

PROJECT PERFORMANCE REPORT
(Final Project Report)

Project title:	Improving living conditions facilitating equitable access to services for IDPs
Budget Year:	2021
Situation(s):	4122 – Somalia Situation
Operation:	Somalia
Population Planning Group(s):	4 SOMA - Internally Displaced Persons in Somalia
Goal(s):	Protection and Mixed Solutions
Cost Centre(s):	12107 (Bossaso)
Partner Code:	1237129
Submitting Partner Name:	Puntland Youth and Social Development Association (PSA)
Reporting Period:	1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021
Date of Report:	6 January-2022

1.0 ACTUAL PROGRESS ACHIEVED TOWARDS PLANNED RESULTS (MEASURING RESULTS)

Describe the progress in achieving the outputs, associated targets as set out in Project Description, according to the benchmarks/baselines, milestones, or indicators that were established.

Results Chain	
Population Planning Group:	Internally Displaced Somalis
Goal:	Protection and Mixed Solutions
Rights Group:	Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships

Objective Name	Coordination and partnership strengthened
Problem Description:	The IDP camps in Bosaso, Garowe, Gardo, Armo and Burtinle are mushrooming due to evictions and conflict over the land among other causes of displacement. The majority of IDPs settle in informal and unplanned camps where the conditions are very poor and forced eviction is a common threat, many are displaced multiple times. Marginalized clans and vulnerable groups such as women and people with disabilities are reported to be particularly affected and at risk of discrimination. People with disabilities (PWDs) comprising those with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments face several barriers such as separation from family members, loss of assistive devices, access to information and humanitarian assistance during

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	<p>displacement in the informal and unplanned camps. This has called for operational meetings of stake holders to review the operational context of the operation. In 2021, as in prior years, UNHCR, Partners, other actors, and PoC, will continue to effectively and efficiently coordinate amongst each other and other stakeholders in order to effectively implement activities spelt out in the project descriptions.</p>
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Output	Status Update on Progress Achieved
Capacity Development Supported	<p>In January, PSA launched the CCCM project (2021) and set out the work plan for the project’s activities planned for implementation in all the five sites of Bosaso, Burtinle, Garowe, Gardo and Armo in Puntland.</p> <p>PSA also conducted staffs’ orientation and training on the project in order to help them familiarize themselves with the scope of project and to understand each of their respective roles and responsibilities, including policies such as PSEA and other code of conducts., the number of staff trained were 16 (9 Female and 7 male)</p> <p>Also within the first quarter, PSA held meetings with the Qardo, Garowe, Armo and Burtinle IDPs Camp Management Committee (CMC) , the total number of committees reached were ten and during the meeting, they shared with PSA information about their living conditions and needs gaps including priority areas they want intervention, PSA also used the meeting to highlight to them on the CCCM project’s objectives and goals including expectations and the role they are expected to play.</p> <p>In January, PSA took part in the new camp verification assessment exercise after the consolidation of IDPs camps by the Bossaso Municipality, the camps were merged from the previous estimation of 40 to the current 22, the merging of the camps was necessitated by Bosaso town physical planning directive which they said will improve service delivery including preventing scattering of IDPs camps across the municipality in a bid of improving land utilization and service delivery, in some cases; four IDP camps in Bosaso were merged into one camp, and the current official camps in Bosaso are 22.</p> <p>More so, in January, PSA with the support of UNHCR conducted site mapping to establish and compiled a list of all IDP camps PSA operate as CCCM partner in Bari, Karkar and Nugal regions. In total, a total of 41 IDP camps was established to be under PSA operations; 13 being in Bossaso, 7 being in Gardo, 15 being in Garowe, 3 in Armo and 3 in Burtinle</p> <p>During the month of March, PSA distributed garbage collection materials as part of intervention to improve the hygiene and sanitation of the IDPs camps in the area. The</p>

