capacity of local communities and water authorities to manage, operate and maintain water supplies. A total of 41 different stakeholders from the local authority, water companies, private sector, government institutions and community representatives were engaged to support water management initiative. Considerations were to be considered on water pricing to ensure that the needs of the various groups are taken into consideration as well as increasing ownership and ability to maintain the water supply systems for continued water access. In Belet Hawa for instance, In a project funded by UNICEF, a computerized billing system was introduced with procurement of a billing software and training of the company personnel on the use of the software. Detailed profiles of all consumers, their payment frequencies, defaulters, consumer complaints and response are now well maintained.

Outcome 2: Rights holders' organizations have the capacity for management of sustainable community water supply and sanitation services

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) management committees are essential to ensure the sustainability of community water systems. The project has so far strengthened the capacities of 16 WASH committees (114 members – 60%men and 40% women). The members participated in a comprehensive training which included: hygiene and sanitation education, recording of financial flows, planning of weekly and monthly meetings about progress, and managing community use of the water system, including arbitration of any disputes and prevention against damage. The main function of the WASH committees will be to manage the community water system by overseeing day-to-day operations and setting policies such as; whether and how much to charge for usage to cover future maintenance costs. WASH management committees also work closely with hygiene promoters to promote health and sanitation education in the community by passing on the knowledge gained during trainings, as part of project implementation. Establishing leadership roles for women within project helps to facilitate a shift in attitudes on gender and traditional roles, allowing for greater social mobility. When women serve on water committees, it gives them more power and influence, which creates a ripple effect of change in a community. No registration or networks of the groups was done but the contacts of committee members are available for follow up and also provision of the status the facilities when breakdowns are experienced.

Outcome 3: Duty bearers (men and women) are influenced to deliver on the right to water and sanitation services

Advocacy efforts led by the PuntlandState Agency for Water, Energy and Natural Resource (PSAWEN), bore fruit when the water policy was made law. PSAWEN invited 80 stakeholders from 3 districts composed of Government line ministries, private sector representatives, Puntland legal team, WASH committees, local leaders, women group and youth into 3 separate seminars to map out strategies on how best they can disseminate information regarding the policy. Radio and television were used to reach more people in Puntland. Experts were invited to facilitate interactive radio and television discussion sessions. This action is estimated to have reach about 150,000 people. Billboards with messages in both Somalia and English were erected around the towns as part of the awareness strategy

Outcome 4: Rights holders (men, women, boys and girls) take action to protect themselves against key public health risks related to hygiene practices

Hygiene is a critical component to effective, sustainable WASH. If water is clean at the source and toilets exist in the community, their effectiveness only goes that far if community members do not practice effective hygiene behaviours that will enhance this safety. It is also important towards ensuring that, faecal matter is hygienically disposed to reduce disease outbreak risks, and that personal hygiene is practiced to safeguard individual and community health. The project identified and trained 341 hygiene promoters on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation transformation (PHAST and Child Hygiene and sanitation Training (CHAST) to support project initiatives. Hygiene promoters often support hygiene promotion activities in the community. They work hand in hand with the WASH committees to ensure that activities like community clean up campaigns are sustained to improve environmental sanitation. Other activities include ensuring safe water collection and storage containers as well as promoting hand washing

practice. Initiatives aimed at enhancing significant change in the practices, behaviours and attitudes of the target communities, hence improving the health and living conditions of the communities.

A total of 4 Hygiene awareness campaigns were conducted reaching an estimated 6300 (1260 men, 1575 women, 1575 boys and 1890 girls). The awareness campaigns through Mass media, using loud speakers focused on water, food, personal, domestic and environmental hygiene. The topics covered during the campaign included: - the importance of hand washing at critical times, proper garbage collection and disposal to enhance environmental sanitation and safe water storage. All this were geared towards preventing possible disease outbreak. The project further distributed 1000 sanitary kits to women that contained 2 pants, 2m clothes and 2 bar soaps. Provision of sanitary kits played a crucial role in upholding the dignity of women and girls. The distribution sessions were of added value as they were used as avenues to teach women on menstrual hygiene management normalizing it to ensure that they go about their business uninterrupted during time.

Outcome 5: 60,000 rights holders have access to adequate, appropriate, acceptable and sustainable sanitation services in public institutions and households

The sanitation component was able to meet the needs of 7,530 people (1,506men, 1,883women, 1,883boys and 2,259girls). The number and features of facilities constructed included 150 latrines used and sustained by Internally Displaced Person (IDPs). With support from hygiene promoters the IDPs have their own maintenance formula, where families sharing one latrine organize a cleaning schedule to ensure that they remain clean. The latrines supported the control of health related risks linked to open defecation in target locations. Through innovations like Community Led Total Sanitation – CLTS, a total of 4 villages were triggered to stimulate a collective sense of disgust and shame that led communities to adopt acceptable, appropriate hygiene and sanitation behaviors. There was positive community response where a total of 84 latrines were constructed in Puntland and 24 in Gedo.

Village	Number of households	Existing latrines	Additional latrines	Total Latrines	status
Budunbuto- West	196	146	50	196	Verification done
Ceelbuh- Hamurka	99	78	21	99	Verification done
Barweyn- Kooda	21	8	13	21	Verification done
Aljamaa Gedo	80	45	24	69	Construction ongoing

The slow progress is attributed to the increasing drought conditions experienced throughout the year owing to failed rains. Communities in project target locations were forced at on point or another to migrate in search for water for personal, domestic and animal use.

4.1.2 GBV PROGRAMME

A) Joint FGM-CEFM Programme:

The joint FGM programme was implemented by NCA and SC and in six district in Gedo and Puntland. This section of the report reflects results of the work of both organizations. During this period, NCA and SC entered into a collaboration with Population Council with the support of NORAD to strengthen the partners’ capacity on M&E in FGM programming, hence developing a capacity strengthening plan that would guide the joint engagement in 2017. Based on the recommendations of the end of phase one evaluation report, the project was scaled up to rural areas where FGM practice was higher compared to the urban areas where interventions by many actors were concentrated. Despite starting the project almost mid-year in 2016, the project realized a number of results in line with the respective target outcomes and outputs. By the end of 2016 all the seven (7) project outcome indicators were largely on track, although not fully realized given that majority of them are related to social norms change, hence still early to realize change. However, milestones have been made towards the ultimate change At output level, out of the sixteen (16) output indicators of the programme, twelve (12) were on track while four (4) were off track.

An example was the output indicator on the number of male role models acting on FGM under outcome one. NCA and SC had planned to learn from Ethiopia experiences on engaging men and which happened in November, hence only training men and boys was done by December 2016. Output indicators related to supporting survivors with FGM complications to access medical and psychosocial support as well as Income generating Activities were off-track as well by the end of 2016. In this regard, a three month no cost extension period (January-March 2017) was requested to complete the remaining activities towards achieving the off-track indicators and will be reporting in the half year report. These interventions will be continued in 2017 and throughout the strategic period to build on the milestones realized in 2016.

Outcome 1: Dominant social norms transformed to protect girls and women from HPs-FGM/C & CEFM

NCA and SC joint programme staff and partners' capacity was enhanced through a cross learning and experience sharing workshop with NCA/SC Ethiopia on some of the male engagement approaches that have been used across Somalia and Ethiopia for FGM/c abandonment. The workshop brought together 18 staff and partners from Somalia and Ethiopia from the respective joint programmes. Best practices learnt on male engagement from this workshop will continue to inform programming to ensure active participation of men on zero tolerance to FGM and CEFM across the project locations.

As a result of the above cross learning capacity building forum, staff and partners were better placed to support male engagement initiatives such as religious and community leaders' active engagement in campaigns against FGM, as well as supporting boys in clubs. A total of 180 boys have been mobilized, trained and supported through 18 clubs/sports groups as a strategy for educating them to actively engage in anti FGM and CEFM initiatives. For instance, through sports and other clubs activities, these boys were trained on peer to peer awareness raising on FGM/C and CEFM. As a result, these boy clubs were actively engaged in campaigns such as 16 days of activism as well as community and school based awareness campaigns among others. Some of the awareness strategies they used were songs, poems and drama that educated people on harmful effects of FGM/c. The men and boys initiatives will continue to be the key focus to continue empowering them as key change agents in the community.

