



QUARTERLY REPORT

Period: July - September 2013

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS DURING THE QUARTER

Project name	Duration	Location	LoA target	Participants for the quarter		Cumulative since project start		Total cumulative	% target achieved
				Female	Male	Female	Male		
Rural Vulnerable Women Program									
1) Basic and Sustainable WASH for the MDGs	1 July 2011 - 30 June 2015	Garowe, Qardo, Ba'adweyn and Goldogob	136,000	55,102	45,692	57,041	68,614	125,655	92.39 %
2) Foundation for Peace	1 July 2012 - 15 June 2015	Sool/Sanaag regions – 36 villages	29,800	3,151	2,706	7,458	4,592	12,050	40.4%
3) Iskufilnaasho' (Towards Self Reliance II), TSR II	Dec 2012 – June 2015	Somaliland: Ainabo, El Afwein and Erigavo districts of Sool and Sanaag region	28,362	Funding still pending.					
4) Hogaan Iyo Nabad (Strengthening Governance and Peace Building In Somalia)	1 Dec 2012 – 30 Nov 2015	Somaliland: 20 villages in Erigavo district; Puntland: 40 villages in Burtinle and North Galkayo districts	18,750	Implementation of activities yet to start so no project participants yet reached.					0%
5) Horumarinta Cilmiga (Education for Empowerment through Cohesive & Harmonized System)	1 Dec 2012 – 30 Nov 2015	Sanaag region: Erigavo, Elafweyn and Badhan; Sool region: Ainabo, Lasanod and Hudun; Togdheer region: Burao, Odweyn and Buhodle	26,100	880	1455	2220	2542	4,762	18.3%
6) Kobcinta Waxbarashada Gabdhaha (Somali Girls Education Promotion, SOMGEP)	1 Jan 2013 – 31 Dec 2015	Somaliland: Togdheer, Sool, Sanaag, Mudug and Galmudug regions; Puntland and South Central Somalia	19,093	4	7	40	25	65	0.4%
7) "Deegaankaagu waa noloshaada"- Your environment is your life	13 Feb 2013 - 12 Dec 2016	Puntland: Nugaal, Karkar and Bari; Mudug, Sool and Sanaag regions	43,200	80	40	80	40	120	0.3%
8) Sanaag Livelihoods	Feb 2013 - Nov 2013	Sanaag region	1,700	1,272	395	1,755	568	2,323	137%
Urban Youth Program									
1) Somalia Youth Leadership Initiative (SYLI)	Oct 2011 - Sept 2016	13 regions of Somaliland and Puntland	40,000	5067	3888	13,984	16,208	30,192	75.5%
2) Waxbarashada Waa Iftiin (Education is Light)	Dec 2012 - Nov 2015	Puntland: Karkaar, Nugal and Bari; Mudug, Sool, Sanaag, Cayn regions	33,100	242	825	570	1798	1,301	7.2%
Emergency Program									
1) Support to Populations in Humanitarian Emergency & Enhancing Recovery Efforts in Somalia (SPHERES)	30 Sept 2012 – 29 Aug 2013	Bari, Karkaar, Mudug, Sanaag and Sool regions; Lower Juba region in South Central Somalia	121,630	16,304	17,543	92,656	96,437	189,093	155.5%
2) Diriswanaag II	1 June - 31 December 2013	Bosaso	12,520	Implementation of activities yet to start so no project participants yet reached.					
3) Emergency, Livelihood Recovery and Resilience Project (ELRRP)	1 May 2013 – 30 April 2014	Puntland and South Central Somalia	24,920	Implementation of activities yet to start so no project participants yet reached.					
Total (all beneficiaries)			535,175	82,102	72,551	175,804	190,824	365,561	68.31%

ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

Operating in Somalia since 1981, CARE works in all three regions of Somalia in education, livelihoods development, WASH, NRM, governance and social change programming. CARE's overall aim is to make a sustainable change in the lives of Somali women, girls and youth, supporting them to access education, play a stronger role in decision making, and become more resilient to the cycle of droughts and conflict in the Somali setting. We place an emphasis on governance and institutional development in our programming, working with nascent government bodies at all levels across the regions of Somalia to re-establish functioning institutions that can meet the needs of especially vulnerable parts of the community. CARE's programming approach is designed to have a long term impact on communities; fewer but more strategic partnerships; and, synergy across projects and programs. CARE has its main offices in Hargeisa, Garowe, Nairobi, and smaller offices in Erigavo, Burao, Las Anod, Mogadishu and Bosaaso, with 153 staff across all locations. Most of our staff are Somali nationals including our country director. We have emphasized building local capacity over the last 10 years in Somalia, and this gives us an advantage in government and community relationships, and a deep understanding of social and institutional dynamics in the Somali context.

