

**SOMALIA
RAPID RESPONSE
DISPLACEMENT
2022**

22-RR-SOM-56717

George Conway
Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator a.i.

PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

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

21 Sept 2023

Name	Agency
MOUSAVI Seyed Danial	IOM
KHOSHNEVIS Boshra	IOM
ABDOW Abdulkadir	IOM
Abdirahman Nunow	UNFPA
Claudia Donkor	UNFPA
Milcah Langat	UNICEF
Hawa Sabriye	UNICEF
Ali Abdullahi Abdi	UNICEF
Mohamed Nur Yalahow	UNICEF
Evan Rai	UNICEF
Abderahman Issack	UNICEF
Fassou Noramou	UNICEF
Mulki Abdikarim Mohamed	UNICEF
Evalyn Nyaboke Lwemba	OCHA
Afifa Ismail	OCHA
Karen Smith	OCHA

AAR outcomes key takeaways from the AAR included:

What could be done differently by all stakeholders to deliver assistance at the right time

- Integrated response
- Strengthen preparedness.
- Better complementarity

What could be done differently to improve the next allocations

- Increased coordination during the implementation period. While an after-action review is highly effective, bi-monthly joint coordination meetings with CERF funding recipients to update on progress of the implementation, challenges and areas where advocacy through OCHA is required would also improve the overall quality of the response.

Lessons learnt/what can be applied in the next allocation

- Coordination with local authorities and community in planning ensures effective implementation.
- Multi sectorial funding is good and should be encouraged. The proposal/report template does not reflect on this
- CERF to adopt anticipatory model of response. OCHA and Agencies to coordinate preposition of supplies and response plans for hard-to-reach areas.

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 CERF allocation was discussed in various forums - the HC presented it to the humanitarian community and mentioned it in donor meetings. Local authorities were informed about this allocation.

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

1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

At the end of 2022 and early 2023, as anti-AI Shabaab operations led by Somali Government forces in tandem with clan militias in two states (Hirshabelle state; Cadale district; Middle Shabelle region; Daynille District; Banadir region) fights raged on, Somalia faced its worst drought in forty years, resulting in tens of thousands of deaths. 6.6 million Somalis in need of aid were facing famine-like conditions, and 1.8 million children were at risk of acute malnutrition in early 2023. Consequently, the conflict led to illegal confiscation of assets, imposing harsh penalties including forceful deportation or even death, double taxation of commodities, increased travel distance to avoid roadblocks or illegal tax payments resulting in increased transportation costs, and localized food price increases in urban markets. This phenomenon put additional pressure on household purchasing capacity and hampered food and market access. Active conflict also led to destruction of key communal infrastructure notably water sources.

This Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) grant released in January 2023, was vital to kick-start immediate response to conflict displaced people and reduce further suffering by effectively providing urgent shelter, non-food items and protection services. This included emergency cash support to survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and to shelter and NFI beneficiaries. The grant being the major source of funding to address conflict, enabled the provision of safe drinking water and rehabilitation of shallow wells and boreholes. Notably, the interventions reached 214,440 individuals directly affected by conflict.

CERF's Added Value:

CERF grant provided timely response and fast delivery of emergency services at a time when the security situation was extremely volatile and the affected peoples capacity to protect themselves had eroded.

The CERF grant contributed to improved protection environment, addressed negative coping mechanisms, and ensured safety and overall wellbeing of the affected communities. It enabled provision of comprehensive Gender Based Violence (GBV) services such as strengthening and scaling up access to life-saving quality, confidential, safe, and timely GBV specialized services to conflict affected women and girls. The grant was instrumental in scaling up and strengthening protection monitoring, sensitization and accountability to conflict affected persons ensuring easy and equal access to basic protection services and shelter needs at a time when funding was limited. More-over, the CERF fund allowed strengthening of coordination between government authorities, UN and child rights agencies (NGOs) to support the protection and community-based reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups.

Incidences of attempted and actual destruction of services (boreholes, telecommunications and other infrastructure) was on the rise. The grant ensured delivery of short-term emergency water trucking and longer-term solutions such as rehabilitation/upgrading of boreholes and shallow wells.

In addition, this allocation promoted localization, as 1.2 million of the funds disbursed went to national NGOs that were able to reach hard-to-reach areas.

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

Yes

Partially

No

The After Action Review (AAR) participants unanimously agreed that the fast delivery of life saving support services to the communities most affected by the conflict was attributed to the fact that CERF funds provided timely response. This enabled UNICEF to deliver fast and timely assistance for example- emergency cash support to 1,000 vulnerable population, including persons with disabilities, minority clans, elderly, and female headed households among others. This response also provided shelter and NFIs items to vulnerable communities displaced by conflict and drought. UNFPA utilized existing referral pathways to engage partners who are also part of the integrated referral network to ensure fast delivery of assistance. IOM was able to finalize all the intervention prior to the project end

date including procurement, transportation, storage, and timely distribution of life-saving emergency shelter and NFI materials to the conflict and drought-affected internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

CERF funds enabled agencies meet critical needs of the affected communities through scale up of humanitarian assistance and support to those most in need. The grant facilitated UNHCR to support 78,000 individuals with timely cash for NFIs and shelter kits as well as in-kind NFI items that were at the time of the displacement were among the most pressing needs faced by the communities. Emergency protection assistance was provided at a time of heightened protection risks, to the survivors of sexual and gender-based violence SGBV and those at risk of violation. UNFPA focused on life-saving interventions including clinical care of survivors, cash vouchers to address the needs of the most vulnerable beneficiaries (women and adolescent girls). Lifesaving assistance such as Clinic Management of Rape (CMR), Psychosocial support (PSS) and case management were provided through Women Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) and one stop centres. This accelerated recovery and healing to survivors of violence mainly women and adolescent girls had suffered violent events. The grant allowed IOM to provide timely water trucking services to communities that were already facing water shortages even before the conflict.

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

Participants of the AAR stressed that implementation of CERF projects was successful partly because of the close coordination among the different stakeholders in the humanitarian community. UNHCR using its active cluster role in Protection, closely coordinated its response with CCCM and shelter. UNHCR also used its strong Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) network which tracked displacements and protection risks and published several alerts used by UN-OCHA, humanitarian actors, and donors to make informed decisions. UNFPA disseminated service mapping information to humanitarian actors' participation in coordination session thereby strengthening programming and in. UNICEF engaged implementing partners, government, WASH Cluster and private service providers to reach the target locations. Coordinating with the WASH Cluster ensured that the areas with the greatest needs got reached by essential emergency services. Throughout the planning and implementation phase, the recipient agencies engaged with local actors such as line ministries, other local authorities, and state level cluster focal points. This boosted coordination and in turn improved response to conflict affected communities particularly in targeted locations.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

As mentioned in the AAR, the CERF grant catalysed additional funding from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) towards the crisis. UNHCR through its displacement reports and alerts improved advocacy on humanitarian needs and protection concerns of the displaced population as well as informed about displacement trends which triggered mobilization of resources by other actors. UNFPA used implementing partners gap analysis for the advocacy briefing sessions which highlighted limited funding for GBV programming. UNICEF was able to complement resources from other donors such as BHA and Kuwait to bolster WASH activities, similarly, Child Protection managed to mobilise BHA and ECHO funds to complement the CERF and sustain project activities targeting the conflict affect areas thereby enabling a wider coverage.

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹

The CERF projects responded to the different needs of children, women, girls, and indirectly, people with disabilities. The provision of WASH services was instrumental in reaching women and girls through safe water supply - water trucking, and water vouchers, including the construction and rehabilitation of family-shared, gender-segregated latrines in IDP camps. Lifesaving assistance such as CMR, PSS and case management were provided through Women Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) and one stop centres and contributed to accelerate recovery and healing of women and adolescent girls who have suffered violent events. Protection messaging related to the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation (PSEA), GBV, referral pathways for protection services and complaints mechanisms were actively promoted and disseminated.

UNHCR's project target were mainly females and therefore protection of women and girls was a priority during project implementation. The most vulnerable single headed female households, GBV survivors and those from minority groups were highly prioritised. A total of 16,905 PwDs were identified and assisted with both protection and shelter needs. Protection Information desk had also referred persons with disabilities to WFP for food support, furthermore UNHCR identified and analysed the needs for PwD then referral services were provided including access to shelter and basic needs. UNICEF through their child protection services focused on affected children by providing psychosocial support, family tracing, reintegration, and alternative care to separated and unaccompanied children. UNFPA activities largely supported women and adolescent girls with life-saving interventions including clinical care of survivors and cash vouchers to address the needs of the most vulnerable beneficiaries (women and adolescent girls). The project activities also involved women and girls living with disabilities (PwD) as beneficiaries including active participation in project activities. IOM prioritised PwD for service delivery at water-fetching points, distribution of hygiene kits to prevent unforeseen risks and safeguard their dignity.

Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	51,539,538
CERF	7,000,001
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	110,585,000
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	117,585,001

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

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
IOM	22-RR-IOM-039	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,077,800
IOM	22-RR-IOM-039	Shelter and Non-Food Items	507,200
UNFPA	22-RR-FPA-050	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	499,996
UNHCR	22-RR-HCR-040	Shelter and Non-Food Items	2,487,100

¹ 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](#).