Outcome 2: Communities and faith actors commit to end Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Child Early & Forced Marriage (CEFM)

Significant milestones were realized under this outcome. New baseline study conducted at the end of the year 2016 to inform the ongoing phase indicated a decline in FGM prevalence by age, in the target communities, with a low prevalence of 16% among girls under the age of ten (10) years and a high prevalence of 85% for girls aged between 10-15 years. The prevalence rates increases with increase in age. This shows that there are milestones being made in FGM/c reduction particularly in our project areas which NCA and SC joint programme may have contributed to given the vast interventions ongoing in these areas. On the other hand, CEFM prevalence rates by age is significantly low in the project target areas at an average of about 3% among girls below the age of 18 years, with the prevalence rates increasing from the age of 18 years onwards.¹ However, continuous efforts will be made to engage communities and sustain the momentum of discussion on social norms change around FGM and Child early and forced marriages in the project areas.

During the year, NCA and SC mobilized influential religious leaders and in Gedo and Puntland to participate in a religious leaders exchange forum in Ethiopia which brought together 24 leaders of Islamic faith from Somalia and Somali region of Ethiopia. This was organized in joint collaboration with the ministry of justice and religious affairs. The forum was useful for the religious leaders from the different regions as it provided them with a common understanding on FGM from a religious aspect given their many and diverse schools of thought particularly on the issue of Sunna. Islamic scholars invited to the forum facilitated discussions among the religious leaders on FGM in line with the Islamic teachings.

¹ NCA/SC Joint Programme Baseline survey- 2016

The leaders also had an opportunity to learn from health professionals on the health implications of FGM. The outcome of this exchange learning forum was that despite their division on the Sunna type of FGM which some of them felt was not harmful, (stating that any act that is harmful should not be termed as Sunna from a religious perspective) they jointly committed to support zero tolerance to FGM based on medical reason as they understood the implication of the practice to girls and women. Those from Puntland also committed to ensure continued upholding and implementation of the religious leaders declaration that was issued by religious leaders in 2014.

The project also supported over 40 influential religious leaders from Gedo and Puntland to disseminate FGM and CEFM messages in mosques and other public forums. The religious leaders from Puntland were mainly from the religious leaders' network in Puntland and were actively involved in dissemination and implementation of the religious leaders' declaration (FATWA). This was done jointly with the ministry of justice and religious affairs (MOJRAR) with an aim to ensure that communities understood that FGM is not religious requirement as stipulated in the fatwa. Through the project, these leaders were provided with printed copies of religious talking points to disseminate to the community.

At community level, despite the fact that no community public declarations were issued during the year, community dialogue discussions were documented on monthly bases by the community dialogue facilitators. Awareness levels have increased among members of the community on FGM and Child early and forced marriages. Over 800 men women boys and girls at community and school level had their knowledge enhanced through monthly community dialogue forums in NCA and SC target areas. The community dialogue groups compose of men, women, youth, children through school clubs, community/religious leaders with each group having about 20 members. These dialogue groups are facilitated by about 52 community dialogue facilitators² who had their capacity strengthened through trainings to lead dialogue processes at community level. In 2017 support and follow up will be done to ensure that these dialogue groups reach out to others in the community.

Through community dialogues, mass awareness and media campaigns conducted, majority of the community members have knowledge on the effects of FGM and subsequent complications. The new baseline conducted at the end of 2016 in project locations indicated that 70% of the community members had the knowledge of FGM negative effects and complications which explains the shift by majority of community members from infibulation to Sunna. About 10,200 beneficiaries (2,140 men, 2,500 women, 3,060 girls, 2,500 boys) were directly reached and engaged through various project initiatives in schools and communities in the six target locations in Gedo and Puntland. Overall an estimated 1.2M rights holders who include, men women, youth, religious and community leaders, local authorities and school communities across the project locations were reached with FGM/c abandonment and child protection messages mainly through radio and print media as well as mass awareness campaign initiatives.

Outcome 3: Laws, policies and budgets to end FGM/c are improved and implemented

NCA and SC worked closely with the ministry of women, development and family affairs, (MOWDAFA) in the production and translation of the FGM policy in place, for possible dissemination and awareness on the contents to communities in Puntland. A comprehensive joint action plan on the dissemination and implementation of the FGM policy was developed between NCA, SC and MoWDAFA stipulating the role of each institution on the task. As a result, over 1000 booklets of translated version of the FGM policy were produced which will be disseminated through religious leaders and other key actors in the project areas. Collaboration with the ministry of Justice and religious affairs was critical during the project period, where project related engagements with religious leaders were conducted jointly with the ministry officials. This ensured ownership as well as smooth engagements with religious leaders.

² The community dialogue facilitators are usually men, women and youth, their age is dependent on the age of the group they are in charge of. For instance, the youth groups are facilitated by men and women aged about 25-30 years, while women group facilitators are much older about 30-45 years. Given that majority of the community dialogue groups are for men, (men, and community/religious leaders, youth (men and women) majority of the dialogue facilitators are men.

81 members of the civil society (local NGOs, religious and community leaders, FGM networks) and law enforcement officials including local authorities had their knowledge enhanced on the content of the FGM policy and advocacy in Puntland. Their involvement was critical towards effective collaboration, endorsement and holding the government accountable regarding the implementation of the FGM policy. In Gedo on the other hand, the FGM policy in South Central is underway. NCA held meetings with Jubaland administration to induct them on the programme for ownership and support. It is anticipated that the FGM policy for south central part of Somalia will be put in place during the strategic period.

The trained civil society organizations and government officials developed joint work plans on the awareness roll out strategy at community level. The participants identified deliverables action plans which would guide them in their actions. A second workshop on review of developed work plan would be undertaken in early 2017.

Outcome 4: Women and children exposed to HPs have accessed adequate and appropriate support services (Medical and Psychosocial support)

Synergies were created with health sectors and key community structures such as child welfare committees, community education committees and community dialogue groups in the project locations. Referral pathways were established and strengthened to ensure that women with related FGM related complications received appropriate services. Community members are well aware of the existing referral pathways available for child protection and FGM related services in the project areas. These community structures were informed about available child protection and FGM/c related services in the project locations and guided on how to facilitate referral cases. A total of 70 members of the targeted local structures are actively engaged in supporting and making referral to communities to access the available services. In addition, 44 survivors with FGM complications including fistula (14 Gedo & 30 in Puntland) had their condition improved through support to access medical services and establish income generating activities. NCA and SC worked closely with UNFPA, MOWDAFA, MOH and Trocaire in Gedo among other health actors in the project locations for support and ownership of the process.

The capacity of 30 health professionals was enhanced through training which was conducted in collaboration with UNFPA and ministry of health in Puntland, while in Gedo, the training was conducted by Trocaire for 45 health staff in collaboration with NCA. These practitioners included nurses, midwives and medical doctors. The training was meant to equip them with skills and knowledge on basic treatment of FGMC complications to effectively support the FGM survivors in the project locations. The trained health professionals were then supported to undertake outreach activities to enlighten the communities on the health implications of FGM in the project locations. FGM/c messages, and other visibility materials were distributed during the awareness. In 2016, NCA and SC collaborated with Population Council on capacity building on FGM programming, one of the focus being to review the FGM Results frame to smarten the indicators as well as the theory of change to ensure demonstration of clear causal linkage between the outputs, outcome and eventually the contribution to the goal. Population council's recommendation is that our ToC needs to be improved and reformulated as it doesn't bring out the linkages clearly and only provides the "if and then" within activities and outputs.

B. GBV in Emergencies (GBViE)

The program received minimal funding and only three outcomes (outcome 1: Dominant social norms protect girls and women from GBV, outcome 3: Laws, policies and budgets to end GBV are improved and implemented and Outcome 4: GBV survivors have safely accessed adequate and appropriate support services) were implemented. The outcomes indicators are off track except 1.2 Measurement of social norm change established and reported, 3.1 # of actions taken that contribute to the implementation of a legal framework, 3.2 # of faith-based actors actively engaged in advocacy for the implementation of laws to end GBV, and all indicators of Outcome 4: GBV survivors have safely accessed adequate and appropriate support services. Most output indicators for the above outcomes remain off-track. Some output indicators implemented off track. The main reason for this is the project did not have adequate funds to undertake all initiatives as planned in the Annual plan but instead had to prioritize activities based on the immediate needs of the beneficiaries. The ToC is

still relevant. If more funding is accessed then undertake all planned activities and report on all the indicators.