GENERAL SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Humanitarian access and security continued to slowly improve across all regions during the reporting period. However, access is still impeded to people in need. Despite concrete gains, the overall access for humanitarian actors remains challenging due to the complex dynamics of conflict and clan-related insecurity.

Armed conflict in South Central Somalia still persists despite counter efforts from AMISOM forces and Somalia National Governments forces. However, these efforts have significantly reduced the al-Shabaab threat in Mogadishu and surrounding areas. While the new Somali government now controls most of Mogadishu, the situation remains precarious and requires ongoing monitoring.

Puntland remains stable after considerable insecurity during the democratization process. This included an increased risk of carjacking and criminality along the road from Bossaso to Garowe (particularly in Qardho area where shootings were reported) and violent demonstrations across Puntland. Campaigns for the upcoming Puntland elections (scheduled for January) may

limit staff movements between September and December which will likely delay project activities in certain areas.

Somaliland remained stable throughout the reporting period. Reported safety and security incidents included carjacking and clan tensions.

In Sool and Sanaag regions, clan tensions led to revenge killings, and seasonal flooding swept vehicles away in Erigavo area.

According to the FSNAU's post-Gu 2013 assessment (conducted between July and September), the number of people in crisis in Somalia is at its lowest since famine was declared in 2011. This is thanks to successive seasons of average to above average rainfall, low food prices and sustained humanitarian response. However, latest findings indicate that acute malnutrition continues to pose a threat to hundreds of thousands of children, especially in the country's southern region.

The assessment also indicates that an estimated 870,000 people will be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) from August to December 2013. The situation has significantly improved since 2011 when 4 million Somalis faced an extreme food security crisis. The recent figures also show a continued improvement since January 2013 when an estimated 1,050,000 people were in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4).

Improvements are attributed to a near average July/August 2013 Gu harvest, increased livestock prices, increased livestock herd sizes, improved milk availability, low prices of both local and imported staple food commodities, higher purchasing power from income from labor and livestock sales and sustained humanitarian interventions over the last six months. However, nearly **2.3 million** people - one third of Somalia's population - are classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) and their food security remains fragile. These households may struggle to meet their own minimal food requirement for assistance the rest of the year and remain highly vulnerable to major shocks that could push them back to food security crisis.

PROGRAM QUALITY UPDATE

During the reporting period, the Program Quality Unit worked with finance and internal auditors to collect, file and provide all required documentation to support A133 audit preparation, as well as organized internal audits of SPHERES and Diriswanaag project partners. The unit supported the planning, facilitation and documentation of a 3.5 day program leadership team retreat held in Naivasha Aug. 13-16.

A staff wellness survey was developed and carried out and results summarized and analyzed with recommendations for actions shared with the SMT. Other efforts to improve overall quality and accountability are summarized below:

- Developed consultant evaluation form and spreadsheet to help improve quality of consultants for future assignments, and supporting linkage with procurement system to operationalize.
- Began mapping M&E functions in CO to clarify roles and responsibilities in terms of drafting/reviewing/approving/submitting/storing key M&E products and develop a reporting policy to improve the quality of donor reports.
- Developed the ToR for the MIS, and circulated for inputs. Consulted with IT to identify technical support available internally. Action plan being developed to have the system in place and functional within 12 months. In the meantime, PQU is supporting the Urban Youth team to develop a database for its education projects. Once tested, a similar system will be developed for the Rural Women program. To support this, PQU is conducting a review and audit of indicators with the aim to develop a priority set of SMART indicators for use in new proposals and the program strategies.
- Worked on harmonizing data collection tools for education projects in consultation with consortium members of three different projects that are similar in content and structure (SYLI and the two EC education projects). There are separate Somalia education sector committees in South Central Somalia, Somaliland, Puntland and even Nairobi with a number of sub sector technical working groups. CARE has proposed forming an M&E sub-technical working group where issues of M&E harmonization-indicators and tools can be discussed.

PARTNERSHIP, COORDINATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

During the reporting period CARE participated in various cluster meetings in Nairobi including those for Protection,

Food and Nutrition. On 21st July 2013, a consortium partners' coordination meeting was held to discuss progress in teacher training as well as challenges and lessons learnt. The general consensus was that the cost of living had gone up, meaning that the budget allocation for trainees' subsistence allowance was no longer adequate. This could have disastrous consequences if not well handled. In future, inflation would be a considered factor while budgeting for such activities.

A meeting was held at CARE's conference room in Garowe and staff from CARE, HADMA, MOI, MOPIC and PSAWEN were present. The discussions were mainly on project locations and who should coordinate each activity. The government representatives requested an opportunity to review planned projects before their submission for donor approval in case their input could further complement the project proposal. There were follow-up discussions on the same and a final agreement will be communicated.

