

## QUARTERLY REPORT

**Project Name:** Multi-sectoral Assistance for Populations in Crises (The MAP Project)  
**Country:** Somalia  
**Agreement Number:** AID-OFDA-G-13-00135  
**Reporting Period:** Apr 1, 2015 to Jun 30, 2015

## OVERVIEW

This is the seventh quarterly report for the MAP project covering activities implemented between April and June 2015. The report captures project achievements as well as the implementation challenges encountered during the reporting quarter.

## SECTOR : ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND MARKET SYSTEMS (ERMS)

**Objective:** Restore economic assets for returnees and provide temporary employment for vulnerable IDPs residing in camps.

### Subsector 1: Microfinance

#### Community savings and lending groups: (Puntland)

- During the reporting quarter, members of six (6) VSLA groups (15 females per group) formed in Garowe in Quarter 5 were trained. Training was conducted by CARE staff and covered basic numeracy skills, book keeping and recording of transactions, group management, saving and lending procedures and VSLA approaches. CARE staff also conducted mentoring sessions and had one-on-one meetings with VSLA groups to monitor formation progress. 4 VSLA groups were from IDP community in Garowe and remaining 2 from host communities.
- To-date, 15 VSLA groups have been formed and estimated beneficiaries (directly and indirectly) is approximately 1,928 persons (960 male, 968 female). See Annex 1 for details.

Table 1: VSLA groups' breakdown by location

#	Location/camp	District	Region	# of Groups	Female	Male
1	Hodan	Garowe	Nugaal	1	15	0
2	Hodan	Garowe	Nugaal	1	15	0
3	Hiraan	Garowe	Nugaal	1	15	0
4	Banadir	Garowe	Nugaal	1	15	0
5	Shabele	Garowe	Nugaal	2	30	0
<b>Totals</b>				<b>6</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>

### Subsector 2: Temporary Employment

#### Cash-for-Work (CFW) in Puntland and Mogadishu

- During the reporting quarter, 820 beneficiaries (580 females and 240 males, each representing a household) benefited from Cash-for-Work activities in Garowe, Qardho, Bosaso towns and Mogadishu as shown in below table:

Table 2: CFW beneficiaries by sex and locations

#	Location	Male	Female	Total households
1.	Bosaso IDP camps	9	241	250
2.	Qardho IDP camps	8	92	100
3.	Garowe IDP camps	7	93	100
4.	Lasanod	179	41	220
5.	Mogadishu IDP camps	37	113	150
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>820</b>

- Except for the 220 beneficiaries in Laasanod district who were engaged in rehabilitation of key water infrastructure prioritized by local communities, all others in Bosaso, Qardho, Garowe and Mogadishu, beneficiaries were engaged in garbage collection in the IDP camps.
- Unskilled beneficiaries were paid a daily wage rate of US\$5 while skilled beneficiaries were paid US\$10.
- In Erigavo and El-Afweyn districts (Sanaag region), 18 additional beneficiaries were selected on top of the 162 already selected in Quarter 6. The Cash-for-Work activities on rehabilitation of key water infrastructure were delayed to start in Quarter 8 (July – Sept 2015) when the dry spell begins since that is when households face challenges related to lack of employment opportunities.
- A total of USD 97,500 was channeled into program areas through CFW activities. Average USD amount per person earned is USD\$100.5. Table below provides breakdown of beneficiaries by locations and amounts earned.

