



CARE SOMALIA



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background Information: The Somalia Food Security Support Project (SFSSP) was funded by European Commission for Humanitarian Office (ECHO) and implemented by CARE/SOMALIA. It was a ten months emergency humanitarian project and was implemented in Puntland and Somaliland (Somalia) starting February to November 2010 covering three districts in Sool and Sanaag regions namely: Taleeh, Lasqoray and Erigavo. The total project budget was Euros 1,180,000/=

SFSSP was intended to meet the needs of the affected populations and CARE deployed a three pronged approach to realize the three project results, namely:

- I. Increased access to food and essential household goods and services
- II. Pastoralist community household income resilience of pastoralist secured/enhanced through the development of productive assets
- III. Improved hygiene practices facilities and promote access to safe water.

In the immediate term the project aimed at: a) Increased access to food and essential household goods and income through greater disposable income b) Enhanced resilience to shocks for the pastoral households through rehabilitation of ground water structures that will enhance water harvesting and improve water availability in the immediate term and especially during the dry seasons.

The project design was informed by an assessments and analysis of post Deyr 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 that was done by Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) of FAO, Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) and other partner organization. It showed there was a humanitarian crisis in Somalia in 2010. An estimated 445,000 people were identified in acute food and livelihood crisis, while another 80,000 were in humanitarian emergency. Drought caused pastoralists drop outs and displacement; and insecurity due to conflict caused internally displaced persons (IDPs) migrate from the south to the north. The IDPs and the pastoralists drop outs were identified as groups suffering from inadequate humanitarian and social support and hence needed urgent attention.

The project target groups in both the IDPs and host communities included: women, orphans, elderly, chronic illnesses cases, divorced women, widows, widowers and child headed and female headed households. The principal project objective was: Improved food and livelihood security for 60,940 drought affected pastoralists living in Taleeh, Lasqorey and Erigavo districts in North East region of Somalia; while the specific project objective was: Enhanced access to food and enhanced resilience to household income for 60,940 pastoralists in Taleeh, Lasqorey and Erigavo districts. The project had three expected results namely: (i) 1,082 households increase their access to food and essential household goods and services; (ii) Pastoralist community household income resilience of pastoralist secured/enhanced through the development of productive assets; and (iii) Improved hygiene practices facilities and promote access to safe water.

Evaluation Methodology and Approach: The evaluation was contracted to Acacia Consultants Ltd and was undertaken in three phases namely: (i) preparatory work that involved consultation with the client (CARE) and literature review and preparation of evaluation tools and their subsequent approval by client; (ii) field work for data and information gathering using direct observation, semi-structured interviews, key informant interviews, community consultative meetings, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions methods; (iii) data analysis and report writing.

Evaluation Limitations: The evaluation faced several limitations that included: (i) insecurity; (ii) poor road network caused long travel periods to sampled project sites; (iii) prolonged drought and (iv) poor road network.

Evaluation Findings:

a) Relevance:

Process and design were relevant as it was informed and based on the past experiences that CARE had gathered during implementation of various interventions in Somaliland and Puntland. Studies undertaken by Food Security Analysis

Unit (FSAU), Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) and project baseline informed the project design. Participatory processes were used in identifying community needs.

The project strategic approach of focusing on provision of income and rehabilitation and construction of community assets; and targeting the vulnerable groups responded to the situation of the affected population, and was found relevant. The project approach was participatory as the stakeholders including the community who were actively involved at all stages of project cycle management (design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation). The community identified and vetted the beneficiaries, participated in community assets rehabilitation/construction (as beneficiaries and monitors through their Village Based Development Committees/Water Management Committees) and participated in this evaluation. Therefore the project strategy and approach was participatory and identified the most relevant needs of the stakeholders and was relevant to the context of the project area. The project context analysis is still relevant as the areas continue to suffer from drought and IDPs continue to increase from the south due to conflict and from pastoralists drop outs.

The project objectives and activities were sufficiently and clearly defined and were relevant to the context and to the envisaged outcomes. The needs of the target beneficiaries were met at different levels by the different project interventions. The community and other stakeholders participated in the project design as they contributed during community mobilization and sensitization and scoping missions. They were also involved in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The project monitoring mechanisms included field visits; staff meetings; meeting of staff with community leaders, local authorities and line ministries. The staff prepared weekly, monthly and quarterly reports indicating achievements (cumulative, for reporting month and as percentage of planned target).

b) Efficiency:

The project experienced delay during the inception phase and was further compounded by remoteness of the new proposed project areas and the need for conflict resolution. The project areas also suffered from inadequate/lack of services from development agents that reduced the rate of implementation. Insecurity further affected rate of project implementation as some project sites were abandoned and new sites identified and project interventions undertaken. The pressure from communities on staff recruitment delayed their hiring to July 2010 when community mobilization and sensitization was effectively started, followed by scoping missions and baseline survey. However, despite the above challenges, the project was appropriately and efficiently implemented.

Utilization of Human Resources: Four project staff were hired late (July 2010). It was noted that there was high turn over of the position of the Project Manager as there were two managers in a 10 months project.

However, opening of an office in Eigavo town eased movements from Garowe that was prone to insecurity while the Garowe CARE sub-office provided the project with support services and hence staffs were able to direct their energies to project implementation.

Utilization of Financial Resources: Overall, the project achieved 97% expenditure of the budget in the implementation of the planned activities. However, there were budget lines with over expenditure ranging from 101% (cash disbursement) to 192% (latrines construction) due to various reasons including increase in number of beneficiaries; increased activities; change of project sites due to insecurity; and increased cost of transport due to bad roads and hence more trips to the field than initially planned. It was noted that most payments were done during the no cost extension period January – February 2011.

Time Utilization: Project experienced delays during the inception mainly caused by various factors including: remoteness and inaccessibility of project areas; insecurity; community competition in staff recruitment; election in Somaliland; community claims on taxation of incoming flights and scarcity of resources. These delays in the project implementation caused revision of project work plan which consequently affected the achieved project implementation timelines.

Delivery of Project Items: The devaluation of the Euro caused reduction in number of water structures constructed. The costs of berkhads increased and hence the number was reduced from the planned 40 to 15 on completion of

ongoing constructions in Erigavo district. The balles and check dams' achievements exceeded the initial scope proposed at the rate of 185.71% and 170% respectively. At the time of evaluation, berkhads, shallow wells and latrines were still ongoing activities in Erigavo district which had been delayed by insecurity that caused change of project sites from east of Erigavo town to its south.

Quality of Project Deliverables and Feedback from Stakeholders: Cash transfer was appreciated by the beneficiaries including its mode of delivery. The quality of works of interventions had mixed reactions from the community – e.g. Rad community, Laqoray district, was satisfied with berkhad constructed and were already in use, while Arolev village, Taleeh district questioned the quality of larine constructed. However, on the whole, despite the above noted shortcomings, the community and their leaders were satisfied with the quality of project deliverables.

Exceptional Deliverables that Added Value to the Project: Cash transfers facilitated beneficiaries improve their self-esteem and human dignity as they had access to basic households' needs and made choice of what to buy and when. It helped beneficiaries access to medicine and food. The shallow wells and shoats/camel troughs construction supported the most important community livelihood asset (livestock) and this was highly appreciated by the pastoralists. The construction of berkhads helped some communities to buy water and started using them. The training of Water Management Committees (WMCs) facilitated awareness creation in the communities which started to implement the shared knowledge and skills on hygiene and sanitation.

Direct Implementation against Other Modalities: The project opted for direct implementation. This mode of implementation was found appropriate because use of local partners would have compromised beneficiaries' selection bearing in mind the high number of needy cases that required transparency, accountability and ownership by the communities and their leaders. The quality of construction would have been compromised given the competition and lack of accountability experienced and encountered in the reconstruction of water and sanitation structures in the past.

c) **Effectiveness:**

Extent of Achieving Project Objective: The unconditional cash transfer achieved 100.65% (1,082 HHs) of the targets (1,075 HHs) in the revised proposal while the conditional cash transfer attained 118.33% (2,750 HHs) achievement of the target (2,324 HHs). Total achievement for both cash transfer interventions were 101.94%. The beneficiaries used the cash to buy food, medicine and debt payment. The indirect beneficiaries included those in urban and rural areas in the project districts. Access to water was low due to drought and hence the water structures could not harvest rain water. It was only the shallow wells that continued to provide water to the community.

Achievement of Results: A total of 1,082 HHs benefited from the unconditional cash transfer (Cash Relief) intervention against the planned 1075 HHs. This was 100.65% achievement against the planned target. The beneficiaries of the sampled households reported decrease in their household debts ranging from 4.31% to 66.67%. Analysis of debt reduction in the sampled population showed that only 13.51% of the households that did not have debt reduced while 86.49% of the households reported debt reduction ranging from 4.31% to 50%. The achievement of conditional cash transfer beneficiaries was 118.33% and the beneficiaries reported increase of at least one meal consumed per day. The rehabilitated/constructed water structures did not have water due to lack of rains but will harvest rain water once it rains. It was only the shallow wells that continued to provide water.

Improved Hygiene Practices Facilities and Promoting Access to Safe Water: A total of 23 WMCs were trained with a total of 99 members. They shared their knowledge and skills with the communities who showed awareness on personal, household and community hygiene and sanitation. Latrine constructed were 103 and 35 were ongoing against the planned target of 110.

Sources of Verification in Measuring Indicators: The project area pre-implementation assessments/surveys provided data and information for bench marking project interventions, i.e. the baseline data and information useful in identification of community needs. The baseline survey also provided data and information on stakeholders and distribution of water structures to facilitate equity of resources allocation. It also provided information on strengths and weaknesses of the stakeholders and capacity building needed by various stakeholders. This evaluation assisted in providing information on achievements against planned targets and how the project was addressing the implementation of project objectives through various activities implemented. The evaluations provided data and information on

challenges encountered; proposed solution to challenges identified; beneficiaries' identification; time utilization and hence efficiency; structures quality and socio-economic-political environment and infrastructural development.

Internal Monitoring Mechanisms: They include weekly, monthly and quarterly reports. These provided information on progress of achievements, challenges, lessons learnt and proposed recommendations. They showed key qualitative (on environment, gender, HIV/AIDS) and quantitative (number of activities implemented) indicators.

d) Impact and outcomes:

The cash transfer: The cash transfer benefited a total of 1,082 HHs (unconditional - cash relief) and 2,750 HHs (conditional – cash for work). The beneficiaries reported using the cash to access goods and services that included minimum food basket, clothing, and medicine and debt repayment which ranged from 4.31% to 66.67% debt repayment rate by the beneficiaries. The cash transfer revitalized the local economy as the retailers were able to increase their stock (quantity, quality and diversification). Closed businesses were reopened while in some instances new businesses were opened by businessmen due increased cash liquidity in the community. The relationship between the retailers and local communities was improved and retailers continued to provide credit. The cash transfer beneficiaries reported increase in number of meals consumed per day. The increase ranged from one meal per day to three meals per day which was equivalent to 50% - 300% meals increase per day. The beneficiaries had their morale/self-esteem boasted/promoted and hence their human dignity was appreciated in their community; household assets were protected, and there was improved community social responsibility, and more so in empowering of women.

Latrines: The project had achieved construction of 138 latrines out of the initial target of 110. On completion of the added structures the target will be surpassed. The latrines were observed to have been used properly by the communities in the villages visited and helped to improve household and community sanitation. The women, children and elderly most benefited as they were the most vulnerable when they used to go to open fields at night exposing themselves to attacks by wildlife and potential sexual harassment of women by men. Use of latrines has reduced open disposal of human excreta in the villages and hence improved personal hygiene. During the day women used to keep their excreta in the house until dark to dispose the same to open field.

Berkhads: The project constructed berkhads that could hold 294m³ of water. However, no rains had come since their construction (8 berkhads out of the planned 15). Only one berkhad at Rad village in Lasqoray district was being used to store water and was in use. The construction of these water structures encountered problems due to hardness of the substrata and in some places the weaknesses of the labourers.

Balles: A total of 11 ballis have been constructed at the time of the evaluation out of a target of 13 which was 84.62% achievement. They had no water again due to drought except in Xabasha village balle which had water that was used by the local community and their neighbours over a short period.

Shallow wells: A total of 20 shallow wells were constructed with livestock watering troughs which in two sites the communities increased by 2 – 3 troughs for shoats and camels. They continued to provide water to the community as the drought continued. The increase on number of troughs was an indication of the increased need and how the communities depended on livestock as their main source of livelihoods and hence the importance of water provision.

Check Dams: Their impacts will be felt after the rains when they will protect soil from erosion and promote growth of vegetation.

Cash for Work (Conditional Cash Transfer): The program provided employment to 2,490 male households (90.55%) and 260 female households (9.45%) out of the total (2,750 households). Taleeh district had the highest male beneficiaries (1,055 HHs) and also the lowest female household beneficiaries (10 HHs). The intervention did not affect the local labour market, but it helped in reducing HHs debts ranging from 30% to 40% debt reduction rate of the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries reported increased meals consumption by at least one meal per day by all sampled households.

Gully Control on Grazing Land: This activity impacted on improvement of the environment through re-vegetation and increasing the pasture growth will be realised after the rains. The soil conservation will be realised later after the onset of the rains as the vegetation would reduce silt carried by the flooding. It was noted that the structures in the visited

sites were stable and the community had added more manure on the upper sides of the check dams in order to improve soil fertility.

e) Sustainability:

Institutional Mechanisms for Ensuring Continuity of Projects Benefits: There are local institutions (elders' council, Village Based Development Committees (VBDCs), Water Management Committees (WMCs), Beneficiaries Committees (BCs), local authorities and line ministries) with their clear mandates in the community and hence with specific roles of ensuring continuity of project benefits. These local institutions at the village level are culturally accepted while others have been democratically elected with specific roles and responsibilities. The local authorities will ensure law and order and hence mitigate potential conflict over resources use. The line ministries will continue providing the guiding policies and technical support where it is available.

Methodologies of sustaining project initiatives: the Elders' council, VBDCs, WMCs will mobilize resources locally to ensure that the projects initiatives are maintained and used for the benefit of the community as done by WMC of Rad village, Lasqoray district which has facilitated the use of the berkhad by the local community which has bought water and stored in the berkhad. The local authorities will ensure none interference by other communities if not welcome by the host community.

Support needed by these institutions: All will basically need capacity building on areas such as resources mobilization; project management; community development; peace building and conflict management; data collection and analysis; policy and regulation formulation and enforcement; and human resource development.

f) Cross cutting issues:

Gender issues: The total unconditional cash transfer (cash relief) beneficiaries were 1,082 households (420 male (38.82%) and 662 female (61.18%) households), while the conditional cash transfer (cash for work) beneficiaries were 2,750 households (2,490 male (90.55%) and 260 female (9.45%) households). However, women participated in WMCs and BCs. Women benefited more than men in unconditional cash transfer while it was the reverse in the conditional cash transfer.

Environment: The project implemented activities that promoted environmental protection, conservation and management, and included: construction of check dams; garbage collection and community mobilization and sensitization meetings on hygiene and sanitation.

Conflict: Many conflict cases in the project areas were not reported by the community and other stakeholders except the Attam's militia that affected the east Erigavo district to the extent of making the project to change sites away from these areas. This caused delay in achievements of project implementation of water structures.

HIV/AIDS: Many beneficiaries with chronic illness especially TB were included in the unconditional cash transfer interventions. This was aimed at helping those who might be infected with HIV/AIDS as such infections are prone to TB attack.

g) Key Accomplishments

They include:

- ✓ Cash injection provided beneficiaries with access to food, goods and services and they improved their self-esteem and human dignity. The cards made access to cash safe and easy. The intervention revitalized the local economy.
- ✓ Rehabilitation/construction of community assets improved water availability from shallow wells and will increase water when the rains will come more water will be harvested and stored in these water structures.
- ✓ Training of WMCs encouraged sharing of knowledge and skills with their communities. The same was applied in latrine use and enhance person and household community hygiene and sanitation.
- ✓ Community capacity building enhanced community knowledge on project management through project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- ✓ Facilitation of dialogue between communities and other stakeholders.

h) Major lessons learnt:

- ❖ Signing of Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with other stakeholders improves project implementation.
- ❖ Community capacity building reduces conflicts during project implementation.
- ❖ Project interventions that targeted vulnerable groups (elderly people, orphans, women and minority) facilitated them to have minimum food basket that addressed basic human needs and promoted social harmony in the community as this reduced overall community burden of assisting this groups.
- ❖ Comparatively, the most effective means to verify and vet the list of registered beneficiaries was to ensure community vetting system is being strictly adhered.
- ❖ Local tradition and sub clan structures are key assets in resolving conflict and mitigating challenges within the communities. Therefore, transparency, participation, consultation and gender consideration are valuable principles to uphold when engaging these community structures

i) Major challenges

- Continued drought that has continued to cause water scarcity, loss of livestock, land degradation, reduction of pastures, erosion/deterioration of community assets, and increasing internally displaced persons (IDPs).
- High illiteracy level in the community.
- Increasing number of IDPs is continuously eroding the capacity of the host community's ability to support them in the villages.
- Repeated project staff threats and intimidation by some members of certain communities/clans who wanted to be forcefully registered as beneficiaries of cash transfer without meeting the required selection criteria.
- Short project period for implementing a project in a new area of operation which is underserved by development agents and suffering from prolonged drought and increasing IDP population.

j) Major Conclusions

- ❖ Integrated programming would improve delivery of community needs and facilitate synergy between projects for sustainable community development.
- ❖ The constructed water structures especially the berkhads require monitoring as rains have not come in order to have water that would keep the structures moist to avoid cracking.
- ❖ There is need of continued rehabilitation of degraded grazing lands and protect and improve grazing areas especially in strategic areas that the community use during dry seasons.
- ❖ There is need for diversification community livelihoods. It was observed that there was high dependence on livestock livelihood with limited other alternative livelihoods which make communities less resilient to drought/disasters. Alternative livelihoods targeting women and youth should be explored.
- ❖ There was high illiteracy level in the community and hence the need of supporting education. Education in the long run will reduce dependency on livestock, open new areas of investment for local communities etc and therefore enhance the community livelihoods.
- ❖ Poor road network is big inhibition to project implementation.

k) Major Recommendations:

- ✓ Programming should be integrated and provide for long term implementation period (at least 10 years) to facilitate achievement of results and synergy between projects and promote complementarily among projects that would enhance community development.
- ✓ Follow up of the SFSSP achievements and building on them to promote integrated programming in the priority areas.
- ✓ Continued rehabilitation of degraded lands especially dry grazing zones.
- ✓ Promotion of alternative livelihoods and skills development for the target communities especially the IDPs and poor host communities and focusing on the youth and women.
- ✓ Supporting education in order to reduce the high level of illiteracy in the community.
- ✓ Supporting the improvement of roads network in the target areas.

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ACRONYMS

CfW	Cash for work
CMB	Common Minimum Expenditure Basket
CR	Cash Relief
DM&E	Design, Monitoring & Evaluation
ECHO	European Commission for Humanitarian Office
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FGD	Focused group Discussions
FSAU	Food Security Analysis Unit
HH	household
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune-deficiency Syndrome
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
KII	Key Informant Interviews
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOUs	Memorandum of Understandings
SFSSP	Somalia Food Security Support Project
TB	Tuberculosis
VBDC	Village Based Development Committees
WMC	Water Management Committees

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1 Introduction and Project Context

1.1 Background Information

The findings of the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU), Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET¹) and its partners' post Deyr 2009/2010 assessment and analysis indicated that the overall humanitarian crisis in Somalia was sustained with 3.2 million - 43% of the population in crisis. This was attributable to a combination of multiple reinforcing shocks including inflation, drought, and conflict. A total of 22% of this population was concentrated in the livestock dependent regions of the North Western and East of the country. An estimated 445,000 people were identified in *Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis*, while another 80,000 were in *Humanitarian Emergency*. Consecutive droughts coupled with loss of livestock and lack of employment opportunities have reduced cash and income of the largely nomadic population and the urban poor resulting in severe reduction of access to food. Unlike south and central Somalia, humanitarian access to these regions was reasonable; and therefore it was critical that these areas receive appropriate levels of emergency and livelihood support, to prevent further deterioration, which can result into conflict over scarce resources.

Similarly, the findings of FSNAU, FEWSNET and partners' post Deyr 2010/2011 assessment and analysis showed that La Nina affected the Horn of Africa causing extreme dry Dyer season (October-December 2010) in Puntland. The dry condition severely affected the pastoral areas in the country as the rains were below normal (see Fig.1 below)² which resulted in drying of water sources (berkhads, streams, shallow wells, balles - water pans) and communal dams, and loss of livestock.

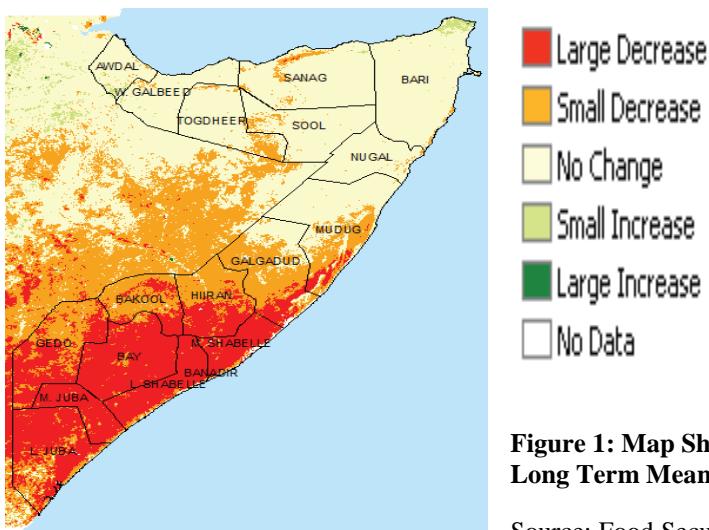


Figure 1: Map Showing Dec. 2010 NDVI Difference from Long Term Mean

Source: Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit – Somalia, et al. 2011).

Seasonal Climate Update; Deyr 2010

There is inadequate access to food in urban areas due to high food prices, increased competition for scarce job opportunities and social support from destitute pastoralists and IDPs and lack of humanitarian support among other factors. The ever increasing cost of living has caused further deterioration of access to food as the purchasing power of the urban poor and IDPs has been severely eroded. The situation in rural areas is no better as the pastoralist livelihoods have been severely affected by drought and the IDPs are affected by increasing food prices, limited humanitarian support and social support.

¹ FSNAU Somalia Post Deyr' 09/10 Assessment Analysis, FSEDC Meeting, January 29, 2010, Nairobi, Kenya

² FSNAU Somalia, Seasonal Climate Update, Deyr 2010

Food and livelihood security in both the urban and rural areas have been negatively affected by civil conflicts resulting in interruption of market activities and functions, human displacements and loss of life, and limitation of livelihood alternatives and resilience. The fishing communities' food security has been seriously affected by sea piracy which continues to restrict access to production areas and disrupts trade.

1.2 CARE Somali Intervention

CARE and its partners in Somalia work with vulnerable communities to address the underlying causes of poverty and promoting peace and development. It supports sustainable livelihood and economic development initiative programmes, strengthen civil societies, respond to emergencies and advocate for policy change. These interventions are aimed at preventing Somalia from experiencing progressive and sustained humanitarian crisis due to consecutive drought and poor governance. It is against this background that CARE Somalia applied and received a grant from European Commission for Humanitarian Office (ECHO) to implement a ten (10) months Somalia Food Security Support Project (SFSSP), in Puntland and Somaliland (Somalia) starting February to November 2010. The project was later granted a two month no cost extension to end in 31st January 2011. The project aim was to improve food and livelihood security for drought affected pastoralists living in North Sool and Sanaag regions, Somalia.

The project was implemented directly by CARE in collaboration with communities and line Ministries, in three districts of Lasqorey, Erigavo and parts of Taleeh in Sanaag and Sool regions. The districts were prioritized based on poor Deyr rainfall, heavily affected by the drought, with limited levels of assistance reported. In each of these areas, following the poor performance of the Deyr rains (October – December 2009), there was consensus among the stakeholders that drought conditions still existed. Many predicted a forthcoming drought due to erratic rainfall leading to extremely scarce pasture and water resources when the next rains are expected in either April or May 2010 (the GU season). People were coping with the scarcity of water and pasture resources by moving to areas that had received rains. More water sources were quickly depleted and available shallow wells (or boreholes) had hard water (unfit for human consumption) and water trucking was common in Sool and Sanaag regions. In the long run, water trucking was expensive and unsustainable. The quantities of water available by trucking significantly fall below the recommended SPHERE standards for domestic and livestock use because of the high costs of such operations. Thus water trucking was not considered during the project period as there were sustainable alternative solutions.