Facilitation of laptop donations from CARE Nederland to WASDA, WAWA, SVO, CANDLELIGHT and RAHMO was conducted during this quarter.

ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATIONS

COMMUNICATIONS AND VISIBILITY

Pre-existing communications and visibility guidelines were updated to reflect current regional sensitivities. The revised guidelines were shared with the team and COM-WG in September.

Support materials were shared with program teams including communications and visibility plans, standard production costs and an advisory on donor expectations. In addition, a Dropbox folder was set-up with donor standards and CARE brand templates. All EC projects were brought up-to-date on their communications and visibility planning and budgeting. A number of other projects are still being worked on.



CARE International - Somalia/Somaliland won first prize in the gallery walk at the CARE global Country Directors conference in Bangkok.

ADVOCACY

Somali Remittances: CARE has continued to work in partnership with other agencies (Adeso, NRC, Oxfam and World Vision) to engage in advocacy efforts both at Nairobi level and with UK targets to push for a long-term solution to the remittances issue in Somalia. Actions have included working with Candlelight to identify individuals likely to be affected in Somaliland and continued engagement with SOMSA (<http://www.somsa.co.uk/>) and the head of Dahabshiil. We have also explored options for leverage through CARE’s relationship with Barclays through its ‘Banking on Change’ program.

Durable Solutions: CARE has joined with other regional NGOs working in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia to address the issue of returning refugees across the region. Comments were submitted to UNHCR’s regional framework for durable solutions and a donor meeting was called to raise concerns about forced returns and insecurity within Somalia.

Somalia NGO Consortium: CARE has continued to provide support to the consortium and has encouraged them to develop a longer term strategic plan to support targeting and fundraising. As part of the Somalia NGO consortium advocacy group, CARE joined other agencies in making a statement to the Brussels Conference on Somalia in September where the Somali government signed a compact agreement on donor engagement. Our key message highlighted concerns that the rushed nature of the process has raised the issue of limited community engagement - which is a key component of the New Deal process.

We supported CARE Nederland’s participation in a joint planning meeting with the Dutch MoFA aimed at developing a pilot comprehensive assessment tool - across ministries and actors - using Somalia as a case study.

PROJECT START UPS & CLOSE OUTS

- The SPHERES project was completed in September 2013. The final audits are in progress.
- Diriswanaag II (Emergency Program) began on 1st June 2013.
- The final Diriswanaag evaluation was conducted from 1st- 15th June 2013.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Program sector	Program outputs	Initiatives that contributed to achievements
<i>Rural Vulnerable Women Program: Self-reliant, literate rural women live safe and secure lives within a sustainable environment where they are able to participate in governance structures, and have access to quality services.</i>		
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of four kindergartens completed in Sool and Sanaag regions. • Construction of nine soil structures completed in Midhisho, Gal and Qac, Gol Jano, Higlo, Kiridh, Buuro wadal and Dan villages. • Candlelight ensured basic literacy and numeracy classes were started in the 17 target villages in Sanaag region. A total of 39 participants were enrolled for the classes and attended the training. • Eight contracts were awarded and signed by contractors. • First site visits have been agreed by the regional Education Office, CARE and contractors, since the construction delayed thus participants agreed to reschedule and remain on track. • Two enterprise-based Technical and Vocational Education and Training Centers (Karatee and Ilays) have been identified in Laasanood. • Non-Formal Education and Technical and Vocational Education and Training payments have been released to the host trainers and education centers. • Construction of seven new primary schools, 10 secondary schools, extension of 13 new classrooms and four girl-friendly spaces and rehabilitation of two classrooms has been started in Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer regions. 	<p>Foundation for Peace</p> <p>Horumarinta Cilmiga (Education for Empowerment through Cohesive & Harmonized System), Foundation for Peace</p>