Table 3: Total USD amounts channeled into program area

#	Location	No. of beneficiaries			USD Amounts earned			Average USD amount per person earned
		Unskilled	Skilled	Total	Unskilled	Skilled	Total	
1.	Bosaso	250	-	250	25,000	-	25,000	100.0
2.	Qardho	100	-	100	10,000	-	10,000	100.0
3.	Garowe	100	-	100	10,000	-	10,000	100.0
4.	Lasanod	200	20	220	20,000	2,500	22,500	102.3
5.	Mogadishu	150	-	150	30,000 <sup>1</sup>	-	30,000	100.0
-	<b>Total</b>			<b>820</b>			<b>97,500</b>	<b>100.5</b>

- Post-cash distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted to assess beneficiaries' satisfaction on cash distribution process, whether they received their entitlements and impact of cash on livelihoods. The PDM report is available separately and key findings include:
  - All (100%) beneficiaries reported receiving their cash entitlements for the two months each at \$100 per month.
  - Beneficiaries were largely aware of the Complaint Response Mechanism (CRM) with 71% stating that they were aware of the complaints mechanisms.
  - 86% of PDM respondents reported that the timing and location were adequate.
  - No conflict or community jealousy over the cash transfer was reported.
  - Meals taken after cash transfer has been reported to be good where the majority of the beneficiaries able to access 2 meals per day.
  - Beneficiaries reported that cash program has enhanced their status within household since they were able to access basic needs and have improved the morale of the family in general.

<sup>1</sup> Includes USD 18,000 earned by 150 beneficiaries in Mogadishu between Feb and March 2015 which was not reported in Quarter 6. That was an oversight.

## SECTOR 2: HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION & INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

**Objective: Support the Somalia NGO Consortium in providing a forum for strategic coordination, collaboration, and information exchange among NGOs operational in Somalia.**

### Subsector 1: Coordination

During this reporting period, the project has continued to effectively implement its core activities of information sharing, coordination, representation and advocacy between April to June 2015. The SNC supported humanitarian coordination efforts and represented NGOs with increased regional presence and capacity in Somalia. There are 71 NGOs working in Somalia actively coordinated through the Consortium's diverse platforms/forums. In addition, the following activities have been undertaken in the seventh quarter of the project:

- The Consortium hosted 3 Monthly Membership coordination meetings at the headquarter level, 2 Steering Committee meetings and 3 Regional Monthly Membership coordination meetings. In addition, operational coordination meetings were also facilitated and held, including but not limited to, a consultative NGO meeting prior to the scheduled UN Special Police Unit (SPU) meeting called for by the Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator (HC/RC) Philippe Lazzarini. The essence of the consultative meeting was to provide a platform for NGOs to have a common position and clear redlines on the same issues. The feedback from the mentioned consultative meeting would then be input into the development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that is to be signed by the Government in Puntland and Somaliland. This therefore would assist in pacifying issues experienced by NGOs regarding SPU escorts. Discussions on SPUs are still underway. Furthermore, the Consortium facilitated an Informal Debriefing between NGOs and Donors on the Somali Health Sector. The debriefing was to open honest discussions with donors on the situation at hand, challenges faced and way forward regarding the health sector in Somalia. The Consortium has also convened and facilitated 3 Resilience working group meetings, 3 Advocacy meetings, 1 Risk working group meeting, 2 Money Transfer Operator (MTO) working group meetings and co-hosted 1 Somali humanitarian communications meeting.
- In this reporting period, the Consortium has actively engaged in advocacy efforts and initiatives. Forced evictions are becoming more prominent and the Consortium in collaboration with the Protection Cluster recently concluded a joint Protection Call on the same. The Protection Call was then shared with HC/RC Philippe Lazzarini. The Consortium also in collaboration with member organisations, facilitated development of key messaging on forced evictions. Following MTO closures in April 2015, a MTO working group was formed. The sole purpose of the group was to advocate and lobby for a permanent solution to having a transparent and legal method of transferring funds from Kenya to Somalia. Discussions are still on-going.
- The Consortium Director, the Regional Focal Points and the overall Consortium team represented NGO Consortium members and their constituency at international, national and local levels in a variety of coordination mechanisms and vis-a-vis other stakeholders including donors, local government and UN agencies/staff. During the reporting period, the Director and the team have, amongst others, represented members in the following fora: Humanitarian Country Team (3 meetings) and Yemen Task Force (12). Member issues were raised in these fora and meeting outputs shared with membership. At regional level, the Consortium's director has had bilateral meetings with local authorities in Garowe, Puntland; Interim South West Administration (ISWA) and the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in Mogadishu through Steering Committee members. The Consortium continued to provide a forum for the NGOs to have face to face meetings with key stakeholders, thereby facilitating access to key stakeholders and convened an NGO meeting with the UN Risk Management Unit. NGO concerns and challenges with operational context and other strategic issues were articulated at the aforementioned meetings. The Consortium engaged in informed dialogue on the deteriorating humanitarian situation and operating environment in Somalia.