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	<p>equipment distributed were wheelbarrows, shovels and gloves. In general, 3950 households in Bosaso benefited from the distribution. Whereby, each camp received 5 wheelbarrows, 5 shovels and 5 pair of gloves. In Qardo 1340 households from 7 sites benefited from the equipments through improvement of sanitation in the camps. Whereby, each camp received 5 wheelbarrows, 5 shovels and 5 pair of gloves. In Garowe 2430 households from 10 camps, benefited from the distribution. Whereby, each camp received 5 wheelbarrows, 5 shovels and 5 pair of gloves. In Burtinle 660 households from 3 camps in Burtinle benefited from the distribution. Whereby, each camp received 3 wheelbarrows, 3 shovels and 3 pair of gloves. In Armo 270 households from 3 camps benefitted, each camp received 5 wheelbarrows, 5 shovels and 5 pair of gloves. The garbage collection equipments would be used communally through sharing. The garbage collection equipment distribution was done in close cooperation with all the 5 respective municipalities and local governments. In addition, before the distribution of the items, PSA first came up with an internal standard operating procedure (SOP) for PSA that guided PSA on the distribution process.</p> <p>In addition, the distribution of the materials was done concurrently with the Hygiene and sanitation awareness and sensitization in all the 5 sites of Bosaso, Burtinle, Garowe, Gardo and Armo in Puntland, The total number of population that were reached are 3950 households in the 13 camps of Bosaso, 270 households from 3 camps in Armo, 1340 households in the 7 sites of Gardo, 2430 households from 10 camps in Garowe and 660 households from 4 camps in Burtinle, the event was conducted through Focus group discussion (FGD) and public meetings campaigns convened by camp committees during the distribution of garbage collection equipment in each site including house to house visits.</p> <p>Within the first quarter, PSA With the support of the CCCM national cluster started the use of Kobo data collection tool, which eased our data collection including accelerating the feedback and complaint mechanism (CFM) throughout the project implementation period.</p> <p>PSA intervened on IDPs intra-camp relocation; one was in Tawakal IDPs camp in Bosaso that affected approximately 150 people, mostly women, children and the elderly. Immediately PSA received the information PSA activated the referral pathways by timely notifying and sharing the information with all the relevant agencies including UNHCR and NRC to intervene through provision of emergency support and assistance. Also, PSA shared information to all concerned parties including protection and CCCM clusters in Gardo on Jamacada IDPs relocation to BuuloQodah And hormuud by the local government</p> <p>More so, in March PSA conducted assessment and selection of the solar lanterns distribution beneficiaries, where PSA managed to register 130 families across 13 IDPs camps which PSA are operating in Bosaso, from each IDP camp, 10 families that fit the selection criteria were selected. More so, in Gardo, a total number of 70 families were selected across the 7 camp in which PSA operates in Qardo, 10 most vulnerable families</p>
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were selected from each camp.

The criteria used was as follows:

- ✓ IDP families living in somewhere far away from the public toilets and water points
- ✓ IDP from poor lit and inaccessible household
- ✓ Households with limited or no income.
- ✓ Female headed households
- ✓ Large families with more than 5 children (under 18 years old)
- ✓ Households with at least one disabled or chronically / acutely ill person.
- ✓ Households with at least one elderly person.
- ✓ Households that include pregnant or lactating women.

In June 2021, PSA successfully distributed solar lanterns to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in all the five sites under the CCCM project (2021), a total of 400 solar lanterns were distributed as follows: 130Bosaso, 110 Garowe,70 Qardho, 40 Armo and 50 Burtinle , , . The recipients are now at less risk of gender-based violence (GBV), their children will be able to do homework after school, and they may be able to generate more income if their shops and small businesses can operate at night.

Under capacity building; 300 individuals ranging fromf locals, PSA staff, Government and partner staff were trained, the first phase was a two day training that commenced on 30th - 31st March 2021, PSA held a two days training of 60 members (35 Men and 25 women) of Gardo IDP Committees. In addition, on 29th March 2021, PSA held one day training for 30 members (20 men and 10 women) of the Garowe IDPs Committee, The objective of the two trainings was to strengthened the capacity of IDPs in terms of CCCM structures, improve the coordination of the sites between the CCCM actors and the affected population, improve the maintenance of the sites and provision of services, enhance community participation in the development of their IDP camps, sensitize on camp management system and information sharing. Identify how to mainstream cross-cutting issues, including GBV, into a camp/collective camp's responses and identify areas that may require additional support activities in the ongoing project, as well as measures for preparedness.

More so, as part of capacity building, In September 2021, PSA conducted a 3-day training for Bossaso camp committees with the objective of enhancing their understanding of the CCCM and strengthening the committee's partnership with PSA. The training lasted for 3 days and was attended by 150 camps committees' members; comprising 130 women and 20 men.