Program sector	Program outputs	Initiatives that contributed to achievements
Rural Vulnerable Women Program: Self-reliant, literate rural women live safe and secure lives within a sustainable environment where they are able to participate in governance structures, and have access to quality services.		
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the reporting period, CARE worked with the Ministry of Education and Higher Studies to begin construction of 18 secondary classrooms in Sanaag and Togdheer. Terms of Reference were drafted for the review of existing training manuals with the purpose of developing a harmonized gender-sensitive CEC Training Manual (that will address issues related to school and Community Education Committee governance and management; advocacy on girls education including community and parental involvement in girls' education; resource mobilization and resource management; and monitoring of school development activities through gender perspective). Selection criteria for in-service female teachers were discussed internally for Education Sector Development Plan II and SYLI. It was agreed that the following criteria has to be met by the applicant: A mean grade of C in the national examination and grade C in the teaching subject/s. The project team planned and successfully implemented SOMGEP's first project launch in Hargeisa, Somaliland. The project launch was held on 24th August 2013 and was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Religious Affairs, Ministry of Planning and Development, International NGOs, project implementing partners and teachers. CARE and other project teams were also in attendance. 	Kobcinta Waxbarashada Gabdhaha (Somali Girls Education Promotion, SOMGEP)
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction of an office for the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Wildlife in Garowe was started by the contracted company. The company's staff were given a complete orientation before the construction started. The pillars for the first floor were erected and activity is progressing well. 	"Deegaankaagu waa noloshaada" - Your environment is Your Life
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 100 household latrines completed in Sool and Saanag regions. Construction of 30 household water roof catchments completed. Construction of three large communal berkads with capacity of over 250 M³ completed. Awarded vendors received orientation and were familiarized with target communities. Tayo contractor is constructing 84 toilets and one large communal berkad in four villages in Eilafwayn and Erigavo districts. The Project Engineer and Project Officers did the orientation. The digging of pits for latrines has been finalized. The construction of 15 toilets is complete. 	Foundation for Peace Sanaag Livelihoods
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of seven school water tanks in Garowe, Qardo, Ba'adweyn and Goldogob. Construction of 14 household water berkads in Garowe, Qardo, Ba'adweyn and Goldogob. Installation of 10 household water filters. Construction of seven school latrines in Muduug and Karkaar. Completion of 240 household latrines in Muduug and Karkaar. Completion of seven school hand-washing stations. 	Basic and Sustainable WASH for the MDGs
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites selected: Nugaal region - Kalabayr, Awrculus and Sinujiif villages. Karkaar region - Jidad and Shire. The NRM activities will build on ongoing CARE interventions in these areas such as the EC WASH project. Construction of Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism headquarters in Garowe town is ongoing and is approaching 40% completion. Assessment of furniture needs in the new office was completed and is currently in the procurement stage. Acquisition of quotations for the communication/internet equipment was completed and is currently at the procurement stage. Purchase of ministry vehicles is currently going through the approval stages within CARE, starting with the submission of the derogation form. 	"Deegaankaagu waa noloshaada" - Your Environment is Your Life
Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 16th—19th September, the second round of Cash-for-Work (CfW) incentives for Ainaba district were distributed to 510 project participants through local Money Transfer Operator (MTO) Dahabshiiil. \$70 USD was given to each project participant. CARE's partner Candlelight purchased and distributed tools including mangafs, hackers (knives), turpentine baskets (pots) and lugging buckets to trainees. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candlelight identified and established 20 beekeeping women business groups in Midhoshho, Dayaha, Godmo Biyo cas and Rugey villages. Beekeeping skills training was provided to 80 project participants selected from 20 women groups who will be engaged in the beekeeping business. 160 items (beekeeping equipment and tools) were distributed to the project participants. • Havoyoco established 13 new VSLA groups in all 13 target villages. Registration of the VSLA membership is still ongoing, while Candlelight reported meeting resistance from project participants who refused to form VSLA groups in their villages. Two partner organizations were implementing this activity whereas Havoyoco managed to successfully have VSLA groups formed, Candlelight did not. The members were reluctant to form the groups since they had not quite embraced the VSLA concept and how it works. • Conditional cash transfers were provided to 200 vulnerable households with productive labor resources in Ainaba, El Afweyn and Erigavo districts. • Cash distribution was done in June for work Payments for 200 beneficiaries, (161 men and 39 female in Mait) in Godmobias, Huluhu, Lasdomare. 	<p>Foundation for Peace</p> <p>Sanaag Livelihoods</p>
Governance and Peace Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project harmonization meeting held in Garowe with CARE, IRC and DRC staff. • Supported 10 village councils in Sanaag to facilitate a Participatory Community Development assessment and community discussions. • Developed 10 communities' governance action plans and capacity building plans at village level in the district. 	Governance and Peace Building
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community mobilization is going on in all selected primary schools in Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer regions. The project staff discussed this with the community education committee and village elders. • In total, 286 members (CECs, community elders and parents) have been participating in community mobilization meetings. • A meeting was held to discuss preparations for literacy and numeracy day. There were eight participants. 	Horumarinta Cilmiga (Education for Empowerment through Cohesive & Harmonized System)
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARE partner Nagaad carried out the assessment and mapping of existing conflicts in 28 target villages. There were 140 interviewees from 28 villages (40 female and 100 male). • Mobilizations on advocacy and lobbying for women representatives selected from village committees were undertaken by Nagaad in collaboration with the respective local authorities. Community elders, women groups and youth groups have positively supported women to be part of the village committees. The mobilized participants included 25 women and 36 men. • Continuation of Civic Education courses and trainings with 98 female and 82 male participants. • Partners delivered Do No Harm training to communities in 30 targeted villages in Sool and Sanaag regions. • Nagaad conducted a Do No Harm and conflict mapping training workshop in two remaining villages in Erigavo and Elafweyn districts. • Nagaad is also strengthening and building linkages between peace committees and districts authorities and other district government institutions. • Nagaad carried out training sessions on altitudinal change advocacy to village committees. • Nagaad delivered conflict management, resolution and mitigation skills training to village committees from 30 targeted villages. • CARE partner WAWA Network coordinated with Bocame District Administration Office to conduct a three-day training for potential women political candidates in Bocame. A total of 24 women members from five villages in Bocame district attended the training which took place at the meeting hall in Bocame Secondary School. • Nagaad delivered leadership, advocacy, communication and negotiation skills training to 120 village committee women representatives in all the 30 target villages. • Nagaad FFP project staff facilitated consultation meetings with village committees, community leaders and local authority officials in 30 target villages. Each village peace committee consisted of 10 members (three female and seven male). • CARE partner Candlelight conducted training workshops on concepts of democracy, good governance, equal participation and representation in decision-making at all levels with village committees, peace committees, women groups, elders, youth and religious groups in the 17 target villages. 50% of the participants were female. • Basic training on literacy and numeracy activities is ongoing. The three partners are working on delivering literacy and numeracy courses to 36 target villages. • Milk and meat preservation training is ongoing. Havoyoco conducted trainings on meat hygiene to encourage longer preservation of meat in fresh and sound conditions. 	Foundation for Peace

