

## SOMALIA/LAND SPM PROGRESS REPORT 2009

PM responsible: Wim de Regt (with inputs from Ewout van Galen for Aim 3, Angelique Verweij and Nairobi staff on Nairobi programme results)

Date: 19/01/10

### Introduction

Somalia's crisis deepened in 2009, despite positive signs at the beginning of the year. A new Transitional Federal Government was formed, with the moderate wing of the opposition in the lead. However, the government did not manage to win enough support to silence the more radical armed opposition. The Islamist insurgents of Al-Shabaab and Hizbul Islam gained control over large parts of Southern Somalia, and even conquered the major part of Mogadishu. It led to the evacuation of many offices of Oxfam Novib's local counterparts; some were looted, but most counterparts re-established themselves and continued their programmes. The situation in Somaliland deteriorated, as the president kept on postponing the elections which raised threats of destabilization, until an agreement was made in September. In Puntland, the situation remained relatively calm, though piracy was a major issue catching international attention and interplaying with continuing lawlessness by kidnapping, rape and crime. All of these developments made it more difficult for Oxfam Novib to continue funding and monitoring programmes, but due to cautious funding, intensive contact with partners, and remote monitoring practices we managed to sustain and even develop our programmes, though with more focus on humanitarian aid.

The humanitarian needs increased again, with approx 3.6 million people in need of aid and 1.5 million people displaced, either in camps around Mogadishu and surrounding areas, or settled around major towns in South-Central Somalia, Puntland or Somaliland. The number of refugees who fled to Kenya, Yemen and Ethiopia also increased.

## 1 Overall assessment of progress

### 1.0 Assessment of progress in specific areas of interest

- **Progress on collaboration between Oxfams and between Dutch development actors**

In 2009, we continued the good collaboration between Oxfam Novib (ON) and Oxfam Great Britain (OGB) under the 'Oxfam International Somalia Country Team'. In June 2009 Oxfam Canada decided to withdraw from the Somalia Country Team, though they continue to fund some humanitarian operations in Somalia. A major step forward was made in a Joint Country Analysis and Strategy workshop, early July 2009. The workshop was facilitated by a consultant, who also drew up a draft Strategy document. Some Somali partners also participated in the analysis part. This laid the foundation for a joint Oxfam programme for Somalia, that will in future be managed under a single management structure. Both the ON and OGB teams are keen to work more closely together under the future set-up. There was frequent coordination and joint participation in each other's planning meetings. In addition, the Country Team had full-fledged meetings in February, July and November 2009.

Regular contact continued between Oxfam Novib and Oxfam Great Britain staff in Nairobi on humanitarian assessment and advocacy for Somalia. Half way through the year, a review of Oxfam International's global Rights In Crisis campaign priorities provided the opportunity to put Somalia forward

as one of the important priority conflict areas alongside Afghanistan, DRC and Darfur, so that international campaigners could spend more time and resources on the Somalia crisis. In October 2009, our new Regional Campaigns Officer organized a Face-to-Face meeting with advocacy and media personnel from various parts of the world, to draw up plans for more coordinated and invigorated advocacy and media work around the Somalia crisis. Based on this meeting, new Advocacy and Media Strategies for Somalia were signed off, and efforts were made to secure coverage of the crisis in Somalia in international press as well as to improve the capacity of Oxfam's partner organisations working in the country to provide information on the humanitarian crisis. We used the global attention to piracy, to highlight the plight of the Somali people, their humanitarian needs as well as the destruction of their environment. E.g. we published op-ed articles on illegal fishing and waste dumping before the Somali coast, and participated in a parliamentary roundtable on piracy in April 2009. In part as a result of NGO advocacy and pressure from Parliament, the Dutch government addressed the issue of illegal fishing in the International Contact Group on Piracy. In May Oxfam America provided a briefing to the US Congress on the humanitarian situation in Somalia, and in September Oxfam colleagues in New York participated in the CNN program Amanpour.

While there are few other Dutch development actors working on/in Somalia, we did have regular contact with the relevant persons in charge of Somalia at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs in The Hague and at the Embassy in Nairobi, through our Nairobi office and in one special coordination meeting, and we had one coordination meeting with CARE-Netherlands. On the advocacy side, we continued to coordinate with CARE-Netherlands in the Netherlands, and with the Norwegian Refugee Council, Concern and Trocaire, and other (I)NGOs working on Somalia in Nairobi. Oxfam is an active participant in the Somalia IASC and NGO Consortium. Later in 2009, we strengthened coordination with HIRDA, one of the most important Somali diaspora organisations in The Netherlands.

With substantial delay, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs supported our large emergency livelihoods programme in South-Central Somalia, to address the needs on water, sanitation and food, with the necessary attention for longer term programming (linking relief, rehabilitation and development). In the same programme, Oxfam Novib collaborated with other Oxfams who funded the programme and gave technical backstopping (Oxfam Canada and Oxfam Germany) as well as with Canadian SIDA who also supported the programme.