UNHCR	22-RR-HCR-040	Protection	742,900
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	994,153
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-087	Protection - Child Protection	690,852
Total			7,000,001

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

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	4,737,473
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	413,873
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	549,614
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	1,299,042
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	2,262,529
Total	7,000,001

* 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:

From June 2022 onwards, military confrontations between the Somali Government forces and Al-Shabaab resulted in an extremely volatile security situation, forcing the local population to become displaced. The affected areas in Somalia are overall underserved in terms of humanitarian response and the population's resilience has been weakened by the protracted drought with nearing famine conditions. Between June and November 2022, the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) reported 467,461 internally displaced people. The large-scale loss of livelihoods, including, shelters and assets, and the impact of the armed conflict, violence, and insecurity on affected communities has exposed affected populations to heightened protection risks. UNICEF reported an 80 per cent increase in unaccompanied and separated children in IDP camps. These numbers spiked at the end of August and at the end of November 2022 triggering the CERF request. Galmudug state experienced an escalation in active conflict as government security forces backed by tribal militias launched a military operation in Ceeldheer and Xarardheere, regaining control of the two districts from Al-Shabaab after more than 15 years. The military offensive prompted new waves of displacement to safer areas, including the districts of Dhusamareeb and Adado. This CERF grant was implemented against the backdrop of intensified counterinsurgency efforts, potential expansion of military operation in the targeted regions and increased displacements projected to rise to over 90,000 individuals per month.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

In response to the conflict displacement situation, CERF released \$7 million from its Rapid Response window in January 2023 to support 214,440 displaced Somalis including 37,551 men, 44,201 women, 57,854 boys and 74,834 girls together with host communities who urgently needed response in the areas of shelter, water and sanitation, and protection.

IOM WASH provided 60,234 beneficiaries 21,082 girls, 18,070 boys, 12,047 women, and 9,035 men with access to water through water trucking and the rehabilitation of two existing boreholes. In addition, 110 latrines were constructed, and 3,000 hygiene kits were distributed to vulnerable households. A total of 20 hygiene promoters were trained and reached 60,234 beneficiaries with hygiene promotion messages. Additionally, IOM SNFI in partnership with the local Implementing Partner (IP), Organization for Development and Humanitarian Aid (ODHA), reached 14,400 drought and conflict affected IDPs (2,160 males, 2,880 females, 4,320 boys, and 5,040 girls) with emergency shelter materials and lifesaving NFI kits in the Buloburde district of the Hiraaan region.

UNFPA reached 8,490 beneficiaries consisting of 5,041 women, 578 men, 2,290 girls, and 581 boys with lifesaving, quality, comprehensive, and confidential GBV services to drought and conflict-affected women and girls in Buulobarde and Balad districts, Hirshabelle state. The project activities included providing services that promoted the protection and dignity of women and girls in a manner that enabled them to adopt positive coping mechanisms in response to the humanitarian situation. The services that the project supported contributed to the healing and recovery of women and girls from events of violence using the survivor-centered approach that allowed the survivor to direct the process of service provision and in that way empower her to regain self-esteem and control of her life. The activities included Cash voucher assistance, GBV Case Management and GBV/SRH medical assistance.

UNHCR interventions were geared towards provision of shelter and NFI needs, both in-kind and through cash assistance reaching a total of 78,000 individuals in Galmudug and Hirshabelle states. Of these, 13,760 were women, 12,681 men, 25,743 girls and 25,816 boys. The protection component reached some 34,700 individuals (6,100 women, 5,467 men, 11,582 girls, and 11,551 boys) through child protection case management: In the protection component, a total of 34,700 individuals were reached through child protection case management: support referrals; psychosocial support- including household level psychosocial first aid, and protection monitoring, and legal aid linked to housing, land, and property (HLP) due diligence. Moreover, to address the immediate and short-term needs, Emergency Protection Assistance (EPA) were provided. Some 6,500 individuals were reached through protection minimum service

response, including the EPA. Additionally, a total of 5,000HHs (30,000 Individuals) were supported with shelter and NFIs. Out of these 1,000 households (6,000 Individuals) displaced by the conflicts in Ceelbuur received an in-kind NFIs; while 2,000 HHs (12,000 individuals) in Dhuusamareb received monetized Emergency Shelter Kits; and 2,000HHs (12,000 individuals) in Adado received cash for NFIs. Similarly, a total of 200 individuals from humanitarian actors including local NGOs, community-based organisations (CBOs), and representatives of state and local governments responsible for humanitarian actions were provided with refresher training on protection mainstreaming. During the project implementation, ten protection help desks were established with monitors and integrated mobile protection teams. This enabled the provision of individualized protection assistance to 962 (102 Males and 859 females) conflict displaced families of persons with specific needs, gender-based violence survivors and minorities. In total, 3,188 households (19128 individuals) were reached.

UNICEF reached about 76,206 consisting of 23,624 girls, 22,861 boys 16,004 women and 13,717 men in conflict-affected populations in Hiran, Galgadud and Jowhar with life-saving WASH services through emergency and sustainable water supply. 5,000 households in Galmudug and 5,000 households in Hirshabelle were reached with water trucking and the provision of water vouches which was initially carried out by providing 7.5 litres of water per person per day was provided to households for a period of 60 days. Repairs and new installations of water wells and damaged boreholes were carried out which reached 2701 households, 200 emergency family shared latrines were constructed in IDP camps and 2 constructed in health facilities, complete with handwashing stations. About 10,700 hygiene kits were also procured and distributed and this was done along with hygiene promotion activities that mainly focused on safe water handling and appropriate sanitation. 2,500 menstrual hygiene kits were also distributed in a school, health center and in 10 villages within Aden Yabal District.

A total of 683 children (48% girls) were reunified with their families or placed under alternative care. Significant focus was placed on psychosocial well-being of affected children, with 19,464 individuals 15,360 children (48% girls) and 4,104 adults/caregivers (60% female) reached through community based psychosocial services. Reintegration support for children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) was expanded in the region, benefiting 147 children (9% Girls) during the reporting duration.

People Directly Reached

Overall estimate

Given the convergence in some project locations and to avoid duplication, the geographic scope for each project/cluster was mapped to clearly visualise the coverage. There were common locations meaning that people targeted could have benefited from a suite of services. WASH figures for both IOM and UNICEF were added up and considered as they targeted different beneficiary groups. UNHCR shelter figures were also considered as they had the widest coverage. To avoid double counting, Protection figures were not considered. As such, the overall estimated people reached is 214,440 which is more than the planned target. This is due to the immense needs of displaced people on the ground, the WASH component targeted more beneficiaries than originally anticipated following the dire WASH and protection needs in Galgadud and Hirshabelle regions.

Sector estimate

To determine the persons reached by category, all sectors' specific categories were examined to avoid double counting. The numbers of reached persons from the project reports were adopted for WASH and Shelter/Non-Food Items clusters. Since IOM and UNICEF WASH targeted different location or catchment areas, these beneficiaries were considered and were added including those of UNHCR Shelter & NFI because of the different nature of services.

People Indirectly Reached:

Approximately 93,953 people have indirectly benefited from this CERF grant. UNFPA estimates 1,703 people were reached indirectly through training workshops, coordination, awareness, and orientation; and awareness/mobilization activities. These people include 1,053 women, 97 men, 461 girls, and 92 boys. IOM estimated 5,850 individuals from hygiene promotion activities for WASH activities. There were no indirect beneficiaries for SNFI activities. UNHCR estimates that approximately 3,000 indirect beneficiaries have been reached. Since the project also entailed procurement, many suppliers and local money remittances have also benefited from the local procurement and money transfers during the project implementation thus injecting cash into the local market. UNICEF WASH response reached approximately 30,000 indirect beneficiaries through the water wells constructed and rehabilitated while Child protection response reached an estimated 53,400 indirect beneficiaries (caregivers, young people, community members) with information and awareness on child rights, prevention of child recruitment and family separation, referral mechanisms in the communities, including awareness messages to prevent and respond to PSEA, through IEC materials and consultations.

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
Protection	6,120	5,642	11,451	11,487	34,700	8,452	6,835	10,435	8,978	34,700
Protection - Child Protection	3,000	1,500	7,500	8,000	20,000	2,476	1,629	8,608	8,268	20,981
Protection - Gender-Based Violence	5,040	580	2,310	580	8,510	5,040	578	2,290	581	8,490
Shelter and Non-Food Items	16,636	14,843	30,779	30,141	92,399	16,325	14,830	30,926	30,119	92,200
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	24,600	19,800	39,600	36,000	120,000	28,051	22,753	44,706	40,930	136,440

* 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	149,682	177,985
Host communities	35,318	36,455
Other affected people	0	0
Total	185,000	214,440

Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sex & Age	Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*		Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
	Planned	Reached	Planned	Reached
Women	35,840	44,201	4,074	7,274
Men	30,350	37,551	3,612	5,426
Girls	61,049	74,834	6,861	10,979
Boys	57,761	57,854	6,753	10,179
Total	185,000	214,440	21,300	33,858

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 22-RR-IOM-039

1. Project Information			
Agency:	IOM	Country:	Somalia
Sector/cluster:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Shelter and Non-Food Items	CERF project code:	22-RR-IOM-039
Project title:	Support vulnerable conflict and drought displaced communities through the provision of WASH and SNFI services		
Start date:	06/01/2023	End date:	05/07/2023
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 3,782,538
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 0
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,585,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 37,000
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 37,000
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

IOM WASH provided 60,234 beneficiaries (21,082 girls, 18,070 boys, 12,047 women, and 9,035 men) with access to water through water trucking and the rehabilitation of two existing boreholes. In addition, 110 latrines were constructed, and 3,000 hygiene kits were distributed to vulnerable households. A total of 20 hygiene promoters were trained and reached 60,234 beneficiaries with hygiene promotion messages.

Emergency water trucking was conducted over 28 days to the above population living in drought affected communities in Mataban district. Also, strategic water sources were rehabilitated, which included 2 boreholes in Mataban South (Geriji village) and North (Coomaad village) district.