In meeting the needs of the affected populations, CARE deployed a three pronged approach realized under three results:-

- I. Increased access to food and essential household goods and services
- II. Pastoralist community household income resilience of pastoralist secured/enhanced through the development of productive assets
- III. Improved hygiene practices facilities and promote access to safe water

CARE has also identified three underlying causes of poverty in the Somalia that was sought to be addressed in the current 5 year strategy and these include: (i) social exclusion; (ii) lack of access to services and resources; and (iii) poor governance.

In addressing this, CARE is shifting from a Project to a Program (P2P) approach. Key elements of the shift include: clearly defined and common target groups; long term commitment to communities; fewer but more strategic partnerships; and, synergy among the different projects in the program and between programs. Other changes envisaged by the new strategic plan are: a focus on women both rural and urban and youth; the use of common Design, Monitoring & Evaluation (DM&E) principles and procedures across all projects and programs; and, more effective monitoring and information systems that promote accountability based on set standards.

Pertinent to this action is the strategic focus on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) (women) in the focus area. IDPs were classified into 2 groups a) those displaced by conflict, particularly from South/Central Somalia and b) those displaced by the prolonged drought. In both these cases there were many common issues and problems facing IDPs. The decision to migrate has resulted in many people selling their remaining productive assets such as their homes,

land holdings and other movable assets in order to raise the capital needed to reach a refugee/IDP camp while risking injury, loss of life or to raise money to afford even the most basic of needs. The proposed action thus sought to address the human conditions (lack of access to services and resources) of the target group by increasing access to basic items needed for survival.

2 Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation was awarded through a competitively tender process. Acacia Consultants Ltd was selected to undertake the evaluation.

2.1 Purpose of the Evaluation

The aim of this assignment was to conduct an evaluation of Somalia Food Security Support Project with the following specific objectives:

- a) To provide information on the performance of the project against key indicators and parameters. In addition, the evaluation will be expected to provide an independent assessment of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of the programme; factors affecting performance, alternative strategies and its strengths and weaknesses
- b) Provide evidence-based recommendations to enable the organization to engage in effective policymaking, planning, programming, and implementation.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Start of Work/Preparatory Work

2.2.1.1 Consultative Meeting with the Client

A meeting was held with CARE during which the consultant was briefed about the project and key project documents were identified that included: project proposal, project inception report, project interim report, project baseline survey, and map of project areas. The methodological aspects of the evaluation were also discussed in detail.

Preparatory work included discussion with CARE staff involved in the project to understand the project, prepare the necessary logistics for the assessment, identify key partners and stakeholders, beneficiaries and relevant key informants.

The specific tasks in the preparatory work included:

- ⊕ Familiarization with CARE Somali work.
- ⊕ Clarification on the objectives of the evaluation.
- ⊕ Preparation and agreement on the detailed work plan.
- ⊕ Preparation of a definitive working timetable including exact dates of beginning and end, in addition to deadlines for intermediate and final reports.
- ⊕ The global approach of the evaluation including the processes of quality control of the evaluation.
- ⊕ Identification of the key stakeholders that will need to be consulted.

2.2.1.2 Document Identification and Literature Review

Literature review was undertaken with the primary objective of understanding and internalizing the CARE Somalia policies in food security and support to livelihood. It also provided the necessary and relevant background information on the project and area of implementation. The main documents reviewed included:

- ⊕ EC regulations, project financing agreements, evaluation guidelines.
- ⊕ Project Proposal document.
- ⊕ Project baseline survey.
- ⊕ Project log frame.
- ⊕ Progress reports.
- ⊕ CO Strategic Plan.
- ⊕ Financial reports.
- ⊕ WASH Somalia guidelines.
- ⊕ Capacity assessment tools for pastoral institutions.
- ⊕ Other relevant documents from the internet.

The literature review gave an understanding of the context of the region and the political, social and economic factors that impact on the project and its ability to alleviate food insecurity of the target population. Secondary data was sought from various sources including the internet in order to compliment material provided by CARE Somalia/South Sudan.

2.2.2 Field Work

2.2.2.1 *Field Data Collection*

Data and information was gathered using various data gathering instruments (*see Appendix 9.3*) and methods including direct observation, semi-structured interviews, key informant interviews, community consultative meetings and focus group discussions as discussed below:

a) *Field visits and observations*

Visits were made to four projects sites in two districts in two regions. The visits facilitated the consultant to have first hand impression on project interventions, and to determine their significance and recommend appropriate and contextually relevant mitigation measures. The focus was on the components of the Food Security Project and how it affected the project beneficiaries and stakeholders. The visits further provided opportunities for interaction with the beneficiaries and other stakeholders of the project.

b) *Interviews*

i. *Key Informant Interviews (KII*s)

These interviews were conducted among the following: CARE project staff in Somalia, local authorities/line ministries staff, and community opinion leaders. During the beneficiaries' group discussions, a few individuals were selected with whom more in-depth interviews were conducted. These selected individuals represented target groups for key activities. The interviews were on a one-to-one basis where attempts were made to assess how the target groups were benefiting from the project and what effects the project has had on them. These in-depth interviews gave an indication of how the beneficiaries perceived the work undertaken by CARE on the ground and provided the basis of the conclusions and recommendations made; and on the way forward.

ii. Focused group Discussions (FGDs)

During the fieldwork, focused group meetings/discussions were held with various interest groups that included community members who are benefiting from the project, community leaders and project staff. Specific groups consulted included Water Management Committees (WMCs), elders, and general communities (men and women) benefiting and not benefiting from the project. Women were adequately represented in the meetings and discussions. The opinions of these stakeholders were sought on the following:

- Sensitization on project activities and their opinion on the project interventions;
- Who were the project beneficiaries and how are they distributed within the community social structure (e.g. gender, age, clan group, socio-economic group)?
- What were the public/beneficiaries concerns and expectations with respect to the project?
- What are the controversial/sensitive community areas that needed to be addressed in the project

Also considered were the evaluation questions and evaluation criteria (as outlined in the ToR). A consideration of factors in the existing external environment that impacted on the project and on its benefits were also discussed with the beneficiaries in order to identify any areas of policy inhibition.

iii. In-depth Interviews

These were conducted with high profile stakeholders, for example, Regional Governors and Senior Ministry staff. The interviews provided opportunities to identify the project successes and failures, and recommendations and suggestions on the way forward.

iv. Community Consultative Meetings

This participatory technique was used to illicit data at community level pertaining to the project. It provided qualitative data on the project.

v. Scoring of the Project's Logical Framework

The scoring of the logical framework was conducted in order to give an overall score on the project performance. The scoring followed the aspects outlined in the general terms of reference section of the TOR. Data and information was collected from interviews with communities in the field, interviews with agencies and from existing documentation. Factors that were scored against included:

- ⊕ Level of participation of communities in project activity prioritization and implementation.
- ⊕ The extent to which goods and services were availed to target groups.
- ⊕ Relevance of the project: the extent to which specific interventions were logically derived from a community prioritization and needs output.
- ⊕ Coordination, coherence and networking: The level of coordination, coherence and networking between the various partners.
- ⊕ Effectiveness: The extent to which CARE was able to achieve expected outputs and results as quantified in the project logical framework.
- ⊕ Efficiency: proficiency and expediency by which the project's outputs were achieved in relation to inputs utilized, including measures taken to improve implementation and maximize impact with limited resources.
- ⊕ Gender issues: The extent to which gender issues were considered in implementation and decision making throughout the life of the project was scored.
- ⊕ Dependency avoidance/disincentive effects: The extent to which implementing partners handled disincentive effects in the local economy and measures taken to ensure that beneficiaries did not become dependent.
- ⊕ Viability/Sustainability: The viability of the projects in terms of duplication of activities implemented with other target groups and ability of local organizations to follow up or monitor activities of projects were analyzed. Exit strategies put in place to ensure viability will also be reviewed.
- ⊕ Visibility: This will give an indication of how well visibility was applied to the project and the planned versus achieved level of documentation and dissemination of project approaches and lessons learnt.
- ⊕ Integration of cross cutting themes such as peace building and capacity building.

2.2.3 Data Analysis and Report Writing

The qualitative and quantitative data collected was analyzed through content analysis, and a report containing the findings, the recommendations and conclusions was prepared and the draft report was shared by CARE Somalia/Puntland. A Final Report was prepared and submitted to CARE Somalia/Puntland.

2.2.4 The Study Period

The fieldwork was conducted between 1st and 7th March 2011. The details of the assignment work plan are appended as *Annex 9.2*

2.2.5 Evaluation Limitations

The evaluation faced several limitations that included:

- i. Insecurity that excluded visiting project sites in Erigavo district and reduced time available for visiting sampled sites as travel timelines were reduced;
- ii. Poor road network caused long travel periods to sampled project sites which coupled with insecurity reduced available time for interaction with project beneficiaries;
- iii. Prolonged drought forced project beneficiaries to travel far from project sites in search of water, food and other household requirements which reduced the anticipated number of community meetings participants and
- iv. Available project evaluation time was inadequate bearing in mind the distribution of project sites under the background of insecurity and poor road network.

3 EVALUATION FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Relevance

3.1.1 Process and Design

The design of the project proposal was noted to have drawn experiences of various interventions undertaken by CARE and partners in Puntland and Somaliland, and the continued analysis and assessments by Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU), and Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) in the Horn of Africa. The project design was also informed by the needs assessments undertaken by CARE in February 2010 and therefore was relevant to the needs of project area.

The consecutive droughts over four years in Somalia and including that of 2009 resulted in the deteriorated food security and nutrition situations in pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones according to the assessment undertaken by FSAU (Food security analysis unit), FEWSNET (Famine early warning systems network),³ and its partners'. The drought together with inflation and conflict caused humanitarian crisis in the country that affected 43% of the population with 22% of this population being in the North western and eastern regions of the country where this project was implemented. The dry season of Jillaal (December – April of 2010) was also estimated that it was to be harsh in terms of access to food, water and health. The community was facing multiple challenges including access to water as the water sources were getting depleted with available shallow wells and boreholes having hard water which is unfit for human consumption. The available water from berkads and through trucking in Sool and Sanaag regions was expensive and hence not available to poor households. Livestock losses of about 50% - 70% were reported in some areas causing drop out in pastoralism

The conflicts (inter/intra-clan conflicts, political conflicts in the South and Central Somalia) continue to cause displacement of people. Coupled with drought it caused increasing number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and desperate and impoverished pastoralists drop outs that put significant humanitarian pressure on the host communities especially in Sool and Sanaag regions. The same regions especially the eastern parts suffer from poor services from development agents including the government and donor agencies due to insecurity and inadequate administration.

The prevailing situation in the North east and west of Somalia caused the affected population lack income to buy even the basic household needs as their livelihoods had been severely affected by drought while others had lost their assets due to conflict, or had sold them to get money to use as they left the insecure places in search of alternative areas to settle or get support. The pastoralist drop outs had lost their livelihoods and as such required support for survival, while the host communities required support in order to help and support the ever increasing IDPs and poor households in their areas.

It was against this background that CARE initiated this project and was relevant in that aimed at increasing household access to food an essential goods and services; enhancing access to water and hygiene promotion. The project strategic approach of focusing on provision of income and rehabilitation construction of community assets, and targeting the vulnerable groups responded to the situation of the affected population, and hence it was relevant. The project approach was participatory as the stakeholders including the community were actively involved at all stages of project cycle management (design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation). The community identified and vetted the beneficiaries, participated in community assets rehabilitation/construction (as beneficiaries and monitors through their Village Based Development Committees/Water Management Committees) and participated in this evaluation. Therefore the project strategy and approach was participatory and identified the most relevant needs of the stakeholders and was relevant to the context of the project area.

³ FSNAU Somalia Post Deyr' 09/10 Assessment Analysis, FSEDC Meeting, January 29, 2010, Nairobi, Kenya

The project design stage provided the community with fora for contributing to the project planning. This was done during the mobilization and sensitization process in which various community needs were raised by the community including what the project could do and others requiring support from other development agents and the government. Thus the community needs were identified and hence relevant interventions were undertaken.

Taking into consideration the prevailing situation at the project initiation and the continued drought, the identified project activities/interventions were the best options as the target groups required immediate income to enable them access to food, water, goods and services. The incomes were needed by the vulnerable groups as they were disadvantaged in accessing basic household needs due to lack of alternative livelihoods and others by their inability to work due to illness. The rehabilitation of community assets especially the shallow wells provided the target group with water for their livestock and thus reducing the number of pastoralist drop outs through loss of livestock.

The project context analysis is still relevant in that the situation in the project area during this evaluation was that, the area was still suffering from the continued drought that continues to negatively affect their livestock which is mainstay of the community; the IDPs continue to increase caused by (i) drought (pastoralists drop outs, (e.g. estimated 29,000HHs in Sanaag Region⁴), and (ii) displaced persons due to the continued conflict in the south; the water resources continued to get depleted under the continued drought; increasing food insecurity due to drought, loss of livestock, lack/inadequate alternative livelihoods and conflict; inadequate community social support of IDPs; inadequate WASH facilities especially in villages with increasing number of IDPs; high illiteracy rate in the community and poor/inadequate skills of IDPs who cannot get alternative livelihoods especially in the urban centres.

3.1.2 Relevance of Project Logical Frame work

The evaluation scrutinized the project logframe and found that the objectives and activities were sufficiently and clearly defined. The objectives (both principal and specific) clearly defined the benefits (*improved food and livelihood security from principal objective; and enhanced access to food, basic household needs, household income and enhanced resilience from specific objective*) that the target groups were to get from the implementation of the project. The activities were specific in that they were clear in what was to be done in the implementation of the activities. The evaluation also established that the objectives and activities were relevant to the context and to the envisaged outcomes of the project.

The needs of the target beneficiaries were met at varying degree because the results of different project interventions were achieved at different levels. Cash transfer for both the unconditional and conditional cash transfers was received by the beneficiaries which facilitated them to buy food and household items in their local markets which had been rejuvenated by the injection of cash through the project interventions, and thus the beneficiaries increased their access to food and essential household goods and services. The rehabilitated community assets were used by the community at varying extent. For example, the rehabilitated shallow wells provided water to the community and will be expected to have increased water levels once the rains come. The berkhads have not had water due to drought but some communities (e.g. Rad village, Lasoray district) were using them by trucking water from other sources and putting it in the berkhads. The ballies are yet to get water and hence will be used after the rains except the Xabasha balli which had water in October 2010 which was used by the local community and their neighbours and got finished over a short period. Thus access to safe water has been limited due to drought which has resulted in low ground water levels in shallow wells and lack of rain water for harvesting into the berkhads and ballies. The participation in the rehabilitation/construction of community assets enhanced the pastoralist community household income resilience. The beneficiaries were able to buy basic household needs and reduced debts and saved their household assets which would have been sold to meet these basic household needs.

3.1.3 Relevance of Project Monitoring and Evaluation

There were mechanisms for monitoring whether the project had adapted to changes in the context and needs of the beneficiaries which included: (i) field visits by project officers and compilation of field reports that were discussed in project staff meetings; (ii) project staff meetings with community elders and leaders to assess project implementation; (iii) project staff meetings with contractors and beneficiaries; (iv) regular project staff briefings to

⁴ Mr. Mahamud Said Nurr, Regional Governor, Sanaag Region, (2011). Personal communication.

the government and especially the Local Authorities; and (v) meetings between CARE and other development agents operating in the area to share information (e.g. meetings held by CARE and Horn Relief in which the two organizations agreed on when each organization would pay its project beneficiaries cash as they had different rates which would have affected each others' operations).

3.2 Efficiency

The project was noted to have experienced significant delays from its initial proposal which was done on 16th October 2009 followed by four revised proposals in January, February, July, and October 2010 respectively. These project proposal revisions and delay in project implementation were caused by various factors including: characteristics of project area that include scarcity of resources, conflict sensitivity, and lack of basic service; the area was new to CARE and hence more resources were needed; intense pressure from the community on staff recruitment which had to be done cautiously in order to ensure community project ownership and reduction of risk of conflict ("do-no-harm" policy); limited/poor accessibility by road or flight due to poor roads and runways; claims from community members related to taxation of incoming flights; and elections in Somaliland (2nd half of June 2010) during which period project staff were withdrawn from eastern Erigavo district; and general insecurity (Attam's militia) in the same area causing identification of new areas south of Erigavo town.

3.2.1 Utilization of Human Resource

The project staff recruitment process was delayed until July 2010. The hired staff included three (3) Project Officers and one Project Engineer as national staffs and a Project Manager as international staff. The project received services of an Engineer from another CARE project in Erigavo district. The project was managed by two (2) Project Managers with the last one serving for less than three (3) months. This turn over of top project managers for a one year project was viewed by stakeholders as not a good practice and they indicated that future projects should be managed by officers committed to the whole project life to ensure that other stakeholders do not view staff departure as an indication of internal project conflict. A project office was opened in Erigavo town in order to facilitate project implementation bearing in mind that the area between Garowe (project head office) and Erigavo was insecure due attacks by Attam's militia. The CARE sub-office at Garowe provided the project with logistics including financial, administration, and transport and security arrangements when travelling for field work. Assets at the end of the project were five (5) laptop computers (Dell model) all in good working condition⁵.

3.2.2 Utilization of Financial Resources

The project spent 97% of the budget in the implementation of the planned activities. Various budget lines had over expenditures ranging from 101% to 149% which include: (i) Cash relief (- there was increase in number of beneficiaries from the planned 1075 to 1082 which was 100.65% achievement); (ii) Cash for work (CfW) due to (a) increase in number of latrines constructed which were 138 against the planned 110 which will have a 125.45% achievement once the latrines ongoing construction is finalized), and (b) increase of ballies constructed from planned 13 to 17 which was 130.76% achievement, and (c) shallow wells ; (iii) personnel – direct cost – expatriate; (iv) durable equipments (computers); (v) locally contracted transport due to increased field visits for community mobilization and sensitizations and new areas after moving from east of Erigavo town to its southern side due to insecurity among other issues including poor road network reducing time available for work and hence more trips; and (v) other project expenses. However, overall the project had largely an appropriate financial efficiency. The details on financial analysis are contained in *Table 1*.

Table 1: Project Financial Analysis (Expenditure against the Budget)

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Budget</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>% expend/ Burn rate</i>
	US\$	Euro	EURO	Euro	

⁵ Ahmed Hussein, (2011). Handing over Notes to Mr. Ibrahim Hassan, Emergency Coordinator, CARE –SSS.

Goods and services delivered to the beneficiaries	965,187	735,365	779,135	(43,770)	
Cash relief	112,916	86,030	86,036	(6)	
Cash disbursement	107,539	81,933	83,035	(1,102)	101%
Administration cost	5,377	4,097	3,001	1,096	73%
Cash for Work	571,095	435,111	455,198	(20,088)	105%
Berkhad construction	228,000	173,711	167,716	5,994	97%
Balle rehabilitation	119,000	90,665	108,401	(17,736)	120%
Shallow well deepening	60,000	45,713	45,391	322	99%
Check dam construction	156,000	118,855	132,725	(13,870)	112 %
Administrative cost	3,095	2,358	361	1,997	15 %
Community mobilization	5,000	3,809	605	3,204	16%
Health	54,270	41,348	75,410	(34,063)	182 %
Latrine construction	47,520	36,205	69,498	(33,293)	192%
Hygiene promotion	6,750	5,143	5,913	(770)	115 %
International transport	25,750	19,619	19,268	351	98%
Travel UNCAS	20,000	15,238	15,890	(652)	104 %
Taxi to and from airports	2,250	1,714	1,543	171	90 %
Passport fee	2,000	1,524	1,068	456	70%
Airport taxi	1,500	1,143	767	376	67%
Personnel – direct costs- Expatriate	65,535	49,930	56,717	(6,787)	114%
Personnel – direct costs- Local	135,621	103,328	86,505	16,823	84%
Support costs	482,274	367,439	291,572	75,867	79%
Expatriate staff	26,290	20,030	29,777	(9,747)	149%
Local staff	86,947	66,243.74	66,156.99	87	99.89 %
Office expenses	93,607	71,318	57,757	13,561	80%
Durable equipments	16,000	12,190	14,758	(2,568)	121 %
Office consumables/Supplies	51,261	39,055	9,900	29,155	25%
Locally contracted transport	66,072	50,339	61,835	(11,496)	117%
Vehicle running cost- Nairobi	13,050	9,943	721	9,222	7%
External evaluation	36,600	27,885	19,806	8,079	71 %
Visibility	4,000	3,048	3,611	(564)	118 %
Other expenses	19,714	15,020	18,264	(3,244)	122 %
Other running costs	68,733	52,367	8,985	43,381	17 %
Subtotal	1,447,461	1,102,804	1,070,707	32,097	97%
ICR (AKV) @7%	101,322	77,196	74,949	2,247	97 %
TOTAL	1,548,784	1,180,000	1,145,656	34,344	97 %

Source: CARE-SSS, (2011). SO 462 Final Donor Report to January 2011

It was noted from the project financial report that payments for both unconditional (cash relief) and conditional (cash for work) transfers were made between December 2010 and February 2011 with most of the payments done during the *no cost project extension period of January –February 2011*. The delay in some areas like eastern Erigavo district was caused by insecurity that triggered many issues with stakeholders. For example, Dahabshill (the cash transfer payment provider) demanded increase of its charges from 2% to 7% due to increasing insecurity in Sool and Sanaag regions caused by Attam's militia; and changing of some project activities to the south of Erigavo tow. The use of time on this intervention may be observed as inefficient as the cash relief beneficiaries had been identified, selected and registered between July and October 2010, but the situation on the ground was beyond the control of the project which during design had the assumption that security levels would remain within acceptable limits allowing for access to project area and payment of beneficiaries.

3.2.3 Time Utilization

The project experienced significant delay. The delay in implementation was due to various factors including: characteristics of project area that include scarcity of resources, conflict sensitivity, and lack of basic development services. Other reasons were: the area was new to CARE and hence more resources were needed; intense pressure from the community on staff recruitment which had to be done cautiously in order to ensure community project ownership and reduction of risk of conflict (“do-no-harm” policy); limited/poor accessibility by road or flight due to poor roads and runways; claims from community members related to taxation of incoming flights; and elections in Somaliland (2nd half of June 2010) during which period project staff were withdrawn from eastern Erigavo district; and insecurity (Attam’s militia) in the same area causing identification of new areas south of Erigavo town.

These delays in the project implementation caused revision of project work plan which consequently affected the achieved project implementation timelines as shown in *Table 2 below*.

Table 2: Comparison of Activities Schedules of Initial Project Proposal and Revised Project Proposal against the Actual Implementation Schedule

<i>Activity/Period</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>2</i>	
Staff recruitment, mobilization and orientation. Pre action survey.	p	p		x	x	x d	d								CARE
Geographical targeting affirmation, Community mobilization and orientation.	p					x d	d	d							CARE Ministry of Environment, Pastoral associations, Community Leaders.
Beneficiary selection, registration and selection of representative committees.	p	p	p	p		x d	x d	x d	d						Village committees, CARE
Registration and verification	p	p	p	p		x d	x d	d							CARE, Village representative committees. Ministry of Environment, Elders.
Logistics affirmation for cash beneficiaries.			p					x d	d						Village committees, CARE, Dahabshill
Cash Issuance			p	p	p		p	x p d	x p d	x d	x d	e	e		
Tendering contractors selection and contract awarding	p	p	p	p		x	x d	d							CARE
Works initiation, continued monitoring			p	p	p	x p d	x p d	x p d	x p d	x p d	x p d	e	e		CARE Contractor, Committees.
Certified completion of works and payment				p	p	p	p	x p	x p	x p	x p				CARE Contractor, Committees.
Project Closeout								x p	x p	x p	x p	e	e		CARE Ministry, Beneficiary committees.
Preparation for EOP Evaluation and								x p	x p	x p	x p				CARE Consultant.

audit.											
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p = Proposal Schedule; x = Revised Schedule; d = Implementation Schedule; e = Project extension period

The community reported that the unconditional cash transfer beneficiaries received their cash late. For example, the beneficiaries in Lasqoray district received their cash from 1st – 5th of January 2011 when Dahabshill-(cash payment provider) -delivered the money.⁶ . The conditional cash transfer (cash for work) beneficiaries received their cash as they completed their works schedules as agreed with the contractors. The other activities in the cash for work intervention which were delayed due to various factors were as shown in **Table 3 below**.

⁶ Isse Muhamud Mohamed, (2011). Cashier in Dahabshill, Badhan Town Branch.