- **Progress on follow up of programme evaluations**

Two years after the Somalia Core Country Evaluation, we still use the outcomes of that evaluation as one of the resources to sharpen and change our strategies, and to influence our counterparts to improve their programme outcomes. However, the situation in Somalia is in constant flux, which means that we also have to draw upon new analysis, which is generated by a range of think-tanks in Nairobi, and new learnings, e.g. from evaluations of sectoral networks, such as the education and environmental network evaluations. The Core Country Evaluation and other such reports and evaluations were used in the Joint Country Analysis, and in the development of new Country Strategies for 2011-2015 (now in progress). Remote monitoring became a more important issue. A specific Somalia security policy was drawn up. Coordination between humanitarian and development programming improved, with a new organisational set-up in Nairobi, more staff on the humanitarian side, and initiatives from both sides.

Apart from the sectoral evaluations on education and environment, Oxfam Novib commissioned a review of the quantity and quality of all water sources that have been constructed and/or rehabilitated by Oxfam Novib partners in South-Central Somalia, which served as a basis for follow up interventions. Furthermore, we undertook more internal real time evaluations for emergency programmes, which have assisted us in steering and/or adjusting the programme on a needs-basis.

- **The portfolio: number of counterparts, new counterparts, phased out counterparts.**

Oxfam Novib had 16 regular counterparts on its portfolio at the beginning of 2009. During 2009, we held intensive discussions with two counterparts about their programmes, which could not yet be concluded by the end of the year. Therefore, their programmes were not funded. However, Oxfam Novib intends to continue to fund at least one of them. One other counterpart was rumoured to be involved in fraud and mismanagement, upon which we tried to organize an organisational and financial review mission. Failing to complete this due to security risks, we suspended our funding to them. Eight counterparts participated in humanitarian programmes, out of which five counterparts combined this with structural development programmes. The Nairobi office continued capacity-building programmes for a multitude of counterparts that receive only capacity-building or sometimes some small grants. One programme works with networks of people living with HIV/AIDS, that we did not work with previously. Another one is in the process of identifying over 100 Somali civil society organisations to be given thematic capacity-building, mainly in human rights awareness-raising and advocacy.

### 1.1 Assessment of progress on sustainable livelihoods

Like last year, our counterparts working on livelihoods programmes again reported good results. Major programmes continued in Somaliland, in the border region between Puntland and Somaliland, and in Middle Shabelle. In addition, “emergency livelihoods programmes” were undertaken/renewed in parts of South-Central Somalia, through which crisis-affected communities receive cash and inputs for public works or to rehabilitate their own livelihoods – this is further explained in paragraph 1.3. In Lower Jubba, 500 households received seed and tools, a similar number received inputs for taking up or improving income-generating activities like fishing, beekeeping, sewing, grain milling, etc.

In Puntland and Somaliland, three local partners worked on the rehabilitation of pastoral livelihoods, by rehabilitating water sources, environmental awareness raising and erosion control, environmental policy development and large scale rehabilitation of pastoral rangelands. The mentioned activities are all directed towards building livelihoods with the concept of resilience in mind, which is important in the light of linking up the work on livelihoods with emergency work and disaster preparedness.

The evaluation of the environmental network of Somalia and Somaliland, was finalized early 2009 (see also previous annual report), and received a follow-up through strategic planning sessions for the network, a restructuring of the network, development of a new programme with different programming modalities, and approval of their new three-year programme. The evaluation concluded that the network did formidable work in such a difficult environment. However, at organisational level there are still a number of improvements to be made.

Several programmes provide skills training for women and youths. After the training, some of them are helped to find jobs or start their own businesses. Micro-credit programmes had to be stopped in South-Central Somalia, due to insecurity and instability. However, in Somaliland, a micro-credit programme of a multipurpose development NGO was transformed into a full-fledged independent micro-finance institution, which decided to operate under the Islamic banking model. They provided small loans to 931 poor entrepreneurs, out of whom 80% were women.

### 1.2 Assessment of progress on basic social services

In 2009, new funding was approved for the Somali education network, under which four counterparts from all zones of Somalia/land work together. This followed from the evaluation, that was finalized early 2009, and was followed by a strategic planning process for the network. Because of the evaluation outcomes, the new programme proposals put more emphasis on quality education. One partner decided to change the non-formal education to a girls’ only school, as learning from another network partner showed that then more attention can be paid to practical life skills (incl. how to gain more control over

their own lives and bodies), to making the curriculum and teaching methods more applicable to girls. Female teacher training was largely cut from the programme, as many trained female teachers do not manage to get paid employment. In some areas female teachers are considered 'unreliable' as they get married, then quit their jobs, as they have too many household chores etc., while in Somaliland they are employed by the Somaliland Ministry of Education, but often do not get salaries, as the government claims not to have the resources to pay all teachers. This will need to be looked at again and solutions worked out. Another network member assists trained female teachers to set up female teacher cooperatives, who then promote flexible employment conditions, help and counsel each other. The Somaliland partner is in discussion with the Ministry of Education about salary payments.

A substantial part of the programme is non-formal second chance education (for somewhat older girls and women) and literacy and numeracy classes. The drop-out rate from these classes grew to 27%, partly because the economic situation forces the girls to spend more time on their jobs (80% are housemaids), while some have fled abroad (emigration through Yemen, Libya and South-Africa is rampant). A significant number of those who complete the course continue their education in private institutions, e.g. to learn English or computer skills. The impact of the courses is increased protection of privacy due to more self-esteem, improved self-image and also the ability to communicate with relatives abroad through the internet.