- A new Regional Advisory Board, based in Mogadishu will be elected in the coming months. This is not only to enhance coordination but to assist in advocacy efforts with the Federal Government of Somalia. The Consortium is in the process of recruiting a Senior Advocacy Information Officer and a Mogadishu Focal Point. Furthermore, the director visualises increased visits and thus, having stronger presence in Somalia.
- The Consortium proactively rallied its members and provided a platform for agencies to identify common approaches to taxation, registrations and other requests in the operating environments. The Consortium also ensured that key stakeholders were briefed and kept informed throughout and continues to do so.

## SECTOR 3: LOGISTICS SUPPORT, RELIEF COMMODITIES

**Objective:** Ensure immediate replacement of essential household items for vulnerable IDPs residing in camps and support the voluntary return of IDPs to their places of origin through transport logistics.

### Subsector 1: Non-Food Items (NFIs)

#### Provision of NFI kits

- 10 NFI kits were distributed to 10 displaced households in Dhahar town (benefiting 72 individuals, 40 females and 32 males). The 10 households were among those displaced by the Galgala conflict in Sanaag region.

Table 4: NFI Beneficiaries' breakdown by age and sex

Location	Number of beneficiaries								Total
	< 5 years		6 - 17 years		18 - 49 years		> 49 years		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Dhahar	4	7	21	19	5	7	2	7	72

- Each NFI kits consisted of 1 plastic sheet, 2 blankets, 2 sleeping mats, 1 kitchen set, 2 jerry cans, 2 sanitary cloths and 1 bar soap in line with Somalia NFI/ shelter cluster guidelines.
- Post distribution monitoring (PDM) of the 240 NFI kits distributed in Quarter 6 was conducted in May 2015 to monitor beneficiary satisfaction on usefulness and quality of items distributed and overall distribution efficiency in Xalin village and surrounding pastoral communities. The PDM report is available separately – please see Annex 2 for key findings.

#### Provision of NFI kits

- The project distributed 150 Dignity kits to 150 female beneficiaries (100 in Bosaso and 50 in Garowe. Kits consisted of the following: Dresses (3 pcs), shawls (3 pcs), sanitary clothes (9 pcs), bar soaps (3 pcs), powder soap 100g (3 pcs), petticoats (3 pcs), and headscarves (3 pcs).

### Subsector 2: Transport (Air/land/sea)

- Activities completed in phase 1.

## SECTOR 4: NUTRITION

**Objective:** To provide curative and preventative care for the moderately and severely acutely malnourished individuals in the targeted locations

- A total of 2,221 beneficiaries were screened in Bosaso, Qardho and Lower Juba out of which, 677 beneficiaries (315 severely malnourished children < 5 years, 254 moderately malnourished children < 5 years and 108 pregnant lactating mothers) were admitted. During this Quarter Ten (10) sites provided nutritional interventions for Outpatient therapeutic Program in Qardho (2), Lower Juba (4) and Bosaso (4 new sites) and Six (6) sites provided Supplementary Feeding Program services in Lower Juba (4) and Qardho (2).