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Havoyoco continued to deliver meat and milk production trainings to target villages including Balanbaal, Fadhi Gaab and Ulasan villages. • Candlelight carried out a preliminary assessment on community perceptions of rearing poultry and the consequent need for related trainings in agricultural communities of Erigavo district. 	Foundation for Peace
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 172 in-service teachers have been selected by the Regional Education Officers and verified by the Teacher Training Unit and project staff. • In-service teachers' training program started on 1st July 2013 at Nugaal University campus in Lasanod. 49 in-service teachers from Lasanod, Hudun and Buhodle district of Sool and Togdheer regions participated (15 from urban areas, 34 from rural areas). • In July, 123 primary school teachers (including 21 females) from Sanaag, Sool and Togdheer regions started in-service training at the University of Burao. The trainees received their monthly allowance and transportation allowance for coming to the University training center. • The 30 pre-service female scholars have been selected and are attending training at Hargeisa University. They have attended the training for three onths and part of what they are learning include pedalogical methodology of teaching, teaching techniques and skills. • Training of 30 pre-service female teachers was conducted successfully in the University of Hargeisa. Incentives and transport allowance was released to all participants. • Puntland's initial Project Advisory Committee meeting was held. This was in addition to the one previously held in Somaliland. There was no communication from ADRA on the progress made this month on this particular committee. 	Horumarinta Cilmiga (Education for Empowerment through Cohesive & Harmonized System)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A validation workshop was held to discuss the findings of the baseline survey with men, women and youth from Bari, Mudug, Kakaar, Nugaal and Sool, Adeso and local NGOs involved in natural resource management and the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism. There were a total of 95 participants. 	Kobcinta Waxbarashada Gabdhaha (Somali Girls Education Promotion Program, SOMGEP)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A one-day workshop was held to discuss the institutional component of the baseline survey with the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism. There were 25 participants. 	Basic and Sustainable WASH for the MDGs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two feedback meetings were held to discuss the first draft of the baseline survey with the baseline survey consultants. There were three participants. • A two-day SWOT training was delivered to eight participants. 	"Deegaankaagu waa noloshaada"- Your environment is your life
Urban Youth Program: Skilled self-reliant urban youth who are responsible members of their society and contributing positively to social, political and economic development of their country.		
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary school head teachers' training was held in Garowe. There were 11 female and 34 male participants. • Training presentations on Non-Formal Education/Technical and Vocational Education and Training were delivered by 20 people. • Procurement was completed for year one of the construction of three secondary schools to help 368 community members. • Primary school head teachers' training was delivered to 95 head teachers. • Printing of Education Act, Puntland Education Policy Paper and Teachers' Code of Conduct was completed for 435 teachers. 	Waxbarashadou Waa Iftiin (Education is Light)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In July, tenders were advertised for the construction of 19 classrooms, 12 blocks of latrines, three offices, four water tanks, one pipeline and fencing of two schools in SYLI target areas. • CARE supported Non-Formal Education Centers where 1840 learners have completed their six-month literacy and numeracy training courses in seven centers across Puntland. • In Somaliland 640 learners have taken the literacy and numeracy course. • In Mogadishu the first batch of Non-Formal Education training is ongoing, with 680 learners taking literacy and numeracy classes. • Provision of Institute-Based Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Enterprise-Based Technical and Vocational Education and Training to 1214 learners is ongoing. 	Somalia Youth Leadership Initiative (SYLI)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement process for construction of six secondary schools in Sool, Sanaag and Togdher to benefit 364 students is ongoing. • Distribution of remaining teaching and learning materials to three SYLI-supported secondary schools in Sool, Sanaag and Togdher has been done to benefit 1807 students. • CEC training was conducted for six secondary schools in Somaliland. There were 42 participants. 	