To provide access to sanitation, IOM constructed 110 household latrines with handwashing facilities: Kaxda villages (10), Coomaad village (25) and Mataban IDPs (75). A total of 3,300 individuals (1,716 female and 1,584 male) benefited from this activity. IOM further

distributed 3,000 hygiene kits to vulnerable HHs consisting of 18,000 individuals (9,360 females and 8,640 males). The hygiene kits contained 2.7kg of bar soap, 360 water treatment tablets, a 20-litre jerry can, a 5-litre bucket and 2 packs of sanitary pads. In addition, the families were trained by hygiene promoters. IOM trained 20 hygiene promoters (10 female, 10 male). Beneficiaries, through the water committee representatives, were involved in the identification of hygiene gaps in their respective settlements and were included in the delivery of hygiene promotion sessions.

IOM SNFI in partnership with the local Implementing Partner (IP), Organization for Development and Humanitarian Aid (ODHA), reached 14,400 drought and conflict affected IDPs (2,160 males, 2,880 females, 4,320 boys, and 5,040 girls) with emergency shelter materials and lifesaving NFI kits in the Buloburde district of the Hiraan region.

The targeted 2,400 vulnerable HHs each received two high-density plastic sheets (4m x 5m), three blankets, a kitchen set, two pieces of sleeping mats, a portable solar lamp, two 10-litre jerry cans, and an NFI bag to carry the items. Distributions were carried out in three villages in Buloburde, namely, Farsamada (722 HHs), Madiina (913 HHs), and Wadajir (765 HHs), over a period of nine weeks. Priority was also given to set up a complaint and feedback desk for beneficiaries for accountability and transparency.

3. Changes and Amendments

There are no significant changes, deviations, or amendments to report, all activities were implemented as planned and all indicators pertaining to both WASH and SNFI were achieved.

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	8,400	6,300	14,700	12,600	42,000	8,433	6,325	14,757	12,649	42,164
Host communities	3,600	2,700	6,300	5,400	18,000	3,614	2,710	6,325	5,421	18,070
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12,000	9,000	21,000	18,000	60,000	12,047	9,035	21,082	18,070	60,234
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	120	90	210	180	600	106	79	185	158	528

Sector/cluster	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	2,880	2,160	5,040	4,320	14,400	2,880	2,160	5,040	4,320	14,400
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
Total	2,880	2,160	5,040	4,320	14,400	2,880	2,160	5,040	4,320	14,400
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										

* 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.

29	22	50	43	144	29	22	50	43	144
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* 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

Regarding WASH, an estimated 18,000 livestock benefited from the rehabilitated boreholes and additional 5,850 individuals from hygiene promotion activities. There were no indirect beneficiaries for SNFI activities.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Provide life-saving support to conflict affected communities through the provision of integrated WASH services in Mataban district, Hiraan and emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items in Bulu Burte, Hiraan			
Output 1	30,000 individuals have enhanced access to temporary and sustainable clean, safe water through emergency trucking and water source rehabilitation			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	WS.6 Number of people accessing sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and/or personal hygiene use as per agreed sector standard of 15L per person per day	30,000	33,084	Distribution lists, photos, field reports
Indicator 1.2	WS.15 Number of communal water points (e.g., wells, boreholes, water taps stand, systems) constructed and/or rehabilitated	2	2	Field report, facility photos
Indicator 1.3	Number of PDM conducted	2	1	PDM report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Indicator 1.1: 3,084 more people were reached due to a pull factor because of the humanitarian service availability. Since this was marginal, additional costs were covered within the available budget and beneficiaries received the recommended litres of water. Indicator 1.3: Due to the remoteness and security access reason, only one PDM was conducted.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Emergency water supply to 30,000 individuals through blanket system	IOM		
Activity 1.2	Rehabilitation/upgrading of 2 water sources/boreholes targeting 60,000 individuals	IOM		
Activity 1.3	Registration and monitoring of beneficiaries through two PDMs accessing water from water sources	IOM		

Output 2	3,300 drought-affected individuals have improved access to sanitation facilities through the construction and rehabilitation of latrines with handwashing facilities.			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification

Indicator 2.1	WS.14 Number of household sanitation facilities (e.g., latrines) and/or household bathing facilities constructed or rehabilitated	110	110	Field report, facility photos
Indicator 2.2	Number of people who report directly using safe and dignified toilet/latrines with functional handwashing facilities	3,300	3,300	Field reports
Indicator 2.3	Number of households trained on latrine maintenance	550	550	Field report, beneficiary list

Explanation of output and indicators variance: All indicators achieved as planned, no significant variance

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Construction of 110 latrines with handwashing stations	IOM
Activity 2.2	Registration and allocation of latrines	IOM
Activity 2.3	Training of households on latrine maintenance	IOM

Output 3 3,000 vulnerable HHs (18,000 people) are provided hygiene kits including menstrual hygiene supplies

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

Sector/cluster Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	WS.16a Number of people receiving critical WASH supplies (e.g. WASH/hygiene kits)	18,000	18,000	Distribution list, photos, field reports
Indicator 3.2	WS.16b Number of WASH/hygiene kits distributed	3,000	3,000	Distribution list, photos, field reports
Indicator 3.3	Number of Post-distribution assessments conducted	2	1	PDM report

Explanation of output and indicators variance: Indicator 3.3: Due to the remoteness and security access reason, only one PDM was conducted.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Procurement of 3,000 hygiene kits including, a 20-litre bucket and a 20-litre jerrycan, two packets of disposable sanitary pads, 360 water purification tablets, and 2,700g bar soap.	IOM
Activity 3.2	Distribution of 3,000 hygiene kits	IOM
Activity 3.3	Post-distribution monitoring assessments	IOM

Output 4 60,000 people demonstrate improved hygiene practices through hygiene promotion activities

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

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 4.1	CC.1 Number of implementing partner staff receiving training to support programme implementation hygiene and sanitation promoters, at least 50% female)	20	20	List, photos
Indicator 4.2	Number of people reached through awareness-raising and/or messaging on prevention and access to services (key hygiene promotional messages	60,000	60,234	Field reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		All indicators achieved as planned, no significant variance		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 4.1	Train 20 hygiene promoters	IOM		
Activity 4.2	Conduct daily hygiene awareness campaigns for a duration of 3 months at HH level and at community centres	IOM		

Output 5 14,400 IDPs have access to emergency shelter materials in Bulo Burte, Hiran.

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

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 5.1	SN.1a Number of people receiving in-kind shelter assistance	14,400	14,400	Distribution lists, photos, field report
Indicator 5.2	SN.1b Number of in-kind shelter kits distributed	2,400	2,400	Distribution lists, photos, field report
Indicator 5.3	Number of post distribution monitoring	1	1	PDM report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		All indicators achieved as planned, no significant variance		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 5.1	Procurement of 4,800 plastic sheets	IOM		
Activity 5.2	Selection, registration and distribution of plastic sheets to 2400 households	IOM / ODHA		
Activity 5.3	Post distribution monitoring	IOM / ODHA		

Output 6 14,400 IDPs have access to life saving NFI kits in Bulo Burte, Hiran.

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

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items			
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Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 6.1	SN.2a Number of people receiving in-kind NFI assistance	14,400	14,400	Distribution lists, photos, field report
Indicator 6.2	SN.2b Number of in-kind NFI kits distributed	2,400	2,400	Distribution lists, photos, field report
Indicator 6.3	Number of Post-distribution monitoring	1	1	PDM report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		All indicators achieved as planned, no significant variance		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 6.1	Procurement of 2,400 NFI kits	IOM		
Activity 6.2	Selection, registration and distribution of NFI kits to 2400 households	IOM / ODHA		
Activity 6.3	Post-distribution monitoring	IOM		

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)²:

In line with IOM policy, all beneficiaries were given equal opportunity to actively participate in the activities of the project from planning, implementation, and monitoring. During the planning/design phase, IOM dispatched program teams directly to the districts to meet with the local authorities and line ministry officials for briefing, during mobilization activities, this was well communicated to the community in advance to maintain peace and order during distributions. Local authorities and the community were also consulted to identify the distribution points that are accessible, secure, and safe for all. During the project implementation, a team of water committees doubling as hygiene promoters were recruited and trained to oversee and support activities. The committee was also responsible for supporting the program team to collect beneficiaries' feedback and identify vulnerable members. Regarding concerns or complaints, IOM set up a feedback desk to address key needs and specific gaps in the service delivery. Committee members included representatives from vulnerable groups, such as women, minority clans and PwD. The inception meetings were well-attended by the representative and the feedback and problem-solving channels were outlined well. This helped resolve matters arising in a timely manner. There were no challenges in implementing AAP process.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

WASH: IOM well-structured feedback mechanism captures community feedback while guaranteeing confidentiality. For this project, community committees held regular weekly meetings chaired by IOM 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 encountered. Volunteer community mobilizers (50% female) were 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 ensured anonymity. As proxy representatives of the communities, PDM surveys among beneficiaries on the hygiene kit distributions and interviews with local authorities/Ministry of Water officials were also used.

² 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](#).

SNFI: PDM surveys were conducted after the S/NFI distributions, which aimed to gather relevant feedback on the quality of assistance received, impact of the intervention, and other protection and safeguarding concerns. It focused on issues, including purposeful exclusion, corruption, and aid diversion.

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 also provided an orientation on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and reporting mechanisms (including a toll-free number) to community committees, hygiene promoters and mobilizers.

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

WASH IOM's team considered all measures that reduce possible risks of violence, especially for those with vulnerabilities. During the assessment, analysis, and planning phase, the team ensured gender equality by incorporating and mainstreaming gender-responsive elements. Notably, the broader protection factors that exacerbate the risks of gender-based violence (GBV) in the project setting were assessed, such as unsafe routes to the water points. Specific indicators were incorporated and measured through the final assessment to identify any GBV/security issues experienced during the implementation and to eventually support the referral process.

