
**REPORT FOR FINAL EVALUATION OF THE DPA – KAALO EMERGENCY RELIEF
PROJECT - GAROWE, (PUNTLAND) - SOMALIA**

ENDLINE REPORT

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Acronyms

CBO	Community Based Organization
CHS	Core Humanitarian Standards on quality and accountability.
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DPA	Danish People's Aid
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HADMA	Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency
HH	Households
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NGO	Non – Governmental Organization
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
TOT	Trainer of Trainers
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Executive Summary

Through support provided under the Danish People's AID (DPA), KAALO has been implementing an emergency relief project in Garowe, Puntland state, Somalia. This project aimed to contribute towards saving lives and to increase the coping capacity of vulnerable populations affected by drought and food insecurity in Sanaag and Nugal Regions of Somalia by end of December, 2017. As part of the project log frame, DPA commissioned an end of project external evaluation. This study was intended to independently evaluate the project at its end-line stage with aim of establishing the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the KAALO emergency relief project taking into consideration adherence to the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS).

Key findings of the study were summarized as follows:

Relevance and appropriateness: KAALO project relevance is evidenced by the fact that its activities were primarily undertaken as an emergence response to an extremely difficult crisis. The project has addressed the special needs of the different categories of vulnerable groups like; Female headed households, the elderly, minority groups and persons with disabilities (PWDs). This has been achieved through sustained access to safe water and other WASH practices. They have responded to rising levels of food insecurity through improved access to food and support to livelihood and mitigate the potential for large-scale loss of lives. From this situational analysis, the evaluation thus revealed that the project objectives were valid as principles for humanitarian emergence relief to the community.

Effectiveness and achievements: The evaluation found that the overall targets across different sectors were met during the project implementation period of the emergence response. There was visibility of the project at different levels of intervention within the villages, community, district and regional levels. The visibility reflects KAALO as a source of project support as well as an efficient project that effectively networks with other partners (HADMA, DIAKONIA-Sweden, Save the Children, UN-OCHA and NCA,) in the field of emergency response.

The overall project target achievement of (9500) significantly exceeded the planned numbers by over 840 individuals. The project reached more females under 18 and (18-50) years. However, the achieved number of women over 50 years reached by the project (761) was slightly lower than the planned number (802). Only males 18-50 years (1,364) who were above the planned target number (1,184).

The most important achievements are considered to be: 1) Provision of safe water to household and other WASH services; 2) Setting up functional structures; like village and hygiene committees that are fully functional with active membership; 3) Erection of garbage collection points that had promoted a clean environment and thus water borne diseases like Cholera and

diarrheal have been reduced; 4) Self-esteem of members previously eroded has been regained; 5) Organizational systems have been strengthened as a result of policies that have been developed like the KAALO operational manual, financial policy manual, M & E frame work and the code of conduct. The development an advocacy strategy has helped to promote guided and issue based advocacy.

Sustainability

The project has created a network of players that link various structures for service support and technical guidance working collaboratively with the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) and other partners

This was reinforced by capacity development for communities that was done by training community created committees on hygiene promotion, awareness, managing water points in camps, sanitation and on how to train others (ToT).

The established KAALO WASH and hygiene committees, Village and community selection committees have been trained to promote project ownership among the community which will thus ensure that established structures remain functional.

Recommendations

The CHS should be understood holistically in the implementation phases of the project and consulted hand in hand with the guidance notes and indicators.

There is need for the emergency projects to make the beneficiaries aware in time of the duration of the support that is to be provided in a humanitarian intervention. A transition plan or exit strategy should be drawn in the early stages of the humanitarian project so that the beneficiaries are not left expectant at the project end, CHS 3.

Decisions about what information to share with the beneficiary communities should be based on an assessment of risk. This is applies mostly to publicizing information about cash distributions might that put people at risk of being attacked. CHS 4.

Documentation of a complaints mechanism and the procedures requires to be put in place detailing the nature of complaints, how they are received and recorded and tracked, and how the learning from them will be incorporated into future planning. CHS 5

There is need to construct covers/roofs for the water buckets, that were constructed but left without roof covers that shelters them from direct heat thus leading to development of cracks .

More community sensitization on proper garbage disposal is required. More garbage collection points need to be put in place that has a provision for sorting garbage with separate partitions for bio-degradable and non-bio-degradable waste.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background and Context

KAALO and DPA began the implementation of the humanitarian intervention project “Emergency Relief in Garowe, Puntland with the overall objective of contributing to saving lives and to increase the coping capacity of vulnerable populations affected by drought and food insecurity in Sanaag and Nugal Regions of Somalia by end of December, 2017.

The project’s immediate objectives were:

Objective 1:

- Sustained access to safe water and promotion of hygiene and sanitation best practices (WASH) for 360 households

Objective 2:

- Supported livelihoods and improved access to food for 2,160 persons.

Objective 3:

- Communities in Qarxis and Midigale villages are aware of risks and hazards and are more resilient to them.

1.2 Purpose of the consultancy

The purpose of the consultancy was to carry out an external, independent evaluation of the project “Emergency Relief” in Garowe, Puntland, Somalia implemented by KAALO (local partner) with the support of Danish People’s Aid (DPA, the Danish partner). The consultant engaged with some of the intended beneficiaries to establish the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the project activities. The consultant conducted a desk review of all relevant literature, conducted consultation with the project staff, stakeholders and other indirect beneficiaries to establish the level of achievement against the set the objectives of the project.