Outcome 1: Dominant social norms protect girls and women from GBV

NCA mobilized 25 religious leaders (20 men and 5 females) in Garowe Puntland to raise their awareness on GBV and discuss on the perspective of Islam on GBV. The facilitator addressed the diverse types of gender based violence. Among forms of GBV discussed included rape, domestic violence, sexual assault and harassment, forced marriage and harmful traditional practices including female genital mutilation/cutting.

The religious leaders reviewed verses from the Qur'an and the Hadith that prohibit oppression and violence against women and also supporting women empowerment. They also discussed in detail the compatibility of the international instruments with Islam to come up with unified message on their stance on GBV. They further discussed modalities on how religious leaders can play a leading role in advocating against Gender based violence and other harmful traditional practices.

At the end of the three days' workshop, the religious leaders came up with the following selected messages:

1. Islam prohibits gender based discrimination and violence against women and girls
2. There is no single verse in the Qur'an that obligates Muslims to circumcise their daughters and it emphasizes that hum beings are created in the best nature and structure.
3. Rape and sexual gender based violence are haram in Islam (forbidden).

The religious leaders acknowledged that some people misinterpret the Qur'an and Hadith due to lack of knowledge but they pledged to use this opportunity to raise the awareness on the true teachings of Islam on GBV and harmful traditional practices. It is anticipated that given the ordained role of leadership enjoyed by religious leaders, they are able to influence masses to ensure that women and girls are protected thus working towards bring an end to violence against women.

In addition to this was an introductory pilot session to the TAMAR concept which targeted 50 Faith based actors. The training provided a good avenue to enlighten the community that GBV is condemned, it as inhuman and unacceptable. The FBA's broke the silence and highly and publicly condemned violence against women and reiterated the importance of raising awareness on the role of women in society. They also agreed to use Mosques, Madrassas and religious gatherings to advocate for the rights of women in the community.

The project further engaged 45 men and youths on positive transformative approaches. They were trained to understand that girls and women have rights that are equally human rights and need to be protected and observed. Society often focuses on adult leadership forgetting that the youth are influential and a force to reckon with in society. The training highlighted challenges faced by women and girls, some gender norms that exist as well as existing inequalities. At the end of the workshop, participants made an action plan that was followed up by NCA working under the name "guardians". They targeted fellow youth during soccer matches and mobilized them on the significance of safeguarding the rights of women and girls.

Outcome 3: Laws, policies and budgets to end GBV are improved and implemented

The capacity of 50 faith based actors was enhanced on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). It was anticipated that the Faith based actors would use the skills to address issues on gender based violence in the communities and becoming a positive catalyst for change. The faith leaders stressed how the training empowered them to understand and deal with issues of domestic and gender-based violence in their communities. CEDAW and 1325 are powerful frameworks for asserting women's human rights and demanding that governments and international institutions ensure these rights are realized, by setting up adequate responses to women's needs and protection against violations of their rights. Compatibility of Islam and CEDAW was discussed at length and it was realized that both Islam and CEDAW support the economic and social rights of women.

Outcome 4: GBV survivors have safely accessed adequate and appropriate support services.

Psychosocial support counselling was offered for 100 female GBV survivors. Further group counselling sessions were undertaken to enable the survivors deal with the trauma. The girls and

women received psychosocial support and space to share their experiences, fears and loss as an important stage towards personal healing. The group successfully resolved their emotional stress in a confidential environment. This helped them raise their self-worth by assisting participants to identify things they liked about themselves, encouraging women to take on empowering values which underpin assertiveness and self-respect, recognizing their own needs and ask for what they want. Out of this number 19 survivors received medical support through hospital referrals.

In an effort to improve skills and support survivors to become self-reliant, 100 GBV survivors underwent tailoring training at Hawatako centre. It is anticipated that the skills training will positively transform the lives of the survivors as they will be able to generate income, support themselves and their families and thus improve their dignity and self-esteem. As a result of this, they are able to view life in a positive manner hence overcoming the trauma that they had experienced before and consequently having a new hope and belief concerning their future.

The project further distributed 400 dignity kits (360 women and 40 girls) to support survivors of GBV as a way of increasing their self-esteem and also enabling them to fend for their families as some were the main bread winners. Before this some would sit at home during this period completely immobile for fear of embarrassment. This was to help them go on with their lives uninterrupted during menses and well as be able to change their clothing when necessary since majority often moved with nothing and found it challenging to use the same clothing over a long period of time without getting them cleaned. This also gave them the chance to equally participate in advocacy initiative without fear of shame and ridicule among peers.

3.1.3. EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Education for sustainable development is one of the programmes prioritized in the NCA Somalia country strategy as a contextual programme. Education in Somalia serves as a strategy that offers protection for school aged children and adolescents; equipping them with knowledge and skills that empower them with necessary knowledge and skills towards building resilience and contributing towards stability and long term development of their country. NCA supports 73 primary schools and 5 Secondary schools in Gedo region. We work with three local partners namely SADO, CERID and NAPAD as well as through direct implementation. During the year, NCA through the support of NORAD, UNICEF and WFP continued to support initiatives that built on previous ongoing efforts to enhance access, enrolment and retention of school children in all NCA and partner supported schools.

All four (4) outcome indicators and respective output indicators are on track. You will however realise that some of the outcome indicators are anticipated to be fully achieved at the end of the strategic period. For instance outcome indicator 2.1 on *'number of of school going children (segregated by gender) successfully completed primary and secondary education'*, every year a milestone will be realised towards ensuring that children in targeted schools complete their studies. NCA will continue to build on efforts to contribute to the eventual realization of equitable access to quality primary and secondary education expanded for all which is the first outcome as well as enhance efforts towards ensuring retention of children which is the objective of the second outcome.

A number of recommendations were provided by the secondary education and vocational training end of project evaluation in 2015, which NCA and partners prioritized in 2016. These recommendations were useful in informing the entire education Programme and will be followed up throughout the strategic period. Some of the recommendations included continued community mobilization for improved enrolment in secondary schools, continued support to teachers through provision of a monthly economic incentive commensurate to the market rates, continue to strengthen capacity of teachers and Community education committees for improved and quality education service delivery as well as nurture female role models who can be deployed as teachers to encourage girls' enrolment in schools..

Outcome 1: Equitable access to quality primary and secondary education expanded for all

The education programme successfully realized all the planned outcomes and outputs planned and stipulated in the 2016 annual plan. During the reporting period, the programme successfully supported access to primary and secondary education for school aged children and youth in Gedo during the reporting period. This was made possible through the support from NORAD, UNICEF and WFP. A total of 22,157 school aged children (9,487 girls; 12,670 boys) were facilitated to acquire knowledge and skills in 73 primary schools, and 748 students (32% girls) 5 secondary schools. A slight improvement in enrolment- 7% was noted in NCA and partner supported primary schools during the year. This was mainly attributed to community mobilization and awareness raising on education importance and community ownership, as well as improved learning environment in the targeted schools.

A total of 493 primary students sat for the Somali national exam out of which 232 were girls. This was the first time in a long time that such a big number of girls sat for the national exam. NCA and partners are following closely on the successful students in 2017, to find out what happens to them after graduation and possibly support them to enroll in the NCA supported secondary schools, vocational skills training or any other post primary institutions that will provide opportunities for higher learning. Similarly, 90 students (25girls) from 3 secondary schools successfully completed form four and were awarded with certificates. These students will be followed up as well in 2017.

An improvement in the quality of education service delivery by teachers was noted, evidenced by improved performance and graduation of students from one grade to another throughout the year. 320 teachers had their capacity enhanced through training on various aspects of teaching and learning through UNICEF and NORAD support. The project further supported all the 441 primary teachers (190 female) and 38 secondary school teachers through a monthly economic incentive to sustain them in schools. This ensured continued learning in all the NCA and partner supported schools.

Child to Child clubs were established and are functional in 40 schools supported by UNICEF. Through these clubs children have been empowered to conduct initiatives that aim at reaching out to other children within the schools and in the community with messages on hygiene promotion, importance of education and any other key messages. This is done through regular meetings, poems, songs and skits with relevant messages. Through the clubs, children also discuss issues affecting them and inform their teachers on issues that they can't handle. These initiatives have goes a long way in empowering school children make decisions on issues affecting them while building their leadership skills that will help them during and after school period.

