

**SOMALIA  
RAPID RESPONSE  
FLOOD  
2020**

**20-RR-SOM-43194**

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Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

## PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

### Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

10 March 2021

The CERF AAR was conducted on 10 March and attended by all recipient agencies detailed in the below list of participants:

Agency	Cluster	Name
IOM	Shelter	Jan Van't Land
	WASH	Omar Khayre
		Irfan Hameed
UNHCR	Shelter	Abdifatah Hassan Badi
UNICEF	WASH	Victor Kinyanjui
		Elizabeth Bonareri
		Moses
		Linda Clare Wangeci
WFP	Logistics	Amelia Stewart
		Julie Vanderwiell
OCHA		Evalyn Lwemba
		Samuel Kihara

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes  No

The use of CERF funds was discussed in various forums meetings which included the HCT and ICCG.

Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

Yes  No

The draft report was shared with all stakeholders (CERF recipients, HCT, and cluster coordinators). Inputs were received and compiled into the final report.

## 1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

### Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

Somalia continues to oscillate between floods and droughts under the impact of climate change. In April 2020, the sudden onset of riverine and flash flooding affected more than 540,000 people across 27 districts and displacing more than 210,000 people. The CERF funds allowed quick and timely response at a time when the country was dealing with the additional burden of the COVID-19 pandemic and ravaging locust infestations. At the time, the HRP was severely underfunded at only \$187 million (less than 18% of the overall requirement) with the key clusters either severely underfunded or not funded at all. As such, the CERF allowed prioritisation of the most urgent life-saving interventions to reach the most vulnerable exposed and displaced by the floods. Key elements of the response included provision of emergency water and sanitation, emergency shelter and non-food items to the displaced and the delivery of emergency cargo and humanitarian personnel to the areas cut off by flooding and in most dire need of assistance. Protection mainstreaming and accountability to the affected people across the clusters was central to the planning and implementation of the response.

Despite the additional logistical complications due to COVID-19, recipient agencies successfully provided life-saving assistance to some 249,869 people in need with a strong focus on women and girls. It also contributed to building the resilience of 52,500 flood affected families through distribution of core relief items and emergency shelter kits. CERF continues to be instrumental in providing front line response to sudden emergencies in Somalia as other resources are mobilised.

### CERF's Added Value:

In addition to providing life-saving assistance while other sources of funding were being mobilised, the recipient agencies reported the following:

**UNICEF:** The rapid disbursement of CERF funds enabled the provision of immediate response to the affected people to address critical needs of flood and COVID-19 vulnerable people with water, sanitation, and hygiene services interventions. CERF contribution improved coordination among the humanitarian community including the local authorities through the WASH cluster where it continued to be a key player in raising alerts, needs assessments, monitoring progress, and managing and distributing the hygiene kit pipeline. Partnerships were developed accordingly to address the needs of the affected communities. This coordination helped avoid duplication of the services amongst the partners, channelling resources where it was most needed, and maximizing the utilization of available resources. Through CERF funding, UNICEF managed to mobilize resources from other donors towards the flood response. As such, CERF funds contributed to scaling up WASH interventions funded through other donor funding; and thus, cumulatively increasing the of people reached with WASH interventions.

**IOM:** Following excessive rainfall in Dollow, flood-affected populations lacked basic shelter and NFI materials and social and/or economic assets to meet their urgent needs. The CERF funds enabled IOM to meet time critical needs preventing the flood-affected population from becoming increasingly vulnerable due to lack of shelter or household items, and potentially forcing them to become reliant on unstable or potentially dangerous income sources.

The CERF funding also enabled **IOM** to reach flood affected communities with timely WASH interventions. Due to CERF flexibility and IOM's rapid coordination with the WASH Cluster, it was able to quickly respond to additional requests from communities and slightly adapt the programme to ensure a more focused and durable response. IOM was able to secure funding from other sources such as FTFCO, OFDA multi-year funding which helped support the community.

**UNHCR:** Through the CERF funding UNHCR achieved its target of building resilience of 52,500 flood affected families through distribution of core relief items and emergency shelter kits (ESK). During monitoring of the project activities, communities clearly stated that the ESK assistance and NFIs distribution have significantly helped them and improved the lives of the most vulnerable households.

**WFP:** Through CERF the Logistics Cluster was able to mobilise air transport to rapidly reach remote locations cut off by the flooding and to enable the delivery of urgent relief items to vulnerable populations. Fulfilling 100% of requests, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the transportation of 141 MT of relief items – such as tents, beds, NFI kits and sandbags - via air and road, on behalf of six organizations

to Baidoa, Beletweyne, El Berde, Dollow, Hobyo and Jowhar (areas identified by partners as being the most critical in terms of delivery of non-food items / urgent humanitarian cargo).

**Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?**

Yes

Partially

No

**Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?**

Yes

Partially

No

**Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?**

Yes

Partially

No

**Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?**

Yes

Partially

No

**Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas<sup>1</sup>:**

This CERF allocation included in its planning and implementation considerations for the four underfunded priorities. Considerable focus was given to women and girls with targeted activities that ensured they were central to the response and their vulnerabilities reduced.

**IOM (NFIs):** Cash-based interventions (CBIs) allowed women to assume financial autonomy of their household's expenditure, thereby contributing to wider female empowerment. For example, of the 2,013 households that received NFI interventions, 1,575 households were females (heads of households). Also, prior to the intervention, key informant interviews were undertaken with female members of the community to ensure that women's priority needs were met.

**IOM (WASH):** This project empowered women and girls through the inclusion of women in the water committees and as hygiene promoters (at least 50%). Hygiene promotion contributed to their empowerment and tackling gender-based violence through providing access to menstrual hygiene-related education and including women in the decision-making activities. Security, for women, was key when designing and developing water points, for example through fencing around the water points, and ensure strategic location that ensured safety around the water points.

**UNICEF:** Women and girls benefited more from chlorination and the rehabilitation of water points, allowing them to easily access clean water from within their communities. Additionally, the construction of gender-sensitive hygiene and sanitation facilities in schools and designated facilities easily accessed by people with disabilities, provided a sense of safety for women and girls to access these facilities. The construction of latrines at the household level also enhanced the safety of women and girls.

<sup>1</sup> In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

**Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)**

<b>Total amount required for the humanitarian response</b>	<b>22,350,000</b>
CERF	7,100,529
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	9,260,000
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	0
<b>Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)</b>	<b>16,360,529</b>

**Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)**

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
<b>IOM</b>	20-RR-IOM-015	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	500,000
<b>IOM</b>	20-RR-IOM-016	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,250,000
<b>UNHCR</b>	20-RR-HCR-021	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	2,500,486
<b>UNICEF</b>	20-RR-CEF-035	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,250,002
<b>WFP</b>	20-RR-WFP-030	Logistics - Common Logistics	1,600,041
<b>Total</b>			<b>7,100,529</b>

**Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)**

<b>Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods</b>	<b>6,445,035</b>
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	306,800
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	348,694
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
<b>Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*</b>	<b>655,494</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,100,529</b>

\* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

## 2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

### Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

In Somalia, torrential rains, flash and riverine floods started in late April and have affected over 540,000 people, as of 11 May. Over 216,000 people have been displaced from their homes since the beginning of the long rainy season. At least 27 districts are inundated; the worst affected being Belet Weyne in Hiraan region where riverine flooding has displaced more than 115,000 people. The rains are increasing the risk of water borne diseases. Since January, over 2,780 cases of acute watery diarrhoea and cholera have been reported; more than twice as high as over the same period in 2019, when 1,295 cases were reported. The floods take place in vulnerable areas of Somalia, and compound other shocks such as the locust infestation and the Covid-19 pandemic. Despite the compounding threats facing Somalia, the revised Humanitarian Response Plan is only 16 per cent funded (US\$200 million out of \$1,1254.3 million), as of 11 May.

The impact of flooding in Belet Weyne and Jowhar resulted from a sharp rise in the level of the Shabelle river following heavy rains in Somalia and the Ethiopian highlands. As of 14 May, the main road connecting Belet Weyne town to the airport, UN compound, Ceel Jaale area and the northern regions came close to being cut off due to inundation of the road. On 15 May, the flood taskforce reported that about 1,200 people marooned by flood waters in the Boore highland, upstream of the Shabelle river, about 30 km from Belet Weyne, needed urgent relocation as the water levels around the area continued to rise.