1.3 Criteria for Evaluation

The evaluation process was done based on the Principles for Evaluation of Development Assistance as set out by OECD’s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) on quality and accountability.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Methods of the Evaluation

The external evaluation of the Emergency Relief project DPA/ KAALO in Punt land, Somalia was conducted as a collaborative and participatory process involving a wide range of stakeholders and partners, who included House hold members, WASH Committees, Hygiene promoters, Community committees, Government officials and other stakeholders.

2.2 Approach and Methodology

The following were done in this exercise

Phase 1. Preparatory

i) Meeting with KAALO Managers

The first phase of the evaluation involved meeting with KAALO project managers to obtain additional relevant literature and harmonise the tools developed for the external evaluation.

The purpose of these meetings was to validate and get consensus on the study methodology and study tools. The meetings were also a forum to study the road-map.

ii) Review of Literature and reports

A review of existing literature of the humanitarian intervention “Emergency Relief project” in Garowe, Puntland, Somalia was done. Other available key documents for the purpose were obtained from KAALO offices. Key outputs for this stage was; secondary data showing overall implementation of the project plus the indicative information on what had been done by the project partners in execution of the project.

Phase 2: Field based assessment

Participatory techniques outlined below were used for the external evaluation. Participation of all stakeholders; the beneficiaries, NGOs, CBOs and community members was emphasized in data collection and analysis.

Regular de-briefings to KAALO management was done. The participatory techniques used for field data collection included:

i) Key informant in-depth interviews

Key informant interviews were conducted with participants who were purposively chosen for their expert knowledge of the subject being explored. Interviews were conducted using a set of interview guides that were developed.

ii) Focus Group Discussions

The FGDs were conducted with the WASH Committees, Hygiene promoters, Community committee members and Village Committees to elicit information on the project, establish gaps and documenting best practices of Emergency Relief in the fields of WASH, capacity building, DRR and approaches being used also considering the CHS.

The FGDs were also to gather perspectives on the priorities for management capacity building and support programme, determine the resource networks, training, mentoring and support structures that community interact with, and the strengths and weaknesses of those interactions.

The focus group discussions were used to explore the group perception on community mobilization for WASH activities, distribution of hygiene kits, hygiene awareness campaigns, DRR and disaster preparedness and group views on how the beneficiary communities could be supported /mobilized to increase participation and creation of impact to the intended beneficiaries.

iii) Observation during field visits

Observational techniques were utilized as a data collection methodology in this study. Directly observed changes as a result of the project activities were done with the observer marking observations against a checklist.

Table 1: List of study participants interviewed

#	Various study participants
1	DPA – KAALO staff
2	Household members
3	WASH Committees
4	Hygiene promoters
5	Community committee members
6	Commercial suppliers/ Vendors
7	Community selection committees
8	Village Committees
9	Government Officials
10	Other Stakeholders / NGOs in humanitarian work

2.3 Quality Assurance, Analysis and Presentation

The consulting team continually ensured that the study methodology, data collection tools and the evaluation reporting took cognisance of and used a mixture of OECD guidelines and CHS guidance materials. Qualitative and quantitative data collection was done by research assistants working with the research consultant. Qualitative data was captured in notebooks and on the FGD guide. Quantitative data was collected using the survey questionnaire. Consent to interviews was sought by interviewers as part of informed consent process.

In the quantitative data analysis, data from different villages that participated in the study was merged and cleaned by eliminating missing data, repeated ID (identification) numbers and double entry, rectifying any errors and wrong entries in data work books. The process of data analysis used, frequencies, cross tabulations and descriptive charts to analyses and summarize data. Data analytic procedures varied by question type using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) at 95% confidence intervals.

In the qualitative component, data analysis was done using thematic analysis, that employed word based techniques (word repetitions and key-indigenous terms) to identify themes (Ryan and Bernard, 2003). These were most suited since the nature of this evaluation fit with the characteristics of this method of analysis especially since most questions meant provision of short text answers.

In the analysis, the evaluator created transcripts of group respondents for FGDs that he combined into master sheets. Data was extracted from the master sheets and entered into the FGDs analytical framework. This framework provided a more formal analysis of word frequencies done by generating a list of all unique words in texts and counting the number of times each occurs (total responses). This was summarized in terms of most, least and average word frequencies in each of the defined thematic areas.

3.0 Findings

3.1 Introduction

This section presents findings and discussions of results per key indicator as reflected in the project logframe (see annexes). The key findings in this report relate specifically to the project relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the Emergency Relief DPA/KAALO humanitarian project. In addition, to the quantitative data results, the focus group discussions provided more insights into processes, challenges and opportunities. The findings are systematized in relation to purpose, objectives and envisaged outputs under each of the expected result areas of the project. They are a representation of the input from the different study participants (KAALO staff, household members, hygiene promoters, commercial suppliers, government officials, other stakeholders, WASH, Village, and Community committees) as well as Consultants' analysis amplified by the literature review in the progression of the study.

3.2 Relevance and appropriateness (CHS 1)

The humanitarian situation in Somalia remains dire with drought alerts being sounded. Vulnerability levels remain critical, due to continued insecurity and extremely low levels of socio-economic development — resulting in limited ability to absorb recurrent shocks. In the Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood zone (Sool, Sanaag, Bari and Nugaal Regions), three consecutive seasons of poor rainfall have led to very poor livestock production and reproduction. This resulted in rapid depletion of livestock assets due to increased sale and mortality, declining livestock to cereals terms of trade and increased indebtedness.