Table 3: Delayed Project Activities but Ongoing During the Project Evaluation

I. Erigavo (east area): Contractor: SCORE				
Site/Location	Main Activity	Status of sub-activities		Comments
		<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Remaining to be done</i>	
Armaleh: Coordinates: 7488 2606 2059	Ballie Rehabilitation.	Preparation and excavation of inlet and outlet canals and sedimentation tank of the dam, In case erosion is active at dam site, it is recommended to use rubble stone structures at the outlet of the spill way and the inlet canal in order to stabilize the soil.	Nil	
Biyo Gadud. Coordinates: 7474 2606 2058	Berkhed construction	Site preparation, excavation and leveling of Berkhed floor and sides , and sedimentation tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Construction of lean concrete at the bottom of the berkheds (0,05m *15m*8mt). ✚ Construction of rubble stone walls (54m linear *5m depth *0.4m thick.) plus the inlet canals, sedimentation tanks & watering ramp platforms. ✚ Plastering of the internal walls of the berkhed 279m² at least three coats to save from ✚ Construction of Corrugated iron sheet G28 roof, including timber, nails etc. 15m x 9m with two lockable doors ✚ Preparation and excavation of catchment canals and moving out and expanding the excavated Soil from the berkhed ✚ Preparation and excavation of catchment canals and moving out and expanding the excavated Soil from the berkhed 	The substratum was hard and the laborers were comparatively weak for the task.
Darasalam. Coordinates: 7476 2606 2062	Berkhad construction	Site preparation, excavation and leveling of Berkhed floor and sides, and sedimentation tanks and with 80% the works done.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Construction of lean concrete at the bottom of the berkheds (0,05m *15m*8mt). ✚ Construction of rubble stone walls (54m linear *5m depth *0.4m thick.) plus the inlet canals, sedimentation tanks & watering ramp platforms. ✚ Plastering of the internal walls of 	The targeted and registered cash for work beneficiaries were not respected in that Oromo people were involved

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the berkhed 279m2 at least three coats to save from leakages Construction of Corrugated iron sheet G28 roof, including timber, nails etc. 15m x 9m with two lockable doors Preparation and excavation of catchment canals and moving out and expanding the excavated Soil from the berkhed 	
Danabjeh. Coordinates: 7488 2606 2059	Check dam construction	At least 0.3m at the side of run of direction must have a rubble stone pavement of 0.2m thick to reduce the flooding damage of the retaining wall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each wall will have a curved ends towards the direction of the run off that will have a minimum length of 4m. All of the constructions will be as per the drawing and as per concept of the project Engineer. 	<p>The targeted and registered cash for work beneficiaries were not respected in that government soldiers from neighborhood army base were involved.</p> <p>The technical designs for measures were not referred to that represents quite significant lost of resources and durability of the outcomes.</p>
2. Eriavo District (north area): Contractor: SCDO				
KARIN Coordinates: 7448 2606 2057	Berkhad construction	Site preparation, excavation and leveling of Berkhed floor and sides , and sedimentation tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of lean concrete at the bottom of the berkheds (0,05m *15m*8mt). Construction of rubble stone walls (54m linear *5m depth *0.4m thick.) plus the inlet canals, sedimentation tanks & watering ramp platforms. Plastering of the internal walls of the berkhed 279m2 at least three coats to save from leakages Construction of Corrugated iron sheet G28 roof, including timber, nails etc. 15m x 9m with two lockable doors Preparation and excavation of catchment canals and moving out and expanding the excavated Soil 	<p>The excavation was ending but the location was with the most dangerous substratum than any other place in the district</p>

			from the berkhed	
Marawade. Coordinates: 7188 2606 1839	Berkhad construction	Preparation and excavation of catchment canals and moving out and expanding the excavated Soil from the berkhed	Nil	
Wadayah. Coordinates: 7372 2606 1967	Check dam construction	Construction of rubble stone foundation of 0.7m thick and 0.5m deep with 1:4 cement sand mortar ratio, the depth of the rubble stone foundation may vary with the run off and magnitude of the erosion taking place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊕ Ditto with very pointed rubble stone above the ground with minimum height above the ground is 0.6m with respect to the gully height. The wall must have joint plastering. ⊕ At least 0.3m at the side of run off direction must have a rubble stone pavement of 0.2m thick to reduce the flooding damage of the retaining wall. ⊕ Each wall will have a curved ends towards the direction of the run off that will have a minimum length of 4m. ⊕ All of the constructions will be as per the drawing and as per concept of the project Engineer. 	All the required materials were on site.
Wadayah. Coordinates: 7378 2606 1933	Ballie Rehabilitation	Preparation and excavation of inlet and outlet canals and sedimentation tank of the dam, In case erosion is active at dam site, it is recommended to use rubble stone structures at the outlet of the spill way and the inlet canal in order to stabilize the soil.	Nil	
Various sites in the District	Latrines		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊕ Construction 	

Source: Ahmed Hussein, (2011). Handover Notes and Personal Communications with Project officers

Notwithstanding the above delays, the project time was fairly utilized in the implementation of the interventions. The efficiency was lowered by insecurity, remoteness and inaccessibility of project sites, weak labourers due to drought and food insufficiency of the target groups and hard substratum that needed more time for berkheds and shallow wells excavation, and the importance of active community participation and “do-no-harm” consideration during staff recruitment. Given these circumstances and the limited project period, the project time was fairly and appropriately utilized.

3.2.4 Delivery of Project Items

The project activities in the proposal were implemented but with changes in number of structures rehabilitated/constructed under the cash for work intervention. These changes were caused by various factors including insecurity, remoteness of project sites, soil types, and inaccessibility which made the communities to change their preferences. For example, berkhads were preferred than other structures which had higher costs than initially estimated during the scooping missions. The devaluation of the Euro against the US\$ caused changes in available project budget. The exchange rate was 1Euro: 1.43US\$ at the proposal approval stage but reduced to 1: 31 during the project implementation. This caused the project to loose US\$142,157, which to an extent reduced the number structures for rehabilitation/construction within the project area.

In the original scope there were project deliverables that were proposed. However, there were revisions of project proposal due to various factors. At the time of the project evaluation, there were project interventions which were ongoing in Erigavo district (*see Table 5 above*).

Table 4: Comparison of Initial Scope Prospect Proposal Deliverables Items against Achievements

Activity	No. at Original Scope	Achievements				Comments
		Completed	% of Initial Scope	Ongoing	% of Initial Scope	
Berkhads	40	8	20%	7	17.5%	37.5%
Ballies	6	13	216.67%	-	-	-
Shallow wells	35	18	51.43%	3	8.57%	60%
Check dams	10	17	170%	-	-	-
Latrines	180	138	76.6%	35	19.44%	
Establishment of Water Management Committees	46	23	50%	-	-	

An analysis and comparison was made between the project deliverable items agreed at the original scope with the achievements and the details are contained in **Table 4**. It was noted that only two items namely ballies and check dams that had their achievements exceed the initial scope proposal number at the rate of 216.67% and 170% respectively.

Table 5: Achievements of Activities Implementation in Cash for Work Intervention

Activity	Initial Scooping stage	On the Ground Revised proposal	Completed	Ongoing	Comments
Berkhads	40	15	8	7	
Balli	7	13	13	0	
Shallow well	35	21	18	3	
Check dam	10	17	17	0	
Latrine	180	138	103	35	
Total	272	204	159	45	

The activities implemented in the cash for work intervention and the achievements made were as shown in Table 5. It was noted that berkhads, shallow wells and latrines were still ongoing activities in Erigavo district. The delay in their construction was due to insecurity in the areas that caused change of project sites from east to south of Erigavo town in Erigavo district

3.2.5 Quality of Project Deliverables and Feedback from Stakeholders

There was unanimous appreciation of the cash transfer in both unconditional and conditional cash transfer interventions. The mode of delivery through Dahabshill cash payment, the identification and use of identity cards; and payments by contractors on quality works performed was commended by the beneficiaries. The quality of service in cash transfer was noted to be beneficiaries sensitive and of high quality service. The quality of cash for works structures had mixed assessment but generally appreciated. For example, the Rad village, Lasqoray districts, community appreciated the quality of work done on their berkhad and said that comparing the quality of their newly constructed berkhad with others (private) in the village, their was better (30 times - said Mr. Mohamed Hassan Ismail, 100 yrs. old village elder). In Xabasha village, Lasqoray district the community was satisfied with quality of latrines (*see Figs 2 & 3 below*).

The Water Management Committees trainings were well regarded by the community and their leaders. The trainings armed the trainees with knowledge and skills than sharing with other communities were appreciated and practiced with varying degree from village to village. The quality of training was observed to have been good as reflected by the practices of hygiene and sanitation in the villages.

Figure 2: Berkhads in Rad and Laako Villages Compared with Private Berkhad in Rad Village



Figure 3: Latrines in Xabasaha Village, Lasqoray District



On the whole, the community was satisfied with the quality of project deliverables except in a few cases that were reported and observed. For example, in Arolev village, Taleeh district, the community had questions on quality of latrines especially the outside plastering of the walls and the shallow well where drainage was inadequate and the finish of rig wall (*see Fig. 4 & 5*).

Figure 4: Inadequate Drainage and Plaster Polishing of Ring Wall of Arolev Shallow Well



Figure 5: Photos of Latrines in Aroley Village, Taleeh District



The community appreciated the quality of ballies in most areas except in Xabasha village, Lasqoray district where the ballie lacked adequate silt trap and those constructed were small in both length and width (*see Fig. 6 below*).

Figure 6: Silt Traps in the Ballie in Xabasha Village



The check dam in Dabanajeeh village, Erigavo district was reported that the technical designs for measurements were not referred to during the construction which compromised the quality and durability of the structure⁷.

On the whole, despite the above noted shortcomings, the community and their leaders were satisfied with the performance of the project.

3.2.6 Exceptional Deliverables that Added Value to the Project

The cash transfer especially the cash relief added great value to the project in that it provided the beneficiaries with income that allowed them to immediately access food and services which otherwise they would not have been able to access and or get in their areas. Access to food made the beneficiaries have the human dignity. The ability to buy medicine for the sick added value to the lives of the sick and made those able to buy feel that they have made a contribution in supporting the lives of the sick ones.

The construction of shoats and camel troughs made the beneficiaries to be more motivated and increased the number of troughs in some areas e.g. El Gaab village (2 troughs each for shoats and camel) and Laakale village (3 troughs each for shoats

⁷ Ahmed Hussein, (2011). Handover Notes and Progress Report on Activities in Erigavo north – SCDO- 23 Jan. 2011.

and camels) in Erigavo district. This was an indication that the intervention added value to the community lives. The sense of ownership was enhanced as was demonstrated by increased investment by the community and thus improved project sustainability.

The berkhads construction was appreciated by the community and some communities had started using the structures even before the rains. This was a sign of an intervention that the communities regard highly and valuable as it will provide quality water after the rains compared to other sources of water. This intervention added value to the project as even when they compare the quality with private berkhads it was rated higher than the private structures.

The Water Management Committees trainings provided the trainees with knowledge and skills on hygiene and sanitation which on sharing with their communities made the community more aware on the need and importance of personal hygiene, household and community sanitation. It was valued well by the community as they started implementing the knowledge and skills, for example, in Laako village, Lasqoray district, the community has identified a day in a week for communal cleaning to improve on their village sanitation.

3.2.7 Direct Project Implementation Visa Vis Other Modalities

The project assessment undertaken before the start of the project showed that the project target groups identification was key to successful support of the neediest cases. The process of community mobilization and sensitization in order to understand and approve the target groups' selection criteria was crucial to the stakeholders' project approval and ownership. Vetting and validation of target groups needed involvement of CARE and external institution to ensure quality control. The pressure from the community and local leaders during the recruitment of project staff meant that without careful consideration, this would have caused unnecessary misunderstanding and rivalry between clans and sub-clans. However, CARE used a balance approach, taking into account the community requirements and without compromising on standards to recruit the national staffs. The process took a long time. It was also noted that the project was implemented in areas that were remote, inaccessible, and insecure, had poor roads network, and was conflict sensitive.

Notwithstanding the above implementation environment, the project was successfully implemented by CARE. It is this regards that some implementation modalities had to be skipped during the project implementation to ensure successful implementation; for example, the use of local partners was dropped. This was done to ensure adequate targeting was undertaken, and no needy groups identified during the project assessment and design was missed. The situation on the ground shows that there would have been great pressure from the leaders to the local partners for the inclusion of "no-target" community members as cash transfer beneficiaries which they tried in the project but did not succeed except in two cases in Erigavo district where Oromo community and the army were involved in the cash for work intervention.

The use of local partners would have required that project quality control especially during the construction of infrastructures would have been done at three levels, namely, CARE, partner and contractor levels. It would have meant more time would have been used to ensure that the structures are of required standards. This was minimized when CARE did the direct project implementation using contractors for structures construction and cash transfer.

3.3 Effectiveness

The Community mobilization process began in July 2010 after staff recruitment and it involved all relevant stakeholders in the project areas. A scoping mission was undertaken to further confirm the project target geographical areas that had been identified during the project design and needs assessment. The community reported that the process of identification of project target geographical areas was participatory and inclusive as they were involved including their clan elders, religious and opinion leaders at the village levels, and their local authorities. The stakeholders including the community identified and prioritized communities requiring immediate support which included: communities living in close proximity to degraded grazing lands; those in dire need of water and sanitation; communities facing pressure from IDPs and pastoral drop outs; and those with dilapidated water structures that needed urgent rehabilitation. Community mobilization used participatory methods which facilitated identification of community resources and prioritization of community assets requiring rehabilitation that included water structures and grazing lands among others. A total of 23 sites were identified in the three districts (Taleeh, Lasqoray and Erigavo) in which the project interventions were implemented. In all the sites inclusive (clan, women, minority groups, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), community village based development committees (VBDCs) were established and/or strengthened. Beneficiaries' committees (BCs) were also established at the project sites/locations. The VBDCs roles and responsibilities during the project implementation included: validation of beneficiary selection criteria; facilitation of

beneficiary selection; project monitoring in collaboration with CARE, contractors and the community; and conflict resolution and management. The roles and responsibilities of beneficiaries committees include ensuring the beneficiaries adhered to the following: (i) daily works assigned per day are performed; (ii) instructions given by contractor and CARE are followed; (iii) agree with the contractor on payment modality (weekly, fortnightly, etc.); (iv) respect of working hours; (v) report to authorities and other committees on any problems including payments.

The project a beneficiary targeting was participatory and used criteria that were based on vulnerability and relevant to specific local situation. The community and other stakeholders participated in the identification of both unconditional Cash Relief(CR) and Cash for Work (CfW) intervention beneficiaries using the following criteria and bearing in mind their inability/ability to provide labour:

- ⊕ Divorced and Widowed women headed households with priority to elderly women headed households.
- ⊕ Households where head is unemployed/not working, with priority to households with more than 3 adolescent girls.
- ⊕ Households with less than 10 small stocks where 60% of owned shoats have died due to diseases in the last 12 months.
- ⊕ Households where head and/or spouse's major activity has a negative impact on the environment i.e. charcoal burning.
- ⊕ Child headed households/ Households with 2 or more orphans.
- ⊕ HHs with 1 or more disabled persons.
- ⊕ Households with an average monthly income of 26 US\$ or less.
- ⊕ Households whose head/key bread winner is chronically ill.
- ⊕ Households with more than 3 adolescent girls.
- ⊕ Households headed Elderly persons.
- ⊕ Minority groups including IDPs.

The translation of the beneficiaries' identification criteria to Somalia language further enhanced effective community participation in project interventions.

The process of identification of project beneficiaries (CR and CfW) was appreciated by the community as it was composed of various stages that promoted transparency, accountability and effective community participation. It also enhanced project ownership, reduced potential risks of community conflict over resources including cash, reduced exclusion from the community, promoted integration of IDPs in the host community and enhanced reintegration of pastoralists drop outs within the community. The process incorporated the following stages which experienced different challenges as detailed below:

- (i) CARE held community consultative meeting to explain the project purpose, parameters for choosing structural works and parameters/criteria for choosing CR and CfW beneficiaries, and the number of beneficiaries per project site;
- (ii) The VBDCs and community leaders identified beneficiaries using the agreed criteria and the list was vetted and validated by CARE through reviews in public barazas/meetings (which facilitated public vetting) and through physical validation of the target households for further triangulation which was done by an independent institution⁸ which covered 29 households' equivalent to 3% of the total number of unconditional cash transfer beneficiaries and where the residents of the sampled five villages indicated that the process was transparent and fair.
- (iii) Beneficiaries' representatives were democratically elected through voting in public meetings/barazas and formed the village based development committees (VBDCs) which assisted in beneficiaries' identification at project sites, during disbursement of tools, maintenance of independent works register, and during issuance of beneficiaries' cards. The cards had beneficiaries' photograph and number as recorded in the beneficiaries' register which facilitated appropriate identification of the beneficiaries to access the cash. The works registers (showing attendance and volume of work performed) that were maintained by the contractors were verified by CARE and the community in ensuring that the identified beneficiaries were the ones that worked and received the cash.
- (iv) The CfW beneficiaries agreed to be paid every fortnight. The payments were made by the contractor in order to have adequate control on quality of works performed by the beneficiaries as earlier arrangements of payments by cash

⁸ Abdrisak Mohamed Ali, Ph.D., (2011). Beneficiary Validation Assessment Report (Funded by CARE Somalia/South Sudan and Implemented by Horn Development and Consultants Firm (HDCF)). Somaliland Food Security Support Project – SFSSP.

facilitator made the beneficiaries to disregard works quality issues raised by the contractors. The CR beneficiaries received their cash from Dabashill bank on production of identification cards and vetting by the VBDCs and CARE staff. The beneficiaries of both CR and CfW interventions were satisfied with the way and process of cash transfer.

The numbers of project beneficiaries in the project target sites were determined by community vulnerability, recommendations of the scooping mission and the baseline survey⁹. The unconditional cash relief beneficiaries identified were a total of 1,082 households (HHs) composed of 429 HHs from Lasqoray district, 323 HHs from Erigavo district and 323 HHs from Taleeh district. The cash for work (conditional) beneficiaries had a total of 2,750 HHs composed of 806 HHs from Lasqoray district, 879 HHs from Erigavo District and 1,065HHs from Taleeh district.

In order to ensure and promote accountability, transparency, ownership and sustainability, reduce conflict and rivalry between and among stakeholders and ensure quality control of structures, the Local Authorities, Contractors, Village Development Committees and beneficiaries committees signed Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with CARE (*see Appendix 2, Page 67*

The use of Dahabshill (a local cash transfer payment provider) for implementing cash transfer was appreciated by the beneficiaries. However, the organization increased its commission charges from 2% to 7% due to high risk associated with the payment (robbery attack of cash in transit) after Horn Relief, an international NGO working in the same districts was attacked on 04/12/2010 and lost money. However, which was later recovered with the support of community elders and local leaders. The contractors received cash which they paid the CfW beneficiaries on works done and verified by the community (through their VBDCs, CARE staff and the contractor. There were no reported cases of loss of project cash due to insecurity even in eastern Erigavo district where Attam's militia continued to engage the government over its control. The cash injection system used to deliver cash to the beneficiaries did not cause any disadvantages to the recipients but rather reduced potential risks and problems that the beneficiaries would have experience if they were to travel from their villages to locations outside their villages/sites get their cash.

The project cash beneficiaries did not experience any security problems in the use of the cash in their villages and in other urban centres in the project areas. The increase of cash in the local markets did not cause any security issues, but increased business activities in the markets.

Targeting of project beneficiaries was effective in most of the project locations/sites as the community reported that the most vulnerable groups (women, IDPs, elderly, orphans, female headed households, and pastoralists drop outs and poor people of the host communities) were identified as beneficiaries and received their cash as stipulated in the project design and taking into consideration changes made due to prevailing conditions in the project areas.

There were sufficient skills in CARE, contractors and Dahabshill that managed the cash programme. The funds were transferred from CARE to the respective contractors for paying the CfW beneficiaries, while their contract payments were done on certification by CARE staff on all completed works. On the other hand Dahabshill received cash from CARE and paid CR beneficiaries on identification using cards and vetting by VBDCs.

The cash beneficiaries were satisfied with the cash payment as it improved their access to food and essential household goods and services. The beneficiaries in the sampled villages unanimously acknowledged that cash enabled them to make choices of what to buy and where and when to buy their basic household needs. They indicated that it was better than in kind support which could not allow flexibility on what you need at household level. The use of cash enable beneficiaries to improve on their diet as it facilitated making choices of household needs. If in kind support was used to provide food, it would have involved bulk movement of food and storage at strategic places. It would also have required beneficiaries to store food at household level and it would have also reduced choices of type of food required by the different household members due to their respective conditions (e.g. age, health etc).

The cash intervention (unconditional cash relief) was designed and targeted vulnerable community members in need of food and with limited social support and livelihood options, and who for various reasons could not provide labour. These

⁹ CARE International – SSS, (2010). Somalia Food Security Support Project (SFSSP). Report of Baseline Survey of Taleex, Las Qoray and Erigavo Districts of Somalia, 20th September 2010. Prepared by Sam Ogolla, Index Consultants (SL), Ltd.

beneficiaries included elderly, children headed households and even those with disabilities and those with chronic illness. It primarily aimed at enhancing access to food and essential non food items thereby decreasing household debts and protecting household assets. The social burden of supporting CR beneficiaries was reduced as they were able to buy minimum household food items and some household assets.

The location of latrines in the villages took into consideration the physical location of the elderly, disabled and chronically illness members of the community in order to reduce the distances from the households of these target groups. In those households where one of the members could provide labour the household benefited from cash for work intervention in order to provide the household with cash to access food, goods and services. The beneficiaries of both CR and CfW were made aware on the need and importance of personal hygiene and sanitation at household and community level by the Water Management Committees (WMCs) which had been trained by the project.

The water management committees were trained on the following: sanitation, how to use a latrine, personal hygiene, water management, and water safety at HH and community levels, conflict resolution/management, and how to mobilize the community and to disseminate key hygiene and sanitation messages. These trainings were effective as the community reported to have been trained/made aware on the need and importance of personal hygiene, sanitation at household and community level, solid waste disposal, and communal responsibilities on village sanitation and water management. The community reported that the WMCs disseminated the knowledge and skills that they had acquired during their trainings as they did the following: (i) conducted village meetings and shared what they learnt with the community; (ii) conducted village meetings and shared what they learnt with the community; (iii) undertook household/home visits and held discussions with members of the household; (iv) held focus group discussions with elders, children, women and elderly people; and undertook village visits with elders and opinion leaders and discussed on how to manage waste and identified village dump sites.

3.3.1 The Extent of Achieving Programme Objectives

The project specific objective was “Enhanced access to food, basic household needs, household income and enhanced resilience for 8,683HH (52,101) pastoralists in Sool and Sanaag regions”. The achievements of unconditional cash transfer (cash relief) direct beneficiaries were 1,082HHs (6,492 persons) while the conditional cash transfer (cash for work (CfW)) direct beneficiaries were 2,750HHs (16,500 persons) and thus both interventions had a total of 3,832HHs (22,992 persons) as direct beneficiaries. Comparison of target and achievements on cash transfer intervention showed that the unconditional cash transfer achieved 100.65% of the targets in the revised proposal while the conditional cash transfer attained 118.33% achievement of the target. Total achievement for both cash transfer interventions were 112.74% and details were as shown in *Table 6 below*.

Table 6: Comparison of Achievements against Revised Targets in the Cash Transfer Interventions (both Cash Relief and Cash for Work)

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Target in Revised Proposal</i>		<i>Achievements</i>		<i>% Achievements against target</i>
	<i>Households (HHs)</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Households (HHs)</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
<i>Unconditional Cash Transfer (Cash Relief)</i>	1,075	6,450	1,082	6,492	100.65%
<i>Conditional Cash Transfer (Cash for Work)</i>	2,324	13,944	2,750	16,500	118.33%
<i>Sub-Total</i>	3,399	20,394	3,832	22,992	112.74%

The evaluation sampled cash transfer beneficiaries and composed of 31 households for cash for work intervention and 37 households for cash relief. An analysis on common minimum expenditure basket (CMB) showed that the cash transfer beneficiaries used the injected income in buying basic food, medicine and paying their debts as shown in *Tables 7 and Fig.7 below*.