SNFI: The NFI kits, in compliance with the shelter cluster guidelines, included items such as two sleeping mats, which allowed gender segregation, increasing protection of women and girls, and decreasing risks of gender violence. Moreover, during pre-distributions, women and girls were consulted to identify the distribution points which were accessible and safe to them. The distributions were held during the day at an appropriate time, and attention was given to the distribution site layout with separate queues for women and girls.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

WASH: Project staff, community committees and hygiene promoters were sensitized through induction meetings and on-the-job training on the inclusion of disability as part of a larger vulnerability-based beneficiary selection criteria. Persons with Disability (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 were arranged to prevent unforeseen risks and safeguard their dignity.

SNFI: Project staff and community committees were sensitized through induction meetings and on-the-job training on the inclusion of disability as part of a larger vulnerability-based beneficiary selection criteria. Households with a PwD member were given priority during distributions, and during registrations were advised that they can nominate an alternate HH member to receive the items if they prefer.

f. Protection:

Throughout the project phases, the principle of "do no harm" was upheld. At the design level, confidentiality, anonymity, and data protection for all beneficiaries was planned and introduced to all stakeholders. Inclusion of women and girls in the consultation process, seeking consent for data collection and visibility materials of subjects was also incorporated in the design of the project. Regarding WASH, during the project implementation, the enumerators and hygiene promoters' capacity to identify and respond to GBV and security issues were enhanced through ad-hoc training sessions. Regarding SNFI, the distribution points were selected in consultation with the community to protect all affected persons and incorporate gender mainstreaming across all activities.

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.

[Fill in]

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
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), WASH	WASH PDM report
PDM, SNFI	PDM-SNFI Bule Burte report.pdf
NFI Kit Distribution report	NFI Kit Distribution report
Emergency water supply	https://twitter.com/IOM_Somalia/status/1640194431373709312

3.2 Project Report 22-RR-FPA-050

1. Project Information

Agency:	UNFPA	Country:	Somalia
Sector/cluster:	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	CERF project code:	22-RR-FPA-050
Project title:	Strengthening - access to lifesaving, quality, comprehensive, and confidential GBV services to conflict-affected women and girls in Buulobarde and Balad districts, Hirshabelle state.		
Start date:	06/01/2023	End date:	05/07/2023
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>

Funding

Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 30,300,000
Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 105,000,000
Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 499,996
Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	US\$ 427,259.54
Government Partners	US\$ 0
International NGOs	US\$ 0
National NGOs	US\$ 427,259.54
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The project reached 8,490 beneficiaries (consisting of 5,041 women, 578 men, 2,290 girls, and 581 boys) with lifesaving, quality, comprehensive, and confidential GBV services to drought and conflict-affected women and girls in Buulobarde and Balad districts, Hirshabelle state.

UNFPA collected monthly tracking data on activities implemented by partners and avoided double counting by first ensuring that different partners were identified to provide the identified services in different project locations to eliminate opportunities for service overlap and the risk of two or more partners providing service on the same sites. In addition, implementing partners utilized unique identifiers for their target beneficiaries. Guidelines as per the GBV IMS on coding and those partners only count unique services and not the number of times a type of service is received (for the 5,042 women, 574 men, 2,316 girls, and 580 boys)

3. Changes and Amendments

N/A

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Protection - Gender-Based Violence									
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	3,320	350	1,590	350	5,610	3,324	350	1,594	354	5,622
Host communities	1,720	230	700	230	2,880	1,717	228	696	227	2,868
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,040	580	2,290	580	8,490	5,041	578	2,290	581	8,490
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	1,064	90	458	90	1,702	1,053	97	461	92	1703

* 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

UNFPA estimates 1,703 people were reached indirectly through training workshops, coordination, awareness, and orientation; and awareness/mobilization activities. These people include 1,053 women, 97 men, 461 girls, and 92 boys. The capacity development and awareness are important to increase knowledge support systems in place for identification, referral, and access to GBV services at the grassroots level.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Strengthening and scaling up access to quality lifesaving, confidential and timely specialized GBV services to vulnerable women and girls including GBV survivors.				
Output 1	1,730 Women and girls (including GBV survivors, women living with disabilities, and women from minority clans) have access to post-rape services, specialized case management, transport cost and treatment for physical injuries as a result of IPV in GBV one-stop centres, Women and girls spaces and associated health facilities in camps and host communities				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Protection - Gender-Based Violence				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 1.1	Number of health workers and case managers who receive orientation	30	30	Training reports and Monitoring reports	
Indicator 1.2	SP.5 Number of people receiving GBV and/or SRH medical assistance (who access CMR and medical treatment for injuries as a result of IPV)	800	796	Partner report / Monitoring Visit report / GBV IMS analysis	
Indicator 1.3	PS.2 Number of people receiving case management	450	450	Partner case management reports	
Indicator 1.4	Cash.2a Number of people receiving sector-specific unconditional cash transfers (through case management)	450	450	List of beneficiaries	
Indicator 1.5	Cash.2b Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD	15,750	15,750	Payment vouchers	
Indicator 1.6	PS.1b Number of women- and girl-friendly safe spaces and/or centres constructed, rehabilitated and/or supported	4	4	Facilities reports	
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		100% of the target beneficiaries receiving GBV and/or SRH medical assistance were reached.			
Activities	Description	Implemented by			
Activity 1.1	Conduct orientation for health and case workers to provide survivor-centered CMR services to GBV survivors	(Northern Frontier Youth League) NoFYL, (Organisation for Somali Birth Attendants Cooperative Organization) SBACO			

Activity 1.2	Mobilize health and case workers to provide CMR services and case management to GBV survivors	Northern Frontier Youth League (NoFYL), Organisation for Somali Birth Attendants Cooperative Organization (SBACO)
Activity 1.3	Mobilize social workers to provide PSS one on one and group counselling	Northern Frontier Youth League (NoFYL), Organisation for Somali Birth Attendants Cooperative Organization (SBACO)
Activity 1.4	Provide cash through case management for transport costs to service centres and other basic needs	Northern Frontier Youth League (NoFYL), Organisation for Somali Birth Attendants Cooperative Organization (SBACO)
Activity 1.5	UNFPA will support the operationalization of 2 GBV one-stop centers and 2 Women and Girls' Safe spaces in the target districts.	Northern Frontier Youth League (NoFYL), Organisation for Somali Birth Attendants Cooperative Organization (SBACO)

Output 2 2,740 Women, men, boys and girls have access to age and culturally appropriate psychosocial one-on-one and group counselling and support

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

Sector/cluster Protection - Gender-Based Violence

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	# of PSS counsellors who receive orientation and are deployed	60	60	Training reports and Monitoring reports
Indicator 2.2	PS.2 Number of people receiving GBV psycho-social support and/or GBV case management (group and one on one psycho-social support and counselling services)	2,000	1990	Registers at the WGSS
Indicator 2.3	# of people who receive transport support for referrals to other services	680	680	List of beneficiaries

Explanation of output and indicators variance: The CERF IPs managed to orient 100% of PSS counsellors and deployed them to provide mental health and/or psycho-social support services, on the other hand, The number of people reached with MHPSS and PSS were at 99% (of the target) which is considered close to the target with no major indicator variance.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Organize orientation and deploy PSS workers to provide services	Northern Frontier Youth League (NoFYL), Organisation for Somali Birth Attendants Cooperative Organization (SBACO)
Activity 2.2	Mobilize PSS workers to provide the provision of age and survivor centered PSS	Northern Frontier Youth League (NoFYL), Organisation for Somali Birth Attendants Cooperative Organization (SBACO)
Activity 2.3	Provision of transport support cost to vulnerable individuals for referrals to services	Northern Frontier Youth League (NoFYL), Organisation for Somali Birth Attendants Cooperative Organization (SBACO)

Output 3 Updated referral pathways are available to women and girls to guide access to GBV services for 4,020 individuals.

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Protection - Gender-Based Violence			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	PP.1a Number of protection referral mechanisms and/or pathways established and regularly updated	6	6	IP presence in Service maps / 5W and infographics
Indicator 3.2	# of Social mobilizers trained and mobilized to disseminate the referral pathways disaggregated by location, gender and age group.	20	20	Training report
Indicator 3.3	# of women, men, boys and girls reached with messages on the availability of referral pathways in project sites	4000	4000	Beneficiaries list, Awareness reports.
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		100% of the target was reached		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Undertake updating of referral pathways	Northern Frontier Youth League (NoFYL)		
Activity 3.2	Organize and conduct orientation session for 20 social mobilizers to disseminate referral pathways	Northern Frontier Youth League (NoFYL)		
Activity 3.3	Conduct community mobilization sessions to disseminate the updated referral pathways using the 20 social mobilizers	Northern Frontier Youth League (NoFYL)		

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)³:

The crisis-affected people were involved in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the project through formal and informal pre-consultations on the needs of stakeholders. In addition, the project utilized the findings of the multi-sectoral and joint assessments on GBV that revealed the needs and gaps of the humanitarian response.

Discussions with stakeholders which included service providers, adolescent groups, and male survivors, enabled target on focus areas with dire gaps for service provision and identified shelter provisioning as a major gap for service provision for the current response. Implementation took advantage of the participation of local people and target beneficiaries to advise on strategies that work to adapt for the delivery of programme components. The project implementation included onsite monitoring. Beneficiaries from different project locations were requested to provide information on the client beneficiary satisfaction forms to help guide any form of strategy or approach re-definition. Community mobilization, age, culturally sensitive, and participatory approaches were taken into consideration to mobilize participation in the implementation and monitoring of the project.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

³ 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](#).

The implementing partners provided target beneficiaries with Complaint Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) information to ensure feedback and complaints were accessible. Beneficiaries were informed of the avenues for complaints and feedback during preparatory project activities and community mobilization activities. Messages on non-payment for assistance was conveyed and disseminated among communities in advance before the services were provided. Target beneficiaries received the name and contact of focal persons to report to for each of the implementing organizations and the IPs were expected to inform the target beneficiaries of timelines for action and receipt of feedback for complaints. Implementing partners have also implemented a tool for collecting beneficiary satisfaction feedback, developed by UNFPA.