In Puntland state, KAALO and DPA intervened with urgent action to ramp up assistance provision and ensure adequate humanitarian access needed. KAALO project relevance is evidenced by the fact that its activities were primarily undertaken as an emergency response to an extremely difficult crisis. The project has addressed the special needs of the different categories of vulnerable groups like; Female headed households, the elderly, minority groups and persons with disabilities (PWDs). This has been achieved through sustained access to safe water and other WASH practices. They have responded to rising levels of food insecurity through improved access to food and support to livelihood and mitigate the potential for large-scale loss of lives. From this situational analysis, the assessment thus revealed that the project objectives were valid as principles for humanitarian emergency relief to the community.

The relevance of KAALO project is reflected in the following excerpts by the different stakeholders interviewed:

“...KAALO project has been doing lifesaving interventions (humanitarian relief) through WASH activities, and unconditional cash transfers since the community is drought affected and they have lost their assets and therefore project has helped to save their lives...”

Official from Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA).

“...The cash transfers impacted positively on the people’s lives. They were able to get funds for buying basic needs like food and have access to safe water and hygiene kits. As a result of water tracking, KAALO project has helped to provide clean water to the community...”

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) Official

“...The project aligned its interventions with the cluster recommendations coordinated by the water cluster using the 3Ws matrix of; What, Where and When. This helped to avoid duplication, promoted transparency plus identification of gaps and priorities...”

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) Official

“...as a result of the project, beneficiaries who received cash transfers were able to meet household needs like food and some would now afford having three meals a day, paying back acquired loan that they would not have been able to pay due to the long drought in the area. Some were enabled to pay schools fees particularly for the girl child who is commonly not given due priority...”

Mobile money cash transfer agent

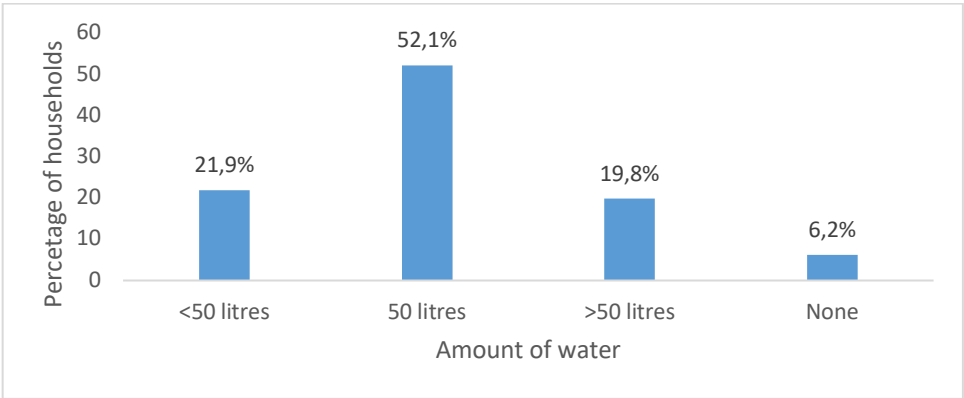
“...The community was majorly dependent on livestock production which had been depleted due to the pro-longed drought. The project was therefore very timely in responding to the livelihood needs of the community. This helped to reduce on migration of people as a coping mechanism. The project helped to meet different needs including health, education, water and food. The project was relevant due to the cash transfer component that helped households to meet their needs and send children to school.

The bad thing is that the project has ended when the situation is very bad and conditions still very harsh due to continued drought...”

FGD Quarxis Village committee

Households receiving safe water: Overall 93.8% of the households reported that they were receiving water on a daily basis in their households due to the KAALO project intervention. Of these very few 21.9% were receiving less than the planned 50 litres per household each day. A moderately high percentage 52.1% of the households were receiving the planned 50 litres of water per day while 19.8% received more than the planned 50 litres daily as shown in figure 1 below. Amount of water distribution was proportional to the number of people in the household; households with more than five people were receiving 50 or more litres of water. However, there was a small percentage (6.2%) of households who reported not be receiving any water from the project.

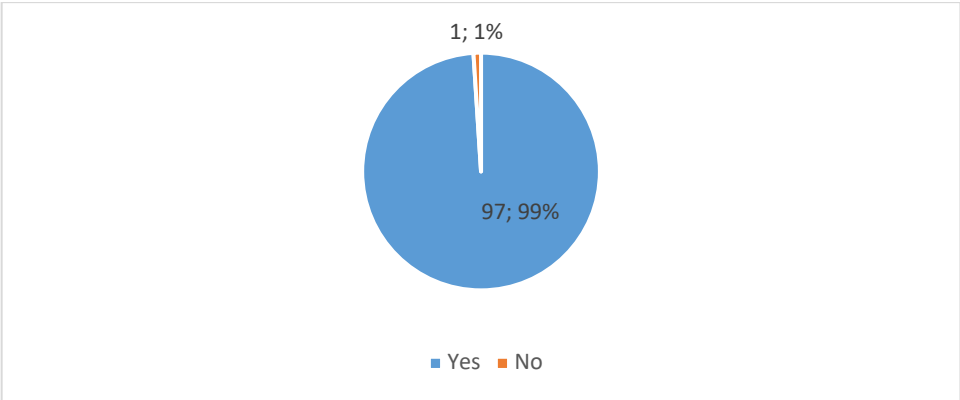
Figure 1: Amount of water received per day by each household



Cash Transfers: The shortage of cash in Puntland Somalia during the drought period was partially addressed by the KAALO project, which went to some lengths to provide unconditional cash transfers. This allowed the resident households to make informed decisions not only on their immediate coping strategies, but also making small investments for longer-term livelihood recovery.

