

PROJECT PERFORMANCE REPORT (**Revised Harmonized**)*

Section 1: Basic Information – Project Data

Project title:	GBV Prevention and Response Project
Project Start Date:	<i>1st January 2020</i>
Project Planned End Date:	<i>31ST December 2020</i>
Total Project Budget:	<i>\$348503</i>
Situation(s):	4122 – Somalia Situation
Operation/Country:	<i>Somalia</i>
Population Planning Group(s):	4SOMA - Internally Displaced Persons in Somalia
Goal(s):	Protection and Mixed Solutions
Cost Centre(s):	12107
Partner Code:	1237129
Submitting Partner Name:	Puntland Youth and Social Development Association- PSA
Reporting Period:	<i>1st January 2020 - 31ST December 2020</i>
Date of Report:	<i>13TH February 2021</i>

1. Overall Performance:

The project started with signing of new extension contract with UNHCR for the one year period (2020), followed by recruitment of qualified and experienced staff who later on went through orientation and refresher training to fully understand the project's objectives, expected results and project activities. We also held meetings with the 3 hospitals managers and re-newed our contract with Qardo, Garowe and Bosaso general hospitals.

As per the reported cases, we provided emergency medical support services to 548 survivors of GBV (physical 439, sexual abuse 109) where contracted hospitals in Bosaso, Garowe and Qardho roles were to attend to the victims by providing medication and other relevant services as per the agreement, the intervention involved **Screening** and identification of GBV cases through utilizing intake forms for proper support plan for each individual case as a way to ensure safety of the client in all the targeted areas.

On the dire cases that needed immediate support as per our criteria, a total of 370 GBV survivors received material assistance namely foodstuff and dignity kits, 185 survivors received dry food assistance (45 Qardo, 50 Garowe and 90 Bosaso), in addition, we distributed 185 Dignity kits (50 Garowe, 45 Qardo & 90 Bosaso) for GBV survivors. We also liaised with the health facilities in providing PEP (Post Exposure Preventive) kit for the rape cases survivors.

Also, our case workers and IDP Focal Points worked closely with the project coordinator to ensure the medical services reached the deserving cases including follow ups on cases reported, in addition, they ensured there was robust coordination with other partners and stakeholders which ensured overlapping and duplication of roles was avoided.

On GBV sensitization, we produced three radio messages that were broadcasted and reached approximately 90,000 people within Puntland, the initiative was part of attitudinal change approach on GBV issue, the messages used were very appealing and engaging to the community and target groups.

Within the period, in collaboration with local district officials and MOWDAFA regional representatives we reinforced GBV working groups at district level which improved coordination among GBVs and local authority in strengthening GBVs performance.

We conducted five (5) advocacy forums on SGBV prevention and response; which involve participants mainly GBV stakeholders including government in Bosaso, Qardo and Garowe where 125 participants took part, the participants

were from MOWDAFA, MOI, local council, Governor's office representatives, legal aid, police, MOJ and IDP committees.

We also, established GBV groups and community action plans through advocacy Workshops on GBV protection in three districts (Bosaso, Garowe and Qardo), in addition each community was supported in establishing their GBVs community action plans in order to mitigate GBV protection concerns at community level.

On GBV advocacy, we printed IEC materials (600 posters), the materials were printed with GBV messages with the aim of using them as community attitude change agent, the IEC materials were fixed at community centers, markets, vehicles, MCH's, IDP committee Centers, schools and streets

More so, within the period, we conducted one (1) community dialogue session, which was an interactive participatory communication process of sharing information between people or groups of people aimed at reaching a common understanding and workable solution on GBV prevention and response. The event was attended by 50 participants, the participants deliberated on various issues touching on GBV which include the impact of GBV on families, elimination of GBV cases and voluntary awareness sessions by community members. During the event the participants narrated the level of their vulnerability and men being the perpetrators.

In addition, we successfully conducted 3 FGM/C workers Forum in Bossaso which was attended by 20 participants per each, we use the platform to discuss the progress of the anti-FGM/C campaigns and initiatives conducted and way forward including the need to organize a joint voluntarily activities

Also we actively participated in the Protection clusters, CCCM, GBV/CP WG meetings in Bosaso and Garowe and presented our reports on GBV supported cases and progress updates from January to December and made IDP visits and follows on IDP focal points.

We also held two (2) stakeholder's capacity building trainings in Garowe districts, the training were attended by 55 participants; the participants comprised the police, legal aid, case workers, MOWDAFA, psycho-social counsellors, protection activists, youth and women organizations, district and governors' office representatives.