Outcome 2: Increased retention of school aged children with a focus on the girl child in targeted schools

Due to continued support provided to schools run by NCA and/or partners there were no cases reported of teachers turn over or significant student dropout. There was continued learning in all supported schools. Actually, the schools experienced a slight improvement in enrollment at 7% by the end of 2016 compared to the previous enrolment 20,672 (40% female). However, due to the current drought situation in Somalia, some schools experienced drop out cases while others experienced an increase in enrolment due to migration of communities from one location to another in search for food, water and pasture.

The retention was mainly attributed to teachers' presence and continued delivery of education services, provision of adequate education learning supplies in all the schools, community's acceptance, ownership and awareness of importance of education. Other important factors that enhanced retention were provision of school feeding and a take home ration for girls in some of the NCA supported schools by World Food Programme. Girls' retention remained particularly high in the schools receiving School Feeding (SFP) at 55%, compared to those that were not targeted by the school feeding programme. Girls who maintained 80% school attendance were given a take home ration in form of cooking oil, to motivate them continue attending school. Community campaigns on the importance of girl child education also significantly contributed to girls' retention and hopefully improved enrolment during the strategic period.

Community Education Committees' role in the overall management and participation in school activities improved significantly during the year. This was made possible through training of 248 (99 female) for capacity enhancement to effectively execute their role. This was made possible through

the support of NORAD and UNICEF. 40 schools that were supported by UNICEF during the year have a vibrant education committees how have a work plan in place that guides their actions. They now have a better understanding of their role in schools and actively participated in education activities such as mobilizing communities for participation and ownership, creating awareness on importance of education, holding the teachers accountable and maintaining the schools among other roles. In 2017, NCA and partners will ensure all the CECs in the remaining schools also have functional work plans in place to ensure support and active participation of CECs in education activities.

There was also improved local coordination of stakeholders implementing education interventions in Gedo region. This was made possible by quarterly coordination meetings facilitated by NCA for stakeholders who included NRC, WFP, UNICEF, Local NGO partners school head teachers, as well as Jubaland state administration officials. The education evaluation report 2015 recommended that NCA explore active engagement with local authorities working in the education sector for ownership and sustainability, and this was one of the major focus in 2016. The coordination forums enhanced information sharing, creation of synergies and minimized overlaps in implementation of programmes

The theory of change was useful in showing linkages between activities and outputs but can further be revised so as to show clear linkages throughout the results chain. A diagram can be explored similar to the recommendation given by population council on the FGM ToC.

In relation to advocacy initiatives, NCA and partners worked closely with the Jubaland ministry of education to ensure support and enhance coordination with the government among other key stakeholders working in Gedo region. At national level, NCA actively participated in lobby efforts with other organizations to advocate for education in emergency funding under UNICEF led education cluster. This was done mainly through participation in cluster coordination meetings as well as cluster led assessments in the project locations. The result of this has been improved allocation of education funding and is anticipated to improve further in 2017 and beyond.

3.1.4. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

A) Economic Empowerment

In 2016, the Economic Empowerment Programme remained largely on track in terms of targets though it was too early to measure some indicators after only one year of implementation. The programme has 8 Outcome Indicators (2 per outcome) out of which 5 outcome indicators are on track and 3 indicators off track. In terms of Outputs, all the 11 Output Indicators are on track. The key results of the 5 on-track indicators are highlighted per outcome below:

Outcome 1: Youth and women have gained and maintained employment

The programme continued to provide technical, vocational and work life skills to 342 youth (134 M, 208 F) during the year. One of the contributing factors to youth and women unemployment in Somalia is very low levels of education and lack of the necessary technical and vocational skills to secure gainful employment or self-employment. In 2015 an evaluation carried out on the vocational skills training project revealed that 71.8% of those who graduated in 2014 got formal employment or became self-employed while 21.4% went on to further their studies. The remaining 6.8% were unemployed. In order to monitor and carry out tracer studies of graduates, a school management database system was established and updated with data dating back to 2015. The database will be used to monitor the youth trained in 2016 and report on the same in 2017.

A key highlight of the programme in 2016 was the establishment of a Business Development Service (BDS) Unit at Sayid Mohamed Technical Education Centre (SaMTEC). The unit is dedicated towards strengthening the link between the youth in the centre and other key stakeholders including the private sector. The unit offers services including employment advice to graduates, placements and internships, manages alumni, engagements with the private sector and management of micro-credit schemes to graduates including links to credit lending institutions. The BDS office was set-up, equipped and staff from within the institution assigned the responsibility of running it. This unit will play a key role in enhancing the chances of youth employment after graduation and acting a platform for engaging with the private sector.

The unit was able to organize a very successful forum with the private sector in Belet Hawa in terms of attendance and key resolutions made in the meeting. The two-day meeting was attended by 50 participants from all the important business sectors including communication sector, banking and service sector, energy sector and commodity sector. The agenda of the meeting included among others provision of internship opportunities for graduates, participation of business community in shaping the courses at SaMTEC to ensure relevance and support to education in the region. The key output of the meeting was the formation of a committee of 17 individuals comprising 14 men and 3 women to set strategies for further meetings of the forum

Outcome 2: Rights holders have established micro or small enterprises

Access to start-up grants is a key ingredient to enabling youth and women to establish their own enterprises. In line with this, 200 graduates (103 M, 97W) from SaMTEC were organized into 40 groups (5 members each), provided with training on entrepreneurship and business management and thereafter accessed micro-credit loans of USD 1,250 for each group. The criteria for selection included opening of a bank account, development of a business plan and group saving and lending mechanism. Most youth graduates lack the traditional collateral required to access credit facilities from lending institutions. The group lending methodology enables them to access credit with group members guaranteeing each other and providing peer pressure to ensure repayment and loaning to other members. Having graduated together, the groups have common interests, have good knowledge of each other and can learn from each other. Group lending also make it easier for partners to monitor the groups unlike individuals.

A further 325 women were trained on basic business skills and provided with business start-up grants through the Gedo Recovery project. In order to ensure that the established enterprises are on track the programme is planning to carry out assessments and build the capacity of entrepreneurs by providing technical accompaniment to ensure profitability.

Outcome 3: Value chain development has increased rights holders income

The programme set the foundation for Value Chain Development (VCD) by carrying out a value chain mapping and analysis process in Luuq and Belet Hawa, Gedo region. The main finding of the process was the prioritization of potential value chains as follows: 1) onion, 2) lime, 3) maize and 4) tomatoes. These are the four crops that if promoted and supported in a structured manner have the potential to become strong value chains that will meet the criteria on suitability, sustainability and impact at the community and beneficiary level. The key recommendations were mainly centred on ensuring an improved value chain leadership and governance, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), improved production and productivity, marketing, changing and improving the position of the farmers in the value chain and strengthening the efficiency and effectiveness of the process involved in production and market of the produce. These recommendations will help to increase the potential scalability, increase household resilience to shocks, enhance social and gender inclusion and overall improve the incomes accruing from the selected crop value chains in a more sustainable manner.

The intensive and consultative exercise identified potential and priority value chains that will remain the focus for the remaining strategic period. Detailed value chain analysis was carried out for the top four value chains namely: Onions, lime, maize and tomatoes. Based on the analysis, activities were realigned in line with the investment plan and recommendations from the process. The flow and momentum of the project was slowed by the ongoing drought in Somalia following the failure of the two key rainy seasons in 2016. The 2017 plans for the project will be revised in accordance with the investment plans and recommendations from the value chain mapping and analysis process.

The programme supported a total of 1,184 riverine farmers and agro-pastoralist households with varied farm inputs to increase food production and ensure sustained livelihoods. A further 150 farmers and 25 farmer cooperative societies benefitted from construction and rehabilitation of irrigation canals. Although the project kicked off well, Somalia experienced drought occasioned by the failure of two consecutive rainy seasons in 2016. The farmers therefore realized reduced production and in some cases total crop failure due to the drought. The programme initiated discussions with partners on how the Value Chain Development Approach can be integrated into the Gedo Recovery Project that has traditionally focused on food security and livelihoods.