Emergency Program: provides direct humanitarian relief to communities affected by drought and conflict across Somalia.		
Livelihoods and Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,600 (1,200 female and 400 male) people employed through Cash-for-Work (CfW) activities during July and August in Sool and Sanaag regions. Each participant earned \$140 USD for two months. 	
Non-Food Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,440 displaced families (8,640 persons) benefited from distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs). 	
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 713 community members were newly admitted into the Supplementary Feeding Program in Qardho. 668 participants were successfully cured and discharged. 116 children were newly admitted into the Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP). 110 participants were successfully cured, with one defaulter and no deaths reported. The project conducted a nutrition Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey in Qardo. The key findings of the survey include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 group sessions and three promotion sessions for Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices were conducted to educate pregnant and lactating mothers on importance of exclusive breastfeeding and complimentary feeding. 494 community members (107 female and 387 male) sensitized on prevention and response to GBV through the distribution of IEC materials. 	
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,268 community members (1,129 females and 139 males) in Tawakal, 55 bush IDP camps in Bosaso and Ajuran A IDP camp in Garowe received solar lanterns. Community awareness raising campaigns were conducted in Bosaso, Qardho, Garowe and Galkaio through short information campaigns broadcasted on Daljir radio. The project conducted a psychosocial counseling training for 118 community members (93 female and 25 male). GBV focal points were established in IDPs camps in Garowe and Bosaso. 20 individuals (eight female and 12 male) from local NGOs and the Ministries of Interior and Women and Social Affairs in Garowe were trained on human rights/protection work, monitoring, documentation and reporting. In Garowe and Bosaso, 250 community members (138 female and 112 male) were trained and sensitized on prevention, causes and consequences of gender-based violence (GBV). In Garowe and Qardho, 80 staff from local authorities (36 female and 44 male) were trained on prevention of GBV, incident reporting and documentation. 	
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 248 latrines (108 pit latrines and 140 stances of desludgable latrines) were constructed in Mogadishu for community members with no access to sanitation facilities. 240 hand-washing stations were distributed in Mogadishu to participants of latrine facilities to help them improve hand-washing practices. Hygiene kits were distributed to 214 IDPs and 933 IDPs in Bosaso and Mogadishu (Zona K) respectively. 2,784 IDPs in Ajuran A IDP camp in Bosaso benefited from emergency water trucking. 78 Water Environment and Sanitation (WES) committees in 13 camps in Zona K, Mogadishu, were trained on hygiene and sanitation practices. 56 sanitation toolkits were distributed (42 in Mogadishu camps and 14 in Garowe's Buurta IDP camp) to improve sanitation and solid waste disposal management in IDP settlements and neighboring host communities. 4,665 strips of aqua tabs were distributed to 20 IDP camps in Mogadishu. A solid waste campaign was held in Mogadishu and collection of 54 loads of solid waste disposed of properly. In Mogadishu, 28 water points showed 0 coliform bacteria per 100ml after testing with chlorine substances. 34,172.5 M³ of water was provided to 86,569 IDPs in Zona K IDP camps in Mogadishu. In Mogadishu, 168 community members were trained on hygiene promotion practices. 	

