

The Civil Society Fund

**FINAL REPORT
DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS**

The report must not exceed 8 pages (this cover page not included).

PURPOSE
The final report is the Danish organisation’s report to the Civil Society Fund. Your reflections are important for documentation and learning. Accordingly, the local partner is not supposed to draw up this document on its own.

The final report can be used as a tool in your partnership to enhance transparency and joint responsibility as described in “Position Paper No. 4: Partnership and strengthening of civil society”.

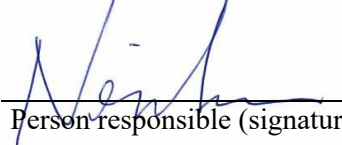
The final report is also added to the Danish organisation’s track record, and will be taken into account in future assessments of applications from the Danish organisation involving the same or other partners in line with the Guidelines for the Civil Society Fund.

External evaluation
In the case of interventions with a total budget over DKK 2 million, the external evaluation report must be attached, unless it has already been forwarded to CISU.

CISU aims to send feedback on the report to the Danish organisation no later than two months after reception.

Danish applicant organisation	Danish People’s Aid (<i>Dansk Folkehjælp</i>)		
Intervention title	Strengthening WASH Structures and Dialogue in 6 Villages in Nugaal Region, Puntland, Somalia		
Contact person’s name and email address	Peder Thorning, pt@folkehjaelp.dk		
Reference number	21-2117.UI-SEP		
Country(-ies)	Somalia		
Period of the intervention	01.01.2018-31.12.2018 (hereafter part of DPA Program under CISU)		
Total budget	DKK 3.306.311 (2 years)	Actual expenditure

29.06.2019
Date



Person responsible (signature)

kn@folkehjaelp.dk
Email address

Klaus Nørlem
Person responsible (name in block letters)

1. Objectives and outputs achieved

1.1. Explain one by one whether the objectives originally set out in the application have been achieved by the intervention.

Overall Development Objective:

To increase access to water, to improve sanitation facilities and to reduce the practice of open defecation in 6 villages and their pastoral areas in Garowe District of the Nugaal Region of Puntland State, Somalia, by 2020.

Immediate Objectives:

Immediate Objective 1:

Capacity of Village Committees strengthened to promote inclusive planning and improved access to WASH services at village level by 2020. Major activities include:

- Baseline survey to determine the starting points of indicators and a needs assessment covering all outputs.
- 6 Wash Committees with draft ToR established in the target villages.
- 6 training sessions conducted in conflict management/resolution
- 6 training sessions with WASH committees in management and maintenance of water reservoirs and other facilities
- 6 community mobilisation meetings and identification of appropriate and needed infrastructure
- 6 trainings of WASH Committees on community resource mobilization
- 6 trainings in community plan development

Major verified/indicative achievements include:

- 6 Village Committees (with WASH sub-committees) are established and meet regularly (monthly, semi-quarterly and annually)
- The composition of Village Committees is balanced in terms of male and female representation.
- The Village Committees are integrated in the village administration. They have produced simple plans and priorities for WASH improvement and presented these to district officials on WASH priorities.

Immediate Objective 2:

Capacity of relevant duty bearers in target areas strengthened to coordinate inclusive local WASH planning and implementation processes by 2020. Major activities and verified/indicative achievements include:

- Training for 15 duty bearers on village community plan development to enable them to make their own plans and share with relevant line ministries in order to assist these in developing Community Development Plans.
- One major WASH stakeholder meeting was organized and conducted successfully in all target areas to increase duty bearers capacity in relation to coordinate inclusive local WASH planning in their respective villages and avoid duplication of other wash activities by other partners. Also to facilitate the meeting between duty bearers at different levels and allow them to share plans and priorities.
- There were also three Facilitated media engagement visits about Village WASH services in target areas through which communities have wash services has been covered through media and shared with public and social media as well; their challenges and successes were also documented.