Some counterparts also run skill training programmes, such as in tailoring and food processing, often combined with literacy/numeracy and life skill training. At one site, a food production centre, run by 10 women, was opened to deliver products to different restaurants and shops.

On basic health and sanitation services, we supported the drilling of a borehole for IDP camps in the Afgoye corridor and a nutrition programme for malnourished children from 8 clinics in Mogadishu (more in the next section, as both are basically emergency programmes). All over the country, partners worked on awareness creation about hygiene, HIV&AIDS, reproductive health, FGM, boat emigration and other social issues. Circus shows were combined with drama and attracted 80,000 people in Somaliland. Other partners supported drama productions and radio debates around these issues, in South-Central Somalia (Mogadishu and Gedo) and Puntland (Bossaso and Galkayo). In one area in Middle Shabelle, community sanitation committees were established. Many partners campaigned around World AIDS day. Associations of people living with HIV/AIDS were supported in Somaliland, Puntland and South-Central Somalia.

Finally, in 2009 we organized self-assessments of 11 counterparts so that they could analyse to what extent they mainstream HIV&AIDS issues into their organisations and programmes. This was done alongside the gender mainstreaming programme. We expect the results of the assessments early 2010, after which action plans for redress of weaknesses can be supported. The assessments will also be used in an HIV/AIDS baseline survey that will be undertaken early 2010 to kick off a Joint Oxfam International HIV/AIDS (JOHMET) programme in Somalia.

### **1.3 Assessment of progress on life in peace and security**

In 2009, Somalia remained one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world. The country is in heavy conflict and the humanitarian situation is exacerbated by recurring droughts and floods. After five years of consecutive drought, a reasonable amount of rains has fallen in the South-Central region. These rains had a positive effect on the opportunities for agriculture in that area but also led to problems related to flooding and water-borne diseases. The North (Puntland and Somaliland) experienced initial rains that did not last till the end of 2009, increasing the risk for another drought cycle.

In general, needs are still on the rise in Somalia. However, the international donor community is somewhat fatigued, which bears the brunt of fundraising for humanitarian projects. Besides a donor fatigue, Somalia has become a difficult place to work in because of the inaccessibility and insecurity for aid workers and resulting limited options for programme monitoring. The prospects look grim and Oxfam

Novib has dramatically scaled up its humanitarian interventions. This is also reflected in the fact that Oxfam Novib is well over its humanitarian targets originally set for 2010, namely to address the needs of 1 million Somali people who are affected by drought, flood, or conflict. Although most of the activities have been implemented in conflict-ridden South-Central Somalia, Oxfam Novib has also invested in emergency assistance in the relatively calm regions of Somaliland and Puntland, mostly to address the needs of people who were drought or flood affected.

In 2009, our humanitarian programme consisted primarily of the following activities:

- A water and sanitation programme for approximately 400,000 Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in the Afgoye corridor which entailed the trucking of clean water to people, drilling of boreholes and construction and rehabilitation of water sources. This programme is coupled with the forming of water management committees in camps and host communities and public health campaigning focussed on hygiene and sanitation.
- A variety of cash-based programmes for approximately 75,000 people addressed the short term and long term needs of the people by providing them with cash relief and cash for work. In cash relief programmes, the most vulnerable people (selected by the communities themselves and vetted by partner organisations) received a cash grant that enabled them to address their own needs in a flexible, tailor-made and dignified manner. Some people used the money for clothing, others for medicine or food, and others used it to pay off debts, thus re-opening their credit lines with suppliers of essential goods. People also benefitted from cash for work programmes, in which people worked on public works (erosion control, road rehabilitation, cleaning campaigns), in exchange for money. With the knife cutting on both sides, short term needs were covered by providing cash and the public works addressed community problems in the long run.
- Oxfam Novib phased out its support to the wet feeding programme in Mogadishu, and directed its attention to a nutrition programme more targeted to the malnourished. The aim of the CTC (community-based therapeutic care) programme is to treat acutely malnourished children and pregnant lactating mothers, to ensure they do not fall back into nutritional crisis. Depending on the diagnosis of nutritional needs (from severe to moderate) people are treated using a variety of therapeutic products and techniques. The most malnourished children are treated over a minimum of two months with therapeutic food (RUTF/ Plumpy Nut) in an 'Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme.' Moderately malnourished cases are treated with supplementary food (RUSF) in a 'Supplementary Feeding Programme.' Basic health care including vaccinations against measles is also provided.
- In several communities in all regions of Somalia, Oxfam Novib is building community structures that lead to a better preparedness of communities to prevent disasters or mitigate the effects of disasters, such as community disaster committees and community contingency plans.
- An emergency livelihoods and food security programme for IDPs and host communities in Middle and Lower Shabelle and Galgaduud regions was implemented in 2008 and continued in 2009 through two local partners. They have been providing a total of 78,832 people with tools and seeds to support local food production, constructing wells and water sources, undertake water and sanitation campaigns, providing cash to the most vulnerable people including women and children and creating work for the local community to clear roads, build toilets, prepare land for agricultural use and build a safe sanitation system.
- Drought in Somaliland prompted Oxfam Novib in 2009 to support a partner in rehabilitating water sources to make sure that water would be retained once the rains would come. Fortunately some rains came and water was stored, although at the end of 2009 it turned out that the drought will most probably continue.