## **Subsector 1: Infant and Young Child Feeding and Behavior Change**

### **N1. Promotion of Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding Practices**

- A total of 636 care givers have been reached with both individualized and group counselling sessions. 335 pregnant and lactating women received individualized counselling sessions while 301 beneficiaries (16 males and 285 female) attended group counselling sessions. The pregnant and lactating mothers received messages on proper positioning and attachment of the child to the breast which was demonstrated by the role model mothers. The beneficiaries also received IYCF messages on the benefits of colostrum and the breast milk to the child and mother after giving birth, disadvantages of bottle feeding and more so use of infant formula milk before the age of 6 months and the importance of continued breastfeeding for up to the age of 2 years and beyond. In addition, 25 appreciation kits were distributed to 25 lactating mothers who have shown improved breastfeeding practices in Doblely as an appreciation for the improved practices as well as serve as role models for the rest of the mothers. Each appreciation kit consisted of 2 cooking pans, 4 bowls and 4 mugs.

### **N2. Demonstrations and Campaigns**

- In Qardho, cooking demonstrations involving practical preparation of various food groups was conducted to sensitize and promote use of locally available and accessible nutritious foods. A total of 60 pregnant and lactating mothers and mothers with malnourished children benefitted from the cooking demonstration sessions. The cooking demonstration was important in informing the community about the use and importance of locally available foods, its nutritional benefits and how to prepare different food items to derive maximum nutritional benefits.

## **Subsector 2: Management of MAM**

- A total of 362 moderately acutely malnourished persons were admitted in Qardho and Lower Juba. In Qardho, 114 children under 5 years (53 males and 61 females) and 74 pregnant and lactating mothers were admitted, while in Lower Juba, 140 children under 5 years (68 males and 72 females) and 34 pregnant and lactating mothers were admitted.
- A total of 571 children under-five years (307 males and 264 females) exited from the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) (482 in Lower Juba and 89 in Qardho, including 3 transfers to the Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP). Out of the total discharges reported, 562 were successfully cured (99%), 5 defaulted (0.88%), 1 non recovered (0.17%) and 3 transferred (0.5%) to OTP. Additionally, 205 pregnant and lactating mothers (168 in Lower Juba and 37 in Qardho) were discharged from the program, 202 were discharged as cured (98.5%) and 3 defaulted (1.5%).

## **Subsector 3: Management of SAM**

- 315 severely acutely malnourished children under 5 years were admitted (164 males and 151 females) in the OTP program in Bosaso (241), Qardho (35) and Lower Juba (39). A total of 286 exited from the OTP program, 263 under-fives were successfully discharged and cured (95%). 9 defaulted (3.2%), 6 non-cured (2.2), 9 transferred (3.2%) and no deaths reported (0%).

## SECTOR 5: PROTECTION

**Objective: To provide effective, efficient and coordinated delivery of appropriate protection assistance to IDP camp-based populations (women, girls, boys and men) in Puntland**

### Subsector 1: Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence

#### Support to referral of survivors:

- A total of 62 female GBV survivors (19 in Garowe and 43 in Bosaso) were identified and assisted through psychosocial counseling, and referral to other service providers such as Garowe Hospital, Matakaal, Bosaso General Hospital, TASS and GRT for health assistance; Legal aid association for legal support and police for security services.

Table 5: Identified GBV types by locations

#	GBV type	Location		
		Bosaso	Garowe	Total
1.	Denial of resources	0	0	0
2.	Physical assault	26	13	39
3.	Rape	9	0	9
4.	Sexual assault	4	6	10
5.	Emotional abuse	4	0	4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>62</b>

#### Provision of CMR Services

- During the reporting period rape cases seem to have increased in Bossaso. The most vulnerable to this GBV type being IDP women, living in camps with little security, especially at night. The Clinical management of Rape (CMR) Focal Point based in Bosaso general Hospital significantly enhanced her intervention, attending GBV survivors referred not only by CARE but also by other organizations as well as women who approach the Hospital on their own.
- The CMR FP assisted a total of 10 rape survivors, 7 of which were referred by CARE. 1 rape case was identified also in Garowe but received assistance from another organization.