Outcome 4: Rights holders have gained access to local and domestic markets

The value chain mapping and analysis generated specific detailed information about the market barriers to each priority value chain and made recommendations on the same. In terms of reducing key market barriers, the programme focused on first mobilizing and organizing the farmers into groups in order to easily access services such as trainings, extension and market information. The farmer groups were also trained on value chain development process, good agricultural practices to improve production and access to market information. The next steps of the process will be to address the key market barriers identified by the value chain analysis.. As indicated above, the drought has negatively affected the project.

B) Economic Resilience Project

This is a special project under the Economic Empowerment Programme that aims at securing sustainable economic opportunities and employment for youth and women who are at risk from human smuggling, piracy and to join violent groups.

The Programme remained on-track during the reporting period. All the 5 Outcome Indicators are on-track and 12 out of 13 Output Indicators are also on-track. The main highlights of results related to the on-track indicators are outline below according to the outcomes:

OUTCOME 1: Sustaining gains in counter piracy, increased awareness, advocacy and collaboration on human smuggling and trafficking originating from and transiting through Puntland State

The campaign against piracy, human trafficking and smuggling was sustained throughout the year in Puntland. This was achieved through continued to support the 25 member Puntland Counter Piracy Forum to hold regular meetings to continue the anti-piracy and human trafficking campaign. A new Secretariat was established under the Ministry of National Security to spearhead a massive media campaign that reached an estimated 1.5 million people with messages against piracy, human trafficking and smuggling through TV, radio, local newspapers and road shows. The Secretariat was trained on advocacy, communications and community mobilization in order to deliver on the campaign effectively.

OUTCOME 2: Youth and women at risk of human trafficking and piracy have accessed alternative livelihood strategies

As the programme continued creating awareness on the negative effects of piracy, human trafficking and smuggling, it also addressed the root causes of these vices. A total of 115 vulnerable youth (80 M, 35 F) were provided with vocational skills training in order to increase their chances of gaining meaningful employment or self-employment. 50 of them were trained in auto mechanics and solar energy while 65 were trained in fisheries. The graduates received basic kick-start tools that matched their field of training. Monitoring carried out on those who graduated indicated that 70% were already employed or self-employed. A database to keep track of the graduates was also established and updated with information from the last 2 years.

In addition, 15 women who own small business enterprises were trained on basic business skills to improve on the running of their businesses.

OUTCOME 3: Increased capacity of TVET institutions to offer market driven vocational skills in Puntland and Gedo region

The programme maintained the enrollment rates of students in SaMTEC institution by continuing to provide core support. Due to budgetary constraints, the programme was not able to expand the TVET infrastructure to accommodate more students. However, the support given to SaMTEC was able to maintain the enrollment rates. This included provision of incentives to 29 teaching and non-teaching staff; supply of appropriate learning and teaching materials; and capacity building of tutors to upgrade their skills. Discussions were initiated with the partner on the sustainability of the TVET institution given that they receive core support.

OUTCOME 4: Fishing enterprises for coastal communities of Puntland developed

The programme continued seeking ways to revitalize the fishing industry of coastal communities in Puntland despite the challenges of poor infrastructure. The sector has the potential of becoming a major economic driver in Somalia. A total of 30 fishing associations' representatives were provided

with a 5-days training on effective management of fish cooperatives, fish handling, processing and marketing. In addition, 20 women fish vendors received a boost of cooler boxes to help in fish preservation to enhance their businesses. The capacity of government officials drawn from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine resources was also built through a 3-day workshop which focused on management, policy, equipment and infrastructure. The training was aimed at deepening the understanding of their role in promoting and developing the sector. Due to budgetary limitations development of physical market infrastructure was not feasible

Explanation of off-track indicators

All the 3 Outcome Indicators related to increasing farm production, obtaining better prices and increasing products sold at local markets in the Economic Empowerment Programme are off-track due to the drought experienced in Somalia in 2016 after the failure of two consecutive rainy seasons. The river levels also dropped hindering irrigation activities. The farmers experienced reduced production and in some cases total crop failure due to the drought.

The off-track output indicator under the Economic Resilience Programme is in relation to infrastructure development for TVET institutions. This was not achieved due to limited funding that could not allow for expansion of infrastructure in TVET institutions.

Validity of theory of change and change pathways

The Economic Empowerment Programme theory of change and change pathways remained valid in reaching the goal of securing entrepreneurial opportunities and sustainable employment.

Provision of technical and vocational skills together with tools and grants remains an effective way of enabling youth and women have gainful employment or self-employment. This is evidenced by the more than 70% of graduates getting gainful employment or self-employment. Collaboration between the private sector and TVET institutions is vital for ensuring on-market demand courses and skills are provided.

Enterprise development through capacity building on provision of business skills trainings and start-up grants is effective in enabling youth and women to establish new or expand existing enterprises. However, deepening the process by carrying out feasibility studies and provision of technical accompaniment over a longer period of time is more effective. This does not require revision of pathway but change of approach.

Value Chain Development continues to provide a path for farmers to have more control of their value chains. Although the project was slowed down by drought, the awareness created information generated by the process indicates that greater control of the value chain by farmers will lead to better prices, access to markets and increased income.

Main Advocacy Initiatives

On advocacy, the campaign against piracy, human trafficking and smuggling was one of key advocacy initiatives under the economic Resilience Programme. Over 1.5 Million people were reached through TV, radio, newspapers and road shows.

NCA and partners also continued to mobilize and organize rights holders at the local level to take charge of their own development and have access to services. Local groups such as youth groups, women groups, farmer groups, associations and farmer cooperative societies have enabled these groups to gain access to markets, extension services and credit facilities.

4.2 Results cases

See attached result case annex

4.3 Cross cutting issues

- Gender sensitivity

The planned Gender analysis was not undertaken due to lack of financial resources. However, gender mainstreaming took a central point in the implementation of thematic programmes to

ensure that beneficiaries' needs were met and their dignity protected. The needs of the different gender groups (men, women, boys and girls) were addressed and supported adequately. WASH facilities for instance were located in strategic places that ensure safety of users so that girls and women in particular remained safe and not exposed to any harm or sexual attacks while undertaking their daily chores. Communities have been empowered to include women in decision-making and leadership roles.

Despite the fact that the planned gender analysis for all programmes has not been conducted yet, NCA and partners were keen on prioritising the different needs of men, women, boys and girls and their challenges to ensure that the interventions responded to the unique needs of each group. For instance, in the FGM/C-CEFM joint programme, initiatives were designed to ensure participation of all these groups, ensuring that they have an opportunity to speak and make decisions on issues affecting them. Given that men and boys are usually aloof in engaging on FGM/c issues regarding it a "women issue", the project provided forums where men and boys participated in discussions and capacity building to enhance their knowledge and support on abandonment efforts. Now more men and boys are engaged in the zero tolerance efforts with some acting as change agents in the community. Under the education programme equal opportunities have been provided for boys and girls to access education in NCA and partner supported schools. Somalia programme will follow up on HQ support to ensure a gender analysis has been conducted for all programmes during the strategic period.

- **Conflict sensitivity**

Similarly the conflict Analysis was not undertaken due to lack of financial resources and is planned for 2017. Nevertheless, NCA adopted a conflict sensitive approach to ensure that the already vulnerable groups were supported and their dignity upheld throughout the project cycle. . Inclusion of rights holders (men, women, boys, Girls) in project planning and implementation helped eliminate the possibility of resource conflicts. WASH has promoted conflict sensitivity by including host communities and IDPS in project interventions limiting the potential for resource based conflicts. Local authorities and community leaders in consultation with rights holders participate in site identification process to avoid land tenure disputes.

Despite the fact that the planned a conflict analysis for all programmes has not been conducted yet, NCA and partners were keen on ensuring that project initiatives did not cause any harm to the targeted beneficiaries. This was done through information sharing on what the project intended to implement, the selection criteria of beneficiaries, having an open door policy where communities gave feedback and lodged complaints, as well as involving community members in all levels of the projects cycle. The selection criteria was developed by beneficiary representatives in consultation with community leaders. It included but was not limited to; Drought affected locations experiencing massive migration of people in search of water; Female and Child headed households where husbands and sons have moved their livestock in search of pasture; The elderly, Pregnant and lactating Mothers; The marginalized communities; Locations with completely dried up water sources and Pastoral communities suffering loss of livestock and being pressured into offsetting them at low prices to be able to buy water. NCA and partners worked closely with the existing community structures to ensure community participation and involvement throughout the reporting period.