The flash and riverine flooding in Somalia affected more than 857,000 people, of whom 331,000 were displaced as of 14 May, 2020. The risk of disease outbreaks was high due to crowding in areas where displaced people were seeking temporary shelter. Belet Weyne in Hiraan region was the most affected district after the Shabelle river burst its banks on 12 May, inundating 85 per cent of Belet Weyne town and 25 riverine villages. According to the district flood taskforce, about 240,000 people were displaced from the town and neighbouring villages between 12 and 13 May. In Jowhar district, Middle Shabelle region, riverine flooding affected more than 98,000 people in 37 locations. According to the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management in Hirshabelle State, nearly 40 per cent of those affected in Jowhar were displaced from their homes.

### Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

In May 2020, the Emergency Relief Coordinator allocated \$7.1 million from CERF's Rapid Response window. Thanks to CERF's early start date option, UN agencies were able to use CERF funding to assist 175,000 affected people with life-saving goods and services, from as early as 1 May. The main objectives of the CERF response were to address critical gaps in the Water and Sanitation, Shelter and Non-Food Items and Logistics sectors to support those in the worst flood-affected communities, including internally displaced people in settlements and host communities that had been displaced to higher ground. The Humanitarian Country Team used the CERF allocation to boost the first phase of the ongoing response, with a complementary allocation by the Somalia Humanitarian Fund.

Key achievements of this CERF Rapid Response grant included 12,050 individuals in Dollow receiving emergency shelter support through cash-based interventions after the Dawa and Juba rivers broke their banks in May 2020. The targeted beneficiaries, comprising both of IDP families and host communities in Kabasa and Qansaxley IDP camps, and Garboolow and Dhagaxley host communities in Dollow. 140 households were trained on construction and support in assembling of their shelters. Livelihood support to communities was also achieved through recruitment of casual workers from local community including enumerators and shelter construction.

For WASH interventions, provision of temporary water was achieved through rehabilitation of 19 shallow wells in four project locations (Bardhere 5, Belet Xaawo 5, Qardho 5 and Bacadweyn 4) directly benefiting 20,500 people. A further 26,428 people in Bacadweyn were supplied through emergency water trucking. In Qardho, sustainable water access was achieved through rehabilitation of two boreholes directly serving 23,200 people with clean water. Much needed hygiene kits were distributed to 12,400 HHs (consisting of a bucket, a 20 litres jerrycan, 360 water purification tablets, and a 270g bar soap). These households were also educated on the safe use of the water purification tablets and good hygiene practises to mitigate water borne diseases.

Distribution of NFI and emergency kits was successfully completed as follow; 7,000 Non-Food Items (NFIs) and 7,000 emergency shelter kits (ESK) in Hiraan (Beletweyne – 2,000 NFI and 2,000 ESKs), Bay (Baidoa – 500 NFI and 500 ESKs), Gedo (Bardheere – 750 NFI and 750 ESKs), Lower Juba (Afmadow – 830 NFI and 830 ESKs), Bari (Qardho – 920 NFI and 920 ESKs), and Mudug (Hobyo – 1,000 NFI and 1,000 ESKs; and Galkayo – 1,000 NFI and 1,000 ESKs) regions. A total of 52,470 people (both IDPs and vulnerable host communities) benefited from this project. Each beneficiary received one ESK and one NFI kit; Cash based interventions were used for items that could not be purchased due to the Covid-19 constraints and distributions were done with a gender lens as per UNHCR guidelines.

In Middle Shabelle and South West State, 10,310 households, benefitting 61,860 people (12,950 women, 11,429 men, 18,372 girls and 19,109 boys) were provided with hygiene kits enhancing water collection, storage facilities and improved hygiene practices to prevent COVID-19 infection at the household level. WASH hygiene, including COVID-19 prevention messages, were disseminated to 89,742 people (18,787 women, 16,580 men, 26,653 girls, and 27,721 boys) through the expanded hygiene promotion interventions in the target areas.

In South Central Somalia and Puntland regions, almost 40% of the flood affected population (48,000 people) were provided with temporary access to safe drinking water, while 26,165 people benefited from access to safe drinking water through routine chlorination of communal shallow wells. In addition, another 48,804 people have access to durable water sources by rehabilitating four boreholes and replacing a 4 km of pipeline in Gardo, Puntland. Similarly, 4,419 school children from nine schools and 3,531 people accessing three maternal and child health (MCH) facilities in El Berde gained access to durable sanitation and handwashing facilities. At the same time, 900 community households gained access to household pit latrines.

The Logistics Cluster timely facilitated the transportation of 141 MT of relief items – such as tents, beds, NFI kits and sandbags - via air and road, on behalf of six organisations to Baidoa, Beletweyne, El Berde, Dollow, Hobyo and Jowhar (areas identified by partners as being the most critical in terms of delivery of non-food items / urgent humanitarian cargo. Requests received from partners were fully and timely executed.

### **People Directly Reached:**

The total people reached was 249,866. The geographical scope for each cluster was mapped and there were common locations targeted with different cluster interventions. The estimation of number of persons directly reached is based on the agency reports and to avoid double counting, the UNHCR results for Emergency shelter and NFI were considered to represent the cluster's coverage since they implemented in more locations including Bari which was the only location implemented by IOM within the cluster. For WASH IOM and UNICEF number of beneficiaries reached were added together to approximate the overall achievement as the projects were spread out in different locations.

Persons with disabilities total number reached was calculated from all the WASH and SNFI clusters figures added together since the projects were spread out in different locations.

The total affected persons figures reached was obtained by adding up IOM and UNICEF WASH cluster numbers to UNHCR and IOM shelter numbers since the sector interventions were implementing in different geographical locations.

### **People Indirectly Reached:**

10 casual construction supervisors were recruited from the IDP communities and were trained in shelter assembling techniques, with 3 Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) enumerators and 2 Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) enumerators trained in MEAL and AAP principles, and 8 general field support enumerators trained in assessments and distribution techniques, contributing to capacity building in the local community by IOM.

A total of 400 HHs (2,400 individuals) from an IDP settlement in Qardho, who were not initially targeted (as they arrived after the planning period), benefited from the distribution of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion by IOM. This was in response to a request received from the WASH cluster to support in the distribution of kits to the IDP community in Qardho

UNICEF WASH project indirectly benefited pastoralist communities, especially the nomadic people moving in search of water and pasture for their livestock, contributing to improved livelihoods

**Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster\***

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	18,181	8,134	22,529	15,656	<b>64,500</b>	15,969	5,831	18,800	11,900	<b>52,500</b>
Common Logistics	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	41,790	34,380	51,060	47,770	<b>175,000</b>	40,623	33,878	62,561	60,304	<b>197,366</b>

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.



**Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category\***

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	0	0
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced people	129,800	180,633
Host communities	45,200	69,233
Other affected people	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>249,866</b>

**Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\* | Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total**

Sex & Age	Planned		Reached	
	Planned	Reached	Planned	Reached
Women	41,790	56,592	2,694	2,485
Men	34,380	39,709	1,206	999
Girls	51,060	81,361	3,389	2,979
Boys	47,770	72,204	2,671	2,230
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>249,866</b>	<b>9,960</b>	<b>8,693</b>

## PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

### 3. PROJECT REPORTS

#### 3.1 Project Report 20-RR-IOM-015

1. Project Information			
<b>Agency:</b>	IOM	<b>Country:</b>	Somalia
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	<b>CERF project code:</b>	20-RR-IOM-015
<b>Project title:</b>	Emergency flood-response through provision of Emergency Shelter in Gedo region		
<b>Start date:</b>	08/06/2020	<b>End date:</b>	07/12/2020
<b>Project revisions:</b>	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Funding</b>	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 3,000,000</b>	
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 0</b>	
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>	<b>US\$ 500,000</b>	
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>	<b>US\$ 0</b>	
	Government Partners	US\$ 0	
	International NGOs	US\$ 0	
	National NGOs	US\$ 0	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0		

#### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF Rapid Response grant, IOM Somalia offered 12,050 individuals across 2,013 households in Dollow emergency shelter support through a cash-based intervention (CBI) to communities displaced by floods after the Dawa and Juba rivers broke their banks in May 2020. The targeted beneficiaries, comprising both of IDP families and host communities in Kabasa and Qansaxley IDP camps, and Garboolow and Dhagaxley host communities in Dollow.

Following a needs assessment in July 2020, which showed a prevalence of vulnerability<sup>2</sup> of over 75 per cent in the communities, 2,013 households were registered and attended distribution in August 2020. Each household received a voucher equivalent to 150 USD, divided into 122 USD restricted to shelter materials, 8 USD unrestricted cash intended as a transport stipend, and a 20 USD unrestricted grant conditional to completion of the shelter. Beneficiaries were able to cash in their vouchers at local vendors identified by IOM based on the quality of their products and their ability to procure many shelter items without causing excessive inflation, which was ascertained through a market assessment. A total of 140 households who were unable to build their own shelters received either construction training or support in assembling their shelter (please see section 3, Changes and Amendments). To assist with the implementation of the intervention, a total of 21 casual staff were recruited from the local community, including 11 enumerators to assist with the Community

<sup>2</sup> Vulnerability was reported through six indicators, namely : (i) pregnant and lactating women ; (ii) unaccompanied elders ; (iii) female-headed or single-parent households ; (iv) unaccompanied minors ; (v) minorities or individuals with no effective communication links ; (vi) individuals with mental or physical disability or chronic illness.