In general, cash aid is considered to be a more appropriate resource transfer vis-à-vis food aid and an effective way of offering choices to protect or restore livelihoods. Un conditional Cash transfer enabled beneficiaries to make choices about the type of food households preferred and required. The cash transfers enabled purchases / investments in livelihood needs beyond food. Generally cash aid may have a more rigorous impact and be more successful in maintaining an economic perspective for recipient households. It offered choices and allowed households to focus on their own priorities. Figure 2 shows that 99% (97/98) of the households were receiving cash transfers as result of the KAALO project intervention.

Figure 2: Whether Household received any cash transfer



Utilization of the cash transfers: Table 2 displays how different households were using the cash transfers received from the project. Most households 96.9% were using the cash transfers to meet their medical bills, this was followed by clothing 95.9%, feeding was at 93.9%, school fees 90.8%, electricity bills 50%, house rent 41.8%, business startup and agriculture/livestock inputs were 10.2 each, and lastly entertainment was only 1.0%.

Table 2: Utilization of the cash transfers

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Medical bills	95	96.9
Clothing	94	95.9
Feeding	92	93.9
School fees	89	90.8
Electricity bills	49	50.0
Housing rent	41	41.8
Business start up	10	10.2
Agricultural/livestock inputs	10	10.2
Entertainment	1	1.0

**Multiple responses*

The appropriateness of cash aid was largely linked to the fact that it provided a choice to beneficiaries in making purchases according to their own prioritized livelihood needs. Cash transfers provide a more effective alternative for resource transfers compared to other humanitarian emergence relief operations. The choice in deciding on the type of requirements to be purchased is highly relevant. In the context of Puntland food aid to beneficiaries may include such food items that may be inappropriate to their customary diet requirements.

The project also supported the staff and volunteers to do their job effectively with a relevant response to the needs of the Puntland states communities. KAALO project Staff were well informed of the humanitarian intervention. The staff had been oriented in different areas including; CHS, cluster and result based management, Do no harm principles, and security training, (CHS 8)

Overall, the evaluation confirmed that the pro-longed drought problem was real and the proposed humanitarian project interventions such as safe water supply and cash transfers were relevant and a timely response (CHS 1& 2). The implemented project activities were certainly relevant to the needs of the Puntland state community.

3.3 Effectiveness and Efficiency

Accomplishment of project objectives and outcomes

Overall targets across different sectors were met during the project implementation period of the emergence response. There is visibility of the project at different levels of intervention within the villages, community, district and regional levels. The visibility reflects KAALO as a source of project support as well an efficient project that effectively networks with other partners (HADMA, DIAKONIA-Sweden, Save the Children, UN-OCHA and NCA,) in the field of emergency response.

The findings established that, local NGOs like KAALO have the advantage of the knowledge of local conditions and the target groups. Their involvement helps to avoid unauthorized persons receiving items (against whatever signature). At local distribution level, there is a certain degree of social control amongst the members of the target group. Beneficiaries were accessible with no significant geographic, security or linguistic barriers inhibiting access by the KAALO. The effectiveness of the project was further emphasized by an **official from NCA** who stated that;

“...Aid is more effective when localized and KAALO Relief project has been very effective to our community. There are normally high expectations from the beneficiaries when it comes to international NGOs, and costs are higher compared to local partners. In terms of access, the local organizations serve better reaching remote areas where the International organizations may not easily reach or are restricted...”

The consultant noted that most goods and services provided by KAALO project to the community were procured through pre-qualified firms. This helped in creating jobs for the indigenous people. It fostered harmony between the immediate humanitarian imperatives of providing life and livelihood saving assistance and the ‘Do No Harm’ principle as it related to local markets.

There were significant coordination successes, including the cluster system. More fundamentally, the clusters created structures that promoted coherence and coordination in project implementation. The clusters were therefore able to benefit from extensive capabilities, contextual knowledge plus cultural understanding and therefore developed an in-built strategy for capacity building and empowerment of all the different humanitarian relief stakeholders. (CHS 6)

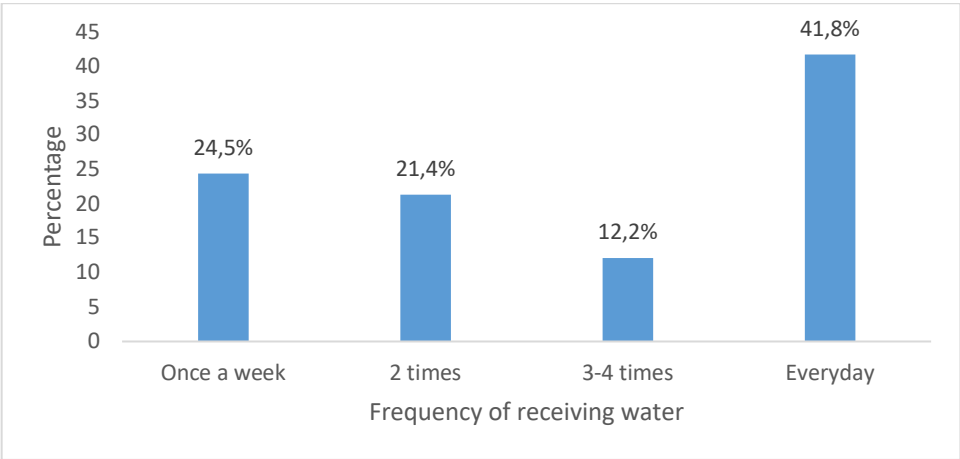
Constant Safe Water supply: Figure 3 shows one of the underground water tanks that were constructed by KAALO project to provide constant safe water supply to the people of Puntland.