For the project's success, we conducted regular monitoring visits jointly with MOWDAFA for the purpose of improving quality of the project activities and services by providing technical support to the field staff; empowering social groups and other community support structures including training staff and reviews on SOP/4W matrix, which was compiled by GBV working group.

Psychosocial support is a very important component in Gender Based Violence response in providing appropriate care, protection and social integration, in most cases, Psychosocial support has been a major gap in GBV Framework specifically in address trauma, isolation and stigmatization, during the 12 months under the project, we offered emergency psychosocial assistance to 314 survivors of GBV across all IDP camps in Bosaso, Garowe and Gardo, the counselling helped them heal their psychological wounds, cope with distressing experiences and memories and in raising self-esteem, it was also one way to make them be active survivors rather than passive victims.

Also, with the support of UNHCR we distributed NFIs materials and cash assistance to Qardo floods victims in Gardo that benefitted 920 families. In addition, we participated in the assessment and intervention to PAWAN affected communities in Bari region.

In addition, within the period, on 24th September 2020, PSA conducted SGBV community dialogue session in Bariga Bosaso IDPs camp that was attended by 50 participants. The community dialogue session was designed for the participants to exchange information face-to-face, share personal stories and experiences, honestly express perspectives, clarify viewpoints, and develop solutions to community concerns on SGBV.

COVID-19 awareness in IDP camps in Bosaso, Garowe, Gardo and Burtinle districts were successfully carried out. The main purpose was to educate the IDPs and the host community on COVID-19, including building their capacity. The awareness involved House to House campaigns and were being led by our IDPs focal points, the messages used were those approved and sanctioned by UNHCR and WHO through the use of diverse methodology

In order to do service mapping, we collected GPS coordinates of Garowe, Gardo, Burtinle and Bosaso camps, followed by assessing the services being offered by a number of organizations in the 4 camps. Also we did follow ups on the kind of services offered in order to get real information and facts, this was done through collecting information by interviewing key informants and beneficiaries.

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We successfully conducted needs gaps assessment across all the camps in Bosaso, Burtinle, Garowe and Gardo, Also, within the period, we conducted the regular IDPs camps visits, the team monitored the situation of the affected people and ensured there was equitable access to protection and humanitarian assistance to all IDPs, though this we intend to achieved an effective, equitable and efficient coordinated response for IDPs that face the threat of eviction and relocation.

IDPs in the 6 settlement camps of Tawakal, 100 Bush, 55 Bush, 10 Bush, Farjano and X.arab were relocated in January 2020), an estimated 2,732 HH will be affected, and they were relocated to a new area near Durable solution IDP area.

Also, we took part in Protection/CCCM Cluster meeting in Garowe and updated the cluster members on the new GBV/CCM project, main services offered, planned activities and the project progress so far including the caseloads handled up to date, follow ups made and assistance offered in Garowe.

We also concluded the solar lights assessment in Bosaso, Garowe and Gardo IDPs, where a total of 35 IDPs camps (14 Bosaso, 16 Garowe& 5 Qardo) were covered. The total numbers of solar lights assessed were 501 (Bosaso 299, Qardo 51 &Garowe 151).

The assessments are as follows:

- A. Solar Panel missing or broken: 106 (Qardo 16, Garowe 68 &Bosaso 22)
- B. Light missing or broken: 241 (Qaro 43, Garowe 113 &Bosaso 85)
- C. Battery missing or not functioning: 501 (14 Bosaso, 16 Garowe& 5 Qardo)
- D. Charge Controller/Timer: 501 (14 Bosaso, 16 Garowe& 5 Qardo)

Also we took part in the case management and GBV/CP WG meetings in Bosaso and Garowe, where we also used the opportunity to update them on the number of cases we received and our response taken, during the meeting we also deliberated on the emerging issues on CP and GBV related issues in the Puntland, the commemoration of INTERNATIONAL DAY OF ZERO TOLERANCE for FGM was also discussed.

Additionally, we attended FSNAU/FAO Deyr 2019-20 assessments briefing at HADMA Office Garowe, the meeting was on the outcome assessment of food security and livelihood condition in Deyr'19-20 for Rural, Urban and IDP population across the regions, we immediately established working chain with the FAO focal point team which was followed by stakeholder's coordination meeting.

As an organization we continue to establish a cordial relationship with all the stakeholders comprising IDP's committees, local authorities, Host communities and all relevant parties, this ensured that all the activities were perfectly executed seamlessly without major mishap.