Table 7: Common Minimum Expenditure Basket Food Items

Food type	Frequency		
	Cash Relief	Cash for Work	Total
Rice	19	17	36
White flour	16	16	32
Sugar	10	12	22
Milk	14	3	17
Meat	14	3	17
Beans	1	1	2
Fruits	4	4	8
Total	78	56	134

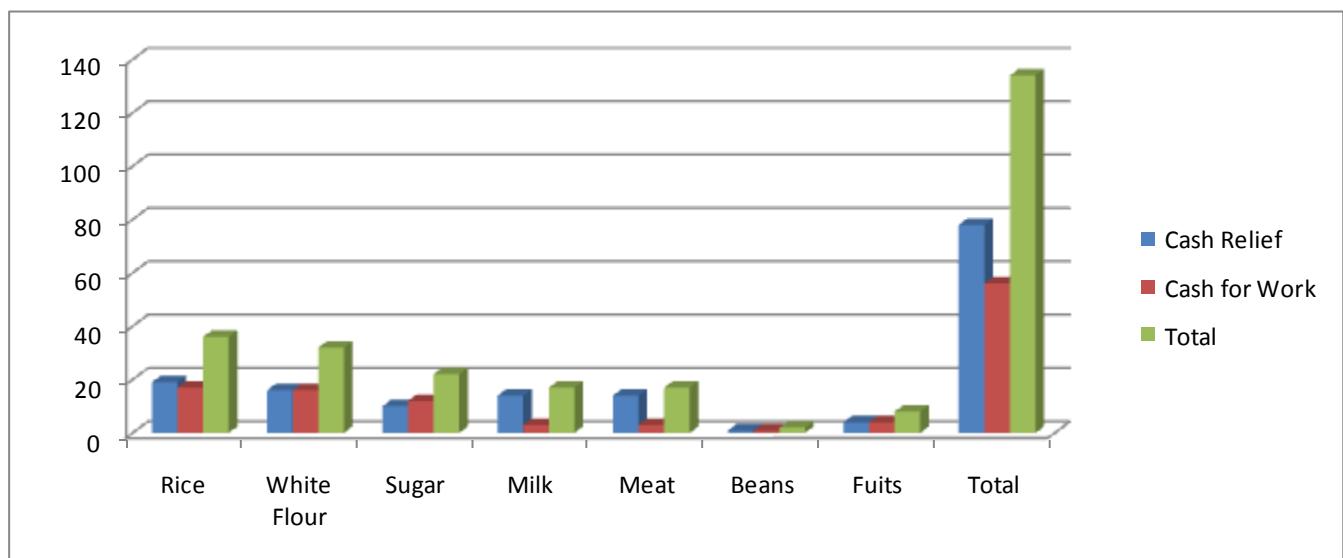


Figure 7: Common Minimum Expenditure Basket Food Items

The households used more than 50% of the food budget on rice (52.94%) followed by white flour (47.06%) while the lowest food budget was on beans (2.94%). The source of protein was from milk and meat which each had a food budget of 25%. The details are contained in *Table 8*.

Table 8: Analysis of Food Budget from Cash Injection of Sample Household

Food type	Frequency					
	Cash Relief	As % of Sampled unconditional Cash Relief R HHs	Cash for Work	As % of sampled CfW HHs	Total	As % of Total sampled HHs (both CR and CfW)
Rice	19	51.35%	17	54.84%	36	52.94%
White flour	16	43.24%	16	51.61%	32	47.06%
Sugar	10	27.03%	12	38.71%	22	32.35%
Milk	14	37.84%	3	9.68%	17	25%
Meat	14	37.84%	3	9.68%	17	25%
Beans	1	2.70%	1	3.23%	2	2.94%
Fruits	4	10.81%	4	12.9%	8	11.76%
Total	78		56		134	100%

All the households that received cash injection form the project reported accessing minimum food basket as they purchased the food items analyzed in **Tables 10 and 11**. The sample represented 1.77% of the cash injection beneficiaries (3,832 HHs) that the project achieved in providing cash through unconditional cash transfer (cash relief) and conditional cash transfer (cash for work). Analysis of access to minimum basket of the sample households showed that all households reported accessing minimum basket, and considering the sample household as representative of the households that the project provide cash injection, then all households that the project provided cash (3,832 HHs) *were assumed to have had access to minimum basket*.

The other project beneficiaries included indirect “catchment” households in need of humanitarian emergency in both urban and rural area, and were composed of 10,000 and 30,000 persons respectively in Sool and Sanaag regions. The cumulative direct and indirect project beneficiaries in need of humanitarian emergency were 52,992 persons (direct 22,992 and 40,000 indirect beneficiaries) and this was an achievement of 101.71% compared against the planned target of 52,101 persons.

The water sector interventions had a target of 60% increase in households (5,284HHs (31,705 persons)) accessing minimum standards of water supply. The completed interventions in this sector had achieved the targets (*see Table 7 above*). For shallow wells, the target was 20 and achievement was 21 shallow wells. According to WASH guidelines, one shallow well in rural area should provide water to 400 persons. Thus the 21 rehabilitated shallow wells provided water to 8,400 persons (equivalent to 1,400 HHs). The berkhads and ballies did not have water as there were no rains to facilitate collection of water in these structures except the Xabasha ballie which had water for a short period. The Xabasha ballie with a capacity of 346.4m³ (6732 drums or 1,346,400 litres) of water provided water to 109 HHs for one month (using WASH guideline of 675 litres/HH for human consumption and 36,000 litres for livestock consumption for 3 months). Therefore the water structures achieved provision of water to a total of 1,509 HHs with the Xabasha ballie providing water for one month to 109 HHs and the shallow wells continuing to provide water to 1,400 HHs. This was an achievement of 26.5% of the targeted 5,284 HHs that had prolonged access to water by at least one month during the dry season.

The number of households that had increased water access to at least a minimum of 15 litres per person per day was achieved in 1,509 HHs for one month but reduced to 1,400 HHs that continued to access water from the shallow wells and getting a minimum of 15 litres/day/person.

3.3.2 Achievement of Results

3.3.2.1 Result 1: 1,075 households increase their access to food and essential household goods and services.

A total of 1082 HHs benefited from the unconditional cash transfer (Cash Relief) intervention against the planned 1075 HHs. This was 100.65% achievement against the planned target. The beneficiaries of the sampled households reported decrease in their household debts ranging from 4.31% to 66.67% (*see Appendices 3&4, Page 68&77 and Fig. 8 and Table 8*). The debt reduction as result cash transfer injection as shown in *Fig.8*

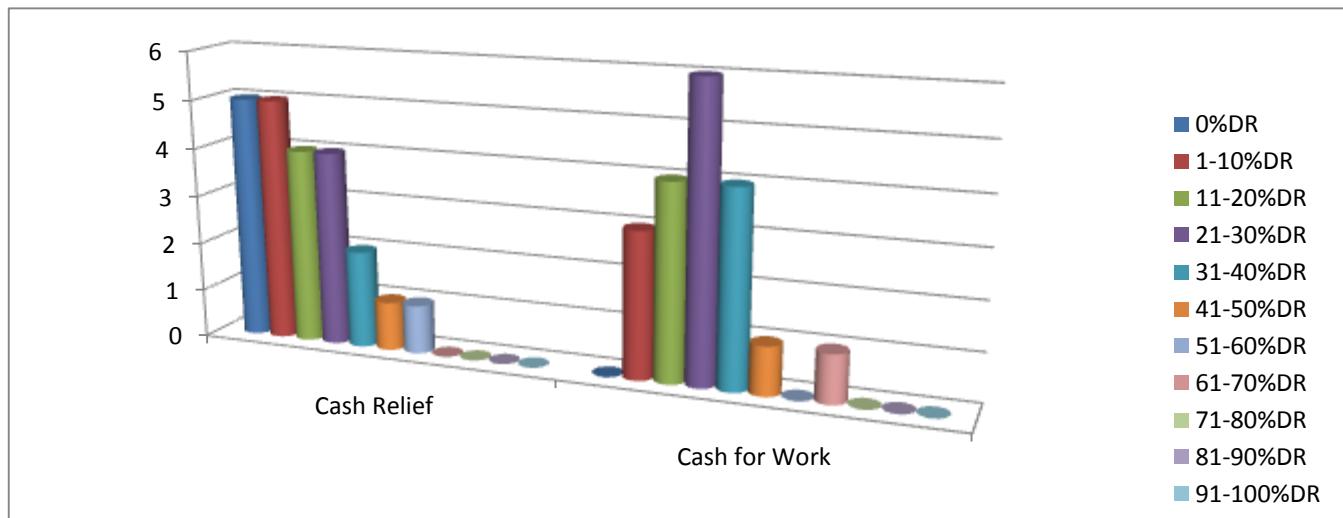


Figure 8: Debt Reduction in Sampled Households that Received Cash Injection through Cash Relief and Cash for Work Interventions

The unconditional cash transfer cash relief) household sample was 37 of a total of 1,082 HHs that received the cash from all the three districts. This was 3.42% of the total households that benefited from the unconditional cash transfer. Analysis of debt reduction in the sampled population showed that only 13.51% of the households that did not have debt reduced while 86.49% of the households reported debt reduction ranging from 4.31% to 50%.

3.3.2.2 Result 2: Pastoralist community household income resilience secured/ enhanced through development of productive assets

The project reached 2,750 HHs for conditional cash transfer against the planned target of 2,324 HHs. This was an achievement of 118.33%. The consultant sampled 31 HHs from four villages in two districts out of the three districts covered by the project. The sample represented 1.33% of the reached beneficiaries. There was reported increase in number of meals consumed per day by the households sampled in the evaluation. The frequency of increased access to food and household goods in sampled household was as shown in **Fig. 9**

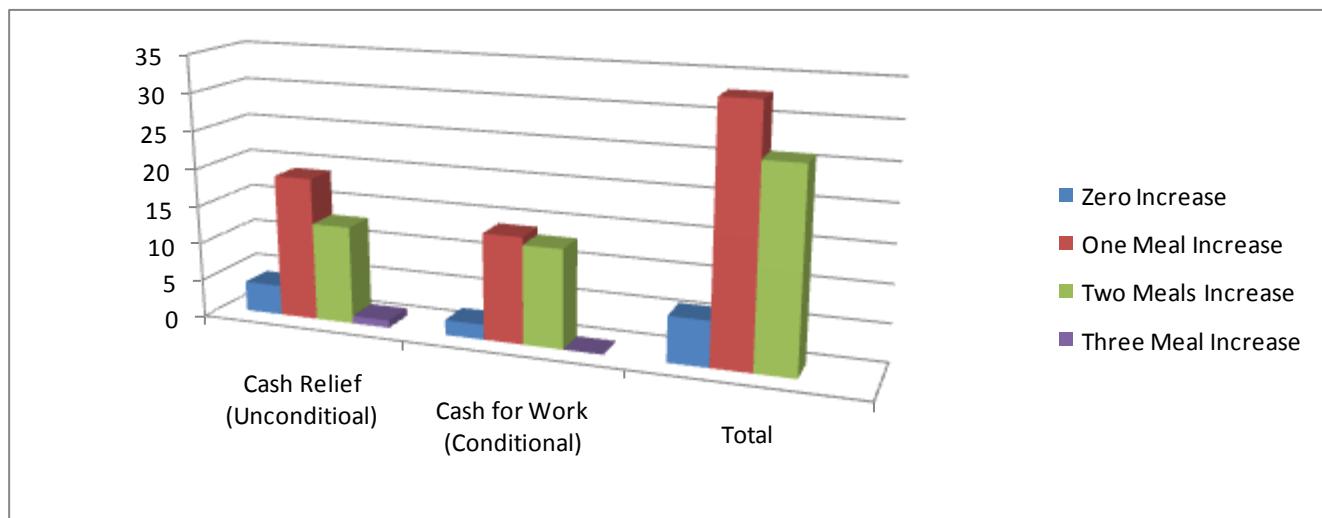


Figure 9: Frequency of Increase in Number of Meals Consumption per Day due to Cash Injection through Cash Relief and Cash for Work

A total of 6.45% of the sampled household reported zero increase in meals consumed while 51.61% had an increase of one meal consumed per day. The households that had an increase of two meals consumption per day was 41.94%. The beneficiaries of cash transfer reported increase in number of meals consumed per day. The increase ranged from one meal per day to three meals per day which was equivalent to 50% - 300% meals increase per day.

Development and rehabilitation of water structures was important activity that promoted development of productive assets for the community. Table12 shows the achievements of implementation of water structures against the planned.

Table 9: Comparison of Planned Structures against Achievements on Completion of Ongoing Constructions by the Contractors

Activity	Planned	Achieved	% of Achievement against Planned
Bekhad	12	8	66.67%
Balles	7	13	185.71%
Shallow wells	20	20	100%
Check dams	13	13	100%

Prolonged access to water by at least one month during the dry season for 5,284 HHs was not achieved due to lack of rains since the water structures were constructed. It was hoped that once the rain come, there will be enough runoff to fill the water structures and shallow wells will be recharged for the community to have access to water. The increased water access to 5,284 HHs to at least minimum requirements (15 litres) was not achieved again due to lack of rains. Comparison of planned water structures beneficiaries against the potential number once the structures have adequate water from the rains was done as shown in *Table.13 below*. It was noted that once the structures have water, the water will be used by a 5,380 HHs (32,277 persons). Using WASH guideline, the balles will have adequate water for 3,239 HHs (19,433 persons) for a period of three months. The shallow wells will provide water for 1,333HHs (8,000 persons) assuming water provision to 400 persons per shallow well according to WASH guidelines. For the berkhads, 741 HHs (4,444 persons) will be supported by the water supply using WASH guidelines

Table 10: Comparison of Planed Water Structures Beneficiaries with Achievable Number on Completion of all Water Structures of the Project

	<i>Panned</i>	Achievements	Beneficiaries in accordance with WASH Guideline	<i>Comments as per the WASH guidelines</i>
	No.			
Berkhads	12	4,080	8	675 litres per person per berkhad
Shallow wells	20	6,800	20	with 400 person per shallow well
Balles	7	20,825	13	for three (3) months**
Total	39	31,70	49	32,277

**It was calculated from the average balle capacity of 1,345,400 litres per balle for 13 balles

3.3.2.3 Result 3: Improved hygiene practices facilities, promoting access to safe water

A total of 23 Water Management Committees composed of 99 members were trained on community hygiene promotion. The training was conducted in Garowe, Erigavo and Badan by a consultant. The trainees shared their knowledge and skills that they had gained from the training with their respective communities as reported by the communities in the visited villages. The communities showed practical knowhow on garbage collection. This promoted community hygiene, for example, in Laako village the community undertakes communal cleaning one a day in a week.

There were 103 latrines completed and another 35 were ongoing against the planned target of 110 latrines. This will be an achievement of 125.45% once the latrines under construction are finalized.

3.3.3 Sources of Verification in Measuring Indicators

3.3.3.1 Pre and Post Action Project Survey (*Semi-Structured Interviews*)

The pre action project survey was useful in providing the baseline data against which the project was designed. This assessment gave useful background against which the project was designed. It provided data on targeting the beneficiaries and in getting the project approval by the communities and leaders. It also provided benchmark data and information that was useful in verifying the target beneficiaries especially the unconditional cash transfer (direct relief) that were in the project reports against what the beneficiaries were identifying as the actual beneficiaries. The surveys gave the sites that the communities and their leaders had identified for the implementation of the conditional cash injection intervention – that is the sites for the water structures that were to be rehabilitated and other constructed.

The post action surveys were useful in providing data and information on what been implemented against what was planned. The data and information showed the trends of achievements and thus whether the project was implementing what had been planned. For example, the post action survey on targeting of unconditional cash transfer (cash relief) showed that the beneficiaries were as the same as those identified and approved the communities and leaders. These post action reports were useful in further showing the level of transparency and accountability that was entrenched in the project implementation.

3.3.3.2 Process Evaluation Reports

The consultant reviewed reports that provided data and information on project achievements and challenges that were encountered. The reports helped to bring to bear the implementation timelines of various interventions and hence demonstrated efficiency. They were useful in showing how the beneficiaries were identified, challenges encountered and methodologies used to solve emerging issues. Most important of all is they were also the source of information on experiences, lessons learned and best practices. Finally, the reports provided insights on the project operating environment (socio-economic, political, infrastructural development, and security) in which the project staff were operating which more often than not limited their operations and hence contributing to project achievements.

3.3.3.3 Baseline Survey

The data and information from the baseline survey was useful in providing the data and information on the state of the project area before intervention; for example the distribution of water structures across the three districts which was used in revising the project proposal. It also gave information on the environment where the project was implemented showing land degradation and hence the importance of environmental protection and improvement of the natural resources – pasture and land. This background information was useful as it provided insights of the environment where the interventions were being implemented and during the evaluation, the information helped in comparing before the project and after project situation. The report also helped in deciding sampling of villages that were visited during the evaluation in order to have representative sample of project interventions.

The baseline survey provided information of stakeholders who participated in the project implementation. The report identified as limitations and areas of capacity building requirements. This information was useful in assessing the capacity of water management committees after their training and how they were able to use the knowledge and skills acquired from the training. The information was useful in assessing the participation and the influence of other stakeholders who were involved in project implementation both directly and indirectly; for example, the information on local authority and line ministries was useful in assessing their participation and influence in project sites location and their support in project implementation.

3.3.3.4 Internal Monitoring Mechanisms

The project had internal monitoring mechanisms that included weekly, monthly and quarterly reports. These reports gave progress of project implementation that provided data and information on achievements, challenges, lessons learnt and

proposed recommendations. The monthly and quarterly reports showed key quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative data in the monitoring monthly and quarterly reports showed the cumulative achievements of the planned targets per activity up to the reporting period, that period achievement, total cumulative achievements and the percentage of total cumulative achievements against the planned target. The qualitative data included cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender and environment. Gender issues were monitored through the beneficiaries' disaggregation based male, female and youth that were benefiting from the project. The inclusion of beneficiaries with chronic illness in unconditional cash transfer, especially those with TB as indicator of those with possible HIV was found to excellent. TB is not necessarily an indication of HIV infection as it is understood that people with HIV or AIDS are especially susceptible to falling ill with TB because their immune systems are compromised, but was an indicator of high risk patients. Environmental monitoring was done by monitoring the achievement in check dam construction, sanitation survey, site identification and latrine construction, and training of water management committees.

3.4 Overall Project Assessment

Table 11 shows the levels of achievements of main activities were graded.

Table 11: Rating of Major Project Activities

Activity	Implementation	Score	Impact/Likely Achievement
Unconditional cash transfer (Cash Relief)	A completely appropriate, efficient and timely manner	1	Completely achieved
Conditional cash transfer (cash for work)	A completely appropriate, efficient and timely manner	1	Completely achieved
Berkhads construction	A completely appropriate, efficient and timely manner	1	Completely achieved
Balles rehabilitation	A completely appropriate, efficient and timely manner	1	Completely achieved
Shallow wells rehabilitation	A completely appropriate, efficient and timely manner	1	Completely achieved
Construction of check dams	A completely appropriate, efficient and timely manner	1	Completely achieved
Construction of latrines	A completely appropriate, efficient and timely manner	1	Completely achieved
Training of Water Management Committees	A completely appropriate, efficient and timely manner	1	Completely achieved
Project Grading (Average score)	A completely appropriate, efficient and timely manner	1	Completely achieved

The project was implementation process and approach was appropriate and timely as it achieved most of its targets. The immediate impacts of completed activities were largely achieved and likely achievements of those activities that will have water on the onset of rains will be high in subsequent years; for example, the berkhads and ballies will have water on the onset of rains. The shallow wells continued to provide water during the continued drought. Most of the water structures were rehabilitated and or constructed before the expected rains and hence they will be expected to have water after the rains and the shallow wells shall be recharged to increase the volume of water available to the communities.

3.5 Impact and Outcomes

3.5.1 Impact of Cash Transfer

The community in the villages covered during the evaluation reported that they used the cash to access goods and services mostly from their local markets while medicines were bought from major urban centres like Garowe, Budhan, Bosaso, and Erigavo. The beneficiaries were able to purchase items for basic human needs - minimum food basket (e.g. rice, white flour, sugar, oil, milk, meat, maize, oil), clothing, medicine and water and others paid school fees for their children (*Appendix 4, Table 14; Page 74*). The local markets improved at the villages as there were varieties of goods available from which communities were able to make choices. For example, communities in Xabasha and Laako villages, Lasqoray district were able to have a choice of food (e.g. rice, pasta, white flour, etc.) and goods (e.g. clothes, shoes, utensils, body lotions and creams) to buy in their villages rather than going to Badhan town (50 k.) or Bosaso town (170 km.). Retailers were able to increase goods (quantity, quality and variety) in their shops after cash transfer beneficiaries received their cash and paid some of their debts (*see Appendix 4*). Debt reduction by beneficiaries ranged from 4.31% to 66.67%. Other retailers re-opened their businesses which they had closed due to unpaid debts while others continued to provide credit facilities to the project beneficiaries as they continued to have confidence with their clients. Debt payment improved relationship between the retailers and local communities who receive credit from the retailers and it also facilitated building of beneficiaries' confidence – hence able to assure the retailers that they are honest and will continue to require credit facilities from the retailers.

The increase of cash in the markets facilitated opening of new businesses and improvement in variety of goods available in the villages. For example, retailers in Rad village, Lasqoray district brought new goods in the village market (e.g. scissors, shoes, blankets, jackets, vegetables, hina, perfumes and body lotion), while others opened new businesses which was appreciated by the community. Pastoralists that brought milk in the villages got improved sales as the project beneficiaries were able to buy the milk which they were not able to buy before the cash transfer intervention.

The beneficiaries of cash transfer reported increase in number of meals consumed per day. The increase ranged from one meal per day to three meals per day which was equivalent to 50% - 300% meals increase per day (*see Appendix 5 -Tables 15&16 Page 80*) The quality of food was reported by the community as they were able to have access to vegetables, fruits and milk particularly for the elderly and beneficiaries with chronic illness.

The increased ability to access goods and services especially the purchase power of household to buy basic food, utensils and payment of debts improved the beneficiaries' quality of life. The beneficiaries had their morale/self-esteem boasted/promoted and enhance their human dignity. Household assets were protected as heads of households had some income to buy basic household needs which otherwise would have been bought after sale of household assets. The ability of the beneficiaries to meet their basic food and other household needs and able to take care of the sick improved community social responsibilities as the community burden to support the weak members was reduced. The beneficiaries shared with other family members who normally support them in time of need and this enhanced their relationship, and hence there was improved community harmony and social networks including the traditional systems of community social protection.

Women were empowered by the project as they were able to buy basic households needs with cash from the project. Their self-esteem was enhanced and they were able to integrate with the rest of the community. Women were able to participate in decision making process in the community as they were elected in VBDCs and WMCs.

3.5.2 The Impact of Latrine

The use of latrines has contributed to the reduction of disposal of human excreta in open field in the villages and thereby reducing the potential of occurrence of diseases caused by poor sanitation. Community in Laako village reported reduction of dirt, foul smell, flies and cockroaches in their households as the community used the latrines properly and also has day one day per week for communal village cleaning to improve on their village sanitation and in deed their environment. The incidences of community members throwing human waste and garbage everywhere in the villages have been reduced greatly as people now regularly use the latrines and have identified garbage collection sites in the villages.

The community reported improved personal hygiene (e.g. bathing in latrines, washing hands after visiting the latrine) as a result of using the latrine and sanitation awareness creation by WMCs. Women reported improvement of their personal

hygiene through bathing in the latrines which has enabled them to have confidence to attend and actively participate in the public meetings. Also, women now use the latrines during the day and night as previously this vulnerable group used to go to the open at night. They risked wildlife attack and potential sexual harassment by men. Before the construction of the latrines, women during the day used to use containers in their houses and kept the solid waste until the night when they used to go and throw it in the open fields. The children and elderly people are able to use the latrines both during the day and night, not as before when they used to use areas next to their houses for disposal of excreta. The use of latrines has improved security for women, children and elderly especially at night.

The use of the latrine by the community at their convenience has greatly improved their human dignity, health and general environmental condition. The community reported reduced stress and restlessness when in need of using the washroom as one can now go to the latrine at any time as the need arises.

The latrines have lockable doors and the keys are kept by a community member who is responsible of identifying users in case of misuse and also gives reports to the VBDCs on any issues requiring their attention. The positioning of the latrines took into consideration the needs of various vulnerable groups in the villages.

3.5.3 The Impact of Berkheds

There has not been ample rain since the structures were completed and hence the expected water supply to the community has not been realized. The community hoped that once the GU rains (April - May 2011) come, the berkheds will have water that the community will use close to their households. The construction of the structures provided the local community with incomes as the identified beneficiaries who participated in the construction of the structures received cash. The cash from the labour provided facilitated the households to buy food and other basic household needs.

The constructed berkheds have not been used except in Rad village, Lasqoray district where a group of thirty households had organized themselves and contributed money and purchased 20,000 litres of water which they did put in the newly constructed barkhed and were using the water during this evaluation. The community did not report any loss of water after putting it into the barkhed – a sign of non leakage. The community in this village appreciated the quality of work done as one of them said that comparing the quality of their newly constructed barkhed with others (private) in the village, their was better (30 times - said Mr. Mohamed Hassan Ismail, 100 yrs. Old village elder).

The barkheds were constructed with the dimensions of 14m x 7m x 3m to provide an estimated volume of 294m³. This volume of water if used at the rate of 15litres per day per person by 150HHs will last the village for a period of approximately 22 days. However, using WASH guidelines of 675 litres per person per berkhad the designed berkhad will provide water for 436 persons which equivalent to 73HHs. The barkeheds will be used by the community when they will have water after the rains and also the community can buy water as done by Rad village and use it even during the dry season after use of the rain water.