As made clear in the above, our humanitarian programme in Somalia consists of a variety of activities in Somaliland, Puntland and South-Central region. The programme is implemented by approximately 8 local Somali partner organisations. Oxfam Novib's programme is based on the Oxfam International Contingency Plan and several Oxfam International Action Plans. It is funded by Oxfam Novib's Reserve Fund as well as by external donors such as Ministries, the UN and the EC. As mentioned, the implementation of the programme takes place through partners. Our programme is steered by Oxfam Novib's Head Office in The Hague and our humanitarian unit (Hub) in Nairobi. The Hub plays an important role in coordinating the response on an Oxfam International level (by regular meetings between Oxfam affiliates, attendance of cluster meetings, etc). In that sense, Oxfam Novib has the added value that it is able to bring in the perspective of local partners in the international community present in Nairobi. Besides the coordination role, Oxfam Novib's Hub plays an important role in building the capacity of local partners, drafting contingency plans and action plans, and monitoring. Significantly, its policy and media offices work closely with the Hub to address advocacy issues regarding the welfare of Somalis and the efficient delivery of aid. They are instrumental in giving voice to ordinary Somalis affected by the humanitarian crisis and leverages programme concerns of Oxfam's local partners into the space of international policy makers. These offices are also involved in catalyzing joint action among other NGOs on issues of mutual concern at the regional and international level. Among other things, the policy office has helped the Hub make clearer to donors how NGOs deliver aid in Somalia and the media office continues to keep the humanitarian crisis on the radar screen of the global media.

Because of the heightened insecurity and inaccessibility of many of our programme areas in Somalia, Oxfam Novib monitors the humanitarian programme from a distance (with exception of our programmes in Somaliland, which are accessible) Our remote monitoring strategy consists of several elements. For example, we plan to use mobile phones so that community leaders can inform us about the impact and results of our work, and we request partner organisations to deliver evidence-based photography.

Another way of monitoring programmes from a distance is the hiring of external monitoring agencies and the undertaking of real time evaluations and peer reviews (in the latter, partner organisations are requested to monitor each other's programmes). These approaches, anchored on strengthening local organizations, have enabled Oxfam to scale up its life saving operations at a time when most agencies are scaling down or closing. On the other hand, the method of working through partners allows Oxfam Novib to reach areas that are inaccessible for many other actors, for reasons of security or reasons of sheer physical inaccessibility (for lack of roads, or calamities). Oxfam Novib's long-standing presence and focus on civil society building in Somalia has allowed it to play a lead role in providing emergency assistance to affected communities throughout the country. In 2009, we have built upon the achievements of our humanitarian capacity building programme to further improve the quality of the humanitarian interventions through partners. The capacity building programme is focussing on enhancing the quality of organisational systems of partner organisations and the quality of their humanitarian response, by focussing on quality standards such as SPHERE (which outlines a set of minimal technical quality standards in disaster responses, for example on water or shelter) and the Code of Conduct (which regulates behaviour during responses, such as the agreement that aid should always be impartial). Oxfam Novib has gradually shifted its focus to community-based disaster risk reduction as a central theme in its capacity building programme, based on the needs-assessment and reviews done. Herewith, we aim at establishing and maintaining a strong link between our sustainable livelihoods programmes and our humanitarian programmes. By building the capacity of local partners, Oxfam Novib aims at increasing the preparedness of local communities for disasters, so that they either are avoided or have less disastrous impact.

Partners of Oxfam Novib also undertook conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities. Traditional leaders, government officials, intellectuals and women leaders were brought together in workshops and

forums to discuss and monitor peace agreements and build their capacities to maintain peaceful settlements. Youth in Mogadishu were mobilized to learn conflict management techniques. Two local crises between clan groups in Hiran and Gedo regions were settled by traditional leaders and mediators. These inter-clan conflicts often add to the 'big conflict' between the TFG and Islamist insurgents. Civil society activists tried to remain in contact with the conflict parties, but often had to work through clan leaders. One partner advocated for removing the numerous TFG forces aimlessly holding guns in the city roads through declarations and appeals to the TFG top leaders. In response, the government ordered its forces to go back to their stations. This worked out for a time.

An international conflict management training facilitated by COPA-Africa was brought to Somaliland to train civil society activists, which is quite significant as Somalis have had little exposure to the learnings from previous major conflicts in countries like Mozambique and Sierra Leone.

#### **1.4 Assessment of progress in social and political participation**

While insecurity and repression on the freedom of association and expression increased significantly in 2009, local partners continued to train and raise the awareness of a large number of women and men about their rights and their capacities to organise themselves, through which 1 million people were reached since the beginning of 2007. We will probably not reach the SPM target of 1.5 million by the end of 2010, but we are a long way considering the adverse conditions.

As the reports received in 2009 date back from 2008 and beyond, still a lot of this work was held in South-Central Somalia, though increasingly activities were undertaken in Puntland too. With the advance of Islamist insurgents in the South, conditions have become more difficult for human rights NGOs. Over the reporting period, exhibitions at schools and sports games (women basketball tournaments were held in Mogadishu stadium) attracted large numbers of people showing off values of peace and respect for human rights. Dramas and public debates were shown at public gatherings or aired at radio stations, focussing on the dangers of boat emigration (as many Somali youth are still perishing in the Gulf of Aden or in the desert of Libya).