#### Community based GBV monitoring and reporting

- CARE participated in GBV Working Group meetings at national level in Nairobi in May and at regional level in Bosaso and Garowe on a monthly basis.
- 6 monthly meetings (3 in Garowe and 3 in Bosaso) were organized with the GBV Focal Points to discuss ways of handling GBV cases and how to enhance our awareness raising activities.
- 36 GBV Focal Points conducted GBV awareness campaigns in Garowe and Bosaso reaching 4,540 beneficiaries (1,933 males and 2,607 females). In Garowe, a total of 1,300 (637 men and 663 women) benefited from these campaigns while in Bosaso, 3,240 (1296 men and 1944 women) were reached being 2430 IDPs and 810 host community members.

#### Staff and Partners training

- CARE conducted several consultations with the GBV Working Group and the CMR Taskforce to find a suitable facilitator for the CMR training. The training was finally planned for the 21-23 April in Bosaso. Due to the terroristic attack to UNICEF in Garowe the two facilitators (UNICEF and UNHCR staff) were advised not to conduct the activity. The training was therefore delayed and is now planned for the 26-30 July.

### Subsector 2: Psychosocial Support Services

#### Provision of Psychosocial Counseling

- 58 GBV survivors (20 in Garowe and 38 in Bosaso) benefited from one-to-one counseling sessions. 91% of these survivors (53 individuals) have reported to have improved or fully recovered from their past traumatic experiences.
- A Psychosocial well-being report was developed with the analysis of the base-line findings of the survey conducted in selected IDP camps in Bosaso and Garowe (report available on demand).

## SECTOR 6: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

**Objective:** Establish locally managed and sustainable systems for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion for vulnerable IDP and host populations.

### Subsector 1: Environmental Health

#### Garbage Collection and Disposal (Cash for Work):

- During the reporting quarter, garbage collection through CFW continued in Bosaso, Garowe and Mogadishu IDP camps. 250 beneficiaries in Bosaso, 100 in Qardho, 100 in Garowe and 150 in Mogadishu were involved in collection and disposal of garbage in the camps. Collection and disposal of solid wastes benefited approximately 40,418 persons in IDP camps in Garowe, Qardho and Bosaso.

### Subsector 2: Hygiene Promotion

#### Hygiene Promotion Activities:

- During the reporting quarter, approximately 21,448 beneficiaries (6,931 males and 14,517 females) were reached through one-to-one hygiene promotion sessions and house-to-house visits conducted by the Community Hygiene Promoters (CHPs) in IDP settlements in Bosaso, Garowe and Mogadishu. Tables 7 and 8 below provide number of people reached through the two hygiene promotion approaches:

Table 7: Estimated beneficiaries reached with one-to-one HP sessions by locations and gender

#	Location	No. of CHPs	Sessions conducted by CHPs	Est. Beneficiaries reached		
				Male	Female	Total
1.	Garowe	10	47	636	2,973	3,609
2.	Bosaso	20	35	2,594	2,205	4,799
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>3,230</b>	<b>5,178</b>	<b>8,408</b>

Table 8: Estimated beneficiaries reached through House-to-house visits by locations and gender

No	Location	Est. beneficiaries reached		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	Bosaso <sup>2</sup>	1,820	1,813	3,633
2.	Garowe <sup>3</sup>	1,591	6,366	7,957
3.	Mogadishu <sup>4</sup>	290	1,160	1,450
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,701</b>	<b>9,339</b>	<b>13,040</b>

<sup>2</sup> Banadir B, Mingis B, Xadole, Xafatul Arab, Inji, Tuurjale

<sup>3</sup> Jawle IDP camps

<sup>4</sup> Zona K IDP settlement in Hodon district

### Hygiene Kits:

- Distribution of hygiene kits is planned to take place in quarter 8.

### Subsector 3: Sanitation Infrastructure

#### Latrine Rehabilitation and desludging:

- Rehabilitation of 70 household latrines in Garowe and Bosaso is slated for Quarter 8.