We also conducted sites visits to assess the sites and have interviews with the residents on various issues concerning their day to day social activities.

After the COVID- 19 outbreak was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on 11 March, we subsequently began conducting house to house awareness and sensitization on Corona virus, its prevention and referral pathways on medical support and other assistance.

Additionally, during the period, we engaged the camp committees and discussed together the best ways for mitigating the violence that occurs mainly the host community and the IDPs. They suggested the establishment of active community watch groups compromising both gender in order to improve and promote site order and safety.

We held several meetings with our IDP focal points in the IDPs of Bosaso, Qardho and Garowe to inquire about their challenges and how to approach them. We agreed on various issues and more so on the COVID-19 awareness and prevention.

We conducted a one-month garbage collection exercise under CCCM project in Bosaso, Garowe and Burtinle, the project involved 150 households and the payment was \$65 per month per household. We also distributed garbage collection tools and equipment to the beneficiaries.

We also carried out COVID-19 awareness in IDP camps in Bosaso, Garowe, Gardo and Burtinle districts. The target was to reach the displaced persons and the host community with the main purpose of sensitizing and educating

them on COVID-19 including building their capacity. The awareness involved House to House campaigns that was spearheaded by our IDPs focal points, the messages used were those approved and sanctioned by UNHCR and WHO through the use of diverse methodology, a total of 900 families were reached.

We also conducted site visits to assess the sites and have interviews with the residents on various issues concerning their day to day social activities.

PSA in partnership with UNHCR provided monetized ESK worth \$131 including NFIs to 920HH who were greatly affected by floods in Garowe in 2020. The selection process was transparent and fair, the criteria prioritized on the most vulnerable groups within IDPs, host communities and refugees. Part of the intervention included distribution of plastic tarpaulin to the affected household families and solar charged torches/lamps to women who are at risk including GBV survivors; a total of 326 torches were distributed.

More so, we entered into an agreement with Daljir radio; which broadcasts across Puntland, the agreement involved production of radio voice messages that were part of COVID-19 sensitization on the prevention and control, the main purpose was to make the IDPs and the host community to be aware of various issues related to COVID-19 including its prevention and referral pathways by building their capacity. The airing and broadcasting started at the start of October and continued for three months. The messages were aired 2 times a day on daily basis, Part of the COVID-19 awareness campaigns also included distribution of COVID-19 protection kits comprising hygiene soaps, facemasks and gloves (how many people received) including IEC materials on COVID-19, and circulated them in all public places comprising MCH's, IDP markets, Tea shops, Community centers and other appropriate places.

We intervened on many evictions on IDPs, one was Riiga camp which is one of the IDPs camp in Jawle area, we were notified of an evictions notice from the landlord after the IDPs in the camp failed to raise the monthly rent, initially they have been paying \$3 a month per Household but the landlord increased the monthly rent to \$5, which is out of reach for most of the IDPs. As a result of the notice, we urgently contacted the local authorities in Garowe to intervene and they have took up the case, they also assured us that they will have a discussion on the issue with the landlord and no one will be evicted in the affected camps.

Within the period, PSA in collaboration with UNHCR distributed NFIs to the 5HH that were affected by fire incident at Xalwo Kismayu IDPs camp in Bosaso, the NFIs comprised kitchen set, blanket, plastic sheet, collapsible jerry-cans. In addition, PSA in conjunction with TASS and MOWDAFA supported the families through food and dignity kits provisions. More so, SAVE the children also distributed clothes to the affected children and TASS also provided psychosocial support to the traumatized families.

PSA also conducted detailed site assessment data collection in Qardho, Burtinle and Garowe. This assessment was done every three months to ascertain the population changes in each camp.

In November, we participated in inter-agency rapid assessment as a result of the heavy rains that pounded several parts of Bari region and subsequently triggering floods that wreaked havoc across IDPs camps in Bosaso causing humanitarian and health crisis; particularly in Gawraca, Shirikow, Banadir, Abow B and Shabelle A IDPs camps, in order to ascertain the impact of the rains and obtain official data that were needed to identify priority needs of the affected population, ascertain the approximate number of affected people, provide general recommendations that informed subsequent strategic decisions on resource mobilization and response planning for medium to long term needs.

We also financially contributed and attended the international Women's Day (IWD) commemoration event and 16 days of activism event that was chaired by MOWDAFA.

Also within December, PSA also took part in the rapid needs assessment of Bargal and its environs which were hardly hit by Gati cyclone, the areas comprised coastal areas of Gardafuu, Bari and Karkar regions. In general, the assessment was successfully completed and shared with the relevant parties.