- **Women's rights and gender equality**

The participation and involvement of women, men, boys and girls throughout the project cycle ensured that their different needs were addressed. The Projects strived to ensure that both men and women participated in the capacity building initiatives as a way of ensuring that the needs and concerns of all groups are addressed. Often, men tend to dominate water communities and women Hygiene promotion initiatives. The WASH programme ensured a 40% either sex representation in water management and Hygiene promotion initiatives as a start in breaking social norms and myths that have continuously hindered participation by either gender in certain initiatives

The FGM/c joint programme's and the GBV in emergency program focused on promoting women and girls' rights by advocating total abandonment of FGM/c and protecting girls from early child marriage and other harmful practices and promoting GBV survivors right to protection and support..

Through various campaign initiatives, communities particularly men have a better understanding of the harmful effects of FGM and CEFM and the role they need to play to protect their rights. Education programme on the other hand provided equal opportunities of boys and girls to access education which campaigning and sensitizing communities on the importance of education with a focus on girls who are in most cases discriminated when it comes to access to key opportunities. These efforts will continue to be the focus in 2017 and beyond.

- **UNSCR 1325 - women, peace and security**

The provisions in the UNSCR 1325 on prevention, protection and participation were embedded in all programmes. The planning stage saw women get an opportunity to participate in needs identification so that their specific needs can be capture and addressed. During implementation, construction and rehabilitation works were geared towards improving the protection environment of women and girls. The intervention ensured that access to water and sanitation facilities increased privacy and reduced risks of women and girls being exposed to sexual violence/harassment. NCA Somalia is focused around increased participation of women in decision making processes, and has seen increased number of women coming forward for positions. NCA Somalia is actively preventing violence through working with local authorities, men, women, girls and boys cross the society throughout all programme areas. Responding to violations through PSS activities and access to economic empowerment. NCA ensures relief is using sex disaggregated data for reporting purposes. Furthermore NCA has actively engaged faith leaders and community members on training related to the UNSCR 1325. 10 Somali youth are part of a UNSCR 1325 advocacy network across Africa.

- **Anti-corruption**

The core humanitarian principles with focus on accountability was upheld throughout the project cycle. It was marked across the program cycle with rights holders, duty bearers, partners and staff being accountable for project deliverables. NCA strives to conduct appropriate, timely and participatory with integration of field monitoring trips to ensure that project resources are used as intended. NCA staff have undertaken the NCA anticorruption course while this information is shared with partners during the partner review meetings. Rights holders have access to the complains mechanism where they are free to seek redress for challenges faced in relation to project accountability and organizational ethics

NCA strictly adheres to the principle of zero tolerance with regard to corruption or other criminal activity. In this regard, it a requirement for all staff to undertake the online anticorruption course to enlighten them on various risk aspects as well as forms of corruption that they should be aware of and avoid. In addition, regular partner and staff capacity development sessions were held where partners were taken though NCA compliance procedures in line with various donor requirements. NCA have clear project agreements with partners which have a well outlined clause on anticorruption to ensure compliance.

- **Environment and climate vulnerability**

Despite the persisting drought conditions in Somalia, the WASH project has ensured that constructed facilities like shallow wells drain excess water into soak pits and soil extracted when excavating are collected and dumped well so as not to cause environmental degradation in any way. The concern that had been is conducting a study on the water tables in Somalia as current initiatives involve more and more extraction of ground water but the impact of this on the aquifers remains unknown. Hygiene promotion interventions support safe garbage disposal in schools at community. Advocacy efforts is still underway on ensuring sustainable rehabilitation and maintenance of the ecosystem ad protection of environment degradations that adversely affect the livelihood of the communities.

NCA has not systematically carried out Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) in programme areas. However simple assessments are done at community level whenever activities such as

construction are planned to ensure that the location and materials used do not impact negatively on the project activities.

- **Human rights including rights of people with disabilities**

The projects observed the rights of beneficiaries to access basic social services, among them the right to water, food, education, sanitation and health, which were integrated in responses provided. An example of this was the collaborative approach adopted by working with communities, schools and health facilities during AWD response in BeletHawa. Considerations for people with disabilities were considered for instance during water trucking where able family members collected the water on behalf of them as once selected as part of beneficiaries. During Cash for Work – CFW related interventions for repair of communal facilities a similar approach was used where able family members were selected to participate in communal work to support the elderly and pregnant mothers.

People living with disability have even limited opportunities and have always been marginalised. As such, NCA and partners use bottom-up approach in all aspects of planning, implementation and overall management of programmes. This has ensured they are involved in decision-making, identification of key issues and engagement towards realising possible solutions and improving their wellbeing. This will be the focus throughout the strategic period

4.4 Securing funding for each programme

PID (if known)	Donor	Funding mechanism	NCA Global Program me/ contextua l program me	Partner/s	Requested amount	Donor response
420065	MFA Emergency		WASH	Direct Implementation	1,5000,000 NOK	Received
420041	SHF-OCHA		WASH	Direct Implementation	243,884.31 USD	Received
420042	TV Telethon		WASH	ASEP, BANIADAM	5,432,607 NOK	Received
420047	MFA-Gedo Recovery		WASH & LIVELIHO OD	ASEP, CERID, DF, SADO, NAPAD	10,023,786NOK	Received
420056	NORAD		Education	NAPAD, CERID, SADO	8,321,400 NOK	Received
420072	UNICEF		Education	Direct Implementation	396,282 USD	Received
4200	WFP		Education	Direct implementation	30,000 USD & food in schools	Received
100813	DFID	Girls' education challenge (GEC)	Education	NAPAD, CERID, SADO	5,446,352M EURO	No feedback
642816	OD		Education	SADO, CERID, NAPAD, ARIGATOU Int.	23,000,000 M NOK	Rejected
420001	EU	European Developme	Education	NAPAD, CERID, SADO	7,500,000 M EURO	Rejected

		nt Fund (EDF)				
N/A	DFID-SNAP		GBV	Trocaire, SOS, CRS	7,500,000	Rejected
420049	NORAD		EE	ASEP, CERID	1,550,000 NOK	Received
420053	NORAD Embassy		EE	CERID	3,888,599 NOK	Received
420064	WFP		EE	Direct Implementation	146,682 USD	Received
420071	NORAD	SIU – Building Skills for Jobs	EE	CERID, GVTC, W. Giertsen Energy Solutions	4,360,357 NOK	Rejected
N/A	ECHO		WASH, Livelihood	DKH , DK,	3.817.798,56	Rejected

- What has the CO's focus been this year in regards to prioritized donors, donor relations and funding investments? Please include both long-term and humanitarian funding.
 - The country focus was on diversification of donors to expand the funding base besides maintaining donor relations with the existing donors. Funding received was mainly humanitarian in nature while building resilience for communities towards long term development
 - The country office has emphasized networking and relationship building with various donors to position NCA's programmes for funding opportunities.
 - Innovative partnerships with Norwegian and Somali private sector has been explored. Such partnerships do not only have the potential to strengthen the programmes through technical innovations and business models, but can also open up for new funding opportunities.
 - Another focus area has been to establish a consortium and partnerships with other INGOs operating in Somalia with the aim to increase access to funding by strengthening and widening thematic expertise and geographic coverage, as well as strengthen collaboration and coordination.
 - Participate in various donor coordination groups to ensure coordinated responses, and knowledge and information sharing.
- What were the main barriers to submitting applications in 2016?
 - Short deadlines required for submission of proposals hence compromising on quality, given other competing priorities.
 - Donors' specification on geographical focus that are outside NCA coverage
- Have there been any major changes in the in-country funding situation/donor priorities and how these will affect NCA's current and future funding?
 - Given the drought situation in Somalia, most of the donor focus - particularly from the last quarter of the year 2016 - shifted towards drought response and mitigation. This priority remains the same in 2017 and will continue until the situation improves. The result is that it may be more difficult to access funding for NCA's development programmes in 2017.

5. MONITORING, EVALUATIONS AND LEARNING

5.1 Project/programme monitoring

NCA Nairobi based and field programme staff conducted a monitoring field visit in Gedo and Puntland to assess the progress of different projects and provide technical support for the field team and partners. NCA Somalia programme uses 6M project monitoring tool, found in the routines and guidelines. However, two new tools will be rolled out in 2017: Indicator Tracking Card (ITC) and Reflective Session. The ITC will be very useful in collecting quantitative data while the reflect session will be used to collect qualitative data. One reflect session per thematic programme will be held in the coming year.