### Subsector 4: Water Supply Infrastructure

#### Rehabilitation of mechanized boreholes in Puntland:

- The project completed rehabilitation of Rako Borehole. The main rehabilitation works included construction of 60m<sup>3</sup> capacity elevated concrete water tank; supply and installation of submersible pump generator and control panel; extension of water pipeline; construction of mini warehouse; and rehabilitation of animal troughs. Monitoring visits conducted by project team revealed reduction of water collection time and increased clean water supply to approximately 7,250 beneficiaries (1,035 households) in and around Rako village. The rehabilitated borehole was handed over to the community. The project team provided refresher training to Water Management Committee (WMC) on the management, operation and maintenance of the borehole.

#### Water quality testing and treatment:

- The project conducted water quality test in rehabilitated water sources in Puntland as well as water supplied to IDPs in Zona K IDP settlements. Annex 3 shows results of water quality tests run in Puntland.
- In Zona K, water was treated through batch chlorination before supplied to beneficiaries. The treatment maintained a residual chlorine levels between 0.2 – 0.4 mg/ml.

## CHALLENGES FACED

- **Yemeni influx:** The deepening insecurity and violence in Yemen led to a continued influx of people to Somalia. By end of reporting quarter, approximately 12,444 persons (including Somali returnees, Yemen refugees, and other third country nationals) have fled Yemen for Somalia, particularly in Puntland and Somaliland. The influx overstretched humanitarian service provision which was already limited.
- **Deterioration of nutrition situation:** During the quarter, the nutrition situation in Bosaso and Lower Juba deteriorated. In Bosaso, this was due to closure of 9 nutrition sites that were providing OTP services to IDPs and host communities. In Dhobley (Lower Juba), the nutrition situation among IDPs indicated humanitarian crisis as GAM rates nearly doubled from 11% in Deyr 2014/15 to 20.7% in Gu 2015. While CARE and other humanitarian agencies continue to respond to this need in both locations, the situation is overstressing the little resources available.

## MONITORING TRACKING TABLE

OFDA INDICATOR	Target	Q1 – Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Cumulative	% of target met	Comments
<b>SECTOR 1: ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND MARKET SYSTEMS</b>								
<b>Sub-Sector I: Microfinance</b>								
Number of people ,disaggregated by sex ,or SMEs newly receiving financial services or continuing to receive services due to USAID/OFDA support	1,050 individuals (536 females, 514 males)	N/A	0	0	1,928 (960 male,968 female)	1,928 (960 male,968 female)	183.6%	Approximately 1,928 persons benefit from 15 VSLA groups formed
Percentage of financial service accounts /groups supported by USAID/OFDA that are functioning properly	75%	N/A	0	0	100%	100%	100%	All 15 groups are functional by end of Quarter 7
Total USD amount channeled into the program area through sub-sector activities.	USD 18,550	N/A	0	\$2,648	\$900	\$3,548	19%	
<b>Sub-Sector II: Livelihoods Restoration</b>								
Indicator (A):Number of people assisted through livelihood restoration activities, by sex	900	845 (414 females; 431 males)	N/A	N/A	N/A	900	93.9%	Activity completed in first phase.
Indicator (B):Percentage of beneficiaries reporting their livelihoods restored within three to six months after receiving support	80%	0%	0%	0%	84%	84%	105%	According to monitoring survey conducted by CARE in May 2015, 84% of recipients affirmed that cash support enabled them to restart their livelihood activities
Indicator (C): Total USD amount channeled into the program area through sub-sector activities	USD 48,000	\$48,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	USD 48,000	100%	Activity completed in first phase.
<b>Sub-Sector III: Temporary Employment</b>								