Figure 3: Underground water tank



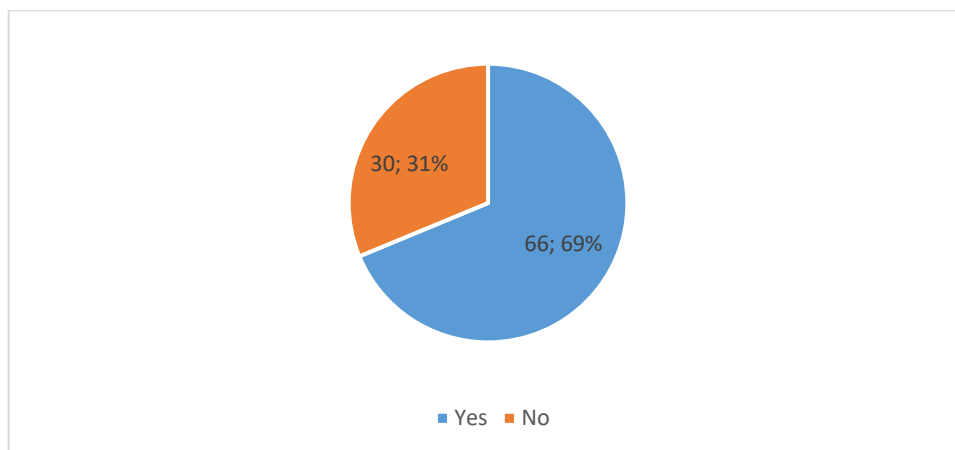
The household survey results indicated a relatively higher percentage 41.8% of the households that were receiving water on a daily basis, 24.5% were receiving water once a week, 21.4% were receiving water two days a week while 12.2% were receiving water three to four times a week as shown in figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Number of days the households got water



The evaluation revealed that 69% (66/96) of the household were receiving sufficient amount of water while 31% (30/96) reported that the amount of water received was not sufficient for all the members in their household (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Whether amount of water received was sufficient



Hygiene Kits: Findings from the evaluation revealed that 94.8% (92/97) of the households were receiving hygiene kits from the KAALO project intervention. A big number of households 85.8% (79/91) reported that they were trained by the KAALO project on proper and effective use of the hygiene kits as indicated in table 3 below.

Table 3: Receive hygiene kits in house holds

Response	Receive hygiene kits in house holds		Trained on the use of the hygiene kits	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	92	94.8	79	85.8
No	5	5.2	13	14.1

Waste/Garbage management: Knowledge about appropriate technology for waste management in low-income countries is usually poor. The solutions proposed are often a mere copy of technical devices adopted in developed countries and they are not selected on the basis of the actual context of where they are going to be used. Practical constraints may include lack of machinery and technology, problems in operation of the facilities, lack of knowledge and awareness, difficulties in collaboration with local stakeholders, lack of supervision, issues of land ownership and availability, and lack of specific policies. The communities in Puntland were previously disposing off garbage in any way they please, however after awareness intervention by the KAALO project, garbage collection points using appropriate technology were erected as shown below.

Before project intervention



Garbage collection point built by KAALO



Disaster Risk Reduction: In a state with significant underlying vulnerabilities, including chronically weak governance, systemic/desperate poverty, the component of disaster risk reduction featured high in both the project design and implementation. There was civic guidance and training given to the community to minimize damage and strengthen the enforcement capability.

Gender: The sample of reports received had relatively high reporting response in terms of addressing women’s empowerment and the specific needs of Puntland state women, men, girls and boys. Anecdotal reports indicate that certain basic “good practices”, targeting the most vulnerable households were effectively integrated into the humanitarian response. A relatively high number (41.7%) of female headed households (table 4), plus the widowed, the aged, child headed households and minority groups were adequately reflected in the emergency relief response. Practical steps were taken, and there was a strategic approach to integrating gender considerations including provision of sanitary and dignity kits for women.

Table 4: Gender of the household head

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	56	58.3
Female	40	41.7

Level of project output achievement: Table 5 describes the detailed achievements of the project in relation to the original targets set in the design document.