Also, PSA organized community engagement and advocacy forums in Bossaso and Garowe. The sessions was attended by 60 participants, in Bosaso the forum was attended by 30 participants (18 women, 12 men) , also in Garowe the forum was

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attended by 30 participants (30 women), the participants were drawn from IDP camps and the host communities around Bossaso and Garowe. The aim of the forum was to strengthen the camp coordination and partnership with the host communities, outline the CCCM project objectives and expectations including educating and sensitizing the participants on the use of toll-free number (390) in raising complaints and queries.

PSA implemented the Rapid Gender Assessment tool in 2 IDP sites in Bosaso, the assessment involved 12 focus Groups Discussions (FGDs), the assessment commenced on 26th May 2021, and the report was shared with the national CCCM cluster by mid June 2021. The objective of the assessment is to understand gender roles, power dynamics and social norms and practices with regard to service provision, livelihoods, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and GBV among women and men of all ages within IDP and host communities. Second is to understand the main risks for women, men, boys and girls of IDP and host communities and map services providers and their capacity, including community-based response systems. The third is to provide practical recommendations to UNHCR and other humanitarian actors to improve gender integration and quality of services in the response.

As a way of facilitating seamless communication on complaints as part of complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM), PSA concluded setting-up a toll-free hotline number which is accessible, safe and easy to use; all the 5 sites of Bosaso, Qardho, Garowe, Burtinle and Armo benefit from it. The platform helped to build a culture of transparency and accountability, and improve the quality of the project.

In regard to the unveiling of toll free number (#390), PSA also held awareness and sensitization campaign to IDPs by education them on how to use it and its objective including the issues they should report on; one being sexual exploitation and abuse, so far PSA has have reached 2000 community members through house to house campaigns and community forums and meetings, PSA also printed 200 stickers that have been prominently displayed in all major community gatherings areas.

Increased the number of operation camps in Garowe from 15 to 20, this came after a request from the UNHCR and the Garowe local authority to include the additional 13 camps as part of PSA operation areas as one way of facilitating coordination and monitoring of the displaced communities in the areas.

Additionally, in the month of May, PSA also held meetings with government and non-governmental organizations, the objective was to establish and strengthen referrals and also come up with ways of working together in addressing all issues and grievances that may arise in regard to project implementation, some of the agencies that PSA held talks with are WFP and KULMIYE including other inter-cluster organizations under WASH clusters, FSC and education.

After several meetings, Barwaaqo camp was finally recognized by Burtinle municipality as part of the camps in the area, the camp is home to more than 50 families, most of

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whom fled the Somali region of Ethiopia following clashes between the Somalis and Oromos.

In addition PSA attended the trainings and meetings including localization workshops organized and facilitated by the CCCM national cluster, also PSA participated in the CCCM cluster monthly meeting. Also within the period, PSA also held meetings with more than 10 government and non-governmental organizations, the objective was to come up with ways of working together in addressing all issues and grievances that may arise in regard to project implementation and the referral of the complaints from the IDP, the agencies that participated in meetings were inter-cluster organizations, they welcomed the initiative, and promised to work closely with us.

In the month of June, PSA conducted the HLP awareness and advocacy campaigns that started in all the five sites of Bosaso, Garowe, Qardho, Burtinle and Armo. A total of 150 families were reached, on gender disaggregation; a total of 105 female and 45 male were reached. The main purpose of the awareness campaign was to educate and sensitize the communities on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights, rules and procedures.

Conducted site verification exercise in all the 5 sites, in some sites it was jointly conducted by PSA, NRC, KAAALO, PMWDO and UNHCR, and a total of 51 IDPs sites were covered within the district. The findings have already been recorded by the CCCM cluster.

Made referrals to the relevant agencies and authorities for more than 208 cases on GBV, CP, Education and health from displaced families in all the 5 IDP sites under the CCCM (2021) project.

PSA intervened in the eviction of Farjano camp IDPs in Bossaso through notifying the relevant authorities and activating referral pathways and participated in an inter-agency emergency meeting that brought together main stakeholders in a bid to come up with ways and means to assist the 1300 families that were evicted. Part of the interventions were needs assessment exercise that was held on Sunday 11/July/2021, which objective was to determine the number of affected families and the support needed to resettle them and restart their lives in the new site. As part of intervention; PSA provided food to 50 families that were evicted.

In partnership with DRC, PSA provided NFIs namely mosquito nets, Jerrycan and dignity kits, clothes and soaps to 15 low-income households, this was after receiving several requests and calls for support through IDP committees on the 15 families who were so much in need of basic support in Bosaso.