OFDA INDICATOR	Target	Q1 – Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Cumulative	% of target met	Comments
Indicator (A): Number of people employed through cash for work ( CFW) activities, by sex	1,614 (652 males, 962 females)	614 (462 females; 152 males)	0	820 (580 females 240 males)	820 <sup>5</sup> (580 females 240 males)	1,434 (1,042 females 392 males)	88.8%	The target has been adjusted from 7,614 to 1,614. The error was occasioned by an oversight in the modification proposal which indicated 7,000 individuals within the indicator instead of 1,000, which was stated within the narrative.
Indicator (B): Average total USD amount per person earned through CFW activities	\$208	\$214.12	0	\$196.5	\$146.34	255.61	122.9%	To be reported at project end
Indicator (C): Total USD amount channeled into the program area through subsector activities	\$356,300	\$131,470	0	\$137,576. 5	\$97,500	\$366,546.5	102.9%	
<b>SECTOR 2: HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION &amp; INFORMATION MANAGEMENT</b>								
<b>Sub-Sector I: Coordination</b>								
Indicator (A): Number of organizations coordinating	80	80	82	53	71	80	100%	Though only 71 NGOs coordinated in Q7, number fluctuates and we picked highest ever reported.
<b>Subsector2: Information Management</b>								
Indicator (A):Number and percentage of humanitarian organizations utilizing information management services	80	80 (100%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80 (100%)	

<sup>5</sup> Same number of beneficiaries supported in Quarter 6

OFDA INDICATOR		Target	Q1 – Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Cumulative	% of target met	Comments
Indicator (B): Number and percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to information products (e.g., situation reports, 3W/4W, digital tools)		80	39	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	39	
Indicator (C): Number of products made available by information management services that are accessed by clients		90	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	21%	
<b>SECTOR 3: LOGISTICS SUPPORT, RELIEF COMMODITIES</b>									
<b>Sub-Sector I: Non-Food Items (NFIs)</b>									
Indicator (A): Total number and per item USD cost of NFIs distributed by type (e.g. plastic sheeting, flash tarpaulin, blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, water containers, other)		600 NFI kits @ US\$85.3	344 NFI kits @ US\$81.7	0	240 NFI kits @93.67	10 NFIs @93.67	594	99%	
		100 Dignity kits @ US\$64.8	N/A	0	0	150	150	150%	
<b>Standard NFI kits (600 kits)</b>	<b>Plastic sheet</b>	600 pcs	344	0	240	10	594	99%	
	<b>Blankets</b>	1800 pcs	1032	0	480	20	1,532	85%	
	<b>Sleeping mat</b>	600 pcs	538	0	480	20	1,038	173%	
	<b>Kitchen set</b> (2 cooking pots, 5 deep plates, 5 cups, 5 tablespoons, 1 kitchen knife, and 1 serving spoon)	600 sets	344	0	240	10	594	99%	
	<b>Jerry cans (20L)</b>	1200 pcs	300	0	480	20	800	66.7%	
	<b>Sanitary cloth</b>	1200 pcs	882	0	480	20	1382	115.2%	
	<b>Bar soap (750g)</b>	600 pcs	353	0	240	10	603	100.5%	
<b>Dignity kits (100 kits)</b>	<b>Dresses</b>	300 pcs	N/A	0	0	350 pcs	350 pcs	116.7%	
	<b>Shawls</b>	300 pcs	N/A	0	0	350 pcs	350 pcs	116.7%	
	<b>Sanitary cloths</b>	900 pcs	N/A	0	0	950 pcs	950 pcs	105.6%	
	<b>Bar soap (250gms)</b>	300 pcs	N/A	0	0	350 pcs	350 pcs	116.7%	
	<b>Packet powder soap (100gms)</b>	300 pcs	N/A	0	0	350 pcs	350 pcs	116.7%	
	<b>Petticoats</b>	300 pcs	N/A	0	0	350 pcs	350 pcs	116.7%	