We also conducted monthly assessment in the IDP camps to keep track on the services available and the gaps was carried as planned. We are compiling a Mapping service report that will expound more on what need to be done, WHERE, WHEN and by WHO.

Finally, within December, we distributed hygiene and sanitation products for the SGBV survivors and vulnerable families within the IDPs, which are intended to reduce and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and to improve the general sanitation

2. Changes and Amendments:

- Due to COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, it slowed down some of activities due to the necessity of strictly following the WHO guidelines and regulations, which includes social-distancing.
- As a result of COVID-19 we had to put more focus on the sanitation and hygiene initiatives at the camps in mitigating Covid-19 virus infection and spread.

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3. Measuring Results:

Results Chain	
Population Planning Group:	Internally displaced Somalis
Goal:	Protection and Mixed Solutions
Rights Group:	Security from violence and exploitation

<The table below is repeated for each Objective>

Problem Name:	SGBV poses a risk and quality of response is inadequate or needs to be maintained Coordination with partners is inadequate or coordination needs regular reinforcement
Problem Description:	<p>Gender-Based Violence (GBV) remains a serious concern, particularly for women and girls in Somalia, it is one of the major violation of human rights in Puntland regions, particularly in where displaced and poor people live, namely; IDPs settlements, refugee camps and rural villages.</p> <p>The IDP settlements in Puntland are mushrooming due to evictions and conflict over the land among other causes of displacement. The majority of IDPs settle in informal and unplanned settlements where the conditions are very poor and forced eviction is a common threat, many are displaced multiple times.</p> <p>PSA, Partners, other actors, and PoC, continued to effectively and efficiently coordinate amongst each other and other stakeholders which was successful in effective implementation of activities spelt out in the project descriptions for 2020</p>
Objective Name	Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved Coordination and partnerships strengthened

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Output 1:	Status Update on Progress Achieved		
<p>Material assistance provided</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First we signed project Agreement with UNHCR for the one year (2020) and also within the period we renewed contracts of the qualified and experienced staff, we also provided them with orientation and refresher training to fully understand the project’s objectives, expected results and project activities. • We also held meetings with the 3 hospitals managers and re-newed our contract with Qardo, Garowe and Bosaso hospitals. • Provided emergency medical support services to 548 survivors of GBV (physical 439, sexual abuse 109), where District hospital role was to attend to the victims by providing medication and other relevant services. • a total of 370 GBV survivors received material assistance namely foodstuff and dignity kits, 185 survivors received dry food assistance (45 Qardo, 50 Garowe and 90 Bosaso), in addition, we distributed 185 Dignity kits (50 Garowe, 45 Qardo & 90 Bosaso) for GBV survivors. We also liaised with the health facilities in providing PEP (Post Exposure Preventive) kit for the rape cases survivors • Among the reported cases, we provided Psychosocial counseling sessions to 314 females survivors and we also made documentation and follow ups. 		
Performance Indicator(s)	Site/Location	Performance Target	Actual progress
# of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors received medical assistance	Bosaso, Qardo&Garowe	500	548
Psychosocial counselling sessions conducted	Bosaso, Qardo&Garowe	150	314
# of reported incidents for which survivors receive material assistance (Food)	Bosaso, Qardo&Garowe	185	185
# of reported incidents for which survivors receive material assistance (Dignity Kit)	Bosaso, Qardo&Garowe	185	185

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Output 2:	Status Update on Progress Achieved		
Participation of community in SGBV prevention and response enabled and sustained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 26 January 2020, in collaboration with UNHCR/MOWDAFA we successfully conducted orientation attended by 25 participants We conducted five (5) advocacy forums on SGBV prevention and response; in Bosaso, Qardo and Garowe attended by 125 participants. We also conducted GBV outreach awareness through mobile teams in PAWAN affected communities in Bari region which comprise Calula, Bareeda, Murcanyo, Qandala, Buruc, Hafun, Gardush, and Hurdiyo sites, this mission was aimed at increasing their understating on GBV issues including women rights. Conducted GBV outreach awareness through mobile teams in Arta attended by 30 participants; Through social media, we conducted campaigns by posting GBV messages with the aim of reaching more youth. An estimated 60,000 active members of our facebook page were reached, majority being youth. We also financially contributed and attended the international Women’s Day (IWD) commemoration event and 16 days of activism event that was chaired by MOWDAFA. Together with MOWDAFA, we distributed solar charged torches/lamps to 326 women who are at risk including GBV survivors. Held one (1) community dialogue session in Bosaso that was attended by 50 participants in general. 		
Performance Indicator(s)	Site/Location	Performance Target	Actual progress
# of Orientation & Refresher training	Bosaso	25	25
# of Creation of Social Media campaigns (Facebook & Twitter)	Bosaso, Qardo&Garowe	12	12
# of Outreach awareness sessions on GBV through mobile teams	Bosaso, Qardo&Garowe	1	1
Output 3:	Status Update on Progress Achieved		
Capacity development supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> we successfully conducted CCCM launching in Garowe, which was attended by 15 participants. We also held a meeting with local authorities and department of social affairs and inform them on 2020 CCCM/GBV Work plan, we also highlighted the services that will be provided and discussed with them their expected role, they welcomed the initiative and promised to work closely with us and assured us of their full support. In addition, we met with targeted camp committees and informed them on our planned Activities and discussed with them areas we can effectively collaborate. In order to do service mapping, we collected GPS coordinates of Garowe, Gardo, Burtinle and Bosaso camps, followed by assessing 		