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

UNFPA uses IASC-prescribed templates (the Interagency PSEA task force conducted training on PSEA on the IASC Harmonized Assessment Tool for Implementing Partners, Partners were already assessed and had internal policies with annex reporting tools/protocols for action) to record SEA complaints and the UNFPA PSEA focal point from the forum of the PSEA task force trained IPs (including NoFYL, SBACO) in recording and handling SEA complaints. To effectively handle SEA complaints and ensure aspects of confidentiality, and accessibility, UNFPA complaint handling is guided by the victim assistance protocol. UNFPA at the HQ level has established a hotline phone number and email which is accessible to selected trained investigators who follow up on the allegations with the victim directly or through the in-country established mechanisms. UNFPA in Somalia has a trained PSEA focal point who is an active member of the HCT taskforce.

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

In recognizing women and girls are particularly vulnerable to the severe humanitarian needs in Somalia due to displacements, historical marginalization, and subordination of women in Somalia. The status of women contributes to the perception of the value and importance of maintaining and protecting their dignity and promoting their safety in the IDP camps and host communities. The project was focused on providing services that will promote the protection and dignity of women and girls in a manner that enables them to adopt positive coping mechanisms in response to the humanitarian situation. The services that the project supported contributed to the healing and recovery of women and girls from events of violence using the survivor-centered approach that allowed the survivor to direct the process of service provision and in that way empower her to regain self-esteem and control of her life. The project was also designed on the premise of enabling vulnerable women and girls from marginalized and minority groups to access GBV services to facilitate recovery from violence at a personal and/or collective level and advocated for their inclusion.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

The project implementation ensured it incorporated the principles of inclusion and non-exclusion. It sought to involve women and girls living with disabilities (PwD) as beneficiaries. Implementing partners have demonstrated expertise in understanding and applying the principle of inclusion. Women and girls living with disabilities were identified as targets for the project and implementing partners undertook measures that ensured PwD participation and improved their capacity to overcome barriers that impede their access to SRH services as no one should be left behind. The Project reached 1,703 individuals which is equivalent to 20% of the overall beneficiaries reached.

f. Protection:

Project implementation was based on a do-no-harm approach, Leave No One Behind (LNOB) and the GBV survivor-centered approaches. It considered the safety and security of all beneficiaries and ensured that implementing partners understood and applied the principles of non-discrimination, safety, respect, and confidentiality (including supporting capacity building on the related topic). Transportation/referrals were made available 24/7 to pregnant and lactating women to access services during day and night to avoid any delays or fear of any existing threats. Cash voucher assistance was integrated through case management to minimize the risk associated with cash provision for women and girls based on the vulnerability criteria with reference to UNFPA Integrating Cash Assistance into GBV Case Management.

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	450

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 integrated through case management was provided to GBV survivors who had been assessed by cash committees of implementing partners as qualified for cash assistance to meet basic needs and mitigate the impact of GBV. Caseworkers were linked to cash working group actors to enable them to provide guidance during the development of vulnerability criteria with reference to UNFPA Integrating Cash Assistance into GBV Case Management. Protection of data and information of beneficiaries was done using a non-identifiable coding system of the GBV case management system as cash was provided on case-by-cases and on need basis

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 assistance integrated through case management	450	US\$ 15,750	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	Unrestricted
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Mobile outreach services in Beledweyne	https://twitter.com/SBACONGO1/status/1696777810461741362
SRH & GBV Awareness, Beletweyne	https://twitter.com/SBACONGO1/status/1695683053861904587
Awareness session in Buulaburde	https://twitter.com/SBACONGO1/status/1669255642949746689
Cash Assistance in Buloburde	https://twitter.com/SBACONGO1/status/1648221041573998594
Sensitization on GBV & SRH, Buulaburde	https://twitter.com/SBACONGO1/status/1645695691275001858
Mobile outreach services in Beledweyne	https://twitter.com/SBACONGO1/status/1642757247661928448
Human interest story, Gargaar 2 IDP, Balcad	https://somalia.unfpa.org/en/news/despair-empowerment-miidos-journey-healing-and-hope

3.3 Project Report 22-RR-HCR-040

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNHCR	Country:	Somalia
Sector/cluster:	Shelter and Non-Food Items Protection	CERF project code:	22-RR-HCR-040
Project title:	Provision for Protection, Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items benefiting conflict affected populations in Hirshabelle and Galmudug states		
Start date:	09/01/2023	End date:	08/07/2023
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 11,800,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 1,500,000
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 3,230,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 822,881
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 300,554
National NGOs		US\$ 522,327	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The project interventions were geared towards provision of shelter and NFI needs, both in-kind and through cash assistance reaching a total of 78,000 individuals in Galmudug and Hirshabelle states. In the protection component, a total of 34,700 individuals have been reached through child protection case management: support referrals; psychosocial support- including household level psychosocial first aid, and protection monitoring, and legal aid linked to housing, land, and property (HLP) due diligence. Moreover, Emergency Protection Assistance (EPA) were provided to address the immediate and short term need to respond to critical protection cases, such as GBV survivors, as identified during individual interviews/primary sources. The EPA is a one-off support provided to identified survivors to assist them in accessing basic health, legal and psychosocial services. A community-based protection approach will be taken to implement this intervention. 6,500 individuals were reached through Protection minimum service response, including the EPA.

This additional CERF component facilitated the delivery of; i) individual Protection Assistance; targeting 1,000 Individuals/Households, ii) increase Referral support and iii) access to information on HLP legal aid. The combined CERF additional funding benefited Individuals/Households in Jowhar, Beletweyne, Ceelbur, Adado, Dhusamarreb, Balcad, and El-bur The information sharing/referral will target beneficiaries located in areas with access to existing service providers. The protection monitors targeted mostly IDP settlements and host communities during the assessments and protection monitoring exercises.

Community engagement was undertaken prior to vulnerability assessment in both locations where persons with specific needs (PSN) were prioritized to benefit directly from the NFI and protection components. During the project implementation, more than 10 protection help desks have been established with monitors and integrated mobile protection teams in the IDP settlement of the target location, and people with various protection, shelter and food needs have been referred through the established referral mechanisms in place.

Vulnerability Assessments have been conducted to identify the most vulnerable IDPs for the humanitarian assistance. 1,900 household level assessments were carried out under this activity. This exercise not only provided information on the gravity of the needs, vulnerabilities but also triggered referrals to specialized service providers.

The CERF project in Hirshabelle targeted the IDPs who were displaced by the conflict. The target locations for the project were Beletweyne, Jowhar & Balcad where both NFI and protection components of the project were undertaken. In Beletweyn, the project targeted the IDPs who settled in Hawa tako, Buundoweyn, Howl-wadaag and Koshin. In Jowhar seven locations which IDPs have settled were targeted. Community engagement was undertaken prior to vulnerability assessment in both locations where persons with specific needs (PSN) were prioritized to benefit directly from the NFI. 7,000 HHs (42,000 Individuals), 5,500 HHs (33,000 Individuals) in Beletweyne and 1,500 HHs (10,260 individuals) in Jowhar. The protection response services reached out to 300 persons with protection case management, 800 persons with referrals, 500 persons with psychosocial support and 2,250 reached out through protection monitoring. 10 functional protection desks were established, and 804 persons were supported with individual cash assistance. 200 frontline workers were t received short refresher trainings on protection mainstreaming, accountability to affected populations, protection needs assessment and development of area-based action plans in addition to case management and referrals while 200 persons were provided with protection assistance. Vulnerability assessment of 1,000 households was conducted and referred for relevant services.

Additionally, In Galmudug, internally displaced persons have been directly reached with the project components composing of protection, Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter Kit response. In general, a total of 5,000HHs (30,000 Individuals) have been supported with shelter and NFIs. Out of these 1,000 households (6,000 Individuals) displaced by the conflicts in Ceelbuur received an in-kind NFIs; while 2,000 HHs (12,000 individuals) in Dhuusamareb received a monetized Emergency Shelter Kits; and 2,000HHs (12,000 individuals) in Adado received cash for NFIs. In addition, a total of 200 individuals from humanitarian actors including local NGOs, CBOs, and representatives of state and local governments responsible for humanitarian actions have been trained on protection Mainstreaming. During the project implementation, more than 4 protection help desks have been established with monitors and integrated mobile protection teams in the IDP settlement of the target location, which have reached 3,188 (19,128 individuals); and the provision of individualized protection assistance for 962 (102 Males and 859 females) conflict displaced families of Persons with specific needs, Gender based violence survivors, Child protection and Minorities. Among the beneficiaries are families displaced by conflict in Ceelbur districts in the Galgaduud region and now residing in IDP settlements in Adado and Guriel districts.

3. Changes and Amendments

There were not changes or amendments done to the project.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Protection									
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	5,508	5,078	10,306	10,338	31,230	6,241	6,578	9,956	8,455	31,230
Host communities	612	564	1,145	1,149	3,470	2,211	257	479	523	3,470
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,120	5,642	11,451	11,487	34,700	8,452	6,835	10,435	8,978	34,700
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	918	846	1,718	1,723	5,205	1,268	1,025	1,565	1347	5,205

Sector/cluster	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	12,382	11,415	23,165	23,238	70,200	12,300	11,410	23,286	23,204	70,200
Host communities	1,376	1,268	2,574	2,582	7,800	1,345	1,260	2,600	2,595	7,800
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13,758	12,683	25,739	25,820	78,000	13,645	12,670	25,886	25,799	78,000
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										

* 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.