Table 5: Project performance against end-line targets in the logframe outputs

#	Indicators/Activities	Expected No.	Level of achievement	Reasons for not realizing/exceeding set targets
Objective 1: Sustained access to safe water and promotion of hygiene and sanitation best practices (WASH) for 360 households				
1	Water trucking for 360 drought affected households through provision of water vouchers.	360 H/holds 7.5 liters per person per day (50 liters per household per day).	360 HH were provided water for three months. Most of the residents shared the water, as there was high shortage of water	The initial target was two months, but extra month was financed from the contingency fund, due to increased water shortage.
2	Distribute hygiene kits to 360 Households	The kits will contain soap for 3 month, aqua tab 3 month, 1jerry cans and sanitary kits that has 4 meter cloth, 6pants and I basin for personal hygiene targeting women and girls in the target households.	360 HHs received hygiene kits, and distribution was conducted successfully	Reached the target as planned
3	Conduct hygiene awareness campaigns in 2 villages	Organize at least 1 training in each 3 communities for community committee members on managing water points in camps, hygiene, sanitation, and on how to train others (ToT).	Conducted hygiene promotion awareness, and reached communities in the three villages	Reached the target as planned
4	Training of hygiene promoters in 2 villages	Facilitate 1-day trainings in 2 towns in 2 districts by community committees (including girls, boys, women and men of different ages) for 20 community members in each town.	Provided training to 40 promoters, each community 20 promoters	Reached the target as planned
Objective 2: Supported livelihoods and improved access to food for 2,160 persons				
5	Provide unconditional	360 households in IPC 4	360 households	Reached the target

#	Indicators/Activities	Expected No.	Level of achievement	Reasons for not realizing/exceeding set targets
	cash transfer to 360 households in IPC 4 situations	will be provided with cash relief for 3 months	received unconditional cash transfer, each month USD 110, for three months. Qarxis – 180 HH Cawsane – 80 Midigale - 80	as planned
6		Community selection committees will be trained in identification, registration and mobilization. They will then mobilise and sensitise beneficiaries on cash voucher distribution. These trainings will be held together with the trainings in WASH where inclusion of women, girls, boys and men of different ages will be a requirement		
Objective 3: Communities in Qarxis and Midigale villages are aware of risks and hazards and are more resilient to them.				
7	Provide DRR training to villages committees in 2 villages	Organize at least 1 training in each village on DRR in order to promote what the HADMA policy provides.	Committees of the three communities received DRR trainings	Reached the target as planned
8	Develop a disaster preparedness plan for district level- authorities	Organize at least 1 workshop in each village on DRR in order to promote what the HADMA policy provides	Provided DRR training and developed DRR District Actions	Reached the target as planned
9	Form DRR committees at local level	This activity intends to develop at village level a disaster preparedness plan that links to the state HADMA policy.	The project formed DR committee at village level and incorporated with District committee	Reached the target as planned
10		Conduct dialogue at village level on	This is incorporated in the above activities	

#	Indicators/Activities	Expected No.	Level of achievement	Reasons for not realizing/exceeding set targets
		implementation of HADMA policy and framework.		
11	Provide livestock treatment to affected households in 2 villages	This activity intends to save lives of remaining livestock	2000 affected heads of livestock were provided treatment	Reached the target as planned
		Provide refresher training to 20 CAHW	N/A	

The outcomes/ effectiveness of KAALO Emergency Relief project is reflected in the following excerpts:

“...the community and local organisations like KAALO do the first interventions before government and international organisations come in since they live together and operate in the community and are thus effective in identifying and addressing the real needs of the people...”

HADMA official

“...the project was timely and effective. Through provision of Water, it helped in reducing water prices. Due to the project, households were accessing water at no cost. The price of water per jerry can used to be bought at \$0.5 but the project intervention helped people access free and safe water...” **FGD Quarxis Village committee.**

“..Knowledge and skills acquired by the community in the area of community led sanitation helped them to improve on personal hygiene and raising awareness on problems of open defecation and role of use of toilets, hand washing with soap after toilet use...” **FGD Quarxis WASH committee.**

Achievements of the KAALO project with respect to target groups reached

From table 6 below, the overall project target achieved (9500) significantly exceeded the planned numbers by over 840 individuals. The project reached more females under 18 and (18-50) years. However, the achieved number of women over 50 years reached by the project (761) was slightly lower than the planned number (802). Only males 18-50 years (1,364) who were above the planned target number (1,184).

Table 6: Summary of achievements of the KAALO project with respect to target groups reached

Planned(P) vs achieved(A) targets								
Type of Activity		Female (by age)			Male (by age)			Total
		Under 18	Over 50	Between 18-50	Under 18	Over 50	Between 18-50	
Provision of safe water	P	570	200	525	395	175	295	2,160
	A	600	190	700	370	170	340	2,370
Distribute hygiene kits to 360 households	P	570	200	525	395	175	295	2,160
	A	600	190	700	370	170	340	2,370
Conduct hygiene awareness campaigns in the 2 villages	P	570	200	525	395	175	295	2,160
	A	600	190	700	370	170	340	2,370
Training of hygiene promoters in the 2 villages	P	4	2	8	2	0	4	20
	A	3	1	11	1	0	4	20
provide cash relief to 360 households in IPC 4 situations	P	570	200	525	395	175	295	2,160
	A	600	190	700	370	170	340	2,370
Total	P	2,284	802	2,108	1,582	700	1,184	8,660
	A	2,403	761	2,811	1,481	680	1,364	9,500

3.4 Impact

There was evident visibility of the KAALO Relief project amongst the different sectors of humanitarian intervention within the Puntland community. The visibility reflected KAALO as source of humanitarian emergence relief that saves and impacts on the lives and livelihoods of the vulnerable groups. Provision of safe water, distribution of hygiene kits to households, and cash reliefs helped the community to endure the pro-longed drought. The hygiene awareness campaigns and trainings, and established garbage collection points helped to reduce disease outbreaks thus achieving the overall expected project results.