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	<p>the services being offered by a number of organizations in the 4 districts. Also we did follow ups on the kind of services offered in order to get real information and facts, this was done through collecting information by interviewing key informants and beneficiaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We conducted Detailed Site Assessment in Garowe, Qardo, Bosaso, Burtinle, which involved sites visits and interviews with the residents on various issues. • We also concluded the solar lights assessment in Bosaso, Garowe and Gardo IDPs, where a total of 35 IDPs camps (14 Bosaso, 16 Garowe & 5 Qardo) were covered. The total numbers of solar lights assessed were 501 (Bosaso 299, Qardo 51 & Garowe 151). • Also, within the period, we conducted the regular IDPs camps visits, the team monitored the situation of the affected people and ensured there was equitable access to protection and humanitarian assistance to all IDPs, though this we intend to achieved an effective, equitable and efficient coordinated response for IDPs that face the threat of eviction and relocation. • After the COVID- 19 outbreak was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on 11 March we started house to house awareness sessions on COVID-19, a total of 18,000 households across Bosaso, Garowe, Burtinle and Qardho were reached • Additionally, PSA developed and distributed IEC materials on COVID-19 in all IDPs settlements that we work in order to enlighten the masses on Covid-19. A total of 35 IDPs settlements (10 Garowe, 3 Burtinle, 7Gardo and 15 Bosaso) were covered. • We also produced and broadcasted 270 radio messages on Corona virus, which were aired across Puntland to sensitize the population on the prevention and control of Covid-19, it also highlighted on symptoms and action to take in case of infections. The messages reached an estimated 60,000 residents across Puntland • Also, With the support of UNHCR we distributed cash and NFIs materials to Qardo floods victims in Gardo that benefitted 920 families. Female headed household were always given the first priority. • Additionally, during the period, we engaged the camp committees and discussed together the best ways for mitigating the violence that occurs mainly the host community and the IDPs. They suggested the establishment of active community watch groups compromising both gender in order to improve and promote site order and safety. 		
Performance Indicator(s)	Site/Location	Performance Target	Actual progress
CCCM Project launching	Bosaso	15	15
Monitor service delivery at site level (service mapping)	Bosaso, Qardo, Burtinle&Garowe	4	4
Conduct Detailed Site Assessments	Qardo, Garowe and Burtinle	4	4
IDP's Solar Lights Needs assessment	Bosaso, Qardo&Garowe	3	3
Development and Print IEC	Bosaso, Qardo, Burtinle&Garowe	600	600

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Materials- Covid 19			
Produce and Release Radio Message- Covid 19	Bosaso, Qardo, Burtinle&Garowe	270	270
Emergence Response – Qardo floods& Pawan cycle effected HH’s	Bosaso, Qardo, Calula, Hafun &Qandala	920	920
COVID-19 IDP awareness (House to House)	Bosaso, Qardo, Burtinle&Garowe	900	900

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4. Affected Persons:

2.1 Project's Population of Concern

Provide the number of those taking part in or affected by the project or relevant part of the program, disaggregated by gender, age, and other guidance specified in the proposal.

This project focused on women, girls, boys and men of community members in target areas, the primary beneficiaries were IDPs, all project components including GBV were 33,000 individuals cutting across all genders namely, women, girls, men and boys.

Apart from the IDPs, the host communities also benefitted from the project through sensitization and awareness on GBV issues especially domestic violence, the facilitation will be on prevention and response actions on GBV in target districts. The awareness will influence decision makers to strengthen legal mechanisms and implementation to assure women's rights and access to justice.