Oxfam Novib partners also trained police and parliamentarians in Puntland, as well as previous TFG parliament members, on human rights and particularly the rights of minorities. Partners also advocated for the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission through meetings and exchanging concept letters with the new prime minister. Our Nairobi office continued to manage a UNICEF-funded Child Protection programme, which supported child protection mentors who support organizations and monitor child rights violations, which were put in a database and delivered monthly reports that were ultimately fed to the Security Council Working Group on Children in Conflict, and which provided seed grants for projects of investigation, documentation, monitoring and/or advocacy of child rights violations. A new EC-funded human rights programme was started in December 2008, focussing on capacity-building on human rights lobby and advocacy for civil society organizations and the media in the three zones of Somalia..

A community radio station expanded its service to broadcast 12 hours a day on social and civil society issues. In addition, civil society networks on peace, human rights, and women's rights in Somaliland and South-Central Somalia organized capacity-building programmes for its members; and some went through important restructuring. Oxfam Novib supports a range of civil society networks, and all of them are struggling with their roles as facilitators for member organisations versus implementers of projects that donors support. One of the networks made significant advances in choosing a clear role as facilitator and developed a policy for basket funding for its members.

The SOCSIS organisational capacity-building programme for Somali civil society organisations ended in 2008, but still some work was done on publishing the methodology, and on evaluating the programme. A final EC-funded programme evaluation of the last phase was conducted in 2009, but needs to be finalized early 2010. In the second half of 2009, SOCSIS was also taken up in the IOB/Partos capacity-

building programme evaluation. Results are expected in 2010. In the meantime, final reports indicated that the EC-funded programme led to the formation and strengthening of professional associations, such as the Somali Health Workers Association (SHWA), Somali Women Entrepreneurs Association (SWEA) and Free Education For All, with branches in many regions of South and Central Somalia, while in Puntland and Somaliland assistance to existing associations is being considered.

In conclusion, programmes focussing on social and political participation continued, but the conflict and insecurity in esp. South-Central Somalia changed the nature of the programmes (less advocacy and human rights monitoring, more general awareness-raising and capacity-building), the impact of the programmes (training of leaders who were later replaced, less advocacy on the 'big conflict') and diverted attention to Puntland and Somaliland. Capacity-building programmes were severely constrained by limited access by experts and Oxfam Novib officers.

### **1.5 Assessment of progress in gender and diversity**

Oxfam Novib reviewed its support to the three regional women's networks. The women's network in Somaliland completed a reorganisation and, after intensive appraisal, received another three-year funding contract. Discussions went on with the Puntland network, on strategies and programme modalities. The network has agreed with Oxfam Novib's suggestions to focus their strategies, and to become more accountable, and their new proposal was appraised positively, though a funding contract could not yet be concluded. The network in South-Central Somalia was to be subjected to an organisational and financial audit review, as there were serious allegations of mismanagement. This could not yet be concluded due to insecurity. The partner did report on the provision of counselling services to victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), and on the dissemination of information on women's rights issues via radio, TV, website and local newspapers. The Somaliland network provided legal aid to 30 female victims.

It appears that Sexual and Gender-Based Violence is on the increase in conflict-ridden Somalia. A civil society meeting on the issue concluded that *"Sexual and Gender Based Violence is quickly turning into a great threat to the relative peace that has been enjoyed in Galkayo area since the formation of the Puntland administration. While it has previously been handled as a (private) security issue, there is need to tackle it as a peace issue so as to give it a holistic approach."* Oxfam Novib commissioned a baseline survey of the extent of the problem in IDP camps, where women are often subjected to harassment and have limited community protection. This resulted in the development of an 'emergency programme' to protect IDPs from SGBV through providing them livelihoods and counselling services. The programme is funded by UNHCR and Oxfam Novib, and currently implemented by three partners in three regions of South-Central Somalia.

Apart from the women's networks, individual partners also organised trainings on female empowerment, awareness-raising sessions on gender issues, including sexual and reproductive health rights. Using imams or other religious leaders in such sessions proved very effective. Many partners participated in celebrations of International Women's Day, but some had to call off sessions because Islamists threatened to attack the celebrations. In November 2009, Al Shabaab in Bay and Bakool regions issued directives that prohibited women to work at NGOs and to celebrate events like Women's Day and World AIDS Day.

### **1.6 Concluding assessment of the implementation of the strategy**

In 2009, Somalia again suffered serious setbacks, with increasing insecurity and humanitarian needs. Despite these conditions, quantitative progress according to the strategic planning targets was significant, but the ability to make policy and practice changes became more difficult. Like last year, Oxfam Novib spent most resources and efforts on humanitarian aid and coordination. This year we put



more emphasis on integrating livelihoods support in emergency aid, and on community-based disaster management, resource management, etc. Good lessons were learnt from the environment and education programme evaluations, and from the review of the humanitarian capacity-building programme.