2,064	1,902	3,861	3,873	11,700	2,047	1,901	3,883	3,870	11,701
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* 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 CERF project that was implemented in Hirshabelle and Galmudug in which displaced persons by conflict were supported with Non-Food Items (CRI), Emergency shelter Kits and protection services indirectly supported the host communities who lived and co-existed with the IDPs. The protection activities including establishment of protection desks and referral cases were indirectly supported as they approached the protection teams at the operationalized protection desk so that they can be referred to other services providers including psychosocial support. Through the protection monitoring support was provided to the hosting communities to enhance peaceful co-existence and mutually benefit from the communal infrastructures.

Though there have been various channels of dissemination of the information materials which were planned, it a bit difficult to establish the potential reach in terms of number of people reached indirectly, UNHCR however estimates that approximately 3,000 indirect beneficiaries have been reached. Since the project also entailed procurement, many suppliers and local money remittances have also benefited from the local procurement and money transfers during the project implementation thus injecting cash into the local market.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Ensure safe, dignified, equitable, and meaningful access to humanitarian assistance, resources, and essential protection services to respond to the effects of conflict				
Output 1	Emergency shelter provided				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 1.1	# of HHs assessed for shelter needs	2,000	2,000	Partner distribution reports, Vulnerability assessment reports, PDMs reports, beneficiary list	
Indicator 1.2	Cash.2a Number of people receiving sector-specific unconditional cash transfers (shelter kits in cash)	12,000	12,000	Partner distribution reports, Vulnerability assessment reports, PDMs reports, beneficiary list and Amal Bank payment sheet.	
Indicator 1.3	Cash.2b Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD (shelter kits in cash)	426,000	426,000	Partner distribution reports, Vulnerability assessment reports, PDMs reports, beneficiary list and Amal Bank payment sheet.	
Indicator 1.4	# of PDM conducted for shelter assistance	1	1	PDM reports	
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A			

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Assessment, Identification, and registration of beneficiaries Target: 2,000 HHs	Galkayo Education Center for Peace and Development (GECPD), African Volunteers for Relief Development (AVORD)
Activity 1.2	Distribution of shelter kits in cash Target: 2,000 HHs receive cash	UNHCR
Activity 1.3	Post Distribution Monitoring for shelter and NFI interventions Target: 1	HIJRA

Output 2 Non-food items provided

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

Sector/cluster	Protection			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	SN.2a Number of people receiving in-kind NFI assistance	54,000	54,000	Partner distribution reports, Vulnerability assessment reports, PDMs reports, beneficiary list
Indicator 2.2	SN.2b Number of in-kind NFI kits distributed	9,000	9,000	Partner distribution reports, Vulnerability assessment reports, PDMs reports, beneficiary list
Indicator 2.3	Cash.2a Number of people receiving sector specific unconditional cash transfers (NFIs in cash)	12,000	12,000	Partner distribution reports, PDMs reports, beneficiary list
Indicator 2.4	Cash.2b Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD (NFIs in cash)	240,000	240,000	Partner distribution reports, PDMs reports, beneficiary list
Indicator 2.5	# of PDM conducted for shelter assistance	3	3	PDM reports,

Explanation of output and indicators variance: N/A

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Procurement of NFI kits Target: 9,000 kits	UNHCR
Activity 2.2	Distribution of NFI kits in cash Target: 2,000 HHs receive cash	UNHCR
Activity 2.3	On-site and Post Distribution Monitoring Target: 3	HIJRA

Output 3 Displaced persons receive tailored protection assistance

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

Sector/cluster	Protection			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	# of persons benefiting from protection minimum response services# of people benefiting from protection case management – 500# of people benefiting from referrals- 1,900# of people benefiting from psychosocial support- 1,000# of people benefiting from individualized protection assistance- 1,000# of people reached by protection monitoring- 5,500# of people reached through legal assistance- 500	5,500	5,500	Protection Monitoring reports, Beneficiary distribution lists, referral reports Partners Reports, Activity Reports, distribution list and reports and case management reports.
Indicator 3.2	Cash.2a Number of people receiving sector-specific unconditional cash transfers (Emergency Protection Assistance in the form of cash)	1,000	1,000	Referrals, Partners Report, distribution report and beneficiary list
Indicator 3.3	Cash.2b Total value of sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD (Emergency Protection Assistance in the form of cash)	100,000	100,000	Partners Report, distribution report and beneficiary list
Indicator 3.4	# of Vulnerability Assessments conducted	1,900	1,900	Vulnerability Assessment report, IDP registration forms and lists
Indicator 3.5	# of protection desks established	10	10	Weekly Reports, Protection Desk data base reports, photos
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Vulnerability assessment for targeting support to most vulnerable IDPs at household level	SWDC, GECPD, NRC		
Activity 3.2	Provision of protection minimum response services: - General and child protection case management- Referral support- Psychosocial support including Psychosocial first aid-Individual Protection Assistance- Protection monitoring-Legal aid including HLP	SWDC, GECPD, NRC		
Activity 3.3	Distribution of Emergency Protection Assistance (Cash)	SWDC, GECPD, NRC		
Activity 3.4	Set up protection desks, and integrated Mobile Protection Teams in accessible areas	SWDC, GECPD		
Output 4	Inter-agency coordination strengthened through capacity building on protection mainstreaming			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sector/cluster	Protection			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 4.1	# of frontline aid workers trained	400	400	Training reports, Attendance lists
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 4.1	Conduct refresher training on protection mainstreaming, protection needs assessments and development of area-based action plans	SWDC, GECPD, NRC		

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁴:

During the project initiation period, community dialogue and engagement was undertaken for both the shelters and protection components with different communities including vulnerable people from minority clan groups, Women, men, boys, and girls of diverse backgrounds have been engaged meaningfully and are consulted and different government institutions including line ministries, and municipalities, were invited to participate and contribute to project design and implementation. UNHCR through its partners ensured that vulnerable and marginalized groups are engaged at all stages including kick off project activities, selection of the best modality and implementation and monitoring of the project. This enabled the communities to be engaged and be part of the project implementation at all the stages. Prior to vulnerability assessment and selection of target households, the community representatives were taken through awareness session on the process and the expected outcome. This created confidence in the population reducing chances of hostilities and managing the processes.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

UNHCR commitment to ensure that communities are meaningfully and continuously engaged in decisions that directly impact their lives (in line with Accountability to Affected Population approach and UNHCR Policy on Age, Gender, and Diversity). During the project implementation, complaint and feedback mechanisms were established in all areas of interventions. UNHCR and partner hotlines were provided to beneficiaries during the project inception, and implementation so that the affected communities can channel complaints to UNHCR and the partners. Community engagements at various phases of the project cycle informed the displaced communities that services provided are free of charge and they shouldn't give anything in exchange of the services provided by UNHCR and partners. 30 members of community-based structures were taken through awareness on the complaint and feedback mechanism.

Moreover, the communities were informed and encouraged to use available communication channels including confidential emails systems, hotlines, and complaints boxes. Local project monitors, UNHCR, SWDC, NRC, GECPD protection staff were also available to receive complaints or provide feedback at the field as well as country level.

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

As first step, the project staff, and collaborating stakeholders received training, exchanged information, and were made to sign the code of conduct on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). Further, implementing partners completed PSEA assessment as part of checklist

⁴ 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](#).

required during project implementation. UNHCR and the partners ensured that the displaced person's confidentiality are safeguarded and protected. 30 members of the community-based structures participated in the awareness training to ensure the population is aware of the UN standards of conduct and the do no harm Principle. Any complains and issues arising were handled in strict confidentiality and follow up and tracking system put in place.

It is worthwhile to note that UNHCR and its partners has established well-functioning internal complaints procedures to facilitate staff and persons of concern to report incidents of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA).

Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms, including complaint boxes were placed in strategic locations especially in areas commonly visited by persons of concern such as distribution sites, community centres, and reception/ counselling areas. Names and responsibilities of the PSEA focal points and back-up arrangements were regularly updated and shared with all staff with the encouragement to raise concerns relating to misconduct with them.

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

Considering that the project target beneficiaries were mainly females, Protection of women, girls as well as minorities remained a priority area of focus during the project implementation. Vulnerable persons of concerns and those at risks of abuse, violence, and exploitation were safely identified and timely access to services done. Protection Risk Assessment were conducted to understand the community structures, their vulnerability, the exclusions, and services available. UNHCR vulnerability criteria the most vulnerable single headed female households, GBV survivors and those from the minority groups were given a high priority and were safely captured during the data collection process that was done through KoBo Collect vulnerability exercise.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

The people with disabilities and families with special needs are one of the key priorities targets when it comes to UNHCR vulnerability criteria and screening. During Vulnerability Assessment, PWDs were rated high in the weighting scale of selection. A total of 16,905 PwDs were identified and assisted for both protection and shelter needs. Protection Information desk had also referred persons with disabilities to WFP for food support.

Furthermore, project design and implementation had a component focusing on identifying Persons with Disabilities (PwD) for inclusion – mainly by identifying their needs and referring them to immediate support and assistance. Their needs were analysed, and immediate referral services were provided, including access to shelter, basic needs, etc. UNHCR and partners conducted community sessions about rights of PwD, to promote their social integration, acceptance within the community, and reduce stigma. The protection staff and field teams also referred persons with disability to benefit from emergency protection cash assistance following those who meet the eligibility criteria.

f. Protection:

The project consulted communities and do no harm principles were upheld throughout the implementation of the project. Engagement with community structures to enhance the protection of women and girls, while ensuring that Age Gender Diversity (AGD) principles of programming, was mainstreamed. The interviews and access to services considered all age-groups, and genders with their diversities. Apart from the AGD guiding principles, community-based approaches ensuring grass root partnerships and cooperation aided identification of specific protection risks for early response. To ensure that there is clear picture on the needs on ground, Protection Risk Assessment was conducted by the protection partners. The assessment captured information of the community structures, the population that is excluded or marginalised and the different community vulnerabilities. The assessment also captured available services in different sectors for ease of referrals.