Feedback Mechanism, Post Distribution Monitoring, and beneficiary registration, of which 3 were female to ensure that women and girls amongst the beneficiaries would feel comfortable enough raising complaints or sharing sensitive information. In addition to this, 10 construction supervisors were recruited amongst the IDP sites (please see section 3, Changes and Amendments).

During the intervention, a Complaint Feedback Mechanism (CFM) desk was put in place in three of the four sites, open for nine and a half hours a day to accommodate beneficiaries' complaints, in line with the IOM commitment to accountability to the affected population. Following the intervention, an exit interview in November 2020 and an extensive independent post-distribution monitoring survey in December 2020 were carried out. The exit interview undertaken immediately after the distribution showed that of 100% of respondents reported that the items, they received helped to meet their urgent needs, that the assistance was delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner, and that their new shelter was safe and dignified, with these results confirmed in the more detailed PDM two months later.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

No significant changes were made throughout the course of the project in the timeline, the targeted individuals, or funds spent.

The only target that was not met in the project proposal concerned the number of IDPs who were provided with construction training (10% population target), whilst only 7% of the population were provided with construction training and/or support in assembling their shelters. This was because many of the households already had significant construction experience, for example due to working in construction as a means of livelihood. Accordingly, only 10 casual construction supervisors were recruited as a result.

Challenges experienced due to COVID-19 pandemic which resulted to travel restrictions, the time spent by casual enumerators in the field was also limited were unnecessary. Furthermore, there were also challenges in supplies to the markets, reaching out beneficiaries, securing PPEs for the teams, keeping social distance and a period of no guidelines on how to conduct the interventions. To curb these challenges, additional enumerators were hired to reach beneficiaries house to house strategy.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	2,212	2,303	3,729	3,756	12,000	2,331	2,395	2,474	2,606	9,806
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	558	534	564	588	2,244
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,212</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>3,756</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>3,194</b>	<b>12,050</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	332	346	559	563	1,800	156	140	197	155	648

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

IOM Given the strategic focus of the Shelter-NFI (SNFI) Cluster, a cash-based intervention (CBI) modality was utilised for the project. CBIs are typically used due to the positive multiplier effect, namely, creating temporary income opportunities for the local community, and supporting local traders and market systems. To this end, eight local vendors were chosen with a total capital injection of 300,000 USD.

Furthermore, 10 casual construction supervisors were recruited from the IDP communities and were trained in shelter assembling techniques, with 3 Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) enumerators and 2 Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) enumerators trained in MEAL and AAP principles, and 8 general field support enumerators trained in assessments and distribution techniques, contributing to capacity building in the local community.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Emergency flood-response through provision of Emergency Shelters in Gedo region				
<b>Output 1</b>	Displaced people have access to safe and dignified emergency shelter				
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	
Indicator 1.1	Number of IDPs provided with construction training (10% population target).	300	140	Attendance Records	
Indicator 1.2	Number of displaced vulnerable HH benefiting from emergency shelters and supported in the construction by technical supervisors.	2,000 households (12,000 individuals)	2,013 households (12,050 individuals)	Beneficiary registration form	
Indicator 1.3	Number of HH receiving cash-based shelter assistance.	2,000 (12,000 individuals)	2,013 households (12,050 individuals)	Distribution lists	
Indicator 1.4	Percentage of displaced population served with Shelter reporting assistance that has contributed to addressing urgent needs.	80% (1,600 households, 9,600 individuals)	98% <sup>3</sup>	Post-distribution monitoring exercise	
Indicator 1.5	Percentage of targeted population reporting they are satisfied with quality of received Shelter items.	80% (1,600 households, 9,600 individuals)	92% <sup>4</sup>	Post-distribution monitoring exercise	
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Indicator 1.1 has been underachieved as a total of only 7% of the households were provided with training assistance or direct support for construction as opposed to 10%. The underachievement is attributed to the COVID related movement restrictions that impacted the teams and restricted the operations. However, the support was extended to the most vulnerable that needed the assistance most.			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>			
Activity 1.1	Beneficiary selection and identification for emergency shelters	IOM SNFI team in consultation with IDP leadership and informed by cluster-wide assessments.			

<sup>3</sup> Based on a response of 'moderate', 'a lot', or 'a very large amount' in the extensive Post-Distribution Monitoring Exercise in December 2020.

<sup>4</sup> Based on a response of 'medium' 'high' 'very high' when asked to assess the quality in the extensive Post-Distribution Monitoring Exercise in December 2020.

Activity 1.2	Construction techniques training of IDPs & IDPs supported in construction by technical supervisors	Construction supervisor enumerators trained by IOM SNFI team (10).
Activity 1.3	Cost and vendor analysis of market for Shelter items.	IOM SNFI team.
Activity 1.4	Training of vendors and beneficiaries on the use of and redemption of the vouchers.	General field support enumerators (8) trained by the IOM SNFI team.
Activity 1.5	Implementation of e-voucher distribution.	IOM SNFI team with help from general field support enumerators (8).
Activity 1.6	Post-distribution and market monitoring of intervention	Enumerators trained by the IOM DTM and CCCM teams to ensure independence.

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>5</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>6</sup>:

During the needs assessment process, members of the affected population, IDP leadership, and the government commissioners were engaged in a series of meetings. Members of the IDP community and the host community directly affected by floods offered feedback on shelter design which was taken into consideration by the IOM SNFI team in deciding upon emergency shelter materials to be distributed. Prior to the beginning of the intervention, IDP leadership and the government commissioner were met with and informed of the nature of the intervention, and their initial feedback was integrated into the project planning. They were kept updated throughout the process

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Complaint and Feedback desk was established during the intervention for 9 and a half hours per day in three of the four sites of the intervention to ensure accessibility both in terms of location and in offering a wide range of hours to meet all working hours. One CFM desk covered both host communities given the smaller caseload there and the proximity of the two sites. Informational posters were set up around the IDP sites in both English and Somali, advertising that all complaints would be confidential; The PDM showed that 72% of beneficiaries were aware of one of the CFMs (helpdesk or hotline), and 400 individuals took advantage of the Complaint and Feedback desk. Of these beneficiaries, 389 complainants received a response that was recorded in IOM's database, including referral to the CCCM hotline where the complaint was not relevant to the intervention undertaken by the SNFI team, or recording vulnerable complainants' details for consideration in a future intervention. No complaints of corruption, SEA, or violence were lodged – had such complaints occurred, these would have been the subject of referral through the usual pathways outlined by the protection cluster. Of the beneficiaries who chose not to give feedback, only 9% cited having no expectation of receiving a response, which implies that there was a reasonable amount of trust in the intervention and IOM processes.

<sup>5</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>6</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

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**c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

An anonymous hotline was advertised to all beneficiaries where they would be able to lodge SEA-related complaints, which is run by the IOM CCCM team to ensure independence from the IOM SNFI team. No complaints regarding SEA were recorded during the implementation period.

Furthermore, 3 of the 11 enumerators working on the Community Feedback Mechanism desk, Post-Distribution Monitoring, and the beneficiary registration were female. In accordance with the IOM SNFI team's Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) on CFM, any SEA-related complaints lodged by beneficiaries were to be referred to UNHCR and/or CEDA, with follow-up on the referral to be undertaken by the IOM SNFI team. No SEA-related complaints were lodged during the implementation period.

Finally, an anonymous PDM was conducted by the IOM CCCM and DTM teams and included questions regarding the conduct of IOM staff and vendors selected for the CBI. No SEA-related complaints were recorded.

All IOM staff involved in the intervention have taken a mandatory course on PSEA.

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**d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

IOM used CBIs frequently utilised as a more dignified, empowering form of intervention and their benefits also extend to gender equality and empowerment, allowing women to assume financial autonomy of their household's expenditure, and in the case of female-headed households (1,575 of the total 2,013), maintain independence from male relatives.

Of the 2,013 households who received the intervention, 1,575 households reported a female head of household. Furthermore, of the total number of complainants in the Complaint and Feedback desk, 17.5% were male and 82.5% female, corresponding roughly to the gender of the head of households involved in the intervention (21.3% male and 78.7% female), implying that both male and female beneficiaries felt comfortable enough to lodge complaints.