On a number of areas, we reached more beneficiaries than planned. On the humanitarian aid, this is logical as the needs are much larger than originally expected, while a lot of the aid is funded from other sources than the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On social and political participation and gender, there are still large gaps. This is partly due to the adverse conditions, where effective human and women's rights work is increasingly difficult, and partly due to weaknesses on the side of the counterparts.

Collaboration between the two Oxfams working on Somalia is very good, and our potential for addressing the humanitarian crisis and for international advocacy around assistance and protection has improved.

## 2 Results achieved in 2009

SPM code	Expected result by the end of 2010 <i>Copied from SPM update 2007-2010</i> <i>Unexpected results included per SCO</i>	Results so far <i>In SAP, you can print out the results registered for each counterpart. Please, do <u>not</u> repeat that here. Instead, summarise progress of all relevant counterparts and other work with regard to this result and aggregate to the level of the expected result.</i>
SCO 1.1.1 <i>Food and income security</i>	By 2010 50,000 marginalized people (70% of them women and minority communities) in rural regions of Somalia/land will have increased their food security. Furthermore, at least 30% of management positions in community institutions (incl. small farmers organizations) are fulfilled by women.	100,000 people (60% women <sup>1</sup> , incl family members) benefited from agricultural training, extension services, distribution of production inputs, rehabilitation of grazing lands, and strengthening of farmer cooperatives, through which they increased their food security. In one project area in riverine areas of South-Central Somalia, crop yields in 10 villages reached by the project increased by 35-50%.
SCO 1.1.2 <i>Food and income security</i>	By 2010, the same selected 50,000 small land-holders, pastoralists, poor families, Internally Displaced People, returnees, and other minorities, in particular women in Somaliland, Puntland and the central regions, will begin to exemplify sustainable natural resource management practices. These people will have the potential of replication in their communities and other areas of the country.	About 76,000 people (family and community members, partly overlapping with the above) benefited from training on natural resource management and from more sustainable resource management practices. The regional governments of Somaliland and Puntland were lobbied to enforce a ban on charcoal export (the ban is officially declared by these governments, and in some regions, e.g. Sool and Sanaag, the felling of trees for charcoal production is largely banned altogether, thanks to the efforts of the communities themselves), and to have better environmental policies, including in education programmes. The natural resource management network of Somalia was evaluated, and concluded that "most activities implemented have been successful largely because of the approaches used including massive sensitization and community awareness created, and involvement of beneficiaries in the implementation and management of the projects." As one of its activities, the network supports more than 20 tree nurseries; tree seedlings are estimated to survive in 70% of the cases on individual lands and 50% on communal lands. In addition, large areas of rangelands have been rehabilitated, many gullies and eroded valleys have been treated, and awareness on sustainable approaches to environmental management has been created.
	Unexpected results	One partner designed and implemented a 'cost sharing policy' and communities paid up to 30% contributions in kind or in cash to the implementation of their agricultural development project.. By actively requesting community contribution, the local ownership of the project has been enhanced and sustainability ensured.
SCO 1.2 <i>Employment based livelihoods, trade and</i>	By 2010, 3,000 people will have benefited from micro-finance services and 1,200 from income-generating	About 1136 people, amongst which nearly 1,000 women, have so far received micro-credit services incl. training and experience-sharing, while about 1,000 received business skills training or participated in

<sup>1</sup> 70% of SAACID and WOCCA indirect or family beneficiaries, 50% of HR-PYL, CLHE and RMSN indirect or family beneficiaries

<i>markets</i>	initiatives, partly as a result of vocational training.	other income-generating activities. In Somaliland, former micro-credit programme was transformed into a full-fledged independent micro-finance institution, which decided to operate under the Islamic banking model. They supported the bulk of the above-mentioned micro-credit beneficiaries, while two other micro-credit programmes in South-Central Somalia were put on hold due to the insecurity situation.
<i>SCO 2.1 Basic health services</i>	By 2010 about 250,000 people, 70 % of them women, living in urban and rural communities, IDPs, returnees and minorities all over Somalia/land, particularly in rural areas, will have an increased awareness on health and sanitation issues and 10,000 will have increased access to primary health services. By 2010 people all over Somalia/land, including people living with HIV/AIDS and in remote areas, will begin to receive the benefits of a well-researched interdisciplinary HIV/AIDS strategy implemented by capable, informed local organizations. 350,000 people will have an increased awareness of the dangers of HIV and AIDS and FGM.	Awareness-raising on health topics like HIV/AIDS, malaria and sanitation (and on other social issues like FGM, child rights, migration, land mines and peace building) addressed approx. 200,000 people. Specific training sessions for approximately 7,000 people included roughly 70% women. In addition, about 60,000 people benefited from a one newly drilled and one rehabilitated water well to get cleaner water. The water well was a risky but successful undertaking as it was drilled for IDP camps in the Afgoye corridor, where the land ownership and security situation is unstable (number of beneficiaries nearly 50,000 also recorded under SCO 3.1)
<i>SCO 2.2 Education</i>	By 2010 there will be improved access to good quality education (both formal and informal) for 10,000 girls, children of minority groups, children and adolescents in need of second chance education and adults in Somaliland, Puntland and South-Central regions of Somalia. In addition, communities in these regions will demonstrate a greater commitment to educating their children.	Since 2007, approx. 11,000 girls, boys and women were supported to enter formal and non-formal schooling by seven counterparts in all three zones of Somalia/land. 8,700 of them are female, or 80%. This includes 300 women trained as female teachers (enrolment rate went down to 150 over the reporting period), who are expected to improve access to education for 4,000 girls each year (considering that not all trained female teachers find employment; in Somaliland the employment rate in teaching jobs is about 55%, but in other regions it is much less; there are still enormous barriers to employing female teachers). A large number of the 11,000 students have followed literacy & numeracy classes (many from poor backgrounds or IDP camps) or second chance education. Out of them, (approx 15-35% continue their education, while the others use their skills in daily life). Awareness-raising activities since the beginning of 2007 targeted 8,400 parents and community education committee members directly, excluding listeners of radio debates and readers of newspaper articles written on the importance of education for girls. In 2008, an external evaluation was conducted on the progress achieved by the network of education partners, which showed good achievements in primary education, second-chance education (with however poor retention rates) and literacy & numeracy, and limited results in teacher training. The quality of the education provided was looked at in more detail, and was found to provide much room for improvement.
	Unexpected results	- participation in monthly meetings together with the