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	25,000

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.

The majority of the CVA was used to cover costs related to NFIs, ESKs for the procurement of shelter items in the local market by the beneficiaries.

Emergency protection assistance (Individual protection assistance) was also provided in form of cash assistance to cater for medical bills, use for protection emergency needs, aid access to basic services such as legal, psychosocial, and medical services. The assistance was provided to the most vulnerable households- for example GBV survivors, survivors of Female Genital Mutilation, and abandoned children.

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
Activity 2.2 # Persons receiving NFIs in cash	12,000	USD 240,000	Shelter and Non-Food Items	Unrestricted
Activity 1.2 # of PoC receiving emergency shelter in cash/vouchers.	12,000	US\$ 426,000	Shelter and Non-Food Items	Unrestricted
Activity 3.3 # Persons receiving Emergency Protection Assistance to access basic services	1,000	US\$ 100,000	Protection	Unrestricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
PRMN Online Displacement Dashboard	https://bit.ly/3J5bzQr
Monthly Displacement Dashboards	https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/89574
Flash Reports 1-11;	Email dissemination through UNHCR lead clusters

3.4 Project Report 22-RR-CEF-087

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNICEF	Country:	Somalia
Sector/cluster:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Protection - Child Protection	CERF project code:	22-RR-CEF-087
Project title:	Emergency WASH and Protection support to conflict-displaced communities in Hiraan and Galmudug Regions, Central South Somalia		
Start date:	01/01/2023	End date:	30/06/2023
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 5,675,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 2,500,000
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,685,005
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 975,388
	Government Partners		US\$ 413,873
	International NGOs		US\$ 249,059
National NGOs		US\$ 312,456	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ [Fill in]	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through the project, UNICEF and its WASH partners have reached about 76,206 conflict-affected populations in Hiran, Galgaduud and Jowhar who were able to receive life-saving WASH services through emergency and sustainable water supply. 5,000 households in Galmudug and 5,000 households in Hirshabelle were reached with water trucking and the provision of water vouchers which was initially carried out by providing 7.5 litres of water per person per day was provided to households for a period of 60 days. Repairs and new installations of water wells and damaged boreholes were carried out which reached 2701 households, 200 emergency family shared latrines were constructed in IDP camps and 2 constructed in health facilities, complete with handwashing stations. About 10,700 hygiene kits were also procured and distributed and this was done along with hygiene promotion activities that mainly focused on safe water handling and appropriate sanitation. 2,500 menstrual hygiene kits were also distributed in a school, health center and in 10 villages within Aden Yabal District.

CERF grant ensured provision of critical child protection services to address the immense needs of children and women in Galmudug and Hirshabelle regions affected by drought and conflict. The region was among the ones which observed the highest number of separated and unaccompanied children. A total of 683 children (48% girls) were reunified with their families or placed under alternative care. Significant focus was placed on psychosocial well-being of affected children, with 19,464 individuals 15,360 children (48% girls) and 4,104

adults/caregivers (60% female) reached through community based psychosocial services. Reintegration support for CAAFAG was expanded in the region, benefiting 147 children (9% Girls) during the reporting duration.

3. Changes and Amendments

There has been no major changes or amendments to the interventions during the project duration. An area that was to receive conditional vouchers (Bulo Burte) was found to be having sufficient water supply and the resources that would have been used here were used in Aden Yabal that had dire needs. A reprogramming of the funds was not requested because the implementation was still within the same programmatic context and geographical coverage (within Hirshabelle).

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	10,080	8,640	14,880	14,400	48,000	12,803	10,974	18,899	18,289	60,965
Host communities	2,520	2,160	3,720	3,600	12,000	3,201	2,743	4,725	4,572	15,241
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12,600	10,800	18,600	18,000	60,000	16,004	13,717	23,624	22,861	76,206
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	1,890	1,620	2,790	2,700	9,000	2,400	2,058	3,544	3,429	11,431

Sector/cluster	Protection - Child Protection									
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	2,600	1,200	6,500	6,000	16,300	2,228	1,466	7,747	7,441	18,882
Host communities	400	300	1,000	2,000	3,700	248	163	861	827	2,099
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,000	1,500	7,500	8,000	20,000	2,476	1,629	8,608	8,268	20,981
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										

* 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.

550	400	1,000	1,050	3,000	371	244	1,291	1,240	3,146
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* 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 WASH response reached approximately 30,000 indirect beneficiaries through the water wells constructed and rehabilitated.

Child protection response reached an estimated 53,400 indirect beneficiaries (caregivers, young people, community members) with information and awareness on child rights, prevention of child recruitment and family separation, referral mechanisms in the communities, including awareness messages to prevent and respond to PSEA, through IEC materials and consultations.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective To reach 60,000 conflict-affected populations receive life-saving WASH services in Hiran and Galgadud regions in Central South Somalia 20,000 children and caregivers in Hiran and Galgadud benefit from comprehensive child protection services.

Output 1 60,000 conflict-affected people reached with emergency and sustainable water supply through water trucking or vouchers, borehole, and shallow well repairs.

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

Sector/cluster Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	WS.6 Number of people accessing sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and/or personal hygiene use as per agreed sector standard.	60,000	76,206	UNICEF E-tools, WASH Cluster 4W Matrix
Indicator 1.2	WS.15 Number of communal water points (shallow wells and boreholes, water taps stand, systems) constructed and/or rehabilitated.	10	11	UNICEF E-tools, WASH Cluster 4W Matrix
Indicator 1.3	Cash.5a Number of people receiving conditional vouchers	15,000	0	This was to be done in Bulo Burte, but after consultations with partners and the WASH cluster it was realized that there was water supply within the communities
Indicator 1.4	Cash.5b Total value of conditional vouchers distributed in USD	72,000	0	UNICEF E-tools, WASH Cluster 4W Matrix

Explanation of output and indicators variance: The project focussed on more sustainable water provision by constructing and rehabilitating water systems and wells thereby reducing dependence on water trucking and water vouchers distribution. An area that was to receive conditional vouchers (Bulo Burte) was found to be having sufficient water supply and the resources that would have been used here were used in Aden Yabal that had dire needs. A reprogramming of the funds was not requested because the implementation was still within the same programmatic context and geographical coverage (within Hirshabelle). Specifically, the overperformance on Indicator 1.1 is the result of an increased focus in the rehabilitation and construction of water systems and wells that helped reach a

	bigger number of people in Hirshabelle. This was due to savings from water trucking that was to be done in Bulu Burte (see indicator no. 1.3). Regarding the underperformance of indicator 1.3, when the project began, it was realized that the area - Bulu Burte, which had earlier had been mapped earlier for water trucking, had received the support of a different agency in the provision of water. The resources were therefore redirected to Aden Yabal that was within the same geographical context, and had pressing water needs hence the zero achievement on conditional water vouchers for Bulu Burte. The focus on more sustainable, longer lasting rehabilitation of wells and water systems also contributed to underachievement of this indicator and an overachievement in indicator 1.1. Indicator 1.4 underperformed as it is linked to the indicator of conditional vouchers (1.3).	
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Emergency water supply by water trucking or vouchers for 50,000 people for 60 days	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources Galmudug Ministry of Energy and Water Resources Hirshabelle
Activity 1.2	De-watering, disinfection, and minor repairs to 140 shallow wells in conflict-affected areas.	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources Galmudug Ministry of Energy and Water Resources Hirshabelle
Activity 1.3	Repair and rehabilitation of 6 existing damaged water sources and shallow wells.	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources Galmudug Ministry of Energy and Water Resources Hirshabelle AID VISION

Output 2 6,000 conflict-affected people supported with new emergency shared family latrines

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Protection - Child Protection			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	WS.13 Number of communal sanitation facilities (e.g. latrines) and/or communal bathing facilities constructed or rehabilitated	200	202	UNICEF E-tools, WASH Cluster 4W Matrix
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		200 sanitation facilities were constructed in IDP camps and another two were constructed in a health centre.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Construction of emergency shared family latrines to conflict-affected population	Ministry of Health and AID VISION		

Output 3 60,000 conflict-affected people reached with hygiene kits and hygiene promotion activities

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	WS.16a Number of people receiving critical WASH supplies (hygiene kits)	60,000	64,200	UNICEF E-tools, WASH Cluster 4W Matrix

Indicator 3.2	WS.16b Number of WASH/hygiene kits distributed	10,000	10,700	UNICEF E-tools, WASH Cluster 4W Matrix
Indicator 3.3	WS.17 Number of people receiving WASH/hygiene messaging	60,000	64,200	UNICEF E-tools, WASH Cluster 4W Matrix
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The slight over-achievement is attributed to increased outreach efforts that were intensified to ensure a wider reach to populations that had not been part of regular programming.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Procurement and distribution of emergency WASH hygiene kits	UNICEF, AID VISION		
Activity 3.2	Hygiene promotion targeting hand washing with soap and use of latrines through household visits, community meetings and local media	AID VISION		