3.5.4 The Impact of Ballies

There have not been any substantial rains since the ballis rehabilitation/construction was undertaken in the villages except in Xabasha village where the balli held water for five (5) days in October 2010. The water was used by other communities outside Xabasha cawl village since they did not have any rains in their respective areas. The community estimated that if the balli is full of water after the rains, it can supply the village with water for a period six (6) months. The other water source is Mushaharet spring which is thirty (30 km.) away and serves the village and other communities for a period of three (3) months (August – October). Currently the community gets water by trucking from a distance of sixty (60) kilometres.

The ballies visited in Xabasha and Rad villages lacked fencing around the structures to prevent uncontrolled entry of livestock into the structures. However, the ballies had concrete stairs that will be used when drawing water once the ballies have water after the rains. There were also silt traps of stone in chain link wire cage in Xabasha balli, while that of Rad did not any silt trap structure.

More ballies require rehabilitation, for example, Jidhamo and Qalqaloc ballies in Aroley village, Taleeh district where the community requested for further support in their rehabilitation.

3.5.5 The Impact of Shallow Wells

The rehabilitated/constructed shallow wells have reduced distances that the community travels to get water. For example, Qoxle shallow well in Aroley village, Taleeh district serves community within a radius of 35 km. which used to go beyond 35 km. to get water for their households and livestock. The well provides water to 250 HHs, 5,000 goats, 1,000 sheep, and 100 camels. The twenty shallow wells rehabilitated continue to provide water to 8,000 persons (1,333 households using WASH Somalia guideline of 400 persons per shallow well in rural areas) during the continued drought in the project areas.

3.5.6 The Impact of Check Dams

The construction of the check dams provided the local community with incomes as the identified cash for work beneficiaries received money after participating in the construction of these structures. The improvement of the environment through re-vegetation and pasture growth coupled with soil conservation will be realized later after the onset of the rains without flooding as the project areas have not received ample rains to support vegetation and pasture growth. However, the structures in the visited sites were stable and the community had added more manure on the upper sides of the check dams in order to improve soil fertility that will enhance pasture and vegetation growth on the onset of the rains. However, the Danabjeh **Check dam**, Coordinates: 7488 **2606 2059** in Erigavo district (the east area) was reported that the technical designs for measurements were not referred to during the construction. This will result in unsustainable structure¹⁰.

3.5.7 Impact of CfW Interventions on Level of Employment

The beneficiaries employed in the construction of the CfW facilities included both men and women. However, men were more than women as shown in *Fig. 2* and contained in *Appendix 5 - Tables 17, 18 & 19 Page 83*). It was noted that Taleeh district had the lowest number (10) of women engaged in cash for work intervention while Lasqoray district had the highest (228).

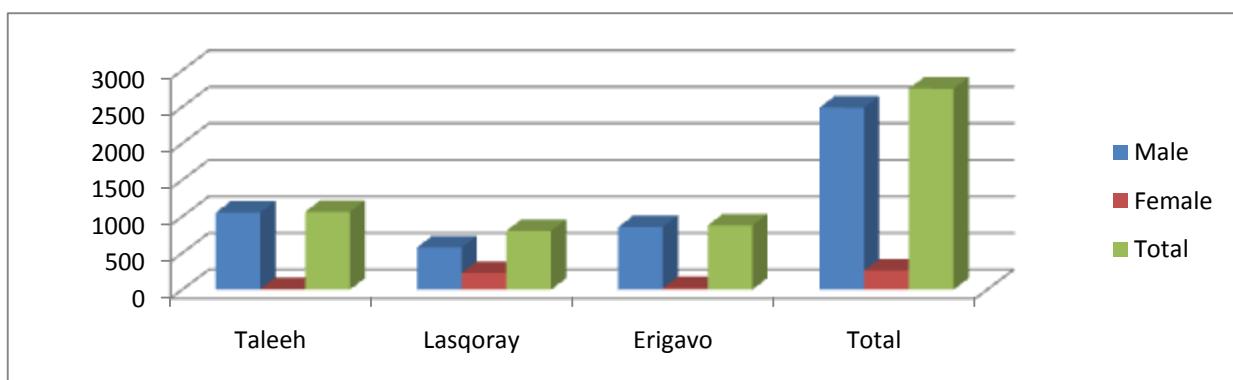


Figure 10: Level of Employment for Cash for Work Intervention

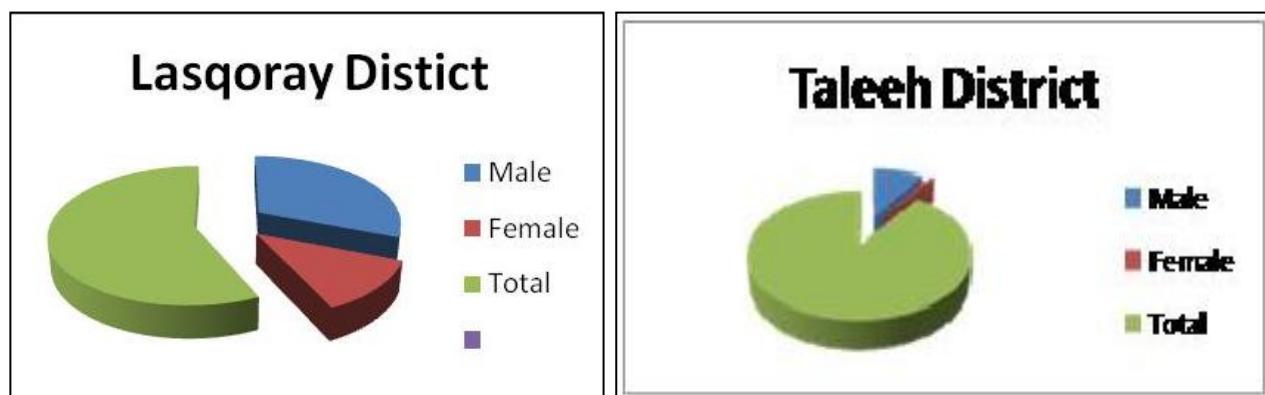


Figure 11: Lasqoray and Taleeh Districts Cash for Work Gender Disaggregated Level of Employment

3.5.8 Impact of Cash for Work on Labour

¹⁰ Ahmed Hussein, (2011). Progress Report on Activities in Erigavo East – SCORE – Jan 24-2011

The interventions initial design rates of payments were Euro 11 for skilled and Euro 4 for the unskilled labour for some activities such as the Berkahds, check dams. The wells payments rates were Euro 7 for the skilled and Euro 4 for the unskilled labour in the Balles, but the project paid standard figure of \$10 (Euro 8) for skilled labour and \$5 (Euro 4) for the unskilled labour. The standard rate was inline with the market rate and largely met the threshold set and agreed upon by the other agencies implementing similar activities on ground. Introduction of a different payment rate in the same geographical location would have caused discrepancies and further confuse the beneficiaries with regard to articulation of their entitlements. The community did not report any negative effect of the rates paid on works done and payments were effected as agreed with the contractors.

The daily works assigned per labourer was adequate and generally appropriate for most of the willing and able people except in the construction of barkheda in some areas where the ground was hard with granite and sandstones. For example, in Biyo Guduud site/location (Coordinates: 7474 2606 2058) the laborers were comparatively weak for the excavation work for the berkhd construction¹¹. Similar problems were experienced in the construction of berkheds in Karin village (Coordinates: 7448 2606 2057) in Erigavo district, Rad village in Lasqoray district, and in Qowlo village in Taleeh district¹².

3.5.9 Overall Project Impact

3.5.9.1 Impact on Household Debts

The project cash transfer facilitated the beneficiaries to reduce their debt burdens ranging from 4.31% to 66.67% (*see Appendix 9.5*). Further analysis of the sampled villages show that most of the cash relief (unconditional) beneficiaries reduced their debt in the range of 0% -10%, while majority of the cash for work beneficiaries reduced their debt in the rang of 31%-40% (*see Fig. 12 below*).

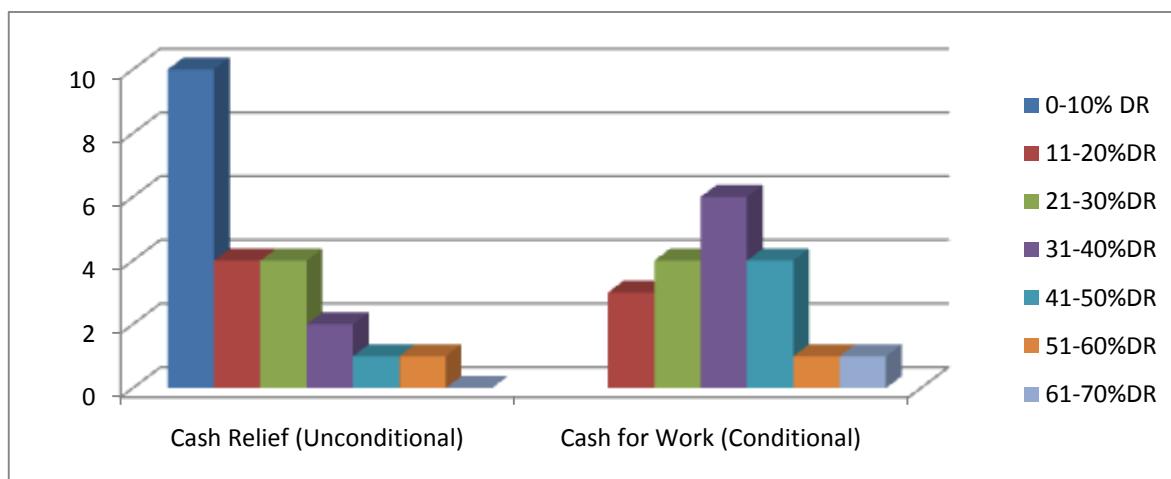


Figure 12: Debt Reduction (Percentage) by Unconditional and Conditional Cash Transfer Beneficiaries

3.5.9.2 Contribution to Changes in the Common Minimum Basket (CMB)

The analysis of daily meals consumption before and after the cash transfer showed that majority of the beneficiaries increased their daily meals consumption by at least one meal per day (*see Appendix 9.6 - Tables 4 & 5 and Fig. 13 below*).

¹¹ Ahmed Hussein, (2011). Prgramme Manager, Progress Report on Activities in Erigavo District – East – SCORE- Jan. 24-2011.

¹² Sharmarke Mohamed Said, (2010). Project Engineer, Field Monitoring Report, 30/11/2010 and 17/12/2010.

The cash transfer beneficiaries in the sampled villages showed that the money was used to buy basic household food that included rice, white flour, sugar, milk, meat, beans and fruits. Figure 6 shows rice was the commonly bought food followed by white flour, while beans were the least bought food as the community bought milk and meat as their source of protein.

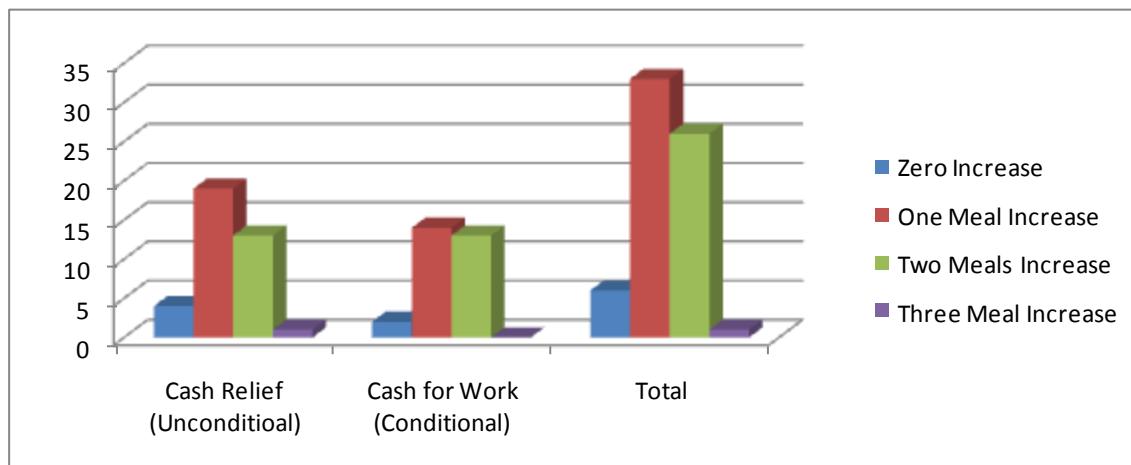


Figure 13: Increase in No. of Meals Consumption per Day by Cash Relief (Unconditional) and Cash for Work (Conditional) Beneficiaries

The frequency of the food bought by both cash relief (unconditional cash) and cash for work (conditional cash) was as shown in *Appendix 9.5 and Fig. 14 below*.

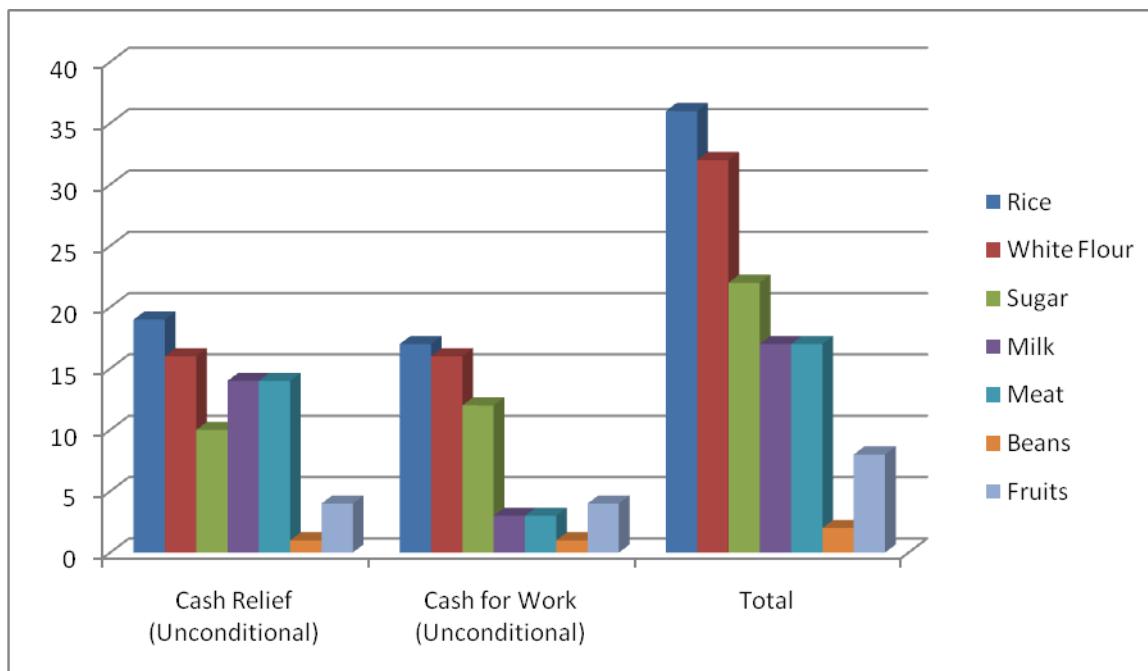


Figure 14: Frequency of Foods Bought by Cash Relief (Unconditional) and Cash for Work (Conditional) Beneficiaries

3.5.9.3 Impact of Gully Erosion Control on Grazing Lands

The improvement of the environment through re-vegetation and pasture growth coupled with soil conservation will be realised later after the onset of the rains without flooding as the project areas have not received ample rains to support vegetation and

pasture growth. However, the structures in the visited sites were stable and the community had added more manure on the upper sides of the check dams in order to improve soil fertility.

The cash used in the implementation of the check dam intervention was implemented in seventeen (17) locations/sites at a cost of Euro 132,725 which was 25.34 % of the total cost of the cash for work interventions in the three districts (*see Table 12 below*). The cost per check dam was Euro 7,807.35. The total numbers of beneficiaries were six hundred (600) which were composed of five hundred and three (503) men and ninety seven (97) women distributed in the three districts as shown in *Table 13 below*.

Table 12: The Cost of Cash for Work Interventions/Activities

District (Lasqoray, Taleeh & Erigavo)	Berkhads		Ballis		Check dams		Latrines		Shallow wells		Total Cost (€)
	No.	Cost (€)	No.	Cost (€)	No.	Cost (€)	No.	Cost (€)	No.	Cost (€)	
Total	15	167,716	13	108,401	17	132,725	138	69,498	21	45,391	523,731
% of Total Cost		32.02%		20.70%		25.34%		13.27%		8.67%	100%

Assuming that beneficiaries were paid equally for the check dams constructed, then each beneficiary received Euro 221.21. The cash was used in their respective households to meet the cost of their meals basket requirements. The intervention had the second highest budget for all the cash for work intervention as depicted by **Figure 15**.

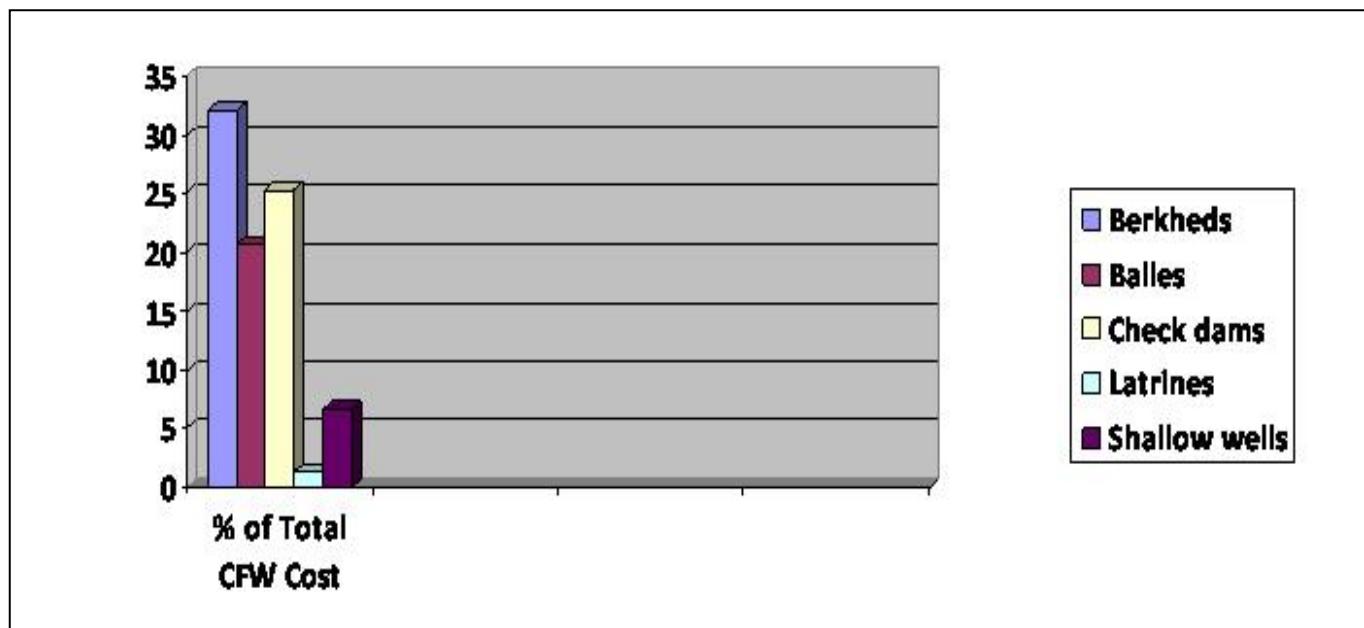


Figure 15: Cost of Cash for Work Interventions as a Percentage of the Total Cost

Table 13: Check Dam Cash for Work Beneficiaries Disaggregated by Gender

<i>District</i>	<i>Check dam</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Taleeh	212	8	220
Lasqoray	133	87	220
Erigavo	158	2	160
Total	503	97	600
% of Total	83.83%	16.17%	100%

3.6 Project Sustainability

3.6.1 Institutional Mechanisms for Ensuring Continuity of Projects Benefits

There were institutions in the project areas that continue to ensure continuity. The institutions are at community level, local authority and national levels. These institutions include (i): the village elders' council which is clan based; (ii) village based development committees; (iii) water management committees; (iv) projects beneficiaries committees; (v) local authorities; and (vi) line ministries. The elders' councils are based on clan and are culturally accepted as leaders at village level with the roles and responsibilities include: maintenance of law and order; conflict resolution; projects design, monitoring and evaluation and beneficiaries identification. The village based committees were democratically elected by the local communities in the project areas. Their roles and responsibilities include beneficiaries' identification and vetting; monitoring and evaluating of project interventions; conflict resolution; coordination with contractors and other stakeholders in implementation of project interventions at the village. The water management committees were democratically elected by the communities with the responsibilities of identification and vetting of beneficiaries involved in water structures rehabilitation and construction; overseeing maintenance of water structures; mobilizing and sensitizing communities on sanitation and hygiene practices at both household and community levels. The beneficiaries committees were formed after identification and vetting by the communities with the responsibilities of ensuring that their rights were not violate during the project implementation. They were also involved in monitoring and evaluation of the project interventions.

The local authorities are government institutions which are responsible of law and order in their respective areas. They were also involved in the identification of project sites; community mobilization and sensitization; conflict resolution and coordination. They also assist in harmonization of project identification process and distribution in the communities to prevent potential rivalry between communities. The other key player is the line ministries that are formed by the government with the responsibilities of policy formulation and technical support to stakeholders. In the project, the line ministries of planning, gender, agriculture, environment and livestock development were involved in projects approval and monitoring and evaluation.

3.6.2 Methodology of sustaining project initiatives

The project initiatives will be maintained at the community level by the elders' council, village development committees and water management committees. These committees were observed to be accepted by the communities culturally and through democratic elections and their roles and responsibilities were clearly known, accepted and appreciated by the communities. The elders and the committees will coordinate community contribution for maintain and use of project initiatives. For example, in Rad village, Lasqoray district, the water management committee with approval of both the elders' council and village development committee helped 30 households to put in the village berkhad for the households' use. The water committee was responsible for ensuring proper use of the berkhad. Thus these committees will ensure the sustainability of the project initiatives as they would also like to maintain their respect in the communities. The local authorities would continue their support to the communities particularly in maintenance of law ad order such that the constructed structures are not destroyed by conflict over resource use. The national line ministries will continue to monitor and evaluate the project initiatives as required by the government of reporting requirements as these initiatives will be reported as part of line ministries' achievements in facilitating provision of services to the community.

3.6.3 Support needed by the institutions

Different institutions will require different support. Community leaders had limitation in literacy and conflict resolution skills and hence will require capacity building in peace building and conflict management, coordination skills, monitoring and evaluation skills and community development. The water management committees had limitations in resources mobilization, management skills, peace and conflict management, and inadequate data/statistics for work. These committees will require capacity building on resources mobilization, management skills, peace building and management, data collection and analysis, and skills in repair and maintenance of water structures and equipments.

The local authorities had limitations in qualified human resource, management skills, inadequate resources and regulations. They require capacity building on management skills, human resources training, resource mobilizations skills, and skills in development and enforcement of regulations. The line ministries had limitation of resources and weak policies. Thus the required capacity building will be on resources mobilization skills, training for human resources development and skills in development and enforcement of policies.

3.7 Cross Cutting Issues

3.7.1 Gender Issues

The elected Village Based Development Committees and Water Management Committees were gender sensitive. They include both women and men and minority groups in their membership. The total unconditional cash transfer (cash relief) beneficiaries were 1,082 households (420 male (38.82%) and 662 female (61.18%) households), while the conditional cash transfer (cash for work) beneficiaries were 2,750 households (2,490 male (90.55%) and 260 female (9.45%) households).

3.7.2 Environment

There were various activities undertaken that promoted environmental protection, conservation and management which included: construction of check dams; garbage collection to villages dumping sites; community meetings and periodic collection/cleaning of villages.

However, there were many sites that required rehabilitation due to soil erosion, such as, Jihamo, Unuun and Qaqaloc areas in Arolev village, Taleeh district.

Shallow wells requiring rehabilitation in Arolev village, Taleeh district include: Unuun and Kuudod.

The communities reported cases of diseases that include: diarrhea, malaria, pneumonia, anemia, respiratory problems. There were few health facilities in urban areas which were far from the rural communities (e.g. in Rad village nearest health facility is in Badan which is 28 km. while Bosaso town is 170 km. away). The communities were requesting for support in health facilities to tackle these problems of diseases in the villages.

3.7.3 Conflict

Cases of conflict over resource use were not reported by the communities and other stakeholders. However, there cases of attacks of government officials by Attam's militia in Laqoray and Erigavo districts particularly in the eastern part of Erigavo district were common. The conflict contributed to insecurity in those affected areas that even resulted in shifting project activities from the east of Erigavo town to the southern area of the town. This caused delay in project implementation such that some of the project activities were still under implementation during the evaluation period.