Furthermore, the needs of women were specifically taken into consideration in the project planning process in the course of meetings with IDP leadership and members of the community in order to drive the design of the shelter to facilitate a dignified, safe and secure shelter for women and girls, which is also amenable to their livelihoods and household tasks

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**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

IOM collected Data on the number of PwD amongst each household was collected during the beneficiary registration and general field support enumerators were present throughout the intervention to aid access. Of the total of 12,050 beneficiaries, 648 had a disability, spread across 517 households

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**f. Protection:**

In all aspects of direct implementation, IOM took steps to reduce risks and threats. This meant that the distribution site was organised to ensure people flow to avoid crowding, jostling, and potential violence. In the PDM, a question was asked regarding whether beneficiaries were threatened or faced with violence during the intervention, and 100% of the sample responded that this was not the case. This was supplemented by follow-up questions to ensure that the assistance did not cause a deterioration of relationships with the affected population's community (for e.g. in gender relations), and whether any beneficiaries were asked to pay for the assistance received, and all respondents responded in the negative

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**g. Education:**

N/A

## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is the sole intervention in the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	2,013 households (12,050 individuals)

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

IOM provided a voucher equivalent to 150 USD was offered to each household, comprising of 122 USD restricted to shelter materials, 8 USD for transport, and an unrestricted grant of 20 USD dependent upon completion of the shelter. A sample size of beneficiaries reported on what they spent their multi-purpose cash (MPC) grant of 20 USD on, namely: 2% on rent; 29% on food; 6% on transport; 69% on household items; and 15% on paying off household debt, underlining that the intervention also went some way in meeting a larger set of the beneficiaries' basic needs, lessening the caseload for existing social protection systems

### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Cash-based shelter assistance for emergency materials (Activity 1.5)	2,013 households (12,050 individuals)	245,586	Shelter and Non-Food Items	Restricted
Transport stipend (Activity 1.5)	2,013 households (12,050 individuals)	16,104	Shelter and Non-Food Items	Unrestricted
Cash-for-work grant conditional to completion of shelter (Activity 1.5)	2,013 households (12,050 individuals)	40,260	Shelter and Non-Food Items	Unrestricted

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Twitter Thread	<a href="https://twitter.com/iom_somalia/status/1268539810161049601?lang=en">https://twitter.com/iom_somalia/status/1268539810161049601?lang=en</a>
Human Interest Story	<a href="https://iomint-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/jvantland_iom_int/EWWEBqMM5shEkVkkKwd3bHYIBwOyyKcDrVMjZgWay_db_UA?e=xtTctT">https://iomint-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/jvantland_iom_int/EWWEBqMM5shEkVkkKwd3bHYIBwOyyKcDrVMjZgWay_db_UA?e=xtTctT</a>



## 3.2 Project Report 20-RR-IOM-016

1. Project Information			
Agency:	IOM	Country:	Somalia
Sector/cluster:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CERF project code:	20-RR-IOM-016
Project title:	Emergency flood response in Somalia by providing access to clean safe water, sanitation and hygiene services in Gedo, Mudug and Bari regions		
Start date:	09/06/2020	End date:	08/12/2020
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Funding	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 2,750,000</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency</b>		<b>US\$ 0</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>		<b>US\$ 1,250,000</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 0</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF Rapid Response grant, IOM provided 70,128 people (female 38,570, male 31, 558) with temporary and sustainable safe water through water source rehabilitation; 12,400 HHs consisting of 74,400 individuals (39,600 female, 32,400 male) with hygiene kits and hygiene promotion; 19,500 people (10,725 female, 8,775 males) with household latrines; trained 50 hygiene promoters on reduction of high risk hygienic practises and appropriate maintenance and use of WASH facilities; and established 20 water and sanitation committees.

Provision of temporary water was achieved through rehabilitation of 19 shallow wells in four project locations (Bardhere 5, Belet Xaawo 5, Qardho 5 and Bacadweyn 4) directly benefiting 20,500 people (11,275 females, 9,225 males) and a further 26,428 people (14,535 females 11,893 males) in Bacadweyn were supplied through emergency water trucking. Sustainable water access was achieved through rehabilitation of two boreholes in Qardho directly serving 23,200 people (12,760 females, 10,440 males) with clean water. Under the guidance of the WASH cluster on humanitarian sector gaps, IOM distributed hygiene kits to 12,400 HHs that consisted of a bucket, 20 litres jerrycan, 360 water purification tablets and a 270g bar soap. The households were further educated on appropriate/safe use of the water purification tablets and good hygiene practises. To improve on sanitation practises and discourage open defecation, the project constructed and allocated 650 household latrines (1 per 5HHs) in four project sites (Belet Xaawo 150, Dollow 150, Bacadweyn 150 and Qardho 200). As part of the project goals to integrate hygiene promotion activities, IOM recruited 50 hygiene promoters (25 female, 25 males - 10 per project location) and further established 20 water committees (4 per location) to support the maintenance and running of the water sources. The hygiene promotion activities focused on hand washing with soap, cleaning of water containers, household water treatment, safe waste disposal and AWD/Cholera specific risk information and preventive measures as well as COVID awareness information.

All the project activities were achieved as planned and in line with SPHERE standards and the Somalia WASH cluster guidelines. The activities were timely implemented between June – December 2020 and effectively achieved the required outcomes responding to flooding in five districts of Somalia.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

Modifications of two activities (1.1 and 1.2) were done after consultation and approval from CERF<sup>7</sup>. Firstly, in Bacadweyn, the community requested to change the rehabilitation of two boreholes into four shallow wells. Secondly, due to unfavourable environmental conditions such as strong winds, sand dunes and high salinity, the community requested to replace cheap galvanised iron sheet walls for the latrines to more expensive but sustainable masonry walls, resistant to these environmental conditions. As a result, reducing the number of latrines from overall 750 to 650. The total number of beneficiaries reached changed due to the modifications in these activities. In the first activity the additional 4 shallow wells resulted in an increase of the number of beneficiaries reached to 20,500 individuals against an initial target of 15,000 under indicator 1.1, while reduction in the number of boreholes from 4 to 2 resulted in decrease of the number of beneficiaries reached from initial target of 40,000 to 23,200 under indicator 1.2.

For the second activity, reduction of the latrines reduced the number beneficiaries reached from overall 22,500 targeted beneficiaries to 19,500 beneficiaries under indicator 3.1. Although IOM notified CERF for these changes, the cost implication was less than overall 15% of the project cost and did not require formal revision.

Key challenges included access which resulted to reallocation of hygiene kits and had to be changed to Beledweyn as it had a higher need. The project activities had to be done observing the Covid 19 protocols.

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<sup>7</sup> As approved by CERF secretariat by email on 30 July 2020

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	18,144	14,256	18,144	14,256	64,800	13,392	10,044	23,436	20,088	66,960
Host communities	2,016	1,584	2,016	1,584	7,200	1,488	1,116	2,604	2,232	7,440
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,160</b>	<b>15,840</b>	<b>20,160</b>	<b>15,840</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>14880</b>	<b>11160</b>	<b>26040</b>	<b>22320</b>	<b>74,400</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	100	80	100	80	360	67	79	52	47	245