The PMER advisor conducted a training for NCA Somalia and implementing partners on planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting to improve the quality of our work and enhance practical skills in effective use of PMER tools.

4.2 Evaluations and learning

No evaluation was conducted in 2016. However, the recommendations from the previous SGBV-FGM and Vocational skills training evaluation conducted in 2015 informed this year's intervention especially in areas that required strengthening.

The TCP project review was undertaken in the last quarter of 2016 with partners working on the TCP project. The process involved checking on progress against Indicators. It also helped plan activities for 2017 with the aim of reaching the Somalia TCP commitments at the end of the year. During the review, Nairobi WASH Programme staff took field teams and partners through the indicators with examples on what needs to be monitored and reported. Partners and field staff agreed to keep to this and report accordingly. The issue of reporting was also discussed and it was agreed that final KAP surveys on the projects will be conducted at the end of 2017 to determine achievements gained against targets

EVALUATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The main recommendations in the different programmes were addressed during the reporting period and will continue throughout the strategic period.

The following are the major recommendations addressed:

In the FGM Programme, the role of men as role models against FGM/C and the role of religious leaders in fighting FGM/C were strengthened while improvement of basic health services for FGM survivors was done through strengthening referral mechanisms and creating awareness on where survivors can access services.

In the GBV programme, men were targeted as change agents and role models championing against GBV and religious leaders were trained on CEDAW and UNSCR 1325 to strengthen their capacity to advocate against GBV from the local to national level.

In Economic empowerment, a business development unit was established to provide services including internships, placements and linkages with alumni, a Gedo business forum was organized and attended by the private sector to add value to the programme through creating linkages that will ensure that students from the vocational centre have relevant market driven skills.

In Education, community mobilization for improved enrolment in secondary schools was conducted and as a result, there was a slight improvement in enrolment rates for both primary and secondary schools. All teachers under the NCA education programme were supported with a monthly economic incentive to sustain them in school.

For some programmes like GBV in Emergency, not all recommendations were incorporated due to limited financial capacity. However, they have been prioritized from 2017-2020.

EVALUATION RECOMMENDATIONS

See attachment.

6. STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

6.1 Civil society networks

Civil society networks in Somalia play a critical role in mobilizing and influencing communities towards change. In addition they also play the role of holding duty bearers accountable of what they are supposed to deliver to rights holders. This critical role is played by local NGOs, networks and local leaders, who include religious and community leaders and other key stakeholders such as the business community among others. Their contribution and engagement in NCA and partners' work during 2016 was crucial for as it enhanced community's participation and support and called for action by leaders on various issues at various levels. Religious leaders' role for instance, was quite critical in supporting NCA's efforts on advocacy for change at community level. During the reporting period, NCA worked with nine (9) partners. The partners have vast coverage in areas where NCA cannot access, including areas beyond NCA geographical focus areas. Capacity enhancement for staff and partners remained NCA priority focus during the reporting period. This is meant to enable them have adequate capacity to effectively implement and manage programmes.

6.2 Strengthening civil society in programmes

NCA used training as one of the key strategies to strengthen civil society networks in Somalia during the reporting period.. At local level, NCA and partners facilitated capacity building for various committees and networks such as WASH, Education, Food security and Child welfare committees; FGM forums, and religious leaders' network among others. Through these trainings some of these groups developed action plans which they have implemented in support of NCA and partners efforts towards change in various programmes. Under the joint FGM programme for instance, NCA and Save the Children supported religious leaders to attend a cross learning exchange workshop with other religious leaders from the Somali region in Ethiopia to learn and discuss FGM/c from a religious perspective while learning the social and health implication of the practices. In addition, in Puntland, Religious leaders and local community based organization were trained on the contents of the FGM policy to be able to engage with the government on its implementation, and create awareness at their levels. It is anticipated that these leaders will be better placed to continue supporting and advocating for change in Somalia.

6.3 Core partners as civil society actors

The partners' capacity assessments conducted in 2015/2016 was useful in informing NCA Somalia on partners' capacities and areas that needed further support. PMER, was one of the areas identified which partners needed capacity development. In this regard, during the year, NCA organised a 5 days' workshop for staff and partners to strengthen their capacity around PMER. This is anticipated to improve partners' delivery of programmes and report writing. Other capacity priority areas that NCA focused on was supporting individual partners improve on their financial systems and reporting procedures. However, the planned assessment of Gedo partners was not conducted due to funding gaps. However, at Nairobi level, partner specific support and follow-ups was done particularly on financial aspects to ensure that partners remained compliant to NCA and donor requirements. The capacity strengthening plan established will continue to inform and guide NCA on priority areas and follow up in 2017 and throughout the strategic period. The capacity assessments indicate that partners are at different levels in terms of capacity and NCA anticipates elevating those with adequate capacity to the level of co-partnership in future. In the meantime, NCA will continue to engage with the local partners at operational level, while building their capacity to hold duty bearers accountable and advocate for the necessary change at local and national level.

6.4 Partner portfolio

NCA engaged directly with nine (9) partners during the year, out of the 10 proposed partners in the country strategy. This is because the programme did not have sufficient funds to engage the new proposed partner- Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH). In addition, Somali Family Service-(SFS) which was one new NGO assessed for possible partnership under the GBV-FGM Programme was replaced by KAALO Aid and Development, based on the assessment findings on their strength and experience in GBV work. NCA intends to continue to work with these partners throughout the strategic period.

7. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

7.1 Preparedness

The Somalia Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan - EPRP was updated in September 2016 at the onset of the drought by contextualizing the Somalia ACT forum EPRP to fit our project areas. The

document was shared with NCA staff both in Nairobi and at field level. Having been a subject of discussion during the staff PDR training held earlier in the year. Some aspects of the PDR like information sharing and working with available coordination mechanisms where possible, were put in place as efforts to respond to the current drought situation in country stepped up. The ongoing drought continues to be the most significant driver of humanitarian needs in 2017.

Additionally, long standing environmental stress is another driver of vulnerability in Somalia. Recent humanitarian needs assessments carried out by NCA and partners, inter-agency assessments and secondary sources such as the United Nations Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), all show that the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate because of the ongoing drought. An estimated 2,912,000 people remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phases 4) facing acute food and livelihood crisis as well as severe water shortage. The Nairobi team working with the field team took lead in resource mobilization to respond to some of the identified needs.

Support to national and subnational coordination structures- WASH Cluster, Somalia

Job Summary

In support of coordination efforts in Somalia related to capacity building, the position role was to review the RedR capacity assessment and scoping study to develop a framework to build capacity of WASH agencies in Somalia, Review training resources and provide recommendations, Develop a one year implementation plan potentially extendable to 3 years and roll it out in three zones of Somalia namely (Puntland, Somaliland and South central), and set up a question and answer platform related to capacity building.

Achievements

To support improved capacities for cluster partners, it was important to first come up with a support platform. The Capacity Building Technical Working Group (CBTWG) was established and its objective linked to capacity building strategies as outlined in the RedR capacity assessment report 2013 for Somalia. The group was composed of United Nations children's fund (UNICEF) Somalia, FAO Swallim, Red R, WASH cluster and NCA. Three meetings were held to deliberate on how best to shape WASH related capacity building in country. One key element was to identify strategic centers that can be supported to offer WASH related courses. Select vocational centers in Mogadishu, BeletHawa, Garowe, Galkayo and Hargeisa were identified for this purpose. The group further approved some survey questions that would be used to validate the RedR capacity gaps identified earlier. The survey was launched on 6th July 2016 and closed on 17th July 2016. The survey attracted 65 respondents. The survey end result was to improve knowledge management of WASH programs in Somalia as well as inform the capacity development strategies.

Recommendations from the survey included; The need to work in close consultation with already existing institutions in target locations to review currently offered WASH courses and development a standard WASH curriculum that will be taught to enhance sustainability of our WASH interventions; During the development of strategic plans, capacity development should be allocated some funding for development of training manuals and other materials ; Create a WASH cluster training platform with modules accessible in both online and offline mode and create awareness of their existence and encourage use to members; Use the WASH cluster meetings as avenues for capacity building where possible and feedback as well for future improvement in development of resources and To update the WASH needs in the area, a review should be conducted every two years to align capacity needs being responded to with available capacity building materials while adopting new approaches if any.