Immediate objective 3: Improved hygiene and sanitation practices amongst rights holders in the target areas by 2020. Major activities and verified/indicative achievements include:

- 6 community awareness events on the abandonment of open defecation (OD) and encouragement of latrine use culture. The active role of the WASH committees have resulted in far higher adaptation of the CLTS in communities also causing community members to become driving forces for other WASH initiatives (e.g. building latrines and garbage collection)
- 6 hygiene promotion campaigns in all villages. A significant reduction in the practice of OD was realized in all villages. The occurrence of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) is reported to have dropped significantly - also indicating reduced OD in the target areas.
- 6 awareness/demonstration events for the larger communities in the villages about better sanitation and hygiene standards with associated distribution of jerry cans, tablets and other wash kits for the purpose of clean water. This resulted in increased awareness of the need for clean water and increased use of aqua-taps at household level.
- Construction of 12 latrines to facilitate CLTs training sessions as demonstration models and increased latrine usage culture. Importantly, this activity took place jointly with the anti-OD campaign – providing an alternative practice.
- Construction of 6 garbage disposal pits for demonstration of good practice was completed and they are in use. However, KAALO notes that the community needs to be sensitized to ensure that all garbage actually ends up in the pits at the end of the day.

For each of your objectives, write in the table below how close you are to fulfilling it (in percent). Write 100% if the objective is completely met and 0% if the objective is not met at all. You can write all numbers between 0 and 100. Remember that the numbers must correspond to your narrative description of achievement of objectives in this report.

	Achievement in %
Achievement of Objective 1	95%
Achievement of Objective 2	94%
Achievement of Objective 3	92%

1.2. How many persons have been reached by this intervention? Try to answer as accurately as possible. Note: Please answer with numbers, not text. You have the opportunity to elaborate in text in the next section.

	Number of persons
Estimated number of persons in the primary target group directly affected by the intervention	12.875
Estimated number of persons in the secondary target group indirectly affect or involved in the intervention	7.000

1.3. Reflect on the intervention strategy and assess the extent to which the strategy has led to the expected outcomes as originally set out in the application.

The project consistently applied a participatory strategy, which promoted participation of all stakeholders (rights holder and duty bearers). All key stakeholders were involved and consulted in the design process and implementation. This resulted in a relative effective process in which the two groups jointly contributed to strengthening the local governance structures at village level with the practical purpose of increasing WASH services. In other words, WASH advocacy was used to improve the functionality of local government structures. As such, the Project has effectively mobilized the communities of the 6 villages and the approach contributed to strengthening the civil society structures at local level by providing platforms for the communities to formulate, prioritize and advocate the need for improved services in the area of WASH towards local authorities at all levels.

1.4. If funds from other sources were included in the budget of the intervention, reflect on how these funds have contributed to the results of the intervention.

N/A

2. Rights and lasting improvements for the target group

1) Describe how the intervention has contributed to strengthening organisational expressions in civil society that promote fulfilment of rights and equal access to resources and participation.

The project has strengthened civil society in a context which is both rather remote and where for many years there has been little or no tradition for popular engagement. As much as it sounds very basic, it is certainly an achievement to establish lines of communication and interface between ordinary people and the (weak) local government. The establishment of sustainable WASH committees is in this context regarded as a way of fostering dialogue between people and their local government.

2) Describe how the intervention has contributed to bringing about lasting improvements for poor, marginalised and vulnerable target groups.

The intervention has contributed to measurable improvement for poor people in terms of WASH services. In turn, this already reflects in fewer cases of acute diarrhoea. As such, the project has provided a minimum service to the communities, but it has also allowed for a representative composition of WASH committees. This has – for instance – created space for women to participate in “public matters”. The ToRs for the committees further specifically calls for the need to attend to persons with special needs, e.g. PWDs, who have also participated in community meetings.