In addition, other sectors like the police and other parties also benefitted from capacity building on GBV issues and education this in a bid of improving coordination and their work in general.

Lastly, we synchronize the project with the Relief food distributions project that targeted 2200 HH, and 13200 individuals, the project's activities were mainstreamed with the GBV awareness and sensitization on monthly basis.

Demographic Data for Population of Concern (Affected Persons)

Population Planning Group:		Internally displaced Somalis				
Sub-group (if applicable):		Internally displaced Somalis				
Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %
0-4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5-17	3300	10%	6600	20%	9900	30%
18-59	9900	30%	13200	40%	23100	70%
60 and >	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total:	13,200	40%	19,800	60%	33,000	100%
Major Sites:	Bossaso, Garowe and Gardo					

5. Participation of and Accountability to the Affected Population:

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Describe how the project/program has been designed to maximize accountability toward the affected population. (Suggested length: 1/2 page)

PSA in close collaboration with UNHCR, MOWDAFA and local administration organized and facilitated prior community dialogue sessions to address various topics on GBV, the sessions had both genders, where men and women were engaged on various discussions on appropriate action to combat GBV to occur in and in giving appropriate responses to cases of GBV, community and religious leaders also took a lead role. Likely the projects also offered support services to survivors including organizing and facilitating GBV case management meetings at local level in close collaboration with MOWDAFA and service providers.

Also, before the start of the project we held a meeting with all GBV stakeholders comprising GBV workers groups and MOWDAFA, part of the agenda was conducting mapping of the targeted areas in order to avoid over-lapping and duplication of roles with the projects within the same scope that were ongoing at the moment. We also improved accountability of organizations including transparent information-sharing, participatory decision-making involving representatives from all layers of the population, effective mechanisms for feedback and complaints, improved staff competencies and attitudes, and consistent monitoring and evaluation.

More so, we did put in place a well-designed and well managed mechanism for handling complaints from beneficiaries and other stakeholders, there was a toll free phone numbers, complaint box and Email address that was used by IDPs to raise their concern whenever there was a need to do so. More so a policy governing the complaint mechanism was put in place including awareness raising on complaint mechanism in place and measures on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and follow up system, this improved the quality of our work, enhance the trust and confidence of our stakeholders.

Lastly, it is always mandatory for PSA staff to uphold and promote the highest standards of ethical and professional conduct. The PSA staffs are personally and collectively responsible for maintaining these standards and expected to act in accordance with the principles and values stated in PSA's Policy Paper and in our Code of Conduct. Our code of conducts including staff code of conduct on sexual exploitation and abuse applies to PSA's staff, trainees, volunteers, and anyone representing PSA. Whether signed or not, the Code shall automatically form an integral part of all PSA's contracts of employment and conditions of service for all staff.

6. Risk Management and Integrity:

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Describe how risks to project/program implementation were identified, managed, and mitigated, including any operational, security, financial, personnel management or other relevant risks. (Suggested length: 1/2 page)

During risk assessment before the start of the project, insecurity was identified as the biggest risk, during the assessment, there were some reported cases on insecurity in the region, fortunately no single security incidences has ever been reported in PSA operation areas for the last 6 years. In some instances, inter clan flare-ups over scarce natural resources may pose some interruptions to the project implementation.

Local authorities in collaboration with local community elders have been of great help in spearheading security and peace activities between the communities that live in the target area thus assuring of safety. In addition, PSA used the government armed security when the need arose.

Lastly, at time there is political instability – medium to low. Although outside of the direct control of the project, to mitigate on the effects, PSA worked closely with local government. Partners by keeping abreast of national movements and change.

On financial risks, we utilized accounting system and internal controls by ensuring compliance and through implementation and continuous follow up on recommendations from the due diligence and capacity assessment undertaken by UNHCR including commissioning an external audits

7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability:

Briefly describe the exit strategy and closure steps for the project or program, and an assessment of the sustainability of the results. (Suggested length: 1/2 to 1 page)

The sustainability of the project was manifested through long term attitudinal and behavioural change in relation to women's rights, and through scaling up and replicability brought about through learning generation and advocacy. A life time commitment to these principles was fostered through awareness raising, learning, action and reflection. Women/Girls were also empowered to claim their rights and were given tools to take action. The actions were sustainable across generations and the benefits are expected to be passed from one generation to the next. Learning from the pilot phase was fed into this project and shaped the potential for increased sustainability. Systematic M&E also encouraged adjustments to project content and thus enhanced sustainability.