Table 6: Impact of project

Primary Impact
<p>Sanitation and hygiene promotion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanliness is now being maintained in the Puntland community. • Proper garbage disposal through the constructed collection points • Reduction in number of people who get sick because of poor hygiene • Reduction in open defecation • Hygiene kits have led to improved hygiene and sanitation

- Safe water has led to reduction in AWD/cholera diseases and transmission routes

Trainings and awareness campaigns

There is diversity in the interventions implemented which enables communities to have more information, capacity and skills to act on WASH and livelihood demands

Secondary Impact

Rights and access

The vulnerable groups have been empowered to meet household needs (like medical bills, electricity bills, food, and housing rent).

Equity and inclusion

The programme has directly and indirectly responded to the needs of the girl child. The cash relief provided helped to increase retention of the girl child in schools. The dignity kits distributed also contributed to improving self-esteem and self-worth among the females and school going girl child.

3.5 Sustainability

The assessment of sustainability of a project is deriving from the question of whether the activities were set up to produce long lasting effects, created durable structural, institutional and organizational changes and what the risks for sustainability there are.

Measures / strategies in place: The project approach is geared towards structural changes, capacity development and the institutionalization of capacity development measures which are important factors in achieving sustainability. Communities and leaders operate with harmonized project structures, and government grassroots extension system. For example, the established KAALO WASH and hygiene committees, Village and community selection committees have been trained to promote project ownership among the community which will thus ensure that established structures remain functional.

Linkages: The project has created a network of players that link various structures for service support and technical guidance. There has been good networking and collaboration between KAALO and other stakeholders. Through collaboration between KAALO project structures, and government extension like HADMA plus other actors (UNOCHA), synergies were reinforced in delivering project outcomes. There was good cooperation with the local government, humanitarian organizations, and local level leaders. (CHS 6)

“...KAALO is already collaborating with the above organizations and has been credited for attending meetings, Co-ordination of activities and is also known in the community and people are convinced and satisfied with their work...” NCA official

Referral pathways have been created for assistance in GBV cases in community. The study findings indicated that 40.6% of the households reported that referral pathways for assistance in GBV cases in the community had been established as shown in table 7 below.

Table 7: Whether referral pathways for GBV cases assistance were created

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	39	40.6
No	57	59.4

Use of volunteers (KAALO WASH and hygiene committees, Village and community selection committees) and community-based institutions and government extension system has enhanced ownership of interventions at community level. Village/resilience plans were developed, presented and shared with the district, regional and state authorities for inclusion into national plans. Consequently community regulated systems have developed as vehicles for sustaining activities.

Cash transfers: A few of the project beneficiaries have utilized the unconditional cash transfer to start up small income generating activities. Proceeds from the IGAs help to sustain the families to become more resilient in the face of recurring drought.

Capacity: Capacity development for communities that was done by training community created committees on hygiene promotion, awareness, managing water points in camps, sanitation and on how to train others (ToT). This would reinforce and sustain a great achievement of WASH demands for improved service delivery in Puntland.

3.6 Key lessons

The following key learning points were generated from the findings;

The humanitarian community needs to better explore how it can best learn from and implement previous lessons.

The situation in Puntland and experience from other disaster areas tell us that lessons cannot simply be learned but must be continuously studied, revisited and reflected upon. There is need to articulate and implement a robust communication strategy to ensure that key stakeholders are aware of previous lessons learned. (CHS 7)

The large number of international civil society organizations and the local CSOs need to put in place coordination mechanisms, to avoid duplication of services. This promotes coherence of the overall aid effort with many non-government organizations (NGOs) and avoids pulling in different directions, unaware of the efforts of others. It also ensures that there are no overlaps and gaps in the delivery of assistance. (CHS 6)

Creation of networks and strategic partnerships is key to the success for local led community development initiatives. When partner NGOs and the local community work together, it is easier for communities to own initiatives thus creating sustainability. The community members are able to see themselves as both agents and drivers of change working as a team to achieve the set goals. (CHS 4 & 6)

Even the most devastated communities and governments retain capacities. Even if the physical assets like livestock are depleted, the communities still have strong relationships, personal skills, organizational abilities, important norms and values, effective leaders and the ability to make decisions. This thus calls for meaningful engagement of community and local leaders in the assessments who will add significantly to the quality and timeliness of results. (CHS 4)

Hard working and committed community volunteers play a vital role in program implementation; capacity building (trainings, monitoring, facilitative supervision, guidance and incentives) are the key tools to community volunteers dedication in community service delivery. Volunteers if empowered with skills can drive the development agenda and produce results with minimal support at community level. (CHS 3)

Efficiency: Cash relief has proved to be a better cost effective and efficient method of resource transfer to alleviate to some degree the suffering of the most vulnerable households for a short period of time while other more sustainable interventions also come into play shortly afterwards. Certain vulnerable target groups such as the women headed HHs, children who lost their heads , minority groups that had been displaced, very weak and the physically challenged have been able to benefit from cash transfers thus being an efficient and effective resource transfer. (CHS 9)

Effects on local economy: Cash relief can open up a frozen economy without adverse effects to the economy such as inflation of goods and services. This project proved this very well.

Targeting: When the criteria of selecting beneficiaries is based on empirical data, the chances of the personnel involved in the selection being biased either towards given groups of people or other interests are minimized. This promotes equitable and unbiased distribution of relief items where the most vulnerable households are not left out among the targets.