3. Partnership and acting as a catalyst

3.1 Describe how the intervention has strengthened your partnership and created mutual gains for participant partners.

- 1) KAALO has been strengthened significantly in the area of advocacy through this project. As previously mentioned the project stands out as a project without a component of direct service delivery. This has caused KAALO to make use of their network (both among other development agencies and in Local Government) to achieve the objectives of the project. The organisation has clearly demonstrated its ability to work constructively in this way and has undoubtedly improved its already good reputation in Puntland. Based on the past 6 years of cooperation with DPA, WASH is now a formulated strategic priority area for KAALO and direct cooperation has been established with for instance UNOCHA and Norwegian Church Aid around this.
- 2) DPA has greatly benefitted from developing the project together with KAALO by gaining access to a vast source of information about the challenges and opportunities in Puntland in the WASH sector. In particular, knowledge on how an intervention can be tailored to meet the requirements of the particular societal and cultural context in the state – given the fragile conditions. In April 2018, DPA was – for the first time since 2012 – able to visit KAALO in Puntland for a monitoring visit in which the Development Coordinator was even able to visit one of the villages. This visit greatly enhanced DPA understanding of issues on the ground facing the project.

3.2 Describe how the intervention has contributed to the partners mobilising as well as cooperating and building relations with other actors (such as the authorities, other local, national and international

organisations, networks, private businesses and other donors), both in the developing country of cooperation and in Denmark.

Both before and during the project, KAALO has been an active member of civil society in Puntland. However, the project has led KAALO to be one the few local civil society organization active in the WASH sector - otherwise dominated by international NGOs and UN. This is a very positive development and KAALO is now well-positioned to engage with international partners in Puntland operating in WASH.

3.3 Reflect on how the Danish organisation has acted as a catalyst, and provide specific examples of how this role has been undertaken by means of the intervention.

DPA has supported in terms of information sharing, providing training opportunities and been available for consultations on a regular basis. However of bigger interest is the fact that the project was clearly a catalyst for further expansion of DPA activities in southern Somalia (Kismayo – Jubaland State). Without the experience from Puntland, DPA would not have been able to extend activities in Somalia to this region.

4. Challenges and adjustments

4.1 Describe the greatest challenges faced in relation to implementing the intervention. These may concern, for instance, how the context has changed or how the potential risks set out in the original application have evolved.

Severe drought affected the project by delaying some training as they were not appropriate as some villagers moved in search of water and pasture. The drought was severe at the time of project inception and became recurrent. Evidently, the drought has only confirmed the relevance of the project and the need to promote access to clean water and good WASH practices in Puntland.

As for the element of “strategic service delivery”, the rehabilitation of berkeds that was delayed/transferred due to drought season. This was challenging in the sense that it is difficult to deliver trainings to communities who may experience an acute water shortage.

In some cases, KAALO had security challenges where by two communities or two rivalry clan fought over the domination of certain water sources or pasture land to graze their land. Eventually, it was resolved by the traditional elders efforts and the project implementation remained safe and as per planned. As for the security situation it was relatively calm for most of the project period. This can largely be attributed to the stable governance of the Puntland Government.

4.2 Describe the changes, if any, and corresponding adjustments in intervention activities and/or strategy. If some activities were planned but not carried out, describe these one by one, briefly stating the reasons.

The activities described in the original application were implemented as planned except the construction of Berkds, which were deferred to the continued phase under the DPA program. Again, the drought played a role. Pastoralists and villagers obviously have to be around when such construction takes place. The water reservoirs were eventually constructed in the first part of 2019.

5. Monitoring and learning

5.1 How have experiences been gathered and systematised in the course and at the end of the intervention?

During the implementation period, KAALO has conducted monitoring and learning exercises, especially during various training sessions and during construction works. The monitoring at field level has further aimed at ensuring community participation in the project activities and the track implementation of the activities. The

main purpose was to generate reports that contribute to transparency and accountability, allows for lessons to be shared more widely and provides a consolidated source of information showcasing project progress. All reports have been shared with DPA.

Learning from the first part of the project was also critical to the formulation of a new joint Program, which will see a continuation of the work in the 6 villages – before moving into 4 new villages in 2020 for a 2 year period. Experiences from 2018 greatly inform the future modality and intervention strategy.

5.2 *Which tools or methods have been used for monitoring and/or capacity building, if any? (Mark with a “x” in the table below)*

x	Mango Health Check Used for monitoring activities. This was carried out in 2016 and later followed by KAALO
	Accountability Dialogue Tool,
	Other tools? If so, which ones?