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

A total of 400 HHs (2,400 individuals) from an IDP settlement in Qardho, who were not initially targeted (as they arrived after the planning period), benefited from the distribution of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion. This was a response to a request received from the WASH cluster to support in the distribution of kits to the IDP community in Qardho. The related costs were absorbed within the available funding.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Improved and sustained access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene for communities affected by flooding in Gedo, Galmudug and Bari regions of Somalia.			
<b>Output 1</b>	85,000 individuals with enhanced access to temporary and sustainable clean safe water through water source rehabilitation and maintenance support.			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of people from host community and IDPs affected by the emergency have access to safe water through upgraded and protected shallow wells.	15,000 people (8,250 female and 6,750 male) 15 shallow wells	20,500 people (11,275 females, 9,225 males) through 19 shallow wells. There were 4 additional shallows wells in 1 location (Bacadweyn) in exchange of 2 boreholes	Weekly field reports/data, contractor progress reports for the shallow wells
Indicator 1.2	Number of people assisted with sustained access to safe water through water infrastructure, borehole rehabilitation and maintenance.	40,000 people (22,000 female and 18,000 male) 4 boreholes	23,200 people (12,760 females, 10,440 males) 2 boreholes. There were no boreholes done in Bacadweyn, instead 4 shallows wells were done,	Weekly field reports/data, contractor progress reports for the shallow wells
Indicator 1.3	Number of people who received temporary water through Voucher	25,000 people (13,750 female and 11,250 male)	26,428 people (14,535 females 11,893 males)	Water distribution voucher records/data
Indicator 1.4	Number of water committees operating the rehabilitated water infrastructure for reliable and sustained access to water	20 (at least 50% female members)	20 (10 female 10 males)	Committee lists per location
Indicator 1.5	Number of households who received household water treatment tablet and knowledge on how use it.	72,000 people (39,600 female, 32,400 male) 12,000HHs, 800 aquatabs/HH	74,400 people (40,920 female, 33,480 male) 12,400 HHs	Distribution list
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Indicator 1.1 – Additional 4 shallow wells were done in Bacadweyn</li> <li>– instead of the planned 2 boreholes following the community's request which was approved by CERF. As a result, beneficiaries reached increased to 20,500 people up from the 15,000 targeted.</li> </ul>		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Indicator 1.2 – Only 2 boreholes were rehabilitated (in Qardho), the other 2 boreholes (for Bacadweyn) were changed to shallow wells as explained in indicator 1.1. This changed the number of beneficiaries reached to 23,200 people, a decrease from the initial target of 40,000 for 4 boreholes.</li> <li>– Indicator 1.5 – additional 400 HHs that were not initially targeted benefited from hygiene kit distribution.</li> </ul>
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Upgrading and protection of 15 shallow wells Baardhere (5), Belet Xaawo (5), Qardho (5).	IOM
Activity 1.2	Rehabilitation and maintenance of strategic communal water sources (4 boreholes). Pump and pipe replacement.	IOM
Activity 1.3	Emergency water supply through voucher system	IOM
Activity 1.4	Selection and training of water committee to maintain and operate rehabilitated water schemes.	IOM
Activity 1.5	Household distribution of water treatment tablets (aquatabs) and education and awareness on use of tablets and safe storage of water.	IOM

**Output 2** 85,000 individuals with improved sanitation and hygiene practices through hygiene kit distribution and sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of households receiving hygiene kits.	72,000 people (39,600 female, 32,400 male) 12,000 HHs 12,000 hygiene kits	74,400 people (40,920 female, 33,480 male) 12,400 HHs	Distribution list
Indicator 2.2	Number of hygiene and sanitation promoters provided with (refresher) training.	50 (at least 50% female)	50 (25 female, 25 males)	Training reports
Indicator 2.3	Number of individuals with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment through hygiene kit distributions.	72,000 people (39,600 female, 32,400 male)	74,400 people (40,920 female, 33,480 male) 12,400 HHs	Distribution list

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** Additional 400 HHs who were not initially targeted benefited from hygiene promotion and distribution of kits as per indicators 2.1 and 2.3. The extra kits were provided by the request from WASH cluster.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Distribute standardized hygiene kits to beneficiaries in accordance with a vulnerability criterion determined in consultation with community members.	IOM
Activity 2.2	Provide refresher training to hygiene promoters and recruit hygiene promoters in new WASH intervention sites.	IOM

Activity 2.3	Conduct hygiene promotion awareness sessions during hygiene kit and through household visits by trained hygiene promoters.	IOM
Activity 2.4	Conduct post distribution monitoring to assess the result of hygiene kit distribution for beneficiaries.	IOM

**Output 3** 30,000 flood-affected individuals, including children and women in affected areas with improved access to sanitation facilities through the construction and rehabilitation of latrines and handwashing facilities.

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of individuals with access to and using latrines and hand washing stations (1 latrine for 5 HH)	22,500 people (12,375 female and 10,125 male)750 latrines	19,500 people (10,725 female, 8,775 males)	Allocation list

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** 650 latrines were constructed instead of the targeted 750 following change of construction materials in one location (Bacadweyn). Due to environmental considerations (sand dunes, wind, salinity) the materials changed from cheap galvanized Iron sheet to expensive masonry walls which reduced the beneficiaries reached by 3,000 people. This change was approved by CERF as per attached email.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Registration of the beneficiaries based on vulnerability criteria.	IOM
Activity 3.2	Construction of 750 latrines with septic tank for desludging and hand washing facilities.	IOM

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>8</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>9</sup>:

In line with IOM policy, all beneficiaries (women, men, girls and boys) were given equal opportunity to actively participate in all the activities of the project from planning, implementation and monitoring. During the planning/design phase, IOM dispatched program teams directly

<sup>8</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>9</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

to the districts to meet with the local authorities and line ministry officials for briefing, endorsement of activities and nominate members of local authorities/ministry of water who would act as focal persons for the project. Following this meeting, the appointed focal persons travelled with IOM program teams to the villages/activity locations for another briefing and introduction of activities at village level as well as identifying the exact locations (in the case for shallow wells) and re-confirm malfunctioning parts (in the case of the boreholes). During the implementation, a team of water committees and hygiene promoters were recruited from the communities and trained to oversee and support activities. The committee was also responsible to support the program team to collect beneficiaries' feedback and identify vulnerable members of the community for service inclusion.

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**b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

IOM has a well-structured multi-faceted feedback mechanism that captures community feedback while guaranteeing confidentiality. For this project, community committees held regular weekly meetings chaired by IOM monitors at project sites together with the contractors to monitor the progress of the water sources' rehabilitation and to capture community perception of the quality of work and variations (if any). After the activities were completed, committees further gathered feedback from the beneficiaries. Volunteer community mobilizers recruited during hygiene promotion conducted door-to-door consultations and interviews to collect complaints and feedback in person. This approach allowed face to face interaction (although taking COVID-19 prevention measures into consideration) to facilitate more qualitative feedback and ensured anonymity. Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys of hygiene kits and interviews with local authorities/ministry of water officials as proxy representatives of the communities were also used to capture the community's needs and challenges.

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**c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

PSEA training is mandatory for all IOM staff and a PSEA clause is included in all IOM contracts with service providers, vendors and project implementing partners. IOM provided orientation on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and reporting mechanisms (including toll-free number) to community committees, hygiene promoters and mobilizers

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**d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

Throughout the project planning, implementation and monitoring phases, IOM ensured gender equality by incorporating gender-responsive elements and capacity building needs and concerns of women and girls were addressed and mainstreamed. During community consultations, feedback forums and data collection equal opportunity were given to women, men, girls, vulnerable members, male and female headed HHs to air their views and given equal access to services.

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**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

Project staff, community committees and hygiene promoters were sensitized on the inclusion of disability as part of a larger vulnerability-based beneficiary selection criteria. PwD were given priority for service delivery at water fetching points, feedback forums and data collection times. During the distribution of hygiene kits, PwD were pre-identified and home deliveries arranged to prevent unforeseen risks and safeguard their dignities.

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**f. Protection:**

Throughout the project phases, the principle of do not harm was upheld. At the design level, confidentiality, anonymity, and data protection of all beneficiaries was planned and introduced to all stakeholders. Inclusion of women and girls in the consultation process, seeking consents for data collection and visibility materials of subjects was also incorporated in the design of the project.

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**g. Education:**

N/A

## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	N/A

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

Due to the remoteness of the water trucking locations and absence of established water vendors/market system, the project did not use CVA but instead adopted distribution vouchers/list to HHs where water was trucked to their HHs. Majority of the HHs lacked water storage containers and as a result common tanks/bladders were used in some sites.

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Emergency water supply	<a href="https://twitter.com/IOM_Somalia/status/1290551536662327296">https://twitter.com/IOM_Somalia/status/1290551536662327296</a>
Hygiene kit distribution	<a href="https://twitter.com/IOM_Somalia/status/1303701750076104704">https://twitter.com/IOM_Somalia/status/1303701750076104704</a>



### 3.3 Project Report 20-RR-HCR-021

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNHCR	Country:	Somalia
Sector/cluster:	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	CERF project code:	20-RR-HCR-021
Project title:	Provision of Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs) , targeting flood affected populations in Puntland, Hirshabelle, South West and Jubaland States of Somalia		
Start date:	01/05/2020	End date:	31/10/2020
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>

Funding	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 9,000,000</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 0</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>	<b>US\$ 2,500,486</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>	<b>US\$ 260,000</b>
	Government Partners	US\$ 0
	International NGOs	US\$ 0
	National NGOs	US\$ 260,000
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0	

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

IDPs and poor host communities are in dire need of basic needs specially shelter and NFIs. The main response has been emergency-led through the distribution of NFIs and emergency shelter kits. As durable shelter solutions are not achievable in all protracted situations, there is also a need to stabilize the living conditions of these communities through a sustainable approach. Transitional shelter solutions that are relevant to the displacement situation and which consider prevailing tenure considerations to be provided in protracted IDP settlements that have traditionally been located in and around the urban centres of Somalia.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

No changes or amendments were made. The project was implemented as per planned.