3.7.4 HIV/AIDS

The inclusion of beneficiaries with chronic illness in the cash transfer project interventions, especially those with TB was done as often TB is an indicator of those with possible HIV, although TB is not necessarily an indication of HIV infection. However, it is understood that people with HIV or AIDS are especially susceptible to falling ill with TB because their immune systems are compromised and hence their identification as beneficiaries was aimed at potentially to target people with HID/AIDS.

3.8 Key accomplishments

The project key accomplishments include the following:

- a) Cash injection to 1,082 households under cash relief (CR) intervention and 2,750 households under cash for work (conditional cash transfer). These interventions benefited women, orphans, IDPs, elderly, persons with chronic illness and minority in the IDP and host community. The beneficiaries had access to food enhanced and debts reduced at varying degrees. Some households had access to medicine for the sick members of the households.
- b) The use of cards for identification of cash injection beneficiaries reduced the need of beneficiaries travelling long distances to get their cash. This process reduced the risk of beneficiaries losing their cash while in transit back home.
- c) The cash injection revitalized the local economy as the retailers increased their stocks (quantity and quality) while those who had closed due to unpaid debts re-opened their businesses on payment of debts by the cash injection beneficiaries.
- d) Rehabilitation and construction of water and sanitation structures (community assets). The rehabilitated shallow wells continued to provide water to the communities during the continued drought in the project areas. The constructed berkhads were being used by some communities for water storage which they have bought communally. The ballies will be useful once the rains come as shown by the Xabasha balle that had water that was used by the communities from the area and from outside the local area. The latrines have proved very useful to the communities especially women, children and the elderly.
- e) Intensified training of Community Water Management Committee members in safe sanitation and hygiene practices who in turn trained/created awareness among their communities who showed awareness on the need and importance of person, household and community hygiene and sanitation.
- f) Community capacity building in project cycle management. The communities were exposed to use of criteria for beneficiaries identification and public vetting of the beneficiaries. This process improved transparency, accountability, and participation among the leaders and the community. It also facilitated dialogue among and between the IDPs and the host community thereby reducing potential for conflict over resources (capital/cash, pasture and water).
- g) Facilitation of dialogue between the beneficiaries and their local authorities who got interested in what the project was assisting the target communities in their districts.
- h) Capacity building and employment creation for Contractors (in-direct beneficiaries) as a result of project implementation. The Contractors also got experience in managing communities in the rehabilitation and construction of community assets in remote and inaccessible areas, and sometimes insecure.

3.9 Lessons learnt, challenges and opportunities for improvement

3.9.1 Lessons learnt

- ⊕ Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Local Government and adhering to its provisions promotes/enhances project implementation as any project issues that required political support/solution were quickly addressed by the Local Government including the participation of the Governor.
- ⊕ Politicians with different agenda often created unnecessary delays in project implementation due to conflict of interest. For example in Taleeh town the local politicians caused delay as they kept changing their issues which made CARE to change its area of operation from that area to another area Taleeh district.
- ⊕ Capacity building of communities on various aspects of development, for example, conflict resolution and management, group dynamics and group management helped in implementation of project interventions.
- ⊕ The use of clear criteria for Cash Relief (CR) and Cash for Work (CFW) beneficiaries reduced potential social conflict between different community groups; enhanced community participation in project implementation; promoted transparency and accountability; sealed avenues that could have been used to deny qualified person/group from being identified for project support; and promoted community trust towards CARE.
- ⊕ Sharing of data and information between CARE and Horn Relief on areas of operation and payment rates for labour (skilled and unskilled) in Laqoray district, facilitated reaching of an agreement on each stakeholder's zone of operation and when to undertake their respective interventions without undermining each others approach and method.
- ⊕ There was reduced community participation in project implementation in areas where clan dynamics had not been adequately identified and potential conflict addressed e.g. Taleeh town.
- ⊕ There was community apathy towards project design where leaders had imposed their authority on the community without community approval. This further caused poor community project implementation as both the leaders and community had different agenda on their development e.g. Taleeh town.
- ⊕ Project interventions that targeted vulnerable groups (elderly people, orphans, women and minority) facilitated them to have minimum basket that addressed basic human needs promoted social harmony in the community as this reduced overall community burden of assisting this groups.
- ⊕ Uncertainty on security issues causes change of project costs that often negatively affects project implementation. For example, Dabashill cash facilitator changed its commission charges from 2% to 7% due to fear of robbery attack of cash in transit after Horn Relief working in similar project areas was attacked on 04/12/2010 and lost some money.
- ⊕ Community mobilization and sensitization in areas where the communities are severely affected by continued drought, under insecure situation, under different administrations at different times tend to take a longer time than usually planned, and this often negatively affects project implementation e.g. eastern Erigavo district.
- ⊕ Comparatively, the most effective means to verify and vet the list of registered beneficiaries to ensure that the selection criteria is being strictly adhered to is through key informant interviews, particularly of women and minority groups (separately).
- ⊕ Community members and also VBDC are usually able to impartially and collectively identify the most vulnerable households within the communities which in turn, lead to alleviating tension and conflicts.
- ⊕ As a result of the prolonged drought and lack of saleable animals within their herds, even pastoralists who own viable herd sizes have become subject to a high level of debt burden. Even though they did not meet the beneficiary criteria they wanted to be added to the beneficiary list.
- ⊕ Local tradition and sub clan structures are key assets in resolving problems and mitigating challenges within the communities. Therefore, transparency, participation, consultation and gender consideration are valuable principles to uphold when engaging these community structures.

3.9.2 Challenges encountered in project implementation

- ❖ High community expectations during and after CARE scooping/assessment missions in the villages. It took a lot of time in toning down community expectations and zeroing on what CARE can support the community and reaching at a consensus/agreement on what both parties' roles and responsibilities.
- ❖ Continued drought that has continued to cause water scarcity, loss of livestock, land degradation, reduction of pastures and increasing internally displaced persons (IDPs) especially the pastoralists' drop outs. This situation puts a lot of pressure on CARE and other donors to support the community.
- ❖ Increasing number of IDPs is continuously eroding the capacity of the host community's ability to support them in the villages.
- ❖ Inadequate alternative livelihoods in the community narrow opportunities for income generation by both the IDPs and the host community.
- ❖ High illiteracy level in the community.
- ❖ High risk for cash transfer activities. Fear of robbery attack of cash facilitators by robbers/youth/militia (as it happened to Horn Relief cash facilitator on 04/12/2010).
- ❖ Poor roads network to the villages that caused staff and contractors to take a long time to travel to project sites, and this reduced available contact time between the staff and the community.
- ❖ Delay in project approval by ECHO and staff recruitment caused overall delay in project implementation.
- ❖ Fluctuations of the Euro against the US dollar caused anxiety and confusion at community level which needed constant visits by project staff to explain these fluctuations. This was costly both financially (unplanned field trips) and time (delay in project implementation). The community often needed more time to understand these changes and build more confidence with CARE staff and continue implementing the project interventions as scheduled and avoid delays (as it happened in Midgale village which had demanded payment of cash relief before undertaking cash for work activities).
- ❖ Devaluation of the Euro against the US dollar caused reduction of amount of cash that was initially planned to be given the beneficiaries from 30US\$ to 25US\$. When the Euro gained against the US\$ meant more beneficiaries could be supported rather than increasing money to initial beneficiaries. This needed project staff to revise their plans and communities had to be explained these changes. This also caused increased cost of project implementation as there were unplanned staff field trips that had to be made to accommodate these changes in the project plans.
- ❖ During the community mobilization meetings women and minority groups were often absent and efforts were made to appeal to elders to mobilize them to attend. When the elders cooperated, there were improvements which facilitated their inclusion in the decision making committees in the communities.
- ❖ Repeated project staff threats and intimidation by some members of certain communities/clans who wanted to be forcefully registered as beneficiaries of cash transfer without meeting the required selection criteria.
- ❖ Short project period for implementing a project in a new area of operation which is underserved by development agents and suffering from prolonged drought and increasing IDP population. These factors made community mobilization and beneficiaries' selection to take a longer time than initially planned and which subsequently caused delay in project implementation.

3.9.3 Best practices

- Use clear and needs responsive selection criteria. The tool used in the identification of CR and CFW beneficiaries promoted transparency, accountability and ownership of decisions made; and was subject to public vetting through public meetings attended by village community.
- Use of traditional community institutions (e.g. Elders) in the identification of CR and CFW beneficiaries using the criteria that has already been approved by the community. This process required the leaders to be of high morals, transparent, accountable and responsive to the community needs as their decisions were subject to community vetting through public meetings (Barazas).

- Preparation and signing of MOUs between CARE and (i) Local Government; (ii) Community leaders; (iii) Contractors; and (iv) Cash transfer vendor/facilitator that clearly stipulated roles and responsibilities of the signatories. This promoted transparency, accountability, and reduced occurrence of potential disagreements during the project implementation period.
- Use of local NGOs as Contractors in project interventions (construction and rehabilitation of WASH facilities) helped CARE to have time to focus more on issues related to community capacity building; conflict resolution and management and lobbying for support from local politicians.
- Capacity building of Water Management Committee through training (covering issues such as conflict resolution and management, sanitation, water management and awareness creation on environmental management and protection) has enhanced/improved community sanitation at village levels.
- Use of local bank (Dabashiil - that has experience of cash transfer from within and outside the country) to facilitate cash payment to CR and CFW beneficiaries. The bank is well known and respected by the community and hence its role in the project implementation was quickly understood and accepted by the stakeholders including the community and beneficiaries.
- Use of local NGOs as Contractors in project interventions (e.g. construction and rehabilitation of WASH facilities and cash transfer) enabled CARE to use their experiences in operating at the community level and in the process there was capacity building through “hands on” problem solving and planning.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

- ✚ The WASH facilities that have been rehabilitated/constructed will require monitoring especially the barkeheds and ballies that have not held water due to lack of rains. There is need of follow up in order to monitor their performance once they hold water. Also other community assets i.e. shallow wells, and check dams will require monitoring. The necessary back stopping where the community does not have the required skills on maintenance bearing in mind the substantial financial expenditure on these community assets was needed.
- ✚ Integration of rehabilitation/construction of WASH facilities with other development interventions helps in the improvement of sanitation, hygiene, and water management at household and community levels. Hence integrated programming would improve on community health and sanitation.
- ✚ Communities in villages with high number of IDPs need more water supplies in order to cope with increasing water demands due to increasing population. Such water supplies should consider using renewable energy that would improve on their sustainability.
- ✚ Grazing lands were observed to continue deteriorating due prolonged drought which has further increased environmental degradation. There is need of continued rehabilitation of degraded grazing lands and protect and improve gazing areas especially in strategic areas that the community use during dry seasons.
- ✚ There was observed high community dependence on livestock livelihood with limited alternative livelihoods which make communities prone to disasters including drought. Any support on development of alternative livelihoods that would engage especially women and youth in both IDPs and host communities would offer alternative sources of income and mitigate potential engagement of the youth in anti-social activities and promote women empowerment.
- ✚ In both the IDPs and host communities there were inadequate skills in various areas including basic skills in masonry, carpentry, barber and bakery. These skills need to be developed at the community level to facilitate engagement of the productive section of the community in income generation activities that are not wholly and directly dependent on livestock livelihood.
- ✚ There was observed a high illiteracy rate in the community especially with women which tend to disadvantage them in their involvement in community development activities. Thus there is need of consideration of support of education as a complementary project to other interventions addressing livelihood support and income generation.
- ✚ Community drought coping strategies include: (i) intra dependency of families (families depend on each other), they provide money to each other; (ii) sharing of food among families; (ii) reducing number of meals taken per day.

- ✚ The community ranked highly creation of access roads in the districts to facilitate and improve access to these districts by development agents and reduce time wasted by the few support agencies working in the area. For example, CARE project staff spent a lot of time travelling to project sites due to poor road network, for example, it takes 3 hours to travel from Badhan to Habasha cawl village which is 50 km. and similar time would be spent to travel back. Hence a staff member would spend 6 hrs in a day travelling which means less time was available for project staff contact time with the community. Therefore there is need of consideration of support in infrastructure development especially the roads.
- ✚ The communities reported cases of diseases that include: diarrhea, malaria, pneumonia, anemia, respiratory problems. There were few health facilities in urban areas which were far from the rural communities. They were requesting for support in health facilities to tackle these problems of diseases in the villages.
- ✚ The establishment of Water Management Committees was facilitated by the project. These committees were found functional at the village level in that they had disseminated the knowledge and skills that they had acquired during their training. However, their main test on application of their knowledge and skills will be during and after the rains when the water structures will have water that will require appropriate management to benefit the community without discrimination and the community using the water with appropriate sanitation at the source. As these WMCs have not experienced this situation, they will require support through backstopping and capacity building.
- ✚ After community capacity building had been undertaken, there was an observed change of community attitude towards their participation in project implementation. Hence community capacity building needs to be considered in all project interventions.

4.2 Recommendations

- ✚ The interventions that have been undertaken over the project period have improved community assets and assisted the community to meet some of their basic needs. These community assets will require monitoring especially the barkheds and ballies which have not held water due to lack of the rains. To facilitate monitoring and backstopping of the Water Management Committees, it recommended CARE continue working in these areas bearing in mind that these areas still require other interventions in order to build the capacity of the community to be able to cope with drought/disaster.
- ✚ Programming for community support should be considered to be undertaken for longer period (5 – 10 years) in order to facilitate integrated community support that would allow different projects to be undertaken in the same area but being complementary to each other. For example, training of school children in safe sanitation and hygiene practices in schools through a Personal Hygiene and Sanitation Education (PHASE) project in areas where WASH facilities are under rehabilitation/construction.
- ✚ In villages where IDPs and host communities have settled, there is need of consideration of drilling boreholes that can use solar or wind operated submersible pumps.
- ✚ Continue rehabilitation, protection and improvement of grazing lands and promote environmental management to facilitate reduction of land and environmental degradation.
- ✚ Support development of alternative livelihoods targeting women and the youth. Such alternative livelihoods would include but not limited to the following: (i) small businesses; (ii) livestock marketing; (iii) brick making; and (iv) carpentry, (v) beekeeping.
- ✚ There is need of development of a strategy for women and youth skills development through for example vocational training that would empower the women and youth with appropriate skills for income generation that is not completely livestock livelihood dependent. Those who will get adequate skills would be able to seek for employment within and outside their communities.
- ✚ Support in education sector would positively contribute to community development in target areas as it would be complementary to interventions supporting livelihood and income generation and skills development.
- ✚ Programming of projects interventions should take into consideration the need and importance of supporting community drought/disaster coping strategies.
- ✚ The roads network is poor and travelling to project sites takes a lot of time. Support in the construction of roads network should be considered as roads improvements would greatly contribute to the development of the communities. Food prices would decrease as more retailers would reduce their cost of transport and also other businesses would be opened creating employment.

- ↳ Cases of diseases reported by the community during the evaluation include: diarrhea, malaria, pneumonia, anemia, respiratory problems. There were few health facilities in urban areas which were far from the rural communities. Thus there is need of considering provision of support in health as a component in a programme.
- ↳ The village institutions including elders, Water Management Committees and Village Based Development Committees (VDCs) will require support through further capacity building in order to consolidate what has been achieved through the training of Water Management Committees, involvement and participation of elders and VDCs in identification of project beneficiaries and in project implementation. During capacity building aspects that should be considered include: drought/disaster risk reduction; enhancement/strengthening of community drought/disaster coping mechanisms; identification and promotion of alternative community livelihoods among other issues.
- ↳ Community capacity building should be continued in the current project target communities and in future planned target communities. The approach and methodologies should be responsive to local social-economic environment.
- ↳ Although the Cash for work project will be targeting some of youth, the needs of the youth and those displaced remain to be of concern for the population and appropriate interventions targeting the youth should be included in future projects programming.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Work Plan Schedule

Tasks	Duration (days)
Literature review/ Desk Review /Development of Data tools	3.0
Travel to Puntland	0.5
Meetings with Stakeholders and Staff	1.0
Field Data and Information Collection	6.0
Present preliminary brief, confirm facts & figures & Incorporate feedback	1
Travel to Nairobi	0.5
Prepare first draft report and circulate to CARE staff	6.0
Debriefing workshop to CARE and Donors	1.0
Incorporation of comments	1.0
Total	20.0

Appendix 2: Typical Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

<p>Agreement between stakeholders.</p> <p>Date 5th October 2010</p> <p>This is an MOU between all SFSSP project stakeholders herewith referred to CARE International, Village based Development committees, beneficiaries of the cash for work committees and authorities.</p> <p>The MOU is defining the role and responsibilities of each and every stakeholder regarding the criteria for the selection of the beneficiaries, payment modalities, and amount of payment per activity and duration of work.</p> <p>CARE International's Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CARE is responsible for ensuring that the project is implemented according to the standards set and fully comply with CARE and donor regulations. CARE should state and clearly explain to community, beneficiaries' committee, contractors and authorities that the payment assigned will be paid as per the preposed; skilled labor will paid USD\$ 10 unskilled USD\$ 5 and where applicable semi-skilled labour will be paid a USD\$ 7 per day as per the days stated in the contract. To earn this the labourer must do the amount of work required to be achieved by the end of each day. The scope of work for each structure and the number of days will be provided by the contractor as per the contract. CARE will ensure and monitor together with stakeholders that payment is done according to the contract terms and the right amount is paid each and every time. Certification of completion of work. CARE will ensure contractors are paid timely after satisfactory completion of activities. <p>CARE Representative name and signatures.</p> <p>1) <i>Sirif Adan Majeed</i> CARE SOMALIA / SOUTHERN SUDAN JACOWE SUB - OFFICE PUNT LAND SOMALIA DATE: _____</p> <p>2) 3)</p> <p>Local Authority Representative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate the smooth project implementation regarding security, community mobilization and conflict management 	<p>Local Authorities' representative name and signatures.</p> <p>1) <i>Mohamed Said Nur (Dabey)</i> 2) 3)</p> <p>Village Based Development Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To oversee and support the community committee and beneficiaries committee about the selection process, conflict management and endorse the list after approved and agreed committees. To participate in joint monitoring of the project implementation <p>VBD Committees' names and signatures:</p> <p>1) <i>Hassan Shire Maffud</i> X P.S.N. - <i>Kabasho Garci</i> 2) <i>Hadiye Ali Jamaal</i> <i>Abdi</i> <i>X. A. M. O.</i> <i>Y</i> 3) <i>Hadiye Ahmed Shire</i> <i>Abdi</i> <i>X. A. M. O.</i> <i>Y</i></p> <p>Beneficiaries Role.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To do the amount of work assigned per day Follow and respect the instructions given by the contractor and CARE team supervising the work Agree with the contractor the payment modality (weekly, bi weekly and so on) To respect working hours and the quality of the work Report to authorities and other committees if the payment stated above is not paid to them after completion of assigned tasks. <p>Beneficiaries Name and Signatures:</p> <p>1) <i>Wesame Nur Abd</i> <i>Tayeb</i> - <i>Kabasho Garci</i> 2) <i>Adele Hassan Yusuf</i> <i>Abdi</i> <i>Y</i></p> <p>Contractors Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure smooth implementation of the activities according to the design and specification as per the contract signed. 100% Pre finance the activities Ensure regular payment of workers as per the agreement with the beneficiaries. Pay USD\$ 10 for skilled, USD\$ 5 for the unskilled and where applicable USD\$ 7 for semi-skilled. Keep records of all the beneficiaries including name, work done, amount paid and attendance. Maintain and submit list of beneficiaries signed by the stakeholders with the invoice for processing of payment after completion of work. <p>Name of signatures for the company:</p> <p>1) <i>Sirif Adan Majeed</i> <i>Stamps</i></p> <p>dawlada punland ee somaaliya  punt land government of Somalia maamulka gobalka sanaag Xafiiska gudoomiyaha gobalka sanaag.....</p> <p>Ref:GGS/197/2010 09/11/2010</p> <p>Ku- Hay'ada CARE xafiska Garowe Og- Gudidiyada Horumarinta Deganada uu Mashruucu ka shaqeynayo Og- ka faideystayasha Mashruucu Og- Sarkaalk ugu Sareeya Mashruucu (Abdikadir Haamud) ee Garowe</p> <p>Ujeedo- IS AFGARAD.</p> <p>Is of gerdhkani wuxuu u dhoreeyaa mashruucu SFSSP kyo mid ka mid ah tirarka mashruucu oo ah maamulka gobalka, Wuxuu qeebayaa is a fagraatkanii maamuliyadhaa uu mid walba leeyahay, Haddaha, qodobadan ayaa ah Masuliyada maamulka inta uu soodo iyo marka uu dhammedo mashruucu.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> in uu mamulku fududeeyo habسامي و سودکا لخیرت ارمیا امنیگا، وانچی گالینه بخشادا، یو خالنچه کھلما. In uu dusha ka eego taageeraa gudiyada یو والبکا لخیرت ارمیا امنیگا، وانچی گالینه بخشادا، یو خالنچه کھلما hadi khitaaf ka yimado Isaska karo, magero gudiyada lisuska kama daanheynta ah. In uu ka qeyb qato daba gatka sida wadajirka ah loo qabo doono ee mashruucu. <p>Allaa mahad leh</p> <p>Gudoomiyaha gobalka sanaag Maxamud siecid nuur.....</p> <p><i>Musa</i> </p>
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Appendix 3: How Households Used Cash Transfer Funds/Money

Table 14: Use of Cash Transfer at Household Level

a) CASH RELIEF INTERVENTION																			
1. Laako Village																			
Head of Household			Uses																
Name	M/F	Age (yrs.)	Rice	White flour	Sugar	Milk	Meat	Beans	Fruits/Date	Water	Clothes	Shoes	Soft drinks	Utensils	Medicine	Paid Debt (\$)	Remaining Debt (\$)	% Debt Reduction	
Fatima Jaama Yusuf	F	78	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x		25	200	20%	
Ali Said Isail	M	80	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	100	0%		
Abdi Faaiye Mohamed	M	70	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	500	10.71%		
Maariam Faarar Daab	F	90	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	50	0%		
Ibado Isse Mohamed	F	100	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	100	0%		
Fatima Mohamed Jamaa	F	80	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	200	20%	
Ahmed Ali Faaiye	M	100	x	x	x	x	x		x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	0%	
2. Xabasha Village																			
Abdi Hassan Yusuf	M	74	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x		x	25	150	14.29%	
Salah Mohamed Haamud	F	50	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	200	24.52%	
Mariam Abdala Hassan	F	70	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	80	1,200	6.25%	
Hawa Ali Abdi	F	40	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	40	600	6.25%	
Halima Ahmed Shire	F	58	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	45	1,000	4.31%	
Fatuma Hassan Shire	F	60	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	70	600	10.45%	
Shugri Mohamed Yusuf	F	23	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	50	50	50%	
3. Rad Village																			
Aasho Cali Muuse	F	60	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	160	23.81%	
Caasho Faarax Ciise	F	55	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	10	72	12.20%	
Sahra Ciise Shirdoon	F	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	75	115	39.47%	

Taadumo Saalax Cabdi	F	72	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	110	18.52%
Saynab Cise Muuse	F	48	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	50	150	25%
Aamina Maxiid Abokor	F	58	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	Nil	300	0%
Ahmed Farah Yusuf	M	75	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	60	50	54.55%
Abdilahi Hirsi Harar	M	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	50	100	33.33%

b) CASH FOR WORK (CfW) INTERVENTION

1. Xabasha Village

Ahmed Salat Isse	M	20	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	60	30	66.67%
Abdi Isse Ali	M	45	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	x	70	150	31.82%
Jama Husein Abdi	M	40	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	330	10.81%
Yusuf Mohamed Muhamud	M	45	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	570	7.62%
Warsame Nuur Abdi	M	40	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	50	300	14.29%
Abdulahi Abdi Ali	M	35	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	80	50%
Gullet Muse Mohamed	M	15	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	100	33.33%
Mhamed Mahamud Hassan	M	16	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	50	150	25%

2. Laako Village

Aden Isse Ali	M	45	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	500	9.09%
Hussein Faarar Yusuf	M	40	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	400	9.09%
Hassan Al Ismail	M	40	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	200	32.89%
Ali Jibriil Faarar	M	39	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	150	16.67%

3. Rad Village

Fadumo Salax Abokor	F	60	x	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	50	28.57%
Shugri Maxed Axmed	F	38	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	70	30%
Aaniisa Abdi Saala	F	43	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	55	140	28.21%
Maxed Xasan	M	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	40	120	25%

Xirsi																		
Abdirisaaf Axmed Maxed	M	30	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	60	100	37.5%	
Abdifaaadir Jaama Saalax	M	42	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	150	25%	
Maxed Jaamac Abdala	M	40	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	40	160	20%	