In August 2021, the solar lights assessment exercise in Bosaso and Garowe sites was rolled out as planned, PSA/UNHCR is rehabilitating nonfunctional solar lights at the two IDP sites, A total of 80 street solar lights were assessed and 50 were prioritized for

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rehabilitations. The advertisement for the works was done and the winner of the bid announced and awarded the tender. In September the rehabilitation work for 50 solar lights in Garowe and Bosasowas successfully concluded, the solar lights will help in mitigating gender-based violence and keep the IDPs more secure and PSA continues to receive encouraging and positive reception messages from the IDP community expressing their gratefulness and appreciation.

In August 2021, PSA conducted community engagement for IDPs and host communities in Garowe to facilitate the integration of the two communities and to identify the needs and challenges that are often encountered between the two communities; this engagement was attended by 20 IDPs across all the sites and 10 host community members (29 females and 1 male).

On 11th August 2021, a fire broke out in Garowe's Riga camp that affected 40 households, as a result PSA participated in joint inter cluster assessment which comprised GECPD, UNHCR, PMWDO, HRDC, NRC and local government, the assessment was imperative in ascertaining the extent of the damage and also to establish the cause of the fire; As part of the intervention, on 14th August 2021 PSA distributed blankets to 25 families that were affected by the fire incident.

Furthermore, PSA attended the monthly CCCM national cluster meeting, which focused on a variety of issues including a review of strategy, addressing challenges and gaps and how to ensure the project is successful and meets the intended objective.

More so, as part of compliance, On 26th September 2021, PSA conducted refresher course on PSEA to all the staff with the objective of having a clear understanding of what is meant by Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in the humanitarian world, recognize different behaviors that constitute a sexual exploitation, have a clear understanding of the PSA Code of Conduct and its role in preventing sexual exploitation and abuse and the reporting mechanism in place.

In October PSA conducted assessment related on the new arrivals in Bosaso IDP sites after large numbers of families arrived from the displacements in LasAnod and Erigavo. In October, PSA also designed and distributed additional PSEA posters with awareness messages related to sexual, exploitation and abuse. A total of 40 posters were distributed and displayed in public places across Qardho and Burtinle IDPs sites.

On 25th November heavy rains were reported across Bosaso including IDPs sites. As a result PSA conducted field visit and monitoring across the IDP camps in Bosaso and found out that 32 Households in Waberi and 132 households in Waldajir were affected, the affected IDPs are in need of materials to reinforce and reconstruct their shelters. We also observed that old women and children were left in the open and vulnerable. The kinds of shelters they are living in are made of clothes and cartons that cannot shelter them from rains. The rains did not only destroyed the make shift

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shelters but also the drainage was affected with stagnant water around the camps that might cause outbreak of diseases.

In November, PSA conducted the second round site verification exercise in Qardo, which is intended to monitor and oversight the changes that occur every 6 month in a given IDP site. The assessment covered 11 IDP sites that PSA is the CCCM partner operating in the area.

In addition, in the month of November, PSA conducted the CCCM household satisfaction survey to determine whether CCCM services and the CFM program reached all displaced families in the IDP camps. The exercise covered 16 out of the 20 camps that PSA operate in Garowe. Nine (9) households were randomly picked and interviewed in each camp, making a total number of households interviewed to be 144. The data was submitted through Kobo application.

In December 2021, PSA participated in the rapid assessment of the drought with the participation of agencies based in Bari region, the team including PSA visited remote areas of Bari region such as Bargal, Alula, Murcanyo etc.

In addition, in the entire project's five (5) sites of Bosaso, Burtinle, Garowe, Gardo and Armo in Puntland, PSA conducted service mapping on monthly basis for the 12 months of the project to find out the services available, existing gaps and priority areas for interventions. The service mapping and monitoring tools expound more on what need to be done, WHERE, WHEN and by WHO, this also included fresh IDP camps selection in collaboration with local governments and other stakeholders, this was necessitated by the need to avoid overlapping in scope of activities with other partners, the exercise will also help to provide accurate and complete data that reflects the real situation of IDPs.

PSA also conducted the two site verifications (bi-annually), which acovered Armo which was PSA new operational area in 2021, the exercise intended to find out the services available, existing gaps and priority areas for interventions. The service mapping and verification tools will expound more on what need to be done, WHERE, WHEN and by WHO. The second site verification was conducted in partnership with PMWDO in which 25 IDP sites were covered Garowe.

Within the implementation period, PSA 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.