Key challenges encountered during implementation included Covid 19 restrictions and low market situations. UNHCR was unable to purchase the ESK and resulted to cash-based interventions (CBI) for items of NFI that were not available in the market as observation of Covid 19 protocols.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	10,578	4,082	13,090	8,330	36,080	10,578	4,082	13,090	8,330	36,080
Host communities	5,391	1,749	5,710	3,570	16,420	5,391	1,710	5,710	3,570	16,420
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,969</b>	<b>5,831</b>	<b>18,800</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>52,500</b>	<b>15,969</b>	<b>5,831</b>	<b>18,800</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>52,500</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	2,262	780	2,730	2,028	7,800	2,262	780	2,730	2,028	7,800

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

A total of 52470 people (36,050 IDPs and 16,420 host community) benefited this project. Each beneficiary received one ESK and one NFIs, the ESK package contained (Plastic Sheet 1 Bundle of Stick 1 Rope 1 kg Wire 1 Cutter 2 Blanket 2 Sleeping Mat) The NFIs content included (Blankets- 3 pcs Plastic Jerry cans 10L – 2 pcs Soap Bar- 3 pcs Sleeping Mats- 3 pcs Plastic Sheets- 1 pc Kitchen Set – 1 set.

UNHCR distributed 7,000 Non-Food Items (NFIs) and 7,000 emergency shelter kits (ESK) in Hiraan (Beletweyne – 2,000 NFI and 2,000 ESKs), Bay (Baidoa – 500 NFI and 500 ESKs), Gedo (Bardheere – 750 NFI and 750 ESKs), Lower Juba (Afmadow – 830 NFI and 830 ESKs), Bari (Qardho – 920 NFI and 920 ESKs), and Mudug (Hobyo – 1,000 NFI and 1,000 ESKs; and Galkayo – 1,000 NFI and 1,000 ESKs) regions.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Provision of Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs), targeting flood affected populations in Puntland, Hirshabelle, South West and Jubaland States of Somalia			
<b>Output 1</b>	Emergency Shelter and NFIs provided			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	# of households affected by floods receiving # of emergency shelters	7,000 Households receiving 7,000 Emergency shelter kits	7,000HHs received Emergency shelter kits	Distribution reports, beneficiary list and PDM
Indicator 1.2	# of households affected by floods receiving # of NFI kits	7,000 Households receiving 7,000 NFI Kits	7,000 Households received NFI Kits	Distribution reports, beneficiary list and PDM
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Procurement of emergency shelter kits	UNHCR		
Activity 1.2	Distribution of emergency shelter kits	AVORD, SSWC, GCPD, WISE and PSA		
Activity 1.3	Procurement/Replenishment of NFI kits	UNHCR		
Activity 1.4	Distribution of NFIs	AVORD, SSWC, GCPD, WISE and PSA		
Activity 1.5	Post distribution Monitoring	HIJRA		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>10</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>11</sup>:

UNHCR Somalia, takes accountability to affected populations as one of the core elements of its programming. Throughout 2020, UNHCR ensured responsible use of resources by its partners, combined with effective and quality programming that recognized Persons of concern as responsible individuals with dignity, capacity, and ability to be independent.

In general, all UNHCR intervention was guided by the Age Gender and Diversity approach, which inter alia aimed to promote gender equality and inclusion of vulnerable groups in the response. All UNHCR interventions were needs and vulnerability based. UNHCR conducted participatory assessment and focus group discussions with different AGD groups among project beneficiaries. For the purposes of analysis and programming, to the extent possible, the data collected by UNHCR was disaggregated by age and gender and by other diversity considerations. Available data on protection risks and capacities was also shared with relevant stakeholders at the interagency level to inform advocacy and response tailored to the needs identified

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Project beneficiaries and stakeholders were informed UNHCR established feedback and complaint mechanism structure. The Persons of Concern were encouraged at any time to report in a written form, any cases of fraud, bribe, abuse, corruption, misconduct involving UNHCR and / or UNHCR partner staff directly to UNHCR Country Representative, also using, if necessary, the complaint box situated just outside the UNHCR entry door.

### c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

UNHCR adopts a zero-tolerance approach to incidents of Sexual Abuse or Exploitation by its own personnel, volunteers or contractors, and those of its Partner organizations. If partner fails to address Sexual Exploitation and Abuse through appropriate preventative, investigation, and corrective action. Such failures also constitute grounds for termination of any Agreement it has with them. UNHCR and partner project staff were also trained and informed the risk associated with and important of PSEA. There is UNHCR global PSEA policies and staff must adhere the policy. The project beneficiaries were the reporting mechanism available and there were requested to report any cases related to PSEA.

### d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

Gender equality and promoting the empowerment and protection of women and girls, as well sexual and gender minorities was another concept UNHCR operation in Somalia considered in its programming. During the reporting period, UNHCR Somalia ensured that focus group discussions for males and females were conducted to establish the specific issues pertinent to each gender. Also during the PDM, beneficiaries were asked if they had any issue related to gender equality.

<sup>10</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>11</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

#### e. People with disabilities (PwD):

UNHCR regularly engage in consultations with communities through the ongoing day-to-day protection monitoring activities where protection risks and concerns of different groups are being identified and addressed either through the operational response by UNHCR and its implementing partners or through the established interagency coordination and referral mechanisms. In this project UNHCR has established transparent beneficiary selection processes where the most vulnerable including people with disabilities benefit from the project. UNHCR and partners implemented this project engaged in sensitization/ awareness raising with the communities and informed the project vulnerability assessment criteria and inclusion of PWD was one of the project selection criteria

#### f. Protection:

UNHCR intervention was guided by the AGD approach, which inter alia aimed to promote gender equality and inclusion of vulnerable groups in the response. All UNHCR interventions were needs and vulnerability based. UNHCR conducted participatory assessment and focus group discussions with different AGD groups among all persons of concern. For the purposes of analysis and programming, to the extent possible, the data collected by UNHCR was disaggregated by age and gender and by other diversity considerations. Available data on protection risks and capacities was also shared with relevant project staff to inform advocacy and response tailored to the needs identified. UNHCR applied survivor centered approach and GBV guiding principles in all aspects of programming. All programming considered the specific needs and intersecting vulnerabilities of women and girls and men and boys and tailor intervention according to those needs.

#### g. Education:

N/A

### 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

#### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	7,000

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

Cash assistance was provided to beneficiaries based on degree of vulnerability as a means of last resort when there is no other option for assistance. For this project, the ESK component was divided into two parts. Plastic sheets were provided through in kind, sleeping mat, blankets, bundle of stick, rope, wire and cutter were provided through cash assistance so that beneficiaries can buy directly from available market at their preferences.

#### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Portion of Emergency Shelter Kit	7,000	917,000	Shelter and Non-Food Items	Unrestricted

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
UNHCR Somalia Population Dashboard	<a href="https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85008">https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85008</a>
Somalia Internal Displacements Interactive Data Portal	<a href="https://unhcr.github.io/dataviz-somalia-prmn/index.html">https://unhcr.github.io/dataviz-somalia-prmn/index.html</a>
UNHCR Somalia Facebook page	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/search/top?q=unhcr%20somalia">https://www.facebook.com/search/top?q=unhcr%20somalia</a>

### 3.4 Project Report 20-RR-CEF-035

#### 1. Project Information

<b>Agency:</b>	UNICEF	<b>Country:</b>	Somalia
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<b>CERF project code:</b>	20-RR-CEF-035
<b>Project title:</b>	Emergency WASH Interventions for flood affected areas of Puntland and South-Central Somalia		
<b>Start date:</b>	02/06/2020	<b>End date:</b>	28/11/2020
<b>Project revisions:</b>	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>

#### Funding

<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 6,000,000</b>
<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 0</b>
<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,250,002</b>
<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>	<b>US\$ 395,494.26</b>
Government Partners	US\$ 306,800
International NGOs	US\$ 0
National NGOs	US\$ 88,694.26
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0

#### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, UNICEF and its partners provided water, sanitation, and hygiene services to 122,968 people (25,743 women, 22,718 men, 36,521 girls and 37,984 boys) affected by flood and COVID-19 in South Central Somalia and Puntland regions. Out of this total, 48,000 people (10,049 women, 8,868 men, 14,256 girls and 14,827 boys) were provided with temporary access to safe drinking water in Beletweyne, Bacadweyn and Dollow districts of Hiraaan, Mudug and Gedo region respectively while 26,165 people (5,478 women, 4,834 men, 7,771 girls, 8,082 boys) benefited from access to safe drinking water through routine chlorination of communal shallow wells. In addition, 48,804 people (10,217 women, 9,017 men, 14,495 girls, and 15,076 boys) have access to durable water sources by rehabilitating four boreholes and replacing a 4 km of pipeline in Gardo, Puntland. Similarly, 4,419 school children (1,653 girls and 2,766 boys) and 3,531 people in health care facilities from nine schools and three maternal and child health (MCH) in Elbarde district of SWS gained access to durable sanitation and handwashing facilities. At the same time, 900 community members have access to pit latrines constructed at the household level. In Middle Shabelle (Jowhar and Balcad) and South West State (SWS (Elbarde district)) - 10,310 households, benefitting 61,860 people (12,950 women, 11,429 men, 18,372 girls and 19,109 boys) were provided with hygiene kits enhancing water collection and storage facilities and improved hygiene practices to prevent COVID-19 infection at the household level. WASH hygiene, including COVID-19 prevention messages, were disseminated to 89,742 people (18,787 women, 16,580 men, 26,653 girls, and 27,721 boys) through the expanded hygiene promotion interventions in the target areas.