Appendix 4: Impact of Cash Transfer on Households Meals Consumption per Day

Table 15: Impact of Cash Relief (CR) on Household Meals Consumption per Day

1. Rad Village, Lasqoray district		Name of beneficiary	M/F	Age (yrs.)	HH members	Children		No. of meals consumed per day before project	No. of meals consumed per day after project	Increased No. of meals consumed per day	% increase of No. of meals consumed per day
Boys	Girls										
1. Aasho Cali Muse	F	60	12		4	2	1	3	2	200	
2. Caasho Faarax Ciise	F	55	9		5	3	2	3	1	100	
3. Sahra Ciise Shirdoon	F	56	15		4	2	1	3	2	200	
4. Taadumo Saalax Cabdi	F	72	5		3	1	1	3	2	200	
5. Saynab Ciise Muuse	F	48	9		7	3	1	3	2	200	
6. Aamina Maxiid Abokor	F	58	18		9	5	1	3	2	200	
7. Ahmed Farah Yusuf	M	75	5		1	2	1	3	2	200	
8. Abdilahi Hirsi Harar	M	70	5		2	1	1	3	2	200	
2. Xabasha cawl villageq, Lasqoray district											
9. Abdi Hassan Yusuf	M	74	15		5	1	2	4	2	100	
10. Salah Mohamed Haamud	F	50	10		6	1	1	2	1	100	
11. Mariam Abdala Hassan	F		10		4	4	1	2	1	100	
12. Hawa Ali Abdi	F	40	11		5	3	1	3	2	200	
13. Halima Ahmed Shire	F	58	18		5	4	3	4	1	33.33	
14. Fatuma Hassan Shire	F	60	11		3	5	3	3*	0	0	
15. Shugri Mohamed Yusuf	F	23	5		1	3	3	3*	0	0	
							* Denotes improvement in food quality				

<i>Laako village Lasqoray district</i>										
16.	Fatima Jaama Yusuf	F	78	15	2	5	2	3	1	100
17.	Ali Said Isail	M	80	8	0	7	1	2	1	100
18.	Abdi Faaiye Mohamed	M	70	10	2	3	1	3	2	200
19.	Maarium Faarar Daab	F	90	10	3	2	1	2	1	100
20.	Ibado Isse Mohamed	F	100	5	3	1	1	3	2	200
21.	Fatima Mohamed Jamaa	F	80	7	4	2	2	3	1	50
22.	Ahmed Ali Faaiye	M	100	6	-	-	1	4	3	300
<i>Aroley village, Taleeh district</i>										
23.	Xawo Nur Diriye	F	68				2	3	1	50
24.	Fadumo Awed Ali	F	73				2	3	1	50
25.	Asha Ahmed Egal	F	70				2	3	1	50
26.	Asli Abdi Ali	F	53				3	3*	0	0
27.	Shacni Ahmed Hirsi	F	70				2	3	1	50
28.	Khadifa Hafi Nur	F	67				3	3*	0	0
29.	Asha Mohamed Muse	F	72				2	3	1	50
30.	Fadumo Salah Ibrahim	F	81				2	3	1	50
31.	Halimo Bashir Musa	F	77				2	3	1	50
32.	Khadifo Warsame Abdulle	F	82				2	3	1	50
33.	Amina Guled Ahmed	F	68				2	3	1	50
34.	Asha Hirsi Nur	F	74				2	3	1	50
35.	Mulaxo Cige Hassan	F	60				2	3	1	50
36.	Idil Jama Hashi	F	84				2	3	1	50
37.	Maryama Farah	F	38				2	3	1	50

Table 16: Impact of Cash for Work (CfW) on Household Meals Consumption per Day

1. Aroley village, Taleeh district										
<i>Head of Household</i>	<i>M/F</i>	<i>Age (yrs.)</i>	<i>HH members</i>	<i>Children</i>		<i>No. of meals consumed per day before project</i>	<i>No. of meals consumed per day after project</i>	<i>Increase of No. of meals consumed per day</i>	<i>% increase of No. of meals consumed per day</i>	
				<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>					
1. Abdisalaam Ahmed Mohamed	M	50	7	2	3	2	3*	1	50	
2. Farhan Aw Jamac Hirsi	M	40	5	1	2	1	3	2	100	
3. Ismai Abdi Ali	M	45	5	2	1	1	3	2	100	
4. Mohamed Ahmed Gelle	M	55	8	2	4	1	3	2	100	
5. Abdi Ali Shireh	M	50	7	2	3	1	3*	2	100	
6. Wafaa Mohamed Ali	M	45	6	1	3	1	3	2	100	
7. Ahmed Ali Aden	M	50	7	2	3	1	3	2	100	
8. Abdi Muse Nur	M	50	6	1	3	1	3*	2	100	
9. Hirsi Jama	M	45	5	1	2	1	3	2	100	
10. Abdiasis Awil Ali	M	35	6	2	2	1	3	2	100	
11. Molud Mohamed Jama	M	40	5	1	3	1	3*	2	100	
	SUMMARY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) HHs with increase of <u>one</u> meal consumed per day = 1 (9.10%) b) HHs with increase of <u>two</u> meals consumed per day = 10 (90.90%) c) * Denotes improvement in quality of food consumed 									
2. Rad village Lasqoray district										
12. Fadumo Salax Abokor	F	60	8	2	3	2	3	1	50	
13. Shugri Maxed Axmed	F	38	5	3	1	1	2	1	50	
14. Aaniisa Abdi Saala	F	43	12	1	8	1	2	1	50	
15. Maxed Xasan Xirsi	M	31	7	2	3	1	2	1	50	
16. Abdirisaaf Axmed Maxed	M	30	14	3	5	1	2	1	50	
17. Abdifaadir Jaama Saalax	M	42	5	2	2	1	2	1	50	
18. Maxed Jaamac Abdala	M	40	7	2	3	1	3	2	100	
	SUMMARY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) HHs with increase of <u>one</u> meal consumed per day = 6 (65.71%) b) HHs with increase of <u>two</u> meals consumed per day = 1 (14.29%) 									

3. Xabasha village, Lasqoray district									
19. Ahmed Salat Isse	M	20	10	3	5	2	3	1	50
20. Abdi Isse Ali	M	45	16	3	3	3	3*	0	0
21. Jama Husein Abdi	M	40	8	6	1	1	2	1	50
22. Yusuf Mohamed Muhamud	M	45	12	-	5	2	3	1	50
23. Warsame Nuur Abdi	M	40	9	3	4	3	3*	0	0
24. Abdulahi Abdi Ali	M	35	8	2	4	2	3	1	50
25. Gullet Muse Mohamed	M	15	8**	3	5	1	3	2	200
26. Mhamed Mahamud Hassan	M	16	8	1	5	2	3	1	50
	SUMMARY:								
	a) HHs with increase of <u>one</u> meal consumed per day = 5 (62.5%) b) HHs with increase of <u>two</u> meals consumed per day = 1 (12.5%) c) HHs with increase of zero meals consumed per day = 2 (25%) d) * Denotes improvement in quality of food consumed e) ** <u>Child headed household</u>								
4. Laako village, Lasqoray district									
27. Aden Isse Ali	M	45	8	3	4	1	2	1	50
28. Hussein Faarar Yusuf	M	40	7	3	2	1	2	1	50
29. Hassan Al Ismail	M	40	8	2	4	1	2	1	50
30. Ali Jibriil Faarar	M	39	7	3	2	1	2	1	50
31. Waris Shire Hassan	M	70	8	2	4	1	3	2	200
	SUMMARY:								
	a) HHs with increase of <u>at least one</u> meal consumed per day = 5 (100%)								

Appendix 5: Gender Disaggregated Level of Employment on Cash For Work Intervention

Table 17: Erigavo District Cash For Work (Conditional) Beneficiaries

Site/Village	Activity	Male	Female	Total
Orog	Barkhed	29	-	29
	Latrines	10	-	10
Kalma	Barkhed	28	1	29
	Latrines	10	-	10
Karin	Barkhed	29	-	29
	Latrines	10	-	10
Marawada	Barkhed	29	-	29
Biyo Guduud	Barkhed	29	-	29
	Latrines	10	-	10
Darasalam	Barkhed	29	-	29
Andha Dholo	Balli	74	-	74
	Check dam	15	1	16
Wadayah	Balli	61	5	66
	Check dam	16	-	16
Armalle	Balli	52	14	66
	Latrines	15	-	15
Dhuurmadare	Balli	66	-	66
Boo'a	Balli	66	-	66
Yufle	Shallow well	12	-	12
	Latrine	30	-	30
Gemb 1	Shallow well	12	-	12
Gemb 2	Shallow well	12	-	12
Aro	Shallow well	12	-	12
Eldhere	Shallow well	12	-	12
Laakale	Shallow well	12	-	12
Taageer	Shallow well	12	-	12

Darangdudan	Shallow well	12	-	12
Lasqacabley	Shallow well	12	-	12
Khatanow	Shallow well	12	-	12
Kalarog	Check dam	16	-	16
Danabjeh	Check dam	31	1	32
Haldaagan	Check dam	16	-	16
El Dawao	Check dam	16	-	16
Hamas	Latrines	30	-	30
Marawada	Latrines	10	-	10
Darasalam	Latrines	10	-	10
Total		857	22	879
% of the Total		97.43%	2.57%	100%

Table 18: Lasqoray District Cash for Work (Conditional) Beneficiaries

Location/Village	Intervention/Activity	Male	Female	Total
Midigale	Berkhed	48	8	56
Rad and Laako	Berkhed	49	7	56
Rad	Balli	45	21	66
Laako	Balli	22	44	66
Xabasha	Balli	42	24	66
Duriduri	Balli	46	20	66
Midigale	Check dam	62	70	132
Rad	Check dam	39	5	44
Laako	Check dam	32	12	44
Lasqoray	Shallow well	21	-	21
Midigale	Shallow well	7	-	7
Midigale	Larine	56	14	70
Rad and Laako	Latrines	67	3	70
Duriduri	Shallow well	7	-	7
Duriduri	Latrine	35	-	35
TOTAL		578	228	806
% of Total		71.71%	28.29%	100%

Table 19: Taleeh District Cash for Work (Conditional) Beneficiaries

Village/Site/Location	Intervention/Activity	No. per Activity	Male	Female	Total
Aroley	Latrine	12	68	-	68

	Berkhed	1	28	-	28
	Shallow Well	1	7	-	7
	Check dam	2	80	8	88
	Total		183	8	191
	% of Total		95.81%	4.19%	100%
Qowlo	Check dam	1	44	-	44
	Balli	1	64	2	66
	Berkhed	1	28	-	28
	Latrines	3	21	-	21
	Total		157	0	159
	% of Total		98.74%	1.26%	100%
Godaalo	Check dam	2	88		88
	Latrines	12	70	-	70
	Total		158	0	0
	% of Total		100%	0%	100%
	Berkhed	1	28	-	28
	Balli	1	66	-	66
Laabas	Latrines	3	21	-	21
	Total		115	0	115
	% of Total		100%	0%	100%
	Shallow well	2	14	0	14
	Latrines	10	105	-	105
	Total		109	0	109
Sarmanyo	% of Total		100%	0%	100%
	Berkhed	1	28	-	28
	Latrines	2	14	0	14
	Balli	1	66	0	66
	Total		108	0	108
	% of Total		100%	0%	100%
Dumey	Berkhed	1	28	-	28
	Latrines	2	14	0	14
	Balli	1	66	0	66
	Total		108	0	108
	% of Total		100%	0%	100%
	Shallow ell	1	7	-	7
Fadhigab	Total		7	0	7
	% of Total		100%	0%	100%
	Shallow well	1	7	-	7
Habarkudhagoti	Total		7	0	7
	% of Total		100%	0%	100%

Gogoshi Qabe	Shallow well	1	7	-	7
	<i>Total</i>		7	0	7
	<i>% of Total</i>		100%	0%	100%
GRAND TOTAL			1055	10	1065
<i>% of Grand Total</i>			99.06%	0.94%	100%

Appendix 6: Evaluation Terms of Reference



CARE SOMALIA / SOUTH SUDAN:

TERMS OF REFERENCE END EVALUATION

CARE Somalia/South Sudan is seeking a qualified and experienced consultant to undertake the following assignment.

Position: **Evaluation Consultant**
Duty Station: **Puntland, Somalia and Somaliland**
Starting Date: **15th January 2011**
Duration of Contract: **20 days**

1. Project Back Ground.

1.1 Project Information Summary:

Location: Puntland/Somaliland, Somalia
Project Name: Somaliland Food Security Support Project (SFSSP)
Target group: 60,940 pastoralist communities. (10,160HH)

1.2 Context.

CARE Somalia received a grant from ECHO to implement ten months Food Security Support project, in Puntland and Somaliland (Somalia) starting February to November 2011. The project was later granted a two month no cost extension to end in 31st January 2011. The project aims was to improve food and livelihood security for drought affected pastoralists living in North Sool and Sanaag regions, Somalia.

The SFSS Project was in response to Somalia having experienced progressive and sustained humanitarian crisis. Findings of the FSAU (Food security analysis unit), FEWSNET (Famine early warning systems network), ¹³and its partners' indicated that the overall humanitarian crisis was sustained with 3.2 million - 43% of the population in crisis. This was attributable to a combination of multiple reinforcing shocks including inflation, drought, and conflict. 22% of this population was concentrated in the livestock dependent regions of the North western and East. An estimated 445,000 people were identified in *Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis*, while another 80,000 are in *Humanitarian Emergency*. Unlike south and central Somalia, humanitarian access to these regions was reasonable; therefore it was critical that these areas receive appropriate levels of emergency and livelihood support, to prevent further deterioration.

The project is being implemented directly by CARE in collaboration with communities and line Ministries, in three districts of Lasqorey, Erigavo and parts of Taleeh in Sool and Sanaag regions. The districts were prioritized based on poor Deyr rainfall,

¹³ FSNAU Somalia Post Deyr' 09/10 Assessment Analysis,

FSEDC Meeting, January 29, 2010, Nairobi, Kenya

heavily affected by the drought, with limited levels assistance reported. In each of these areas, following the poor performance of the Deyr rains, there was consensus among the stakeholders that drought conditions still exist. Many predict a forthcoming drought due to erratic rainfall leading to extremely scarce pasture and water resources when the next rains are expected in either April or May 2010 (the GU season). People were coping with the scarcity of water and pasture resources by moving to areas that had received rains. More water sources were quickly depleted and available shallow wells (or boreholes) had hard water (unfit for human consumption), water trucking was common in Sool and Sanaag regions. In the long run, water trucking is expensive and unsustainable. The quantities of water available by trucking significantly fall below the recommended SPHERE standards for domestic and livestock use because of the high costs of such operations. Thus water trucking was not considered during the project period as there were sustainable alternative solutions.

In meeting the needs of the affected populations, CARE deployed a three pronged approach realized under three results:-

- IV. Increased access to food and essential household goods and services
- V. Pastoralist community household income resilience of pastoralist secured/enhanced through the development of productive assets
- VI. Improved hygiene practices facilities and promote access to safe water

CARE has identified three underlying causes of poverty that she will seek to address in the current 5 year strategy; these include: social exclusion; lack of access to services and resources; and poor governance.

In addressing this, CARE is shifting from a Project to a Program (P2P) approach. Key elements of the shift include: clearly defined and common target groups; long term commitment to communities; fewer but more strategic partnerships; and, synergy among the different projects in the program and between programs. Other changes envisaged by the new strategic plan are: a focus on women both rural and urban and youth; the use of common Design, Monitoring & Evaluation (DM&E) principles and procedures across all projects and programs; and, more effective monitoring and information systems that promote accountability based on set standards.

Pertinent to this action is the strategic focus on IDPs (women) in the focus area. IDPs can be classified into 2 groups a) those displaced by conflict, particularly from South/Central Somalia and b) those displaced by the prolonged drought. In both these cases there were many common issues and problems facing IDPs. The decision to migrate has resulted in many people selling their remaining productive assets such as their homes, land holdings and other movable assets in order to raise the capital needed to reach a refugee/IDP camp while risking injury, loss of life or to raise money to afford even the most basic of needs. The proposed action thus sought to address the human conditions (lack of access to services and resources) of the target group by increasing access to basic items needed for survival.

1.3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES.

PRINCIPLE OBJECTIVE - Improved food and livelihood security for 60,940 drought affected pastoralists living in Taleeh, Lasqorey and Erigavo districts in North East region of Somalia.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES - Enhanced access to food and enhanced resilience to household income for 60,940 pastoralists in Taleeh, Lasqorey and Erigavo.

INDICATORS

- 60% of households accessing minimum basket and reducing debts.
- Area of land covered by the constructed check dams

Expected Result 1: 1,082 households increase their access to food and essential household goods and services

INDICATORS

- At least 60% increase in access to food for **1,082** targeted households
- At least 75% of **the 1,082** targeted households report reduction in households debt

Expected Result 2: Pastoralist community household income resilience of pastoralist secured/enhanced through the development of productive assets

INDICATORS

- 60% of targeted **2,324** for conditional cash transfers report an increased in consumed meals of one per day
- Prolonged access to water by at least one month during the dry season for 5,284 HH.
- Increased water access to 5,284HH to at least minimum requirement of 15 litres.

Expected Result 3: Improved hygiene practices facilities and promote access to safe water

- 23 water management committees received training in hygiene promotion practices and safe water handling at the water collection points.

2. Project Evaluation.

2.1 EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

This Evaluation aims at achieving the following objectives: a) to provide information on the performance of the project against key indicators and parameters. In addition, the evaluation will be expected to provide an independent assessment of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of the programme; factors affecting performance, alternative strategies and its strengths and weaknesses

b) Provide evidence-based recommendations to enable the organization to engage in effective policymaking, planning, programming, and implementation.

2.2 SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION.

The consultant will be expected to evaluate and focus on the project design implementation process and the results (effects and impact) of the project. The Consultant should take into consideration the evaluation criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency and possibly Project Performance Rating. The criteria should include assessment of all the different components of the project including Impact and Sustainability, activities implemented or not done in reference to the indicators stated in the project log frame.

The consultant will use the rating scale below for grading the level of achievement of the main activities projected to be implemented by the project and give a summative mean grade for all the activities evaluated and graded. The mean grade will provide the overall performance of the project.

Table 1: The Rating Scale

IMPLEMENTATION The activity was implemented in:	SCORE	IMPACT/Likely Achievement
A completely appropriate, efficient and timely manner	1	Completely achieved

A largely appropriate, efficient and timely manner	2	Largely achieved
A moderately appropriate, efficient and timely manner	3	Partially achieved
an appropriate, efficient and timely manner to a very limited extent	4	Achieved to a very limited extent
Neither an appropriate, nor an effective or timely manner	5	Not achieved to any discernible extent
Unverifiable	X	Unverifiable

Differences among areas of intervention, related to different constraints and problems, should be analyzed and reported for the different level of analysis.

2.3 Use of Findings

An end evaluation as per requirement of the grant, as such, results of this evaluation will be shared with to all partners and stakeholders in this project including the donor, beneficiaries, government and local authorities. Results will be used also by CARE for enhancing its future project design, planning, and implementation strategies.

2.4 Evaluation Criteria

As mentioned earlier, this is an end evaluation, therefore, the main issues that the evaluation should address include:

2.4.1 An assessment of a number of critical elements in the project approach and methodology

a) Process and Design

- Was cash delivered safely and spent safely?
- Were any securities issues reported as a result of the distribution itself or increased cash in the market?
- Were any recipients disadvantaged by the cash injection system chosen?
- Was targeting effective?
- Was there any abuse of cash by agency staff, local elites or authorities involved in targeting or distribution?
- Were there sufficient skills to manage the cash programme effectively?
- What was the recipients view on the use of cash?
- If both cash and in kind assistance were available, which option did recipients prefer?
- What were the views of non recipients?
- How cost effective was cash compared to the in kind alternatives?
- How did the cash project co-ordinate with other interventions?
- How effective was the WASH training?

b) Impacts and Outcomes

- Where and how accessible were the markets where cash was spent?
- Did the recipients find it difficult to reach the markets (distance, time)?
- How have prices changes?
- Were prices influenced by the cash transfer?

- What was the impact of the cash transfers on the local economy? (Negative/positive)
- Have women or marginalised groups been empowered as a result of the cash project?
- Did cash meet specific objectives, such as shelter, small business promotion or savings?
- How has the cash project affected traditional systems of community self help?
- Were those receiving, not receiving cash integrated/reintegrated/excluded from the community?
- How has the cash project influenced local date and credit markets?
- How effective are the rehabilitated/developed WASH facilities?
- How did training and development of WASH facilities influence usage?

CFW specific

- Did CFW project build useful and sustainable community assets?
- Did CFW projects affect the local labour markets?
- What was the level of employments (disaggregated according to gender?)
- Was the work appropriate for the types of people willing and bale to work?
- Did labour –poor households and other at risk groups benefit economically (and sufficiently) from the project?

Overall

- To what level have household debts been reduced (quantify)?
- What the actual increases in incomes as a result of the project? (% per household)
- What was the contribution of this project to changes in the CMB?
- It is appreciated that the impact on grazing of the land recovered through development of gully erosion control structures can not be analysed at this stage due its long term nature, but the cash component of this activity can be exhaustively discussed.

2.4.2 An assessment of the achievements of the project so far against specific criteria including (relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability)

2.4.2.1 Relevance

- To what extent is the programme strategy and approach relevant to the context and the identified needs?
 - Was the context analysis relevant and appropriate, and is it still? Did the project identify the most relevant needs of stakeholders?
 - Were objectives and activities sufficiently clearly defined? Are they relevant to the context and to the envisaged outcomes of the project?
 - To what extent did the project meet the needs of target beneficiaries?
 - Did target beneficiaries provide inputs as to how the project could respond to their needs?
 - Were the project activities/ interventions the best option for the target beneficiaries? What alternatives would have been more suitable?
 - Were there mechanisms in place to monitor whether the project has adapted to changes in the context and needs?

2.4.2.2 Efficiency

- The proficiency and expediency by which the project's outputs were achieved in relation to inputs utilized, including measures taken to improve implementation and maximize impact with limited resources
 - To what extent did the project utilize its human and financial resources and time efficiently?
 - Did the project deliver all items that were agreed upon in the original scope?

- Were stakeholders satisfied with the quality of project deliverables?
- Were there any exceptional deliverables that added value to the project?
- Was feedback from stakeholders regarding project deliverables positive?
- Is direct implementation the best alternative? Would other modalities (e.g. the use of local partners, etc.) have improved the balance between inputs and outputs?

2.4.2.3 Effectiveness

Extent to which the project's stated objectives have been achieved its outcomes and purpose using the OVI column of the Logical Framework as elaborated in 1.3 above.

- To what extent were the programme specific objectives met?
- Were the expected results achieved?
- Were the indicators achieved?
- How have the set sources of verification been used in measuring the indicators, especially for result 1?
- Is there an internal monitoring mechanism and objectively verifiable indicators in place to assess whether or not objectives are achieved? What indicators are being used?

2.4.2.4 Sustainability

The Consultant will verify and analyze the degree to which the project's beneficial outcome will continue after completion of project activities. While this is an emergency project, the sustainability will focus on the level of attainment and existence of complementary projects to ensure sustainability of the project.

- Are institutional mechanisms in place for ensuring benefit of project activities even after project support ends?
- How are these mechanisms developed? What are these institutional and, and how would they sustain the initiative in the long run?
- What support would be needed?

2.4.2.5 Cross cutting issues.

The consultant is requested to verify, analyse and assess the integration and impact of cross cutting issue in the project. Particular attention will be given to gender, conflict environment and consideration for HIV AIDS

2.5 Methodology

The evaluation process will be conducted using four complementary steps as described below. Other methodologies might be employed if need be, nevertheless, final methodology designed by consultant should be discussed and agreed with CARE before commencement of the assessment.

2.5.1 Review of documents

- At the inception stage the relevant project and strategic/policy framework documents should be reviewed. The project document will include Project proposal, log-frame, activity plans, project agreement, progress reports, CO Strategic plan and any other relevant document.

2.5.2 Conduct Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews

(KIIIs)

- Conduct focus group discussions and/or key informant interviews with CARE, beneficiaries, government and key stakeholders

2.5.3 Hold In-depth Interviews

- In-depth interviews will be held for high profile stakeholders who may not be available for the FGDs and KIIs

2.5.4 Project field visits to sampled areas

- Project areas will be visited to see evidence of the intervention

In addition the consultant will be required to have meetings with CARE and ECHO prior to commencing the work to ensure that expectations are clearly taken into account, and will further more be requested to conduct post-evaluation debriefing sessions with CARE.

2.6 Evaluator

A consultant will be recruited to undertake the work

2.6.1 Key Tasks

- Elaborate an analytical framework for the evaluation
- Undertake data collection and analysis
- Prepare evaluation report

2.6.2 Management

The evaluator will report to the CARE Emergency Coordinator (principle contact person). In the field, the evaluator will work in consultation with WASH advisor and Project Manager.