		<p>Somaliland Ministry of Education, INGOs and UN agencies. They contributed to a draft National Educational, and the formation of the Regional Community Education Committees (RCEC).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- excursion trips and school competitions for girls in local schools enhanced self-motivation and encouraged team play</li> <li>- curricula were updated with elements of natural resource management, gender, gender-based violence, HIV/AIDS and FGM.</li> </ul>
<i>SCO 3.1 Emergency aid</i>	<p>By 2010, about 1 million people, particularly women, in all regions of Somalia/land often subject to conflict, flooding and/or drought, suffering as a direct result of complex humanitarian emergencies will receive timely, adequate and equitable aid and assistance by at least 6 partners. Communities in disaster prone areas will have developed effective capacities to deal with disasters. Furthermore, Oxfam Novib has set up a humanitarian coordination unit in the Nairobi Office to coordinate the OI humanitarian responses (for which Oxfam Novib has the lead within OI), to strengthen and support counterparts on an organizational level and to update and implement the contingency and humanitarian advocacy plans (including media) for Somalia/land on a yearly basis.</p>	<p>In 2009, approximately 1.630.000 additional people have been reached with humanitarian assistance. The total number of people reached as from 2007 is at 2.915.000 people. the results for 2009 are set out below.</p> <p>10 villages are better prepared for disasters (floods, drought and conflict) through development of community contingency plans. The 10 villages are better equipped to respond to disasters in a more organised way by establishment and training of 10 disaster committees. These committees will be more equipped to articulate their needs to WOCCA and possibly to other agencies responding in the event of a disaster.</p> <p>4460 drought-affected households in Puntland received a one-time cash grant of USD 150 which was sufficient to covered their needs for 1.5 months. This benefitted 17848 male and 17840 female beneficiaries.</p> <p>39 settlements in South/ Central benefitted from a borehole and water system constructed. The borehole provided 1.800.000 liters of potable water and continues to function. A public health campaign around the use of water and basic hygienes has been organized for users of the well-improving hygiene and certain water-borne diseases. The project benefitted 39.936 male and 39.936 female beneficiaries.</p> <p>10 wet feeding sites in Mogadishu have been provided with 5000 meals per day each. In total, 1 .880.484 rice-based (and thus culturally appropriate) meals have been provided in 5 months time. This saved 565.893 male and 751.963 female Mogadishu inhabitants from hunger in that period.</p> <p>45.220 households (361.760 people) have received water through water trucking in 30 IDP sites in South/ central Somalia. 5000 jerrycans have been provided to 5000 households in 19 IDP settlements and 550 latrines (for 9896 households) have been constructed in South/ Central Somalia. 10 water bladders have been installed in 10 IDP camps (donated by UNICEF), 27 water points consisting of 20 bladders and 7 containers installed.</p> <p>An awareness raising campaign in 29 camps on sanitation and conflict management at water points has been implemented. Another 47 water points have water pipes and remain in use, leading to a 91% reported increase in personal and domestic hygiene activities including washing, cleaning of cloths.</p> <p>3600 households received cash relief grant for a maximum of three months.</p> <p>1311 households received money for work on environment , road rehabilitation, erosion control and sanitation. By cleaning the environment the community reduced possible hazards posed by the</p>