5.3 *Describe the most significant lessons that you have learned and experiences that you have gained by implementing the intervention.*

Major lessons include:

- Establishment of new village WASH committees has the potential to significantly reduce conflict issues over water and pasture. These are very common in the target area.
- Community participation is essential and creates a sense of ownership. It is also key to manage often very high expectations from community members.
- Monitoring of construction activities on a regular basis improved quality and reduced defects. The close monitoring improved the demonstration effect of the work as it provided a very good opportunity for local workers to learn by example from the engineers assigned to oversee the work.

5.4 *Describe how these lessons and experiences from the intervention can help improve any potential future interventions.*

The lessons and experiences from the intervention will help improve any potential future interventions. It is noted that KAALO is already using experience and methodology from the current project/program in its cooperation with other (non-Danish) development partners. This happens in the design of new projects, in the interaction with communities and authorities and in the replication of the system of monitoring established under the project in 2018.

6. Sustainability of the intervention

6.1 *Assess the extent to which the strengthening of the partners’ and other actors’ capacity can be continued.*

The capacity of KAALO is improving with every “WASH governance” project they implement. This can also be said for the stakeholders in local government. This has predominantly happened through the process of establishing and training WASH committees from which KAALO has greatly expanded its knowledge on specific conditions and challenges in the project area. Further, KAALO has recently joined a WASH consortium of 9 national NGOs covering all of Somalia. One of the purposes is to coordinate efforts to continue services to their respective areas in a situation where international partners pull out. This government and donor backed agenda (known as the “localization agenda”) aims exactly at positioning an organization as KAALO to continue and expand its work. KAALO is a sizeable organizations with a significant number of

other cooperating partners and donors. The real added value of the project is that it allows for integration of its “software” approach into other – often more hardware/service delivery oriented initiatives.

6.2 Describe the areas within the intervention in which it is considered difficult to achieve sustainability (this may encompass political, organisational, social, technical, financial and/or environmental sustainability).

Puntland is going through a relatively stable period with great economic activity and growth (although so far centred around the capital Garowe and bigger towns). As such, the operational environment has been conducive and security has also been good. The challenge in terms of sustainability is to ensure that Local Government starts allocating funds for basic WASH services not only to urban centres but also to the many villages scattered around the state of Puntland in order to respond to rural needs in a more systematic way. The project continues to foster dialogue and channels of communication between the rural population and their Local Government.

6.3 Assess the extent to which the intervention has made sure that partners and target groups are not left in an inappropriate relationship of dependency after the intervention period has run out.

By design, the intervention/interaction with communities in the villages does not foster any inappropriate relationships of dependency. The set-up is relatively inexpensive as are running costs. The village WASH committees are essentially community-driven. In this context KAALO highlights an example in which the awareness on sanitation and the promotion of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) resulted in communities constructing their own latrines. This is certainly ideal.

6.4 How have you supported your partners in exploring other opportunities for funding and/or capacity building?

KAALO was included in the DPA-CISU Program from 2019-21 thereby effectively extending the cooperation between the two organizations for 2 years beyond the original project period. For other initiatives, KAALO are currently well-funded by a total of 8 other donors/cooperating partners. During 2018, the organization managed to secure funding from Norwegian NORAD as well as UNOCHA to add to its portfolio. DPA continues to look for future cooperation in the humanitarian sector, e.g. through DERF. However, at the time of writing funds from this source appear to be exhausted for 2019.

7. What difference has the intervention made?

7.1 Describe (in no more than 10 lines) what difference the intervention has made, for example the most important changes that have occurred as a consequence of the intervention. This text should ideally relate to the synthesis that you drew up in the application, and it will be published on the CISU website's world map used to communicate results.

The project contributed to the improvement of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in 6 villages in the Nugaal region of Puntland, Somalia, by organising communities around the demand for access to clean water and a garbage free environment. Within the framework of existing local government structures, WASH Committees were formed and trained to present and advocate WASH priorities - both in front of decision makers in Local Government and in front of relevant service providers, e.g. UN and international NGOs. The work continues to make this reflect in increased budget allocations for the sector. Awareness on basic good WASH practice was promoted through efforts to promote hand washing and eliminate the practice of open defecation. This immediately reduced the prevalence of acute watery diarrhoea. Efforts on solid waste disposal proved particularly effective to get women involved. Construction of simple water reservoirs and garbage disposal pits proved a great way to demonstrate good WASH practice and was regarded as important assets by the community in the 6 villages.