CARE Punt land/Somaliland staff will provide support, as may be needed, by coordinating with government, partners, and stakeholders, informing them about the evaluation, and setting meetings.

2.7 Timeframe

The whole process of evaluation, including report writing, will start on 25th of January 2011 and end on 20th February 2011. The evaluator is required to complete his work in the period stated.

2.8 Reporting

After the evaluation, the consultant is expected to do a debriefing with the stakeholders and the CARE staff on the ground and incorporate their relevant inputs. The consultant should then prepare a draft report and make a presentation to the relevant CARE Nairobi staff for their inputs after which he/she should prepare the final report latest a week after receipt of comments.

The report should consist of:

- Executive Summary and recommendations

- Main text, to include:
 - Table of contents
 - Acronyms
 - Introduction and Project context
 - Evaluation methodology
 - Overall project assessment
 - Analysis based on evaluation criteria
 - Key accomplishments
 - Lessons learnt, challenges and opportunities for improvement
 - Recommendations
- Best practices
- Appendices, to include evaluation terms of reference, sample framework, data gathering instruments, bibliography, etc.

All materials collected during evaluation should be submitted to CARE prior to the termination of the contract.

2.9 Terms and Conditions

- Daily consulting rate is negotiable, although will be commensurate with CARE consultancy terms and standards
- The Consultant will be contracted on a CARE Consultancy Contract.
- CARE shall pay the consultancy fee as per the agreement between CARE and the selected consultant.
- The report shall be drawn up in 3 copies and transmitted to CARE Somalia office in Garowe for onward transmission to Nairobi.
- An electronic copy of the report (CD-ROM, Word 7.0 format or a more recent version) including all annexes must be submitted together with the final reports' hard copies.

3.0 Roles and responsibilities

CARE Somalia - is responsible for development of the TOR, selection of external consultants, coordination/guidance during the study, and approval of the final report, payment for the consultancy, and dissemination of the report to all stakeholders.

Ministry of Environment - In conjunction with CARE, is responsible for coordination of the different stakeholders, controlling activities of the implementation agencies, information gathering regarding the Ministry's policy on range/pasture land and final reporting of the recommendations to the line Ministry/Cabinet.

The key community members, especially the traditional elders and nomadic livestock owners involved in the implementation.

3.1 Expertise Required.

- Minimum of 10 years professional experience working in development programmes in developing countries, specifically, Somalia; with an in-depth understanding of Somalia, its history, and subsequent impact on development.
- Extensive experience in research work and in livelihood projects with a bias towards, natural resource management, income generation, etc. Conversant with community based rangeland management systems.
- Demonstrated experience in community development and other participatory approaches in community mobilisation.
- Deep understanding of the project lifecycle.
- Have an understanding of operating conditions within an insecure environment
- Demonstrated experience in carrying out research, baseline surveys, and evaluations specifically for EC/ECHO funded projects for a minimum 5 years.
- Have excellent analytical and report writing skills
- Be willing to travel extensively in the working areas of the project security situation allowing.
- Be a team worker who can produce a report and presentation together with other persons involved in the evaluation.
- Fluent in English (both reading and writing).
- Understanding of the Somali language is an added advantage
- Familiarity with emergency IDP programmes in Somalia and in Puntland in particular
- Interview/ questionnaire design skills

- Strong analytical/ data analysis skills
- Demonstrated experience in research report writing and data presentation. Excellent English communication skills and knowledge of Somali language will be desirable.

Appendix 7: List of Persons Contacted

Location	Day/Date	No.	Name	Position	Institution/Organization	Male/Female	Tel./E-mail
Garowe	Monday 28/02/2011	1.	Ibrahim Hassan	Emergency Coordinator	CARE International Somalia/South Sudan	M	Tel: (+252-2-4251096; (+254-714-008495; E-mail: ihassan@csss.care.org
		2.	Ali Ahmed Mohamed	Sub-Office Coordinator	CARE International Somalia/South Sudan	M	Tel: (+254-20-2807000/124, 227184/750, 2726255; Tel: (+252 (90) 794116; E-mail: ali.godane@gmail.com ; agodane@c.or.ke
		3.	Abdikadir Ali	Programme Coordinator, Puntland	CARE International Somalia/South Sudan	M	
		4.	Abdikadir Mohamed Haamud	Project Officer, PERP and former Project Officer SFSSP, Lasqoray district	CARE International Somalia/South Sudan	M	E-mail: abdkadirh61@gmail.com
		5.	Faiza Ali Yusuf	Project Officer SPEP and former Project Officer SFSSP, Taleeh district	CARE International Somalia/South Sudan	F	Tel.: (+252-90-794439); E-mail: fayuzz.ali@gmail.com
Aroley Village, Taleeh District							
	Tuesday 01/01/2011	6.	Shamarke Mohamed Ali	Former WASH Engineer, SFSSP		M	
	Village Elders						
		7.	Abdilahi Ali Hirsi	Chief	Aroley Village	M (65 yrs.)	
		8.	Mohamed Saalah Mohamed	Elder	„	M (77 yrs.)	
		9.	Hirsi Jama Nuur	„	„	M (74 yrs.)	
		10.	Abdi Salaam Ahmed Jamac	„	„	M	
		11.	Ahmed Abdi Ali	„	„	M	
	Village Water Committee						
		12.	Abdisalaam Ahmed Mohamed	Committee Member	Aroley Village	M	

		13.	Farhan Aw Jamac Hirsi	„	„	M	
		14.	Abdihsaaf Geele Ali	„	„	M	
		15.	Abdi Sallam Xaaji Ali	„	„	M	
		16.	Aadam Xaaji Abdi	„	„	M	
Women Group Meeting							
		17.	Xawo Nur Diriye	Community Member	Aroley Village	F (68 yrs.)	
		18.	Fadumo Awed Ali	„	„	F (73 yrs.)	
		19.	Asha Ahmed Egal	„	„	F (70 yrs.)	
		20.	Asli Abdi Ali	„	„	F (53 yrs.)	
		21.	Shacni Ahmed Hirsi	„	„	F (70 yrs.)	
		22.	Khadifa Hafi Nur	„	„	F (67 yrs.)	
		23.	Asha Mohamed Muse	„	„	F (72 yrs.)	
		24.	Fadumo Salah Ibrahim	„	„	F (81 yrs.)	
		25.	Halimo Bashir Musa	„	„	F (77 yrs.)	
		26.	Khadifo Warsame Abdulle	„	„	F (82 yrs.)	
		27.	Amina Guled Ahmed	„	„	F (68 yrs.)	
		28.	Asha Hirsi Nur	„	„	F (74 yrs.)	
		29.	Mulaxo Cige Hassan	„	„	F (60 yrs.)	
		30.	Idil Jama Hashi	„	„	F (84 yrs.)	
		31.	Maryama Farah	,	„	F (38 yrs.)	
		32.	Dudi Mohamud Isse	„	„	F (65 yrs.)	
Men Group Meeting							
		33.	Ismai Abdi Ali	Community Member	Aroley Village	M (30 yrs.)	
		34.	Mohamed Ahmed Gelle	„	„	M (42 yrs.)	
		35.	Cikarim Mud Jama	„	„	M (48 yrs.)	
		36.	Abdiasis Abdi Hirsi	„	„	M (30 yrs.)	
		37.	Abdi Ali Shireh	„	„	M (80 yrs.)	
		38.	Wafaa Mohamed Ali	„	„	M (30 yrs.)	
		39.	Samatar Abdi Hussein	„	„	M (29 yrs.)	
		40.	Ahmed Ali Aden	„	„	M (26 yrs.)	
		41.	Mohamed Bashe	„	„	M (42 yrs.)	
		42.	Abdi Muse Nur	„	„	M (62 yrs.)	
		43.	Hirsi Jama	„	„	M (62 yrs.)	
		44.	Mohamed Nur	„	„	M (75 yrs.)	
		45.	Saleman Mohamed Ali	„	„	M (43 yrs.)	
		46.	Abdi Abdillahi Aman	„	„	M (48 yrs.)	
		47.	Abdiasis Awil Ali	„	„	M (31 yrs.)	
		48.	Ranbe Abdi Ali	„	„	M (49 yrs.)	
		49.	Mohamed Abdi Ali	„	„	M (50 yrs.)	
		50.	Abdisalan H. Ali	„	„	M (50 yrs.)	
		51.	Mohamed H. Ali	„	„	M (76 yrs.)	
		52.	Yusuf Abdi Fibril	„	„	M (83 yrs.)	

		53.	Molud Mohamed Jama	„	„	M (42 yrs.)	
		54.	Abdirisaa Abdi Elmi	„	„	M (29 yrs.)	
		55.	Khaamarer Abdi	„	„	M (2 yrs.)	
		56.	Deef Abdi Amaan	„	„	M (93 yrs.)	
		57.	Muse Mohamed Ali	„	„	M (80yrs.)	
		58.	Burhan Ahamed Ali	„	„	M (97 yrs.)	
		59.	Abdifani Mohamud Jama	„	„	M (38 yrs.)	
		Children Group Meeting					
		60.	Farhan Jama Hirsi	Child	Aroley Village	M (15 yrs.)	
		61.	Nuur Aden Abdi	„	„	M (8 yrs.)	
		62.	Mohamed Farhan Jama	„	„	M (10 yrs.)	
		63.	Mahamud Ismail Jama	„	„	M (9 yrs.)	
		64.	Jama Abdi Mohamed	„	„	M (16 yrs.)	
		65.	Hirsi Jama Ibrahim	„	„	M (13 yrs.)	
		66.	Abdi Salan Ahmed Hussen	„	„	M (11 yrs.)	
		67.	Nimo Aden Abdi	„	„	M (7 yrs.)	
		68.	Abdi Nur Diriye	„	„	M (2 yrs.)	
		69.	Shireh Mohamed Ali	„	„	M (9 yrs.)	
		70.	Qadhwale Mohamed	„	„	M (2 yrs.)	
		71.	Abdi Asis Mohamud	„	„	M (2 yrs.)	
		72.	C/wali C/xirsi Bile	„	„	M (1 yrs.)	
		73.	C/qadir C/karim Jaamac	„	„	M (15 yrs.)	
		74.	Jabril Jaamac Cali	„	„	M (7yrs.)	
		75.	Bishaar Dlaali Cabdi	„	„	M (10 yrs.)	
		76.	C/karim Jaamac Cali	„	„	M (14 yrs.)	
		77.	Axmed Shamarke Saamac	„	„	M (11 yrs.)	
		78.	Mohamed Siciid Mire	„	„	M (7 yrs.)	
		79.	Mohamed C/risaq C/Xasan	„	„	M (10 yrs.)	
		80.	Mukhtaar C/Qaadir	„	„	M (15 yrs.)	
		81.	C/qaadir C/karim Mahiud	„	„	M (8 yrs.)	
		82.	Faarar C/ismaan Faarar	„	„	M (11yrs.)	
		83.	Mahied Axmed Maxamed	„	„	M (12 yrs.)	
		84.	C/axmaan C/aali Mahied	„	„	M (14 yrs.)	
		85.	C/casus C/aali Mahied	„	„	M (15 yrs.)	
		86.	Mawlud Nuur Mahied	„	„	M (14 yrs.)	
		87.	Mahied Axmed Ismail	„	„	M (8 yrs.)	
		88.	Aweli Jamac Mohied	„	„	M (7 yrs.)	
		89.	Nuur Aadan C/ali	„	„	M (7 yrs.)	
		90.	Axamud Faysal Jaamac	„	„	M (8 yrs.)	
		91.	Ali Jaaac Aadan	„	„	M (2 yrs.)	
		92.	C/raxmaan Jaamac Mohied	„	„	M (9 yrs.)	
		93.	Abdi Karrem Ahmed Mohamed	„	„	M (10 yrs.)	

Rad Village, Lasqoray District, Sanaag Region

	Thursday 3/03/2011	Elders' Meeting				
		94.	Xasan Xaajixirsi	Elder	Rad Village	M (50 yrs.)
		95.	Maxamed Jaamac Yusuf	„	„	M (70 yrs.)
		96.	Xaamid Liibaan Carab	„	„	M (65 yrs.)
		97.	Maxid Jaamac Cabdala	„	„	M (0 yrs.)
		98.	Aadan Xaali Siciid	„	„	M (70 yrs.)
		99.	Axmed Faarar Yusuf	„	„	M (65 yrs.)
		100.	Abdifaaadir Jaamac Saalax	„	„	M (42 yrs.)
		101.	Axmed Maxud Maxid	„	„	M (34 yrs.)
		102.	Maxid Cali Xaafi	„	„	M (48 yrs.)
		103.	Siciid Axmid Maxeid	„	„	M (43 yrs.)
		Cash Relief Beneficiaries				
		104.	Caasho Cali Muuse	Community Member	Rad Village	? (60 yrs.)
		105.	Caasho Faarar Ciise	„	„	? (55 yrs.)
		106.	Sahra Ciise Shirdoon	„	„	F (56 yrs.)
		107.	Saynab Ciise Muuse	„	„	F (48 yrs.)
		108.	Aamina Maxiid Abokor	„	„	F (58 yrs.)
		109.	Taaduma Salax Cabdi	„	„	F (72 yrs.)
		Cash for Work Beneficiaries				
		110.	Faadumo Saalax Abokor	Community Member	Rad Village	F (60 yrs.)
		111.	Shugri Maxed Axmed	„	„	F (38 yrs.)
		112.	Aanisa Cabdi Saalax	„	„	F (43 yrs.)
		113.	Maxed Xasan Xirsi	„	„	M (31 yrs.)
		114.	C/risaaf Axmed Maxed	„	„	M (31 yrs.)
		115.	Abdifaaadir Jaamac Saalax	„	„	M (42 yrs.)
		116.	Maxed Jaamac Cabdala	„	„	M (40 yrs.)
		Water Committee Members				
		117.	Cali Siciid Xirsi	Community Member	Rad Village	M (42 yrs.)
		118.	Axmed Aadan Saalax	„	„	M (50 yrs.)
		119.	Siciid Axmed Maxed	„	„	M (43 yrs.)
		120.	Saynab Yaasiin Maxed	„	„	F (43 yrs.)
		Men Group				
		121.	Maxed Abdaali Maxed	Community Member	Rad Village	M (49 yrs.)
		122.	Maxiid Cabdi Saalax	„	„	M (47 yrs.)
		123.	Siciid Yusuf Jaamac	„	„	M (68 yrs.)
		124.	Xusein Cali Cumar	„	„	M (30 yrs.)
		125.	Abdirashid Yaasiin Jaamac	„	„	M (41 yrs.)
		126.	C/risaaf Aadan Saalax	„	„	M (30 yrs.)
		127.	Siciid Maxed Faarar	„	„	M (38 yrs.)
		128.	Xasan Aamed Cali	„	„	M (40 yrs.)

		129.	Xasan Faarar Yusuf	„	„	M (42 yrs.)	
		130.	C/laali Xaasi Xirsi	„	„	M (65 yrs.)	
		131.	Saalax Ibrahim Siciid	„	„	M (54 yrs.)	
		132.	Axmed Xaaji Xirsi	„	„	M (60 yrs.)	
		133.	Maxed Ibrahim Siciid	„	„	M (50 yrs.)	
		134.	Mukhtaar Maxiid Jibril	„	„	M (26 yrs.)	
		135.	Axmed Maxed Xirsi	„	„	M (28 yrs.)	
		136.	Aadan Maxed Aadan	„	„	M (44 yrs.)	
		137.	Cali Maxiid Ciise	„	„	M (39 yrs.)	
		138.	Farxaan Saalax Siciid	„	„	M (37 yrs.)	
		139.	Axmed Maxed Cali	„	„	M (93 yrs.)	
		140.	Warsame Xaafi Xirsi	„	„	M (49 yrs.)	
		141.	Mukhtaar Axmed Maxid	„	„	M (21 yrs)	
		142.	Shiine Xasan Xirsi	„	„	M (28 yrs.)	
		143.	C/laali Axmed Ibrahim	„	„	M (29 yrs.)	
		144.	Maxed Khaliif Aadan	„	„	M (48 yrs.)	
		145.	Xusiin Faarar Yuusuf	„	„	M (43 yrs.)	
		146.	Ibrahim Maxed Ciise	„	„	M (51 yrs.)	
		Children Group					
		147.	C/raxmaan C/laali Xirsi	Child	Rad Village	M (15 yrs.)	
		148.	Barkhad Yacquub Muuse	„	„	M (12 yrs.)	
		149.	Siciid Axmed Xasan	„	„	M (13 yrs.)	
		150.	C/faadir Saalax Ibrahim	„	„	M (12 yrs.)	
		151.	C/salaam Xasan Xirsi	„	„	M (14 yrs.)	
		152.	Siciid Saalax Ibrahim	„	„	M (3 yrs.)	
		153.	Nasrudiin Saalax Ibrahim	„	„	M (6 yrs.)	
		154.	Saalax Maxed Ibrahim	„	„	M (4 yrs.)	
		155.	C/faadir C/laali Ibrahim	„	„	M (9 yrs)	
		156.	Maxed Cali Siciid	„	„	M (10 yrs.)	
		157.	Maxid Xasan Faarar	„	„	M (11 yrs.)	
		158.	Nuur Xaamid Liiban	„	„	M (12 yrs.)	
		159.	Axmed Maxed Faarar	„	„	M (16 yrs.)	
		160.	Siciid Maxed Ibrahim	„	„	M (7 yrs.)	
		161.	Siciid Cali Siciid	„	„	M (8 yrs.)	
		162.	C/Laali Faarar Saalax	„	„	M (13 yrs.)	
		163.	Nasrudiin Xaamid Liiban	„	„	M (10 yrs.)	
		164.	Yaasin C/Kariin	„	„	M (16 yrs.)	
		165.	Maxed Siciid Axmed	„	„	M (9 yrs.)	
		166.	Sakariya Maxed Jaamac	„	„	M (8 yrs.)	
		167.	Axmed C/Rashid Yaasiin	„	„	M (9 yrs.)	
		168.	Axmed Siciid Axmed	„	„	M (5 yrs.)	
		169.	Ishwaaf Jaamac Maxed	„	„	M (5 yrs.)	

		170.	Sakariya Maxed Ibrahim	„	„	M (6 yrs.)	
		171.	Cali Axmed Xasan	„	„	M (5yrs.)	
		172.	C/Jibaar Maxed Cali	„	„	M (4 yrs.)	
	Friday 4/03/2011	Habasha Village, Lasqoray District, Sanaag Region					
		173.	Cabdi Cali Jaamac	Community Member	Habasha Village	M	
		174.	C/Xakiin Xaafi Yuusuf	„	„	M	
		175.	Warsame Nuur Cabali	„	„	M	
		176.	C/Abdi Xasan Yuusuf	„	„	M	
		177.	C/Laali Cali Cisman	„	„	M	
		178.	C/Abdi Ciise Cali	„	„	M	
		179.	C/Rshid Xaafi Xasan	„	„	M	
		180.	C/Laahi CABdi Cali	„	„	M	
		181.	Maxed Xasan Ismaciil	„	„	M	
		182.	C/Salan Cumar Faarar	„	„	M	
		183.	Yuusuf Maxed Maxud	„	„	M	
		184.	Maxud Xirsi Aadan	„	„	M	
		185.	Saalax Maxad Maxud	„	„	M	
		186.	Keeyse Xaafi Yusuf	„	„	M	
		187.	Jaamac Xusen Cabdi	„	„	M	
		188.	C/Laahi Jaamac Boos	„	„	M	
		189.	C/Raxman Cali Cabdi	„	„	M	
		190.	Cali Ismaciil Dheere	„	„	M	
		191.	Xaawo Cali Cabdi	„	„	M	
		192.	Yaryen C/dala Xasan	„	„	M	
		193.	Xaawo Aadan Nuur	„	„	M	
		194.	Xaliimo Axmed Shire	„	„	F	
		195.	Guuled Muuse Maxed	„	„	F	
		196.	Dayib Axmed Faarar	„	„	F	
		197.	Kins Maxed Cumar	„	„	F	
		198.	Deewo Siciid Xasan	„	„	F	
		199.	Yaymun Jasiin Ismaciil	„	„	F	
		200.	Faadumo Ibrahim Caw	„	„	F	
		201.	Faadumo Xasan Shire	„	„	F	
		202.	Shugri Maxud Yusuf	„	„	F	
		Children Group					
		203.	C/Raxman Maxed Xamse	Child	Habasha Village	M	
		204.	Sacdiyo C/aah Xasan	„	„	M	
		205.	Muno Yuufe Maxed	„	„	M	
		206.	Najmo C/Laahi Xasan	„	„	M	
		207.	Muscab Mustafe Maxed	„	„	M	

		208.	Mukhutar Mustafe Maxed	„	„	M	
		209.	Usaama Muuse Maxed	„	„	M	
		210.	Axmed Maxud Cabdi	„	„	M	
Saturday 5/03/2011	Laako Village, Lasqoray District, Sanaag Region						
		211.	Sahra Xaaji Maxamud	Community Member	Laako Village	F (45 yrs.)	
		212.	Foosiyo Cali Siciid	„	„	F (35 yrs.)	
		213.	Kaltuw Axmed Ibrahia	„	„	F (46 yrs.)	
		214.	Xaawo Yusufu Cise	„	„	F (48 yrs.)	
		215.	Ka/Tuun Axmed Saalax	„	„	F (32 yrs.)	
		216.	Jibril Faarax Cali	„	„	M (70 yrs.)	
		217.	Cabdi Faaliye Maxmed	„	„	M (65 yrs.)	
		218.	Axmed Aadan Abokor	„	„	M (55 yrs.)	
		219.	Xasan Cali Xaaji	„	„	M (38 yrs.)	
		220.	Xussein Faarax Yuusuf	„	„	M (30 yrs.)	
		221.	Cali Siciid Ismacail	„	„	M (80 yrs.)	
		222.	Aadan Cise Cali	„	„	M (50 yrs.)	
		223.	Raxmo Ciis Boos	„	„	F (80 yrs.)	
		224.	Maxmaxmed Xasan Ismakiil	„	„	M (90 yrs.)	
		225.	Cabdi Siccid Ciise	„	„	M (30 yrs.)	
		226.	Axmed Shiikh Maxamed	„	„	M (25 yrs.)	
		227.	Carab Maxamed Ciise	„	„	M (35 yrs.)	
		228.	Xaamud Liiban Carab	„	„	M (38 yrs.)	
		229.	Axmed Maxamed Aamed	„	„	M (40 yrs.)	
		230.	Cali Jibriil Faarax	„	„	M (60 yrs.)	
		231.	Maxamed Aamed Maxed	„	„	M (70 yrs.)	
		232.	Caabdulaali Axmed Maxmed	„	„	M (28 yrs.)	
		233.	Ibraahim Ciise Cali	„	„	M (38 yrs.)	
		234.	Axmed Faarax Xasan	„	„	M (49 yrs.)	
		235.	Jaamac Nuur Cali	„	„	M (56 yrs.)	
		236.	Cali Maxamed Faarax	„	„	M (67 yrs.)	
		237.	Shamsi Maxamed Xasan	„	„	F (40 yrs.)	
		238.	Samiiyo Maxamed Ismaaciil	„	„	F (48 yrs.)	
		239.	Fatima Jaamac Yusuf	„	„	F (78 yrs.)	
		240.	Ali Said Ismail	„	„	M (80 yrs.)	
		241.	Abdi Faaiye Mohamed	„	„	M (70 yrs.)	
		242.	Mariam Faarar Dalab	„	„	F (90 yrs.)	
		243.	Ibado Isse Mohamed	„	„	F (100 yrs.)	
		244.	Fatima Mohamed Jaama	„	„	F (80 yrs.)	
		245.	Ahmed Ali Faaiye	„	„	M (100yrs.)	
		Children Group in Laako Village					

		246.	Axmed Aadan Jibriil	Child	Laako Village	M (9 yrs.)	
		247.	C/rishid Cali Axmed	„	„	M (11 yrs.)	
		248.	Axmed Xasan Cali	„	„	M (12 yrs.)	
		249.	Maxamed Carab Maxamed	„	„	M (14 yrs.)	
		250.	Maxamed Mustafe Aamed	„	„	M (8 yrs.)	
		251.	Mukhtar Xaamud Liiban	„	„	M (7 yrs.)	
		252.	Maxamed Curmar Faarax	„	„	M (8 yrs.)	
		253.	Saynab Cabdi Aadan	„	„	F (11 yrs.)	
		254.	Shugri Carab Maxamed	„	„	F (10 yrs.)	
		255.	Maxamed Khaliif Aadan	„	„	M (5 yrs.)	
		256.	Cali Axmed Maxed	„	„	M (6 yrs.)	