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- FFP project staff from Candlelight, Nagaad and Havoyoco attended a three-day VSLA training workshop held in Erigavo (three female and three male).
- A Do No Harm and conflict mapping training workshop was conducted in Erigavo with the same six participants.
- Nagaad delivered training on Do No Harm (DNH) principles to 30 target villages, focusing on concepts and principles of DNH and conflict sensitivity. There were 340 participants (94 female and 246 male).
- The FFP project carried out a two-day TOT training on conflict resolution for staff from partner NGOs and new CARE staff in Hargeisa.
- Four-day VSLA training for WAWA and new CARE staff conducted in Buroa.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two monitoring visits took place in July. Staff visited East Africa University and Garowe Teaching Education Center to monitor the teacher training. The teams held discussions with both the teacher trainees and university staff. Key monitoring activities included: cross-checking the attendance list with actual class attendance, lesson observation, verifying the reporting and closing dates, examining the lesson timetables, reviewing the instruction and evaluation methods used and observing the teaching and learning environment and materials. Compliance with the signed Memorandum of Understanding by all parties was also discussed. • A meeting to discuss accelerating project activities within this semester took place on 30th July 2013. It was attended by the consortium partners and relevant Ministry of Education officers. Harmonization of the school improvement plan and of BOQs was also discussed. 	Education is Light
Monitoring visits conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field visit monitoring was conducted from 18th – 19th July to monitor the ongoing construction of 10 villages in Ainaba district - Ulasan, Higlo, Ceeldhaab, Wadama.goo, Badweyn, Waridad, Goljano, H/ bariheshay, Kiridh and Tukub. CARE Program Officers were involved. • On 15th, 16th and 18th August 2013, SPHERES project program staff conducted field visits for general monitoring purposes as well as to take pictures of the new Cash-for-Work (CfW) participants. • From 17th—20th August 2013, CARE Program Officers and Program Engineer conducted a field visit to observe the completed construction of the villages under Ainaba district. • During the reporting period the REO and the RVWP and UYP teams monitored the Enterprise-Based Technical and Vocational Education and Training Centers in Lasanod. This included: Sanced Workshop, Shiine Kawle Auto Mechanic, Shiraton Beauty Salon, Sungo Tailoring Center and Liban Computers. • HE staff (Area Manager and Senior Project Officer) and the Teacher Education Unit visited the University of Hargeisa to monitor attendance at the training for pre-service female teachers. • Regional Education Officers and District Education Officers conducted regular monitoring/supervision of the training centers in universities of Buroa and Nugaal. • CARE's Monitoring and Evaluation Officer for the Urban Youth Program and other CARE staff conducted a supervisory visit to 17 Enterprise-Based Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Non-Formal Education centers. The visit was to ensure effective delivery of the training, participant attendance levels and documentation and methodology of the training. The team established that there was a significant drop-out of male students from the numeracy classes. • Meetings were held with Relief International (recipients of the SOMGEP) on collaboration strategies. The initial discussions focused on the baseline survey which will be conducted by Social Impact. Joint training of enumerators and the testing of the baseline tools was completed. The household survey will be carried out in July/August and the school survey in September. • The needs assessment process is ongoing. 90 schools were visited for data collection in Somaliland and the process of data entry and analysis is ongoing. Data collection for the needs assessment was conducted in Sool and Sanaag. ADRA have pre-selected schools in Mudug region and will complete the school selection in Galmudug. • The M&E framework has been revised with updated statistics for power calculations. The updated framework has been shared with the CARE UK team for their feedback and inputs. 	<p>Foundation for Peace</p> <p>Horumarinta Cilmiga (Education for Empowerment through Cohesive & Harmonized System), Foundation for Peace</p> <p>Kobcinta Waxbarashada Gabdhaha (Somali Girls Education Promotion Program, SOMGEP)</p>

LESSONS LEARNT FROM EVALUATION REPORTS DURING THE QUARTER

DIRISWANAAG

In November 2011, CARE began implementing the Diriswanaag (“Good neighborliness/Hospitality”) project - an 18-month emergency response to the famine and conflict between IDPs and host communities. The project was implemented in

partnership with two local NGOs - the Somali Women Association (SWA) and RAHMO Development and Relief Organization, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Interior, local authorities, private vendors and 11 vocational training centers. The project worked with local leaders and women groups in eight IDP camps in and around the urban centers of Garowe, Qardho, Baadweyn and Goldogob. The project ended in May 2013.

The overall objective of the Diriswanaag project was to reduce the impact of conflict and natural disasters on the livelihoods of vulnerable women, men and youth. The specific objective was to improve living conditions and reduce the vulnerability of 5,358 displaced households (32,150 individuals) and 375 vulnerable host community households (2,250 individuals). The Diriswanaag project focused on addressing the needs of IDPs and improving IDP-host community relations through a rights-based approach.

Key **achievements** according to the evaluation carried out in June 2013 included:

- Despite security challenges and severe drought conditions, CARE reached a total of 31,984 individuals. The dual approach of emergency assistance coupled with more structural development interventions was effective.
- The project increased the project participants' overall household incomes from \$106 USD at baseline to \$185 USD at the end of the project - an increase of \$79 USD (Or 76%). Similarly, the monthly income of vocational training project participants increased from \$99 USD to \$160 USD (by 61%). Most project participants used their increased incomes to address their basic needs and acquire assets.
- 970 households received food baskets for six months. Two months after this intervention began, 50% of the households reported to be taking three meals or more per day.
- Improved access to food enabled some families to save money and pay their debts. However, 12 months after the intervention the percentage of households taking three or more meals per day had fallen from 50% to 6% and those taking one meal per day had increased from 5% to 48.7%. This was attributed to the short duration of this intervention and the large number of households needing support.