Lastly, in 2021, PSA conducted the monthly monitoring and updated the service mapping, the exercise covered 13 IDP sites in Bosaso, 20 sites in Garowe, 6 sites in Gardo, 3 sites in Armo and 4 sites in Burtinle, the exercise is designed to detect changes in the lives of IDPs and ascertain the gaps that need to be addressed in whole

	12 months in 2021.		
Performance Indicator(s)	Site/Location	Performance Target	Actual progress
# of locals, UNHCR, Government and partner staff trained	Bossaso, Burtinle, Garowe, Gardo and Armo	300	300
# of referrals pathways established	Bossaso, Burtinle, Garowe, Gardo and Armo	4	4
# of master list established and updated	Bossaso, Burtinle, Garowe, Gardo and Armo	1	1
# of monitoring visits conducted	Bossaso, Burtinle, Garowe, Gardo and Armo	4	4
# of camp assessments conducted	Bossaso, Burtinle, Garowe, Gardo and Armo	2	2
# of solar lanterns distributed	Bossaso, Burtinle, Garowe, Gardo and Armo	400	400
# of solar lights maintained	Bossaso and Garowe	50	50
# of awareness, trainings and disputes resolved	Bossaso, Burtinle, Garowe, Gardo and Armo	4	4
# of advocacy and engagement conducted.	Bossaso, Burtinle, Garowe, Gardo and Armo	2	2

1. 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, This project souht to improve the living conditions, assistance and protection of 170,660 IDPs and host communities by facilitating the equitable access to multisectorial services in Bossaso, Qardo, Garowe, Armo and Burtinle IDP's sites and settlements through effective Camp Coordination and Camp Management.

Demographic Data for Population of Concern (Affected Persons)

Sub-group (if applicable):		Internally displaced Somalis				
Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %
0-4	6826	4.0%	10240	6.0%	17,066	10.0%
5-17	17,066	10%	25,599	15%	42,665	25%
18-59	47,785	28%	59,731	35%	107,516	63%
60 and >	1707	1%	1707	1%	3413	2.0%
Total:	73,384	43%	97,277	57%	170,660	100%
Major Sites:	Bossaso, Garowe, Gardo, Armo and Burtinle					

2. Participation of and Accountability to the Affected Population:

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

PSA in partnership with UNHCR and government agencies promoted community participation and ownership of the project from the design to implementation, guided by the five core commitments (leadership/governance, transparency, feedback and complaints, participation, and design and monitoring) on Accountability to Affected populations. Prior to the project implementation, PSA conduct project kick off meeting for the stakeholders and the beneficiaries (based on A.GD considerations) in order to explain the project, clarify deliverables, scope, duration and the donor so as to have common understanding of the project and the mechanism to share their concerns and complaints . PSA also held meeting with all stakeholders comprising cluster groups and other groups to do mapping of the targeted areas in order to avoid over-lapping and duplication of roles with the ongoing and running projects within the same scope. Transparent information-sharing, participatory decision-making involving representatives from all layers of the population will be prioritised. On complaint mechanisms, there will be toll free phone numbers, complaint box and Email address to be used by IDPs to raise their concern whenever need be. PSA came up with well-designed and well managed mechanism for handling complaints from beneficiaries and other stakeholders, this improved the quality of work, enhanced the trust and confidence of stakeholders. In addition PSA staff were trained in code of conduct; in order to uphold and promote the highest standards of ethical and professional conduct.

3. Risk Management and Integrity:

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.

The second risk was sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), which a form of GBV that constitutes an abuse of power by aid workers against the affected population. To address this issue, PSA came up with a policy that affirms that Puntland Youth and Social Development Association (PSA) is fundamentally commitment to gender protection and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Therefore, within the project implementation, PSA provide training for project staff on PSEA. The training will included other groups i.e. community members, local authorities etc. Awareness Raising activities for the IDPs on PSEA and the established complain mechanism and reporting.

4. 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 this project will be through the utilization of the existing system and structures; tapping into their experience and knowledge by engaging them into the project realization of sustainable results. The project will also use community-driven actions that empower local community sustainability ensuring buy in of for all communities of concern. Communities will drive all actions allowing the project to be cost effective. Coordination with humanitarian agencies, communities, authorities and other stakeholders will be the basis of the work that PSA does, hence this will ensure that there is sustainability as part of exit strategy.