4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

Based on findings as presented in the previous sections, the following conclusions can be reached, structured according to the issues prioritized in the Terms of the Reference for the final evaluation:

Relevance: The Project intervention was considered highly relevant in the constantly drought hit areas. The community was in dire need of humanitarian support. The project support provided in

terms of cash transfer and provision of safe water and other WASH services has rescued the vulnerable communities from the aftermaths of the pro-longed drought thus saving lives.

Cash Relief is one of the efficient, effective resource transfers that is implemented during a humanitarian crisis as indicated in this report. It is often a sensitive intervention as the idea of giving out cash to people is often misjudged for various reasons regardless of the justification. In Somalia, a country without a legitimate government, every form of assistance is bound to have political undertones and more so cash relief. The success of this project approach should serve as a good case study for other agencies wishing to do the same.

The appropriateness of cash aid was largely linked to the fact that it provided a choice to beneficiaries in making purchases according to their own prioritized livelihood needs. The cash transfers enabled purchases / investments in livelihood needs beyond food.

The project has addressed the special needs of the different categories of vulnerable groups like; Female headed households, the elderly, minority groups and persons with disabilities (PWDs).

The rising levels of food insecurity were addressed through improved access to food and support to livelihood and this mitigated the potential for large-scale loss of life.

Effectiveness and achievements: The most important achievements are considered to be: 1) Provision of safe water to household and other WASH services; 2) Setting up functional structures; like village and hygiene committees that are fully functional with active membership; 3) Erection of garbage collection point had promoted a clean environment and thus water borne diseases like Cholera and diarrheal have been reduced; 4) Self-esteem of members previously eroded has been regained; 5) Organizational systems have been strengthened as a result of policies that have been developed like the KAALO operational manual, financial policy manual, M & E frame work and the code of conduct. The development an advocacy strategy has helped to promote guided and issue based advocacy.

When the Project is assessed against end line targets and indicators, it is has achieved most of the set targets in face of the main goal of humanitarian responses which is to save lives.

Sustainability

The project activities were set up to produce long lasting effects, created durable structural, institutional and organizational changes. The project approach was geared towards structural changes, capacity development and the institutionalization of capacity development measures which are important factors in achieving sustainability.

The project has created a network of players that link various structures for service support and technical guidance.

Recommendations

Based on the observations made, the team made the following recommendation;

1. The CHS should be understood holistically in the implementation phases of the project and consulted hand in hand with the guidance notes and indicators in the implementation of the humanitarian project since the guidance notes help to provide more insights and explanations in the implementation of the humanitarian assistance.
2. By the nature of the humanitarian intervention being for a short span of time, there is need to make the beneficiaries aware in time of the duration that the support is to be provided. This also calls for designing a transition plan or exit strategy in the early stages of the humanitarian project so that the beneficiaries are not left expectant at the project end. Early exit-planning, in collaboration with the local authorities and affected communities encourages design of services that will continue after the project has closed, CHS 3.
3. Assessment should be carried out and guidance provided at all stages of work with regards to information that is restricted or confidential which should be classified. Decisions about what information to share should be based on an assessment of risk. For example in some insecure areas, publicising information about cash distributions might put people at risk of being attacked. CHS 4
4. Documentation of a complaints mechanism and the procedures for operating it needs to be put in place. This would detail the nature of complaints, how they are received and recorded and tracked, and how the learning from them will be incorporated into future planning. CHS 5
5. The organization M&E framework should be made functional and used or the different programmes for KAALO. To comply with the CHS, KAALO as a learning organization is encouraged to show how data from monitoring and evaluation is used to adapt programmes, policies and strategies and improve preparedness and performance in a timely manner CHS 7.
6. For the staff do deliver effectively their mandates, there is need to promote the strategy for developing competencies and capacity to contribute to talent development in the

different projects that KAALO as an organization implements in its entirety. Workforce planning helps to ensure that the different functions and expertise within an organisation work collaboratively together CHS 8.

7. Uncovered water buckets have led to contamination and cracking of the wall of the water bucket. Therefore there is need to construct covers/roofs for these water buckets, that were constructed but left without roof covers that shelters them from direct heat.
8. Waste/Garbage management: More community sensitization on proper garbage disposal is required. More garbage collection points need to be put in place that has a provision for sorting garbage with separate partitions for bio-degradable and non-bio-degradable waste.
9. A combination of complimentary relief approaches (Water tracking, unconditional cash aid, access to food, WASH services) should continue to be encouraged for better impact as was envisaged in this project as cash aid by itself may not be the panacea for varying forms of emergencies.
10. Promote use of the 3Ws matrix (What, Where, When) to avoid duplication, promoting transparency to strengthen the tracking mechanisms of the relief organizations.
11. There is need to train the community in setting up and running Income Generating Activities (IGAs).
12. Promote setting up in place saving groups or saving schemes and giving beneficiaries grants to start their own businesses and have constant income.

The evaluation team recommends a second phase of the project to reach a wider community in Garowe in face of the persistent drought and also utilize lessons learnt from the previous project.

Annex 1: Tools for Data Collection



KAALO National
Office Checklist.doc



House Hold Survey
Tool.doc



FGD Tool for WASH
Committee and Hygie



FGD Tool for
Community committ



Key Informant
interview guide – Gc



Interview questions
for Vendors and C

Annex 2: DPA- KAALO Logframe Matrix



170601 - Log-frame
Matrix - KAALO-DPA.i