The advocacy components also created a pool of youth group that are spearheading the campaign across all the regions in Bari. Uptake of these advocacy components at a regional level brought sustained benefits. The strengthening of existing links to local authorities and local community, and the good reputation of partners continues to encourage sustainability and the resources in the project. Before the end of the project, follow up mechanism were put in place. Outputs are also expected to be rooted in the culture of local communities and district councils and will create an environment of sustained confidence in women rights.

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8. Lessons Learned:

- Awareness and community education on GBV and women rights should be a continuous process.
- Tougher legislations on how to deal with GBV perpetrators should be enacted
- At times the demand for material support is high than what we can afford to distribute.
- More sensitization on GBV need to be spearheaded among the women in IDPs, some still take GBV as usual occurrences and they feel they can't be helped.
- There is a need to come up with evictions standard procedure that will involves all the stakeholders in order to avoid some of the challenges the IDPs go through during eviction.
- There is need to improve coordination at the camps levels.
- There is urgent to improve sanitation and hygiene at the IDPs

CHALLENGES

- Due to COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, it slowed down some of the activities due to the necessity of strictly following the WHO guidelines and protocols, which includes social-distancing.
- As a result of COVID-19 we had to put more focus on the sanitation and hygiene initiatives at the camps in mitigating Covid-19 virus infection and spread.
- Some GBV cases still go unreported.
- Women's rights are protected in law but in practice women still face significant official, cultural and social barriers in accessing education and justice, and have experienced restrictions on their family and property rights.
- High expectation of IDP committees, they thought the coordination will cover all the IDP needs and existing gaps, but we explained to them on the role and mandate of CCCM including the needed corporation from them.
- Limited service providers in the IDP sites, more support and response are needed.
- There is limited camp coordination and this needs to improve in all Bosaso, Qardo, Burtinle&Garowesites.
- Burtinle IDPs have a weak service providing compare to the other districts, they don't exist the basic services such as suitable drinking water, proper latrines, health and educational centers.
- Evictions of IDPs continue to be a big impediment to IDPs.

9. Value for Money/Cost Effectiveness:

The Value for Money (VfM) was based on the main considerations of economic considerations, efficiency, effectiveness, equity within the proposed theory of change for the proposed project. To maximize the impact of the projects and monitor VfM, information about the specificity of results (activity results, outputs and purpose), assumptions and the costs to deliver the results were critical. Therefore, in measuring VfM, the 4E framework– economy, efficiency, and effectiveness equity were used as criterion.

The principles of delivering Value for Money (Economy, Effectiveness, Efficiency and Equity) are embedded in PSA's approach to designing, implementing and monitoring projects. To ensure value for money for all project activities ensured the following:-

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- Economy- To keep inputs into the planned activities including support to existing mechanisms such as the IDPs Committee which has structures but only required operational support.
- Efficiency- PSA had other projects, This allowed for cost sharing between projects, and use of technical resources from other initiatives where needed and more efficient.
- Effectiveness- the implementation involved the strengthening of the existing Committees as the main institution designed and equipped long term. As the project leverages the resources made available to the committee and also the work previously accomplished, including knowledge on the local dynamics.
- Equity- actions to ensure inclusion. The project ensured there was effective reach to all targeted population within the communities especially youth, women from marginalized groups. The project ensured that the project benefitted and impacted on all within the community.

10. Coordination:

PSA team constitute of qualified and experienced employees, including board of directors (BOD) and Executive director who is in charge of operations. We also have branch offices led by branch managers; the executive director has an overall responsibility for the management of staff, financial and programme management. He is supported by the projects manager (PM) who heads the entire programme work and the Finance/Administration Manager (FAM) who handles the finance and administrative aspects.

Under the project, PC and FAM worked seamlessly for smooth operations. Also we had a full time programmes team who oversee day to day operations of all of the projects, also we have focal point officers on all our target areas, and they work alongside program coordinator officer at PSA. Also, there was specific project officer for the project who offered technical support and remained resourceful in the design, implementation, M & E of the project.

In addition, in order to ensure that there was no duplication of roles and activities; PSA worked closely with the community structures such as GBVWG, CPWG, Protection Cluster, Case management partners to support our coordination activities in the target areas, on weekly basis we held case management meetings where issues pertaining GBV reported cases were discussed and deliberated upon including how to handle each case and referrals pathways, each partner handled cases reported depending on their scope and strengths as organization.