The community involvement also results in ownership thus building a governance structure that stresses local choice and accountability. The project also develop a strong communication strategy that enabled the project reach a broader audience in helping cultivate the required outputs and the results of the project can be shared with a large audience. Well documented project results also helped in getting support from a range of stakeholders and donors. Uptake of these advocacy components at a regional level will bring sustained benefits. The strengthening of existing links to local authorities and local community, and the good reputation of partners will help to encourage sustainability and the resources in the project.

5. Lessons Learned:

- New community structures have been established but there is need to strengthen them more through capacity building and training.
- Camp verification should be done regularly, to ascertain the population each camp at each particular time and all other relevant data and information.
- There is also need to upscale the training of community members on basic health education such as first-aid including prevention of diseases and promotion of hygiene such as Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).
- Need for durable solutions and creation of livelihood opportunities in IDPs camps in the five districts.
- To advocate the rehabilitation and increase of the number of solar lights to enhance visibility and contribute to the general security of the areas at night.
- Distribution of emergency shelter kits to mitigate risks, especially during the rainy season.
- Emergency plans have to put in place to handle serious medical cases especially during the night.

Challenges

- The evictions are common among the IDPs and a lot needs to be done in terms of handling the land tenure and rental issue.
- Over expectations from the IDPs, local leadership and the local municipality especially the need for incentive in conducting activities in the area including data collection. This has forced PSA to conduct more awareness raising on the objective and goals of the project, more so to the IDPs.
- Lethargy and lack of motivation by IDPs in giving information during data collection due to previous data collection that they participated and resulted in no impact.
- There are several camps in Garowe that are not recognized by the government and agencies cannot offer services in those areas.
- Lack of night lighting is one of the biggest challenge facing IDPs., this has resulted in some insecurity challenges at the night, in 2021 PSA/UNHCR managed to rehabilitate and repair 50 solar lights in Garowe and Bosaso. In 2022 more solar lights need to be rehabilitated and installed across all the 5 sites of Bosaso, Qardho, Garowe, Armo and Burtinle

6. 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:-

- 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.

7. Coordination:

Coordination with humanitarian agencies, communities, authorities and other stakeholders managed by UNHCR as the cluster lead played an important role. This was to ensure complementarity, avoid duplication and maximize impact and efficiency. Reporting, monitoring and mutual learning exchange was also ensured through joint planning, review meetings and field visits. Project activities remained flexible through targeting affected population, considering the dynamics of the movement of the IDPs in the current situation. For instance, persistent force eviction, insurgent activities, clan and land issues, project activities remained fluid and dynamic, with design intervention that left enough room for modification to achieve the goal and objectives ensure the project attained its intended objectives. As such, the project had multi sectorial approach applicable to cover different locations in Bosaso, Garowe, Gardo, Armo and Burti nle while maintaining the current site management setting. In order to ensure that there was no duplication of roles and activities; PSA worked closely with the community structures such as GBVWG, CPWG, and Protection Cluster. PSA also worked closely with all relevant line ministries which provided technical support and monitoring for effective delivering of program implementation. Local administration and respective municipalities also worked with PSA closely on this project and were part of regular coordination and review meetings that improved the project performance

8. 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 2019 and 2020, PSA implemented CCCM project in the same sites that the 2021 project targeted, this gave PSA an added advantage because we had already cultivated a good rapport, experience and understanding with the target communities.

More so, we worked closely with all relevant line ministries and local authorities. They provided technical support and monitoring for effective delivering of program implementation and were part of regular coordination and review meetings that helped a lot in improving project performance.

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

Year:2021

Country:Somalia

Agreement Symbol:SOM01/2021/0000000677/001

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 November 2021	
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	

Pictorial:

Solar lights rehabilitation and repair



Rehabilitated solar lights in Garowe

Rehabilitated solar lights in Garowe



Distribution of NFIs



CCCM Training to IDPs

CCCM training poster



CCCM Capacity Building in Bosaso



PSEA posters produced within the quarter



PSEA posters produced within the quarter



Community engagements and awareness



Garbage Collection Equipment Distribution




COMPLAINT FEEDBACK MECHANISM
HAY'ADDA PSA WAXA AY KU WERGELINAYSAA
DHAMAAN DADKA KA FAA'IDAYSTA ADEEGYADEEDA IN
WIXII XOG AH AMA CABASHO AH AY KUSOO
GUDBIYAAN NUMBERKAN GAABAN
WAC: 0390



Solar lanterns distribution



HLP awareness



Rapid Gender Assessment



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):

Name: Faisal Abdirahman

Title: Executive Director

Signature: _____