Recommendations

- The market and business opportunities should be developed to increase opportunities for graduates to make use of their skills. An internship system where graduates offer their services in return for experience would be useful.
- Graduates of vocational training should be accredited by the Ministry of Education to enable them to find formal employment. A routine follow-up to assess their performance is needed.

- Diversification of funding sources for the vocational training centers is required to make them self-sustaining and less dependent on NGO support.
- Savings and Loans Groups/Associations should be strengthened further through training, mentoring and access to financial services, as well as building on the traditional *Hagbad* system.
- An integrated approach linking food vouchers to livelihood and skills development is necessary in order to provide continual food support and to prevent the loss of gains made so far.

HUMAN INTEREST STORY FROM DIRISWANAAG PROJECT



My name is Fartun Abdi Yussuf. I am 21 years old and live in Qardho town with my Grandmother. I lost my father when I was 11. My mother, two brothers and three sisters live in Buran Village near Qardho. I left school at primary level in 2006; I could not continue because my family was poor. I spent most of my time at home as I did not have any vocational skills at that time so there was no hope of finding a job to earn money for my basic needs.

One day I was listening to the radio and heard about skills training opportunities at Garwo-net training center. I decided to enroll and passed the basic entrance exam (math and Somali) with good marks. On 1st July 2012, I started the Handicraft Training supported by the Diriswanaag project. I appreciated the \$1 USD I received daily from the project because it covered my breakfast and transport. I was also happy because I made new friends at the school.

After six months (on 31st December 2012) I successfully completed the course. I started to make hats, baskets, brooms and many items for sale. I sell my products in Garowe town and make \$100 - 150 USD per month. I have added new products and I am no longer idle since I am either making or selling my products. I am confident that in the future I will find a permanent place to sell my products. Thanks to the Handicraft Training, my life has completely changed for the better.



KEY CHALLENGES

HORUMINTA CILMIGA

- Due to recent clan clashes the program and M&E team were not able to visit Ainabo and Odwayne to monitor ongoing activities including construction of EBTVET and NFE classes. This presented a potential issue as project staff were unable to verify the quality of the construction work.
- Enrolment was low in some of the target schools during the dry season because most of the families migrated to other areas to gain access to pasture and water for their livestock. Students migrate with their families which means they are no longer able to attend those schools.
- Technical specifications of the engineers were not compatible with the preferences of the local community. Consequently, Community Education Committees, community elders and Regional Education Officers complained and requested to change to metal doors and windows.
- Some of the contractors prepared their BOQs without visiting locations. This resulted in one of the contractors withdrawing their contract because they underestimated the construction costs involved.

EDUCATION IS LIGHT

- It became apparent that the teacher trainees' subsistence allowance was incommensurate with the cost of living. This took a long time to resolve with the

Ministry of Education and thus caused delays. However, after several consultation meetings between the consortium partners, Ministry of Education and the universities, it was amicably resolved and the daily allowance was adjusted from the initial \$4 USD to \$8 USD.

- The community members so far reached by the project display high gender disparities in favor of males. This is a major concern for the consortium partners. The project team therefore continues to seek suitable solutions to this problem by engaging various stakeholders. A key step towards this is the planned teacher availability study which seeks to establish the cause for such disparities and to provide suitable solutions to reduce them.
- There was no project engineer available to accompany the Urban Youth Team during field visits to monitor and supervise construction work. This in turn interfered with the project work plan which depended on the availability of engineers from other projects. As such, the project team was forced to delay the monitoring visits until an engineer was available to accompany them.

DIRISWANAAG II

- There have been continuous complaints from local authorities about the number of project participants selected from the host community. They deem the current allocation inadequate.

SPHERES PROJECT

- There were frequent fire outbreaks in IDPs camps/settlements in Puntland. Three such incidents took place during this quarter affecting more than 3,000 families across Puntland. These households are from marginalized groups and are thus unable to replace their lost household items. These increased needs have further burdened IDPs and overstretched humanitarian assistance.
- The Somali Government's planned relocation of thousands of IDPs to three sites outside Mogadishu city center failed to initiate as planned. The project's initial plan was to support relocated IDPs in their new dwellings and the postponed relocation has significantly delayed implementation of project activities.
- In Mogadishu, the pressures of business revivals and the expanding urban city is causing increased evictions of displaced people from private and public properties. This has led to a constant shift of IDPs from their original sites, thus exerting pressure on humanitarian service providers.



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