8. Intervention-related information in Denmark

(This is only completed where intervention-related information work in Denmark has been budgeted for)

8.1 Briefly describe the primary information activities.

The field visit by DPA to Puntland in April 2018 provided an opportunity to include pictures and information about the project in the general information work carried out by DPA in Denmark. This includes the numerous talk provided by the Development Coordinator to the DPA membership base and/or beneficiaries of DPA activities in Denmark. A series of pictures from the trip and the project are now a standard part of the introduction to DPAs work in fragile states. The audience is taken for a “guided” pictorial tour into the Nugaal Region of Puntland, which form the basis of discussions on challenges and solution for people in this part of the world.

8.2 Explain the aims and target group of these information activities.

The audience is typically members of DPA, who receive the magazine “*Folkehjælpen*” and beneficiaries of DPA activities in Denmark (e.g. members of senior networks).

8.3 Assess the extent to which the aims of the information activities have been met.

The aims and the objective of the information work have been met, but a number of initiatives were postponed for the continuation of the project into the Program (2019). This includes the attempt to have a quality article/picture posted on the UNDP SDG 6 website. The security situation in Somalia always makes it difficult to obtain stories (and in particular good pictures) but it is expected that this will be possible during the next DPA visit to Somalia early 2020. As for the reception of the Danish audience of the “trip to Puntland, Somalia” in the talks provided by the Development Coordinator these always triggers a great response and many elaborating questions.

9. Follow-up – answer only if relevant

9.1 Describe follow-up measures taken in response to good advice suggested by the Assessment Committee in its letter of approval. *(This only applies when such advice was given in the said letter and when no account of this subject has been provided in any previous progress reporting).*

The project was approved with the following 2 advices:

- 1) Develop outcome indicators measuring the effect of the strategic services provided under outcome 1 and 3 and consider if the SDG indicators for target 6.1 and 6.2 a/b could be applied as measures for intervention, including how the intervention contributes to the SDG targets.
- 2) Carefully monitor and document the *strategic* element of service deliveries in order to effectively establish their potential for advocacy/replication.

The project (now continued in the DPA Program) continues to measure the effectiveness of strategic services. So far, it is safe to conclude that mobilization of communities and subsequent activities within – for instance – village WASH committees benefit tremendously from being centred around a joint physical initiative, such as the construction of water reservoirs (*berkads*), latrines or hand washing facilities. This is particularly true in a context as Somalia, where the availability of such services is extremely limited. The services – although limited in scope - provide a great deal of legitimacy to the project – in the eyes of beneficiaries as well as duty bearers.

They can also be viewed as concrete contributions to SDG 6.1, 6.2, 6a and 6b as they clearly assist in improving access to WASH services among the target communities. This goes for the population in the six villages as well as nomadic people living around the villages. The program takes a very systematic approach to measuring the actual contributions to the SDGs mentioned above as results will be evident from the Result Framework.

- 9.2 If the application mentioned that the Danish organisation or its partner did not comply with CISU's financial standards at the time of applying, it should be set out which initiatives have been taken to address this. (*This only applies when no account of this subject has been provided in any previous progress reporting*).
- N/A

10. Other observations or reflections

DPA regards KAALO as a very instrumental partner for engaging in governance issues related to the WASH sector in the fragile context of Puntland. The organization is highly committed and well-established as a recognized member of civil society and relevant networks in the province. Importantly, KAALO is community centred and has proved capable of delivering a rights-based, conflict sensitive advocacy project with the challenge of limited provision for service delivery. For this reason, DPA invited KAALO to join the program which started 1 January 2019.

As agreed with CISU, the work in the 6 villages continues throughout 2019 upon which KAALO will select 4 new villages for similar interaction in year 2 and 3 of the program. The future activities will of course be informed by the learnings from the current 6 villages.