Overall, during the reporting period, May - November 2020, the project reached 122,96 flood and COVID-19 affected people water, sanitation and hygiene services in Central South Somalia and Puntland regions.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

The project did not receive a formal amendment; however, there was a slight deviation from the provision of emergency latrines activity during the implementation. Instead, UNICEF undertook the construction of durable sanitation facilities in schools and MCH while building the capacity of 40 community sanitation facilitators from 20 communities which resulted in the construction of 150 household latrines.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the evolving needs, this change was necessary to address the acute need for school children and patients from maternal and child health care facilities. These actions yielded more durable results compared to the provision of emergency latrines. Out of planned 200 emergency latrines, 150 household latrines were built by community members while 54 Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines fitted with handwashing facilities were constructed to improve the learning environment for children and safe health service delivery in MCHs contributing to the prevention and control of COVID-19 infection. In total, 204 latrines were constructed.



#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	13,650	11,700	19,500	20,150	65,000	16,244	14,335	23,045	23,968	77,593
Host communities	7,980	6,840	11,400	11,780	38,000	9,499	8,383	13,476	14,016	45,375
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,630</b>	<b>18,540</b>	<b>30,900</b>	<b>31,930</b>	<b>103,000</b>	<b>25,743</b>	<b>22,718</b>	<b>36,521</b>	<b>37,984</b>	<b>122,968</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The project indirectly benefited pastoralist communities, especially the nomadic people moving in search of water and pasture for their livestock, contributing to improved livelihoods.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	Provision of emergency life-saving WASH services to 103,000 flood-affected people in Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle and South West States				
<b>Output 1</b>	103,000 flood-affected people have access to adequate and safe water supply				
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	
Indicator 1.1	# of people reached with emergency water supply through water trucking using water vouchers	42,000	48,000	Project report	
Indicator 1.2	# of people reached with emergency water supply through water source chlorination/disinfection and household water treatment.	25,000	26,165	Project report	
Indicator 1.3	# of people reached with access to water supply through rehabilitation and maintenance of water points	36,000	48,804	Project report	
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		<p>In the CSR, the programme extended the water system to two MCH facilities and three schools. This intervention was necessary to address the acute need for water in these institutions to control and prevent the spread of COVID-19. Water trucking and chlorination exceed the target due to increased needs in the target area.</p> <p>In Puntland, four boreholes were rehabilitated, significantly improving access to sustainable clean and safe drinking water for 44,000 people in the Qardo community to meet their daily demand for personal and domestic use. The direct beneficiaries were higher than anticipated due to greater need, and people relocating closer to the newly constructed boreholes.</p>			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>			
Activity 1.1	Water trucking for 42,000 flood-affected people (7.5 L/person/day for 45 days)	Federal Ministry of Energy and water resources (FMOEWR)			
Activity 1.2	Chlorination of 100 wells	Hidig Relief & Development Organization (HIDIG), Golweyne Relief and Rehabilitation NGO (GRRN), SAREDO			
Activity 1.3	Rehabilitation of 4 water supply systems in Qardho	PWDA (Puntland water Development agency) (Except HIDIG, the other two partners not supported with cash but received supplies procured through CERF funding in kind to implement the activities]			

**Output 2** 60,000 flood-affected people and vulnerable host communities provided with hygiene and sanitation promotion messages and emergency WASH supplies including Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits.

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	# of flood-affected people provided with WASH hygiene kits	60,000	61,860	Project report
Indicator 2.2	# of flood-affected people reached with key WASH messages through different channels	60,000	89,742	Project report

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** The target figure was slightly surpassed due to increasing needs in the targeted locations. Considering the need for hygiene kits during the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF and Government partners provided hygiene kits to the additional people (1,860) living in the locations. The hygiene promotion activity reached an additional 29,742 people due to widespread hygiene promotion activities using different approaches to raise awareness on COVID-19 and the prevention measures.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Procurement and transportation of 10,000 hygiene kits	UNICEF/FURQAN,
Activity 2.2	Distribution of 10,000 hygiene kits to meet WASH emergency needs for 60,000 people affected by flooding.	HIDIG, ARC/Alight, WOCCA, EVSO, MoH
Activity 2.3	Hygiene promotion conducted through different channels in flood affected areas	HIDIG, ARC/Alight, WOCCA, EVSO, MoH (These are the UNICEF partners received hygiene kits procured by CERF funding in kind and implemented hygiene kits distribution and hygiene promotion activities linked with the distribution. Their operation cost were covered partly by other UNICEF internal resources and partly by the partners themselves)

**Output 3** 4,000 flood affected people provided with access to appropriate sanitation facilities (gender segregated and equipped with hand washing facilities)

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	# of people provided with emergency sanitation facilities	4,000	8,850	Programme report
Indicator 3.2	# of new gender-segregated shared family latrines constructed	200	204	Programme report

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** During the programme implementation, the acute needs for sanitation and handwashing facilities were of concern in schools and MCHs. To address this need, the programme deviated from provision of emergency latrines to construction of durable latrines. Fifty-four VIP latrines in nine schools and three health care facilities were constructed reaching 4,419 school children (1,653 girls and 2,766 boys) and 3,531 people in health care facilities. In all the

	<p>schools and health care facilities, a VIP latrine was constructed to address the needs of people living with disabilities.</p> <p>Additionally, the programme targeted 20 vulnerable communities and trained 40 hygiene promoters to raise awareness on sanitation and hygiene issues. In turn, the community facilitators triggered the communities' sanitation and hygiene practices uptake. This resulted in the construction of 150 household latrines used by 900 vulnerable people from the community. The activity increased the number of latrines constructed and subsequently increasing the number of people reached with sanitation facilities.</p> <p>The high number of people reached were due to targeting of schools and health facilities with construction of latrines where each latrine serves large number of people in institutions (an average of 50 people per latrine) than shared family latrines which serve an average of 20 people.</p>	
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Construction of 200 gender segregated emergency latrines with handwashing facilities for 4,000 people.	HIDIG

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>12</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>13</sup>:

Inter-agency emergency needs assessment led by the WASH cluster was conducted to identify the immediate needs of emergency affected people. During the assessment, beneficiaries were consulted on their immediate needs to restore their living conditions. Interventions were designed based on the feedback received from the affected community. During the implementation phase, non-governmental organization (NGO) partners conducted project inception meetings with project stakeholders, including community key leaders at the state level. The stakeholders were briefed on the project activities in their respective locations. During implementation, 16 teachers and 8 community education committee (CEC) members were trained on WASH service operation and maintenance and hygiene, and were involved in hygiene promotion activities. Equal opportunities were given to both male and female to participate in all the training undertaken.

Equal opportunity was given to PwD and were involved in needs assessment and were part of consultation meetings to ensure their needs were addressed. For instance, in schools and health facilities, sanitation services provided considered needs of PwDs as there are specific latrines designated for them.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

<sup>12</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>13</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

Partners involved in the project implementation have a complaint mechanism system in place to which if there are any grievances, beneficiaries can easily and quickly refer to. If the complaint is not satisfactorily handled the beneficiaries have direct access to report any misconduct and/or complaints against implementing partners through local authorities or directly reaching out to UNICEF field staff. These messages are reinforced by the UNICEF project officers and programme specialists during project sites monitoring. The project implementation committee office has a complaint box at the implementing partners' offices served for written or verbal complaints. Any complaints channelled through the complaint boxes are collected by the programme monitoring and evaluation officer and are channelled to the Project Implementation Committee for appropriate follow-up with the affected person. Awareness of the complaint and feedback mechanism is also created at the project inception stage with stakeholders

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**c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

During the partner selection process, a due diligence process of international and national IPs is conducted, in which selected implementing partners commit to upholding the UNICEF/UN values against PSEA. Hence, the partners commit to putting in place special measures for preventing sexual exploitation and abuse of authority and adopting minimum operating standards as a commitment to eliminating sexual exploitation and abuse of authority. Additionally, UNICEF has an online course on PSEA on Agora – a UNICEF learning platform accessible to all UNICEF IPs – and partners are recommended to take the course.