		<p>dirty environment especially communicable diseases.</p> <p>994 households received agricultural inputs, was allocated one hectare of rented and prepared farm land, 10 kilograms of sesame seeds, and 10 liters of diesel fuel of irrigation water pumps- which led to an increased income for farmers.</p> <p>Another 50 farmers were trained on modern and traditional practices and technology (use of organic fertilizers, crop rotations, land preparations, soil fertility management).</p> <p>19 farm associations were formed each composed of 50 farmer households (families) each having 38 members, and created/adopted bylaws to guide themselves. The groups and the by laws are facilitating coordination among the beneficiary farmers to participate in common interests and to hold each other accountable. Furthermore, 7 wells have been rehabilitated (and 7 water management committees formed), 21 watsan camp committees were formed in 21 IDP camps and villages, 420 latrines were constructed Using the Oxfam international Public health messaging modules, Campaigns on sanitation and hygiene practices on personal, domestic and community hygiene were provided to IDPs</p> <p>The whole programme benefitted 28.380 male and 50.452 female IDPs and host community people in South/ Central.</p>
	Unexpected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Construction of a shipyard and establishment of fishery associations, funded from Tsunami funds,</li> <li>-Construction and furnishing of a school, training of teachers and establishment of management committee</li> </ul>
<i>SCO 3.2 Conflict prevention</i>	By 2010, 800,000 people, particularly women and children in Central and Southern Somalia will have increased awareness of impact and prevention of violent conflict, particularly through media initiatives, strengthened civil society, and democratization of law enforcement institutions, social reintegration of ex-combatants and their families and an increased gender role in building peace, and through a significant reduction in arms proliferation and social rehabilitation of members of the militia.	<p>In 2009, approximately 15.745 additional people have been reached under aim 3.2. The total number of people reached as from 2007 is at 460.745 people. The results for 2009 are set out below.</p> <p>A farm extension training was done for 250 farmers (70% women) included conflict management training, e.g. to settle arguments between farmers and pastoralists in South-Central.</p> <p>Various peace building activities were organized in South-Central, such as a Mogadishu peace rally, community-based peace promoters forum Lobby &amp; advocacy workshops, radio peace programme (aired twice a week), debates, crisis interventions in clan conflicts, traditional resolution efforts, conflict management workshops, peace forums for traditional leaders and government officials, trainings on human rights and peace. This benefitted 6707 male and 8694 female beneficiaries.</p>
<i>SCO 4.1 Social and political participation</i>	By 2010 1,5 million men and women all over Somalia/land will have an increased capacity to organize themselves into NGOs, civil society organizations including trade unions, professional associations and networks to demand justice, good governance and to participate in decision-making which affects their lives (by social mobilization through village committees, key decision	<p>About 1 million people participated in or listened to awareness-raising on how to uphold human, social and political rights. This included exhibitions at schools, sports games used to attract people for awareness-raising events, press conferences, public gatherings, dramas and public debates around the dangers of boat emigration, workshops and forums to build capacities, discuss and monitor peace agreements (for traditional leaders, government officials and intellectuals), 6 trainings for law enforcement agencies on human rights, partly on the rights of minorities, newsletters and community radio programmes. In addition, civil society networks on peace and human rights, and</p>

	<p>makers in the community such as traditional and religious leaders, local and national authorities).</p> <p>Furthermore, in Somalia/land (where civil society is still weak), Oxfam Novib has implemented the SOCSIS programme with the aim of strengthening the capacity of local organizations to implement more projects and play an active role in networking, mobilization and advocacy.</p>	<p>women's rights in Somaliland and South-Central Somalia organized capacity-building programmes for its members; and some went through important restructuring. More than 100 Somali NGOs received capacity-building through SOCSIS and Oxfam Novib's SOCSIS, child protection and human rights programmes managed from the Regional Office in Nairobi. This included training for Child Protection Networks, who were supported to monitor child rights violations, SGBV and peace developments in some specific areas, and assistance to networks of People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) as well as lobby and advocacy skills training to human rights groups and the media. In addition, ON worked together with the Italian NGO COSPE to assist in the formation professional associations, such as the Somali Health Workers Association (SHWA), Somali Women Entrepreneurs Association (SWEA) and Free Education For All, with branches in many regions of South and Central Somalia, while in Puntland and Somaliland assistance to existing associations is being considered.</p>
	Unexpected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Xurmo civil society/community radio operating 12 hours per day with 14 different programs</li> <li>- workshop on human rights education for minorities for 30 participants from all sectors esp. for minority groups, in Mogadishu and Puntland</li> </ul>
SCO 5.1 <i>Identity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2010 the implementation of policies, legal frameworks and administrative practices will provide legal protection of the right of women and girls, minorities, children, the elderly and the disabled all over Somalia/land to access to equal opportunities and resources.</li> <li>• By 2010 80,000 women and girls all over Somalia/land will have begun to exercise the right to live free from the threat of any physical and psychological violence against the person including domestic violence and rape. Women and girls will feel more secure as more people recognize their right to be free from harmful traditional practices such as FGM, early or involuntary marriage and abduction, which undermine the status of women, their health and productive abilities.</li> <li>• By 2010, at least 3 counterparts will have proved to respond adequately to small and innovative initiatives to improve women leadership.</li> </ul>	<p>Due to increased conflict and insecurity in most areas of Somalia, even increasing instability in Somaliland, not many advances could be made on improved policies towards the legal protection of women. In Southern Somalia the situation deteriorated significantly. Overall, we saw an increase of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, esp. in IDP camps and instable areas. Three women's networks and five regular counterpart organizations organized training and awareness sessions on violence against women, on the rights of women, and on the horrible FGM practice. Roughly 12,500 +780+PHRN check people participated in these sessions, of which 2750 men+300, including some community and religious leaders, who have the potential to influence many people to abandon violent practices against women. Two networks also provided legal aid and counseling to victims of gender-based violence, one has documented cases. In addition, women's groups and activists were trained all over the country (urban and rural) in organization and management, lobbying and advocacy.</p>