Output 4	20,000 children and caregivers receive child protection services that include case management			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Protection - Child Protection			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 4.1	CP.3 Number of children receiving protection support (e.g. family tracing, reunification, reintegration, case management services, etc)	600	694	Monthly Sitrep, Quarterly Report from implementing partners
Indicator 4.2	H.9 Number of people provided with mental health and/or psycho-social support services (children and caregivers through safe spaces)	20,000	19,464	Monthly Sitrep, Quarterly Report; Report from implementing partners
Indicator 4.3	Number of unaccompanied and separated children benefitting from community based alternative care	150	638	Monthly Sitrep, Quarterly Report; Report from implementing partners
Indicator 4.4	CP.3 Number of children receiving protection support (e.g. family tracing, reunification, reintegration, case management services, etc) (children formerly associated with armed groups and forces handed over to UNICEF benefitting from reintegration support)	300	205	Monthly Sitrep, Quarterly Report; Report from implementing partners
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>The project focused on delivery of critical child protection services to vulnerable children, including children outside parental care, children associated with armed forces and armed groups and other affected children. UNICEF managed to exceed the target for indicator # 4.3 reaching more unaccompanied and separated children (638) than what was targeted (150) because Hiraan and Galgaduud, covered by the project, were among the regions which witnessed the largest number of IDP inflow, resulting in higher number of children being separated and unaccompanied during the reporting period.</p> <p>The project managed to reach 205 children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) for reintegration support, which is 68% of the target</p>		

(300). This is because lower number of CAAFAG could be identified in the project regions during the reporting period.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 4.1	Identify, trace and reunify unaccompanied and separated children in Hiran and Galmudug	HUMANITARIAN INTEGRITY FOR WOMEN (HIWA) SOS CHILDRENS VILLAGE, SOMALIA
Activity 4.2	Provide mental health and psychosocial support to children and caregivers through safe spaces	HUMANITARIAN INTEGRITY FOR WOMEN (HIWA); SOS CHILDRENS VILLAGE, SOMALIA; INTERSOS
Activity 4.3	Provide alternative care services to unaccompanied and Separated children	HUMANITARIAN INTEGRITY FOR WOMEN (HIWA) SOS CHILDRENS VILLAGE, SOMALIA
Activity 4.4	Set up a safe space to provide reintegration support for children formerly associated with armed groups and forces who are released and handed over to UNICEF	MOIS/SNAF: Identification; release and referral for service INTEROS: Reintegration services

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁵:

With accountability to the Affected Population being one of the fundamental principles while operating and delivering humanitarian WASH interventions, the WASH Cluster encourages Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) feedback through monitoring and evaluation processes which are in place. From the onset of the project, UNICEF engaged with partners to ensure that the affected communities get involved in all phases of the program cycles, assessment, registration, verification, distribution, and post-distribution monitoring exercises. Information gathered through the WASH Cluster, implementing partners, and local leaders became used to ensuring the needy populations got served. To engage with affected populations, UNICEF and partners put forth efforts to involve women and women groups to ensure that women's needs and concerns were considered during planning, monitoring assessments and responses.

UNICEF CP partners engage with community members, affected communities and relevant stakeholders at the inception of the programme and during implementation phase to share information on program objectives and services and to seek their feedback and participation to improve the program and services. To strengthen protective environment for children, UNICEF facilitates community engagement and partnership through awareness raising initiatives highlighting protection risks and the roles of families, community members and service providers to prevent and respond to children's needs.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

During the project's inception phase, before the project commenced, implementing organizations held meetings with the local community to provide information about its principles. Discussions were held on the nature of interventions that would be undertaken, explaining the role of the community during project implementation and clarifications on what the project would and would not cover. Communities got sensitized on the expected behaviour of program staff and the principles the organization adheres to during project implementation.

UNICEF CP supports the establishment of complaint and feedback mechanism with easy access for affected population, community members and other stakeholders to voice their concerns and/or suggestion to improve services and programme delivery. Effort is made to make the feedback mechanism accessible, confidential, and responsive. Moreover, UNICEF staff and third-party monitors conduct

⁵ 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](#).

regular monitoring of the programme, which includes interaction with community members and beneficiaries. Some CP partners, such as SOS have dedicated hotline for complains and feedback, including dedicated team to respond and policies to act on the complains.

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

UNICEF has zero tolerance for SEA-related abuse; firm and appropriate action gets taken where it occurs. The implementing partner for UNICEF signs a commitment as part of the project agreement that they will also ensure that none of their staff will commit SEA-related offences. PSEA training is provided to all CP partner staff, volunteers and vendors supporting the programme. UNICEF partners are supported to develop procedures to ensure safe and confidential reporting of concerns and incidents related to PSEA and child safeguarding.

During this project implementation, no SEA-related offences got reported.

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

Gender issues were one of the key strategies and elements of the WASH intervention; in this regard, latrines structures get constructed to offer privacy and protection for women and girls. By working with key stakeholders, including local authorities, leaders, implementing partners and the WASH Cluster, due consideration got made to minority communities living in the target locations to ensure that they did not get excluded during the provision of the WASH services. Overall, the WASH program provides that the WASH beneficiaries get targeted, tracked, and reported based on the actual beneficiaries, reached without affecting the existing gender segregation in the target community by correctly tracing women, men, girls and boys.

CP partners conduct comprehensive risk assessments to identify potential threats and implement measures to safeguard potential GBV and protection risks. Support to mitigate measures to prevention of GBV/SEA is integrated in all project partnership supported by UNICEF.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

UNICEF, as part of its commitment to comply with every child and with the principle of Core Commitment for Children (CCC) in Humanitarian action. The project has duly and critically mainstreamed People with Disabilities in such that it strategically planned the project intervention & accordingly ensures that the facilities constructed are to consider and provide accessibility to persons with disabilities. UNICEF partners worked closely with cross sectoral actors to collect information for inclusion of person with disabilities, consulted with parents and community members to share information on available CP services and ensured physical accessibility of child friendly spaces for the inclusion of children with disabilities. As a result, almost 15% of the total CP beneficiaries were person with disabilities, 2531 being children (14% girls).

f. Protection:

This project ensured that disability, age, and gender never constrain all people's ability to access emergency WASH services. Community participation and consultation in project planning and implementation were made possible; women and girls actively engaged and participated in the site selection for water sources and latrines and mainly on the location of the sustainable water sources. UNICEF has consistently provided that gender and protection mainstreaming get included in all implementing partner program documents, including log frame development, indicators, and the project cycle.

The WASH program clearly articulated and mainstreamed gender protection issues while implementing WASH activities, as it has already been operationally defined and indicated in its project log frame. Furthermore, the broader community from the targeted project locations have been actively participated and consulted in the entire project planning and implementation process.

CP partners conduct safety audit assessment to assess protection risks and vulnerabilities faced by children in the project locations. This assessment helps to identify specific safety concerns or risks and maps availability and accessibility of child protection services through a participatory approach.

g. Education:

CP partners provided range of services to support successful reintegration of children associated with armed forces and armed groups into the community, including case management and mentorship through trained social workers, psychosocial support and access to education and vocational training. Out of the total number of children and young people who received reintegration support, 4 children (3 boys, 1 girl) benefited from education support.

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	60,000

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.

The cash voucher system is a strategically applied methodology in WASH program intervention. In this regard, the project used in-kind water vouchers with a volume of water allocated for the household for the duration of water trucking within the project period.

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
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Twitter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://x.com/unicefsomalia/status/1701287712332894397?s=20 https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1559193685270695936 https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1562847717214146563 https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1576943484216684545 https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1596768952310722561 https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1608146764820881408 https://x.com/unicefsomalia/status/1628314967366672384?s=20
Facebook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=569094938141440 https://www.facebook.com/378612458878684/posts/7930192523720602/ https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=830273025014562 https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=594114882499103 https://www.facebook.com/UnicefSomalia/posts/pfbid02P61FN321RQbGmc3JLoSpS7g7p2uzPkGypa8PrKGin66CwF1b2qdw4yW3Pom5ssew/ https://www.facebook.com/UnicefSomalia/posts/pfbid031W23zCCRKXITLbUG2oyhS9aqB6QxojqpJuaACfvSrQ6qDVCfiJ1tPmz7YUuMN6Mtr/ https://www.facebook.com/UnicefSomalia/posts/pfbid0mn8NMBzvVPUHf5YhT3ENyA1a7uZ29u3kGWrAaplTBCpwdUGEEaN7tbdeP8X5w1ym/ https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=553972130110971&set=a.480728370768681&type=3

Website	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• https://www.unicef.org/somalia/stories/restoring-hope-through-provision-water-dollow• https://twitter.com/unicefsomalia/status/1628314967366672384
Instagram	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• https://www.instagram.com/p/CfjG_zutPDV/• https://www.instagram.com/p/CgroG_woxE4/• https://www.instagram.com/p/CjQeuyUuOnu/• https://www.instagram.com/p/CgroG_woxE4/• https://www.instagram.com/p/ChsLsDZAmAX/• https://www.instagram.com/p/CjQeuyUuOnu/• https://www.instagram.com/p/CldN9qcM7Qj/• https://www.instagram.com/p/CmuDty1rOt/• https://www.instagram.com/p/CxD226RIX-J/•

ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
22-RR-FPA-050	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	NNGO	\$195,609
22-RR-FPA-050	Gender-Based Violence	UNFPA	NNGO	\$231,650
22-RR-HCR-040	Shelter and Non-Food Items	UNHCR	NNGO	\$90,000
22-RR-HCR-040	Protection	UNHCR	NNGO	\$211,923
22-RR-HCR-040	Protection	UNHCR	NNGO	\$220,404
22-RR-HCR-040	Shelter and Non-Food Items	UNHCR	INGO	\$55,554
22-RR-HCR-040	Shelter and Non-Food Items	UNHCR	INGO	\$45,000
22-RR-HCR-040	Protection	UNHCR	INGO	\$200,000
22-RR-IOM-039	Shelter and Non-Food Items	IOM	NNGO	\$37,000
22-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$63,118
22-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$166,000
22-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$60,973
22-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$166,000
22-RR-CEF-087	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	INGO	\$20,705
22-RR-CEF-087	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$75,978
22-RR-CEF-087	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$173,360
22-RR-CEF-087	Protection	UNICEF	GOV	\$20,900
22-RR-CEF-087	Child Protection	UNICEF	INGO	\$228,354