The project implementation committee office and a complain box at the implementing partners' offices are available for written or verbal complaints. Any complaint channelled through the complaint boxes is collected by the programme monitoring and evaluation officer and are channelled to the Project Implementation Committee for appropriate follow-up with the affected person. Awareness is also created at the project inception stage with stakeholders on complaints and feedback mechanism in case of any misconduct and direct report to UNICEF field office.

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**d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

The project implementation was built on existing Government and community structures. In addition, the implementing partners conducted a secondary assessment of the targeted areas to refine the beneficiary selection and ensure that no one is left behind. Attention was given to marginalized groups and vulnerable populations. Equally, all stakeholders were involved in project inception meetings, which helped inform beneficiaries on their rights and their role as right holders to ensure future maintenance and sustainability of the water supply services. Therefore, all community members (men, women, boys and girls), including marginalized groups, were consulted and informed how to raise complaints if their expectations were not met.

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**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

The sanitation facilities constructed in the schools and MCHs are all gender-sensitive, and a designated latrine designed to serve people living with disabilities. All latrines were equipped with handwashing facilities to promote handwashing and prevent COVID-19 infection.

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**f. Protection:**

Protection is key in WASH service design and selection of facilities for rehabilitation. All the sanitation facilities constructed are located in the schools and MCHs and accessible to girls and women without fear. The VIP latrines and handwashing facilities are gender-disaggregated to ensure the privacy of children and women. Similarly, the hygiene kit distribution was also conducted during the daytime in secure locations to ensure the affected people's security.

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**g. Education:**

N/A

## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	Choose an item.	[Fill in]

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The activities here were to provide emergency water access, rehabilitate water sources, and distribute hygiene kits. CVA was not provided under these activities.

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Twitter	<a href="https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1323516165759655936?s=20">https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1323516165759655936?s=20</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1316652463894802432?s=20">https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1316652463894802432?s=20</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1313365015282540549?s=20">https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1313365015282540549?s=20</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1311535672646303744?s=20">https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1311535672646303744?s=20</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1303958894063038464?s=20">https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1303958894063038464?s=20</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/UNCERF/status/1271056587646365696?s=20">https://twitter.com/UNCERF/status/1271056587646365696?s=20</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1265568173165817858?s=20">https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1265568173165817858?s=20</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/UNCERF/status/1263908570103455755?s=20">https://twitter.com/UNCERF/status/1263908570103455755?s=20</a>

### 3.5 Project Report 20-RR-WFP-030

1. Project Information			
Agency:	WFP	Country:	Somalia
Sector/cluster:	Logistics - Common Logistics	CERF project code:	20-RR-WFP-030
Project title:	Logistics Support to the humanitarian community for the flood response in Somalia		
Start date:	10/05/2020	End date:	09/11/2020
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>

Funding	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,600,000</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 0</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,600,041</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>	<b>US\$ 0</b>
	Government Partners	US\$ 0
	International NGOs	US\$ 0
	National NGOs	US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0	

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The Logistics Cluster is a central platform for the humanitarian community in Somalia, augmenting partners' capacity and ability to implement an effective and efficient response; however, due to a lack of funding when the Cluster was activated in April 2020.

Working with all active Clusters responding to the flood emergency, the Logistics Cluster utilised the funding from CERF to facilitate common logistics services on behalf of humanitarian partners responding to the needs of vulnerable populations affected by the devastating flooding in Somalia.

Air transport proved the most viable option for partners to reach remote areas of Somalia - unable to be accessed via road due to flooding. WFP, through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster, mobilised WFP-contracted air assets (both helicopter for remote areas and fixed-wing for those locations with adequate capacity) for the duration of the project.

As the cost of moving large volumes of humanitarian cargo via air is significantly high – and often almost three times as much as via road - the Logistics Cluster, where feasible, facilitated the provision of road transportation for relief items on behalf of partners. This road transport also took the form of shunting/handling services to support necessary emergency airlifts as well as the movement of cargo to/from key warehouses and hubs.

The Logistics Cluster sought CERF funding to support partners responding to vulnerable populations residing in locations which had been affected by flooding, namely Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, South West State and Jubaland. As the level of the Logistics Cluster's support is based on demand, the logistics gaps filled are dependent on the needs of its users at the time of response.

Over the duration of the project, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the transportation of 141 MT of relief items – such as tents, beds, NFI kits and sandbags - via air and road, on behalf of six organisations to Baidoa, Beletweyne, El Berde, Dollow, Hobyo and Jowhar. These locations were identified by partners as being the most critical in terms of delivery of non-food items / urgent humanitarian cargo. These requests for transportation were fulfilled on a free-to-user basis. 100 percent of requests submitted were fulfilled.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

Given the time-critical nature of the emergency, as needs continued to evolve and assessments were carried out on a daily basis, to enable the Logistics Cluster to be operational flexible and inclusive in its approach.

As flooding caused road access challenges during certain periods of the year rendering some key roads inaccessible the Logistics Cluster continued to monitor the road conditions closely and where possible facilitated the provision of road transportation on behalf of partners to maximise any potential windows of opportunity to move critical cargo via road.

As the flood waters receded, the Logistics Cluster was able to provide more road transport to partners, maximising available resources.



#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Logistics - Common Logistics									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

As the Logistics Cluster's end users are the humanitarian community, it cannot quantify those indirectly targeted - however this project supporting humanitarian organisations and other key partners to enable the coordination and delivery of critical relief items to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations affected by severe flooding in Somalia.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	To support and strengthen the humanitarian community's ability to provide lifesaving relief items to flood-affected populations in Somalia.			
<b>Output 1</b>	Fill the identified logistics gaps in response to the flood emergency by providing common logistics services in order to ensure the humanitarian community may reach affected populations.			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Logistics - Common Logistics			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Amount of cargo transported (MT)	50 MT per month for 4 months (based on actual requests)	141	WFP's Relief Item Tracking Application
Indicator 1.2	Amount of cargo shunted/handled on behalf of partners	250 MT for 4 months (based on actual requests)	141	WFP's Relief Item Tracking Application
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The Logistics Cluster responds to the requests of humanitarian partners – the amount of cargo transported is based on demand for these services by the humanitarian community. Therefore, while the targets were set as above, the Logistics Cluster significantly managed to respond to 100% of the requests made for cargo movements. As such, there were no specific requests for shunting/handling only – all cargo transported by air – 141 MT – was also shunted/handled.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Operate one Mi8 helicopter based in Mogadishu	WFP		
Activity 1.2	Engage other existing UNHAS fixed-wing assets and mobilize commercial aircraft, where necessary	WFP		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>14</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>15</sup>:

As the Logistics Cluster's end user are humanitarian partners, it is not possible to quantify accountability to affected populations. The accountability of the delivery of the air transport service by WFP (UNHAS) and other identified commercial companies with relevant capacity, to the humanitarian community for the flood response will be ensured through Logistics Cluster Coordination Meetings.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

The Logistics Cluster's end-user is the humanitarian community and not beneficiaries directly. To gain feedback on the Logistics Cluster services provided for the flood response, partners completed a User Feedback Survey in December 2020. The overall feedback was extremely positive.

### c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

N/A

### d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

N/A

### e. People with disabilities (PwD):

N/A

### f. Protection:

N/A

### g. Education:

N/A

<sup>14</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>15</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	N/A

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

N/A

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Twitter Post	<a href="https://twitter.com/logcluster/status/1271071300220522498?s=20">https://twitter.com/logcluster/status/1271071300220522498?s=20</a>
Twitter Post	<a href="https://twitter.com/logcluster/status/1326195883717824515?s=20">https://twitter.com/logcluster/status/1326195883717824515?s=20</a>
Twitter Post	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/logcluster/posts/3151230424912767">https://www.facebook.com/logcluster/posts/3151230424912767</a>

**ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

<b>CERF Project Code</b>	<b>CERF Sector</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Partner Type</b>	<b>Total CERF Funds Transferred in USD</b>
20-RR-HCR-021	Shelter & NFI	UNHCR	NNGO	\$260,000
20-RR-CEF-035	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$166,800
20-RR-CEF-035	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$140,000
20-RR-CEF-035	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$78,022
20-RR-CEF-035	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$10,672