A 3 year capacity implementation plan was developed with the aim of creating an enabling environment for capacity building among cluster partner organizations. The purpose for this was to enhance efficient and quality WASH interventions by cluster partner organizations and other relevant local stakeholders (local government and training institutions etc.) The plan was developed around the strategies earlier identified in the RedR report and activities planned aligned to the same. The preliminary budget for achieving the training goals stands at **USD 547,000**. Mechanisms for implementing activities in the plan include: Trainings; awareness creation on available capacity development opportunities; Use available WASH resources to build capacities i.e. free online courses; Coordinating capacity building with relevant government institutions; Establishing

/strengthening existing training centers to offer WASH related courses based on agreed manuals and Community participatory Approaches.

Through collaboration with cluster partners, the WASH cluster organized a training for WASH partners in Hargeisa Somaliland held on 2nd -4th August 2016. The training attracted 27 people (24 participants – all male, 2 facilitators- male and Female and 1 Program support Officer- Female). They were composed of cluster regional focal points and key officials from line ministries that partner with the WASH cluster. The objectives of the training were: - Regional Focal Points (RFP) have a clear understanding of their roles, responsibilities/accountabilities and relationships within the cluster; Gain an understanding of cluster coordination in the phase of an emerging emergency; Are aware and make use of the WASH cluster resources and tools; demonstrate the attitude and behaviours needed to support effective coordination and partnerships; and use WASH cluster meetings as avenues of information sharing and capacity development of partners.

In collaboration with the WASH cluster information manager, we established capacity a building platform on the WASH cluster website and uploaded all courses earlier developed by the Global WASH cluster and Red R, and Somalia translated versions. Some of the courses to be found on the training platform include: - Cluster Coordination; Leadership and coordination Challenges; The story of cholera; saving live with safe water household water treatment; Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS); O&M Afridev Hand Pump ; PH test; Water turbidity test; Jar test; Chlorine Test and Lack of WASH and its effects on Nutrition.

The Somalia WASH cluster worked closely with the education and nutrition cluster on enhancing capacities in Somalia. Since WASH cuts across the clusters, ensuring that there are solid mechanisms of implementing WASH is important. Reduction of high levels of malnutrition can also be linked to poor WASH related practices. As a measure to ensure that children in schools remain safe and are not exposed to disease outbreaks, the WASH cluster supported the Education cluster towards the development of Minimum standards for hygiene promotion. In collaboration with the nutrition cluster, we had some valuable inputs to the training courses shared on the WASH cluster platform. The nutrition cluster shared additional learning content on the lack of water sanitation and hygiene and its impact on nutrition. The video was uploaded on the WASH cluster capacity building platform to enhance learning.

Challenges experienced

1. The lack of funding to necessitate implementation of the detailed capacity building plan
2. Lack of enough file storage capacity online making it difficult to upload you tube files and create a question and answer platform.

Recommendations and way forward

- Follow up and implementation of the Capacity building implementation plan
- Increased funding to support trainings, training venues and a full time staff to focus on capacity building efforts
- There is need to work towards creating an enabling environment for enhanced capacity development in country. Challenges related to lack of training resources, access, lack of funding, availability of training opportunities are real and their address can improve capacities of WASH practitioners in the country.
- Working with Government, Local authorities' and learning institutions in the development of modularised WASH courses will go a long way in improving capacities of WASH partners and eventual sustainability of WASH programs.
- The training tools are useful and more captions on different WASH topics should be developed to attract wide coverage of use by cluster partners.
- There is need to improve the data storage capacity on the WASH cluster website or create a tab on the Global WASH cluster site that will have a direct link to the Somalia WASH cluster for easy access for users

- The training courses should also be available in an offline mode to facilitate learning in areas with limited access to internet. Translation of the courses into Somalia language will enhance mastery of the skills taught as majority of those targeted are Somali speakers.

7.2 Humanitarian responses

PID	Project	Location	Type (e.g. flood; conflict)	Sector (e.g. WASH)	Partner/s (specify international, local)	ACT/appeal no	Donor/s	Target people Reached				
								men	women	boys	girls	Total
420041	Emergency Response to drought affected communities in Dangorayo and Qardho districts Bari Region Somalia	Bari Puntland	Drought	WASH	None	CHF-SOM-16/2470/R/WASH/INGO/2491	CHF	2043	2553	2555	3064	10215
420065	Emergency WASH support for Drought Affected Communities in Bari and Sool- Puntland Somalia	Bari and Sool Somalia	Drought	WASH	None	QZA-/0183	MFA	2400	3000	3000	3600	12000
420064	Food For Assets Project in Garbaharey, Gedo region of Somalia	Gedo	Drought	EE	None		WFP	900	900			1,800

Consultations with rights holders and duty bearers on emergency needs in the area took centre stage as part of project planning. Focus groups discussions and key informant interviews were used to collect data used to plan interventions. Men and women were consulted separately to ensure that the needs of each group are represented. Through community mobilization, the project averted any possibilities of conflict as they participated in the selection of project sites as well as contributed to the establishment of the criteria used to select project beneficiaries.

7.3 Humanitarian coordination

NCA in collaboration with ACT forum members Diakonia Sweden and DKH submitted a proposal to ECHO in response to the current drought and conflict situation in the country that has led to increased movement of beneficiaries to areas where they can access humanitarian services. NCA also collaborated with UNICEF to access supplies from the UNICEF managed regional supply hubs to respond to AWD outbreaks that had been reported in Belet Hawa district, Gedo region. Further collaboration with local authorities and partners saw us receive real time information from the regions where we actively participate in cluster meetings. It is this information consolidated that informed NCA the activities submitted to OCHA in the Humanitarian response plan.

8. NCA ORGANISATIONAL PREREQUISITES

7.1 Organisational development

During the year, organizational adjustments were made in Nairobi and field offices. In Nairobi Office, two new staffs (1 male, 1 female) were recruited. One replaced the Logistics and Administration Officer who left, while the other was a new staff member recruited to assist the WASH Programme following the secondment of the Senior Programme Officer-WASH to the WASH Cluster.

In Puntland and Gedo field offices, contracts for three members of staff (two male and one female) were not renewed as a cost cutting measure.

7.2 Staff competency development

The programme continued to build the capacity of staff and partners in the identified priority areas. Key highlights of staff competency development are highlighted below:

- A PDR training workshop facilitated by HO was held in May 2016 where all staff participated
- Two Security focal point staff attended Security training in Oslo
- One staff attended Personal Safety and Security Training Course
- NCA Somalia was represented in the Global CoPs in Economic Empowerment, GBV and Telethon Campaign Programme
- One staff finance Staff attended an NCA finance workshop in Oslo.
- John & Fiona attended an NGO Symposium in Mombasa Kenya - NPO financial management conference. This was organised by ICPAK the organization that regulates accountants and their work in Kenya

7.3 Cost effectiveness

The programme continued to put in place cost effective measures during the year. As indicated in 7.1 above staff restructuring was carried out in the field offices. The Puntland field Office shared office space with Action contre la Faim (ACF) as a cost cutting measure. The programme also adopted an integrated approach to monitoring where staff visited the field and monitored projects across all the thematic programmes.

8.4 Accountability

See Annex

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

Operational risks: The security situation in Gedo remained unstable throughout the year impacting on access to project sites. This was attributed to the electioneering processes that took place in the year. NCA partners and Staff kept monitoring the security situation in project areas of Banadir, Gedo, Lower Shabelle and Puntland. In addition to this was the Nairobi offices participation in the NGO consortium, gathering security related information and sharing with the team. This information was instrumental in decision making in regard to staff movement throughout the year.

Strategic risks: The drought situation exacerbated the humanitarian situation towards the end of 2016 following consecutive seasons of rain failure. This increased humanitarian needs and the demand for support from rights holders in project target locations increasing the risk of conflict. Despite limited funding beneficiaries were kept abreast of all efforts that were being done to support them and this strengthened the relationships between NCA and rights holders at field level. The funding situation

10. ANNEXES

1. Results Framework
2. Case studies
3. Evaluations, recommendations and follow up
4. Accountability Plan and Report