In addition, at the onset of the project, the targeted affected population were made aware of the scope of the project through community mobilization and sensitization. A Complaints Response and Feedback Mechanism (CRFM) was also set up. Complaints were channelled through UNHCR staff on ground and community committee members. Where relevant and feasible, complaint boxes were put at strategic places for the IDPs to share with PSA any complaints (as recommended by CCCM sub-national cluster).

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11. Partners/Third Parties:

PSA contributed through engaging its skilled and professional staff as part of the project's implementation team, who were responsible for project implementation activities in general and took into account monitoring and evaluation of all the project's activities from start to the end.

In 2018 and 2019, we implemented GBV response and protection project in the same sites that the 2020 project targeted, this gave as an added advantage because we had already cultivated a good rapport, experience and understanding with the target communities. Also during monthly FGM/C workers forum that we chair, we used the platform to deliberate various issues on the project.

More so, we worked closely with all relevant line ministries namely; MOWDAFA, MOJ, MOI and MOH. They provided technical support and monitoring for effective delivering of program implementation. MOH regional Office worked with PSA closely on this project and were part of regular coordination and review meetings that helped a lot in improving project performance

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PMC-11: Annual Feedback Forms
PARTNER TO UNHCR ANNUAL FEEDBACK FORM

Year:2020

Country:Somalia

Agreement Symbol:SOM01/2020/0000000651/001

UNHCR aims to enhance partnership and project management in order to achieve the desired results in providing protection to refugees and other Persons of Concern. Please provide concise comments and suggestions (a maximum of 2 pages, to be submitted with the end-of-year report):

1. Was your organization invited to participate in the Country Operations Plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
If so, did you participate in the Country Operations Plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
2. Was your organization informed about the outcome of the Operations Plan by mid-November?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
If yes, when? Around December 2020	
3. Was the Project Partnership Agreement signed before the 2 nd week of January?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
If no, when?	
4. Was there a common understanding reached during the negotiation process leading to the Project Agreement?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
If no, please explain	
5. Was there timely release of funds in accordance with the terms of the Project Partnership Agreement and implementation rate?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
If no, please provide further detail	
6. Was a joint monitoring plan developed within the first trimester of the Project?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
7. Was the monitoring plan implemented accordingly?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
If no, please provide further detail	
8. Did UNHCR provide timely feedback on Partner financial and performance reports?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
9. Was your organization correctly informed about project closure and was it implemented in time?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
If no, please provide further detail	
10. Was your organization informed of the results of the project audit?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
11. In cases of UNHCR budgetary constraints, was the agreed Project Budget adversely affected?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
If so, was your organization informed in a timely manner?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
12. Was your organization able to get in touch with UNHCR personnel when needed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
If no, please provide further detail	
13. Do you have any suggestions for improvement in terms of partnership and project management?	
So far we are satisfied with our engagement with UNHCR	

Partner Logo or
Stamp

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Name of Partner Organization:

Puntland Youth and Social Development Association- PSA

Name of the Authorized Official (same as the person who signed the Project Partnership Agreement):

Faisal Abdirahman Abdullahi

Signature:

Date:

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The “8+3” template - A new way of standardizing, simplifying and harmonizing humanitarian reporting

FEEDBACK QUESTIONNAIRE

This short feedback survey is designed to help those managing the common reporting pilot evaluate how well it is working, how it affects the overall reporting process, and to collect concerns or feedback about the template itself. These will be used to evaluate the overall pilot success, to develop suggestions for modifying the template or other aspects of the pilot, and to develop future recommendations for the harmonizing and streamlining reporting work stream.

It is important to fill these out at the same time partners finalize the reporting template, and submit these questions with their final report, to the donor. If, for reasons of confidentiality, partners do not wish to fully answer these question in the same form as their donor report, they may send a copy of their answers to HarmonizingReporting@gppi.net.

1. How long did this report take you to develop material for and fill out (excluding these pilot questions)? Was that roughly the same, more, or less than other reporting?

more, less the same

2. Have you also had to submit reporting on this common template to other donors? Which? Was it beneficial to have a similar template?

No

3. Were there questions that you found less useful than others in capturing project impact, or important humanitarian elements? Were there questions you would have added?

The questions covered the project in entirety

4. Were there other reporting steps required for this project other than this reporting template, for example additional supporting documentation requests, requests for additional reports or updates by donors, or other?

No

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CCCM community Training session



Community Outreach

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Figure 1GBV Awareness in Arta



Community outreach

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Garbage collection exercise



Wheelbarrows for Garbage collection

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NFI distributions to floods affected families