OFDA INDICATOR		Target	Q1 – Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Cumulative	% of target met	Comments
	<b>Head scarves</b>	300 pcs	N/A	0	0	350 pcs	350 pcs	116.7%	
Indicator (B): Total number and per item USD value of cash/vouchers distributed for NFIs, by type (e.g. plastic sheeting, flash tarpaulin, blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, water containers, other)*		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	<b>Plastic sheet</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	<b>Blankets</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	<b>Sleeping mat</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	<b>Kitchen set</b> (2 cooking pots, 5 deep plates, 5 cups, 5 tablespoons, 1 kitchen knife, and 1 serving spoon)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	<b>Jerry cans (20L)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	<b>Sanitary cloth</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	<b>Bar soap (600g)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Indicator (c): Total number of people receiving NFIs, by sex and type (e.g. plastic sheeting, flash tarpaulin, blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, water containers, other)		4,550	2,030 (1,020 Males, 1,010 Females)	0	1,198 (607 male,591 female )	72 (32 male,40 female)			
<b>Standard NFI kits (600 kits)</b>	<b>Plastic sheet</b>	3,850	2,030 (1,020 Males, 1,010 Females)		1198 (607 male,591 female )	72 (32 male,40 female)	3,300 (1659 male,1641 female)	85.7%	
	<b>Blankets</b>	3,850	2,030 (1,020 Males, 1,010 Females)		1198 (607 male,591 female )	72 (32 male,40 female)	3,300 (1659 male,1641 female)	85.7%	
	<b>Sleeping mat</b>	3,850	2,030 (1,020 Males, 1,010 Females)		1198 (607 male,591 female )	72 (32 male,40 female)	3,300 (1659 male,1641 female)	85.7%	
	<b>Kitchen set</b> (2 cooking pots, 5 deep plates, 5 cups, 5 tablespoons, 1 kitchen knife, and 1 serving spoon)	3,850	2,030 (1,020 Males, 1,010 Females)	0	1198 (607 male,591 female )	72 (32 male,40 female)	3,300 (1659 male,1641 female)	85.7%	

OFDA INDICATOR		Target	Q1 – Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Cumulative	% of target met	Comments
	<b>Jerry cans (20L)</b>	3,850	2,030 (1,020 Males, 1,010 Females)	0	1198 (607 male,591 female )	72 (32 male,40 female)	3,300 (1659 male,1641 female)	85.7%	
	<b>Sanitary cloth</b>	3,850	2,030 (1,020 Males, 1,010 Females)	0	1198 (607 male,591 female )	72 (32 male,40 female)	3,300 (1659 male,1641 female)	85.7%	
	<b>Bar soap (600g)</b>	3,850	2,030 (1,020 Males, 1,010 Females)	0	1198 (607 male,591 female )	72 (32 male,40 female)	3,300 (1659 male,1641 female)	85.7%	
<b>Dignity kits (100 kits)</b>	<b>Dresses</b>	160	90	88	0	150	328	205%	
	<b>Shawls</b>	160	90	88	0	150	328	205%	
	<b>Sanitary cloths</b>	160	90	88	0	150	328	205%	
	<b>Panties (different sizes)</b>	160	90	88	0	150	328	205%	
	<b>Bar soap (250gms)</b>	160	90	88	0	150	328	205%	
	<b>Packet powder soap (100gms)</b>	160	90	88	0	150	328	205%	
	<b>Petticoats</b>	160	90	88	0	150	328	205%	
	<b>Head scarves</b>	160	90	88	0	150	328	205%	
<b>Sub-sector II: Transport (Air/Land/Sea)</b>									
Total USD cost of transport by type (e.g. commodities, personnel)		US\$ 12,500 (600 IDP beneficiaries)	\$12,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$12,500	100%	Activity completed in first phase.
Total number of flights provided by type (e.g. commodities, personnel)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Number of people transported, by transport type (e.g. land, sea, air)		600 individuals (land)	595	N/A	N/A	N/A	595	99.20%	Activity completed in first phase.
Total kilograms of commodities transported by transport type (e.g. land, sear, air)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>SECTOR 4: NUTRITION</b>									

OFDA INDICATOR	Target	Q1 – Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Cumulative	% of target met	Comments
<b>Sub-Sector I: Infant and Young Child Feeding and Behavior Change</b>								
Number and percentage of infants 0-< 6 mo. who are exclusively breastfed	300 (10%)	N/A	0	0	0	0	0%	This will be measured through KAP survey which is planned to take place the last quarter of the project – Q8. (next quarter)
Number and percentage of children 0-< 24 mo. receiving foods daily in 4 food groups	1,500 (50%)	N/A	0	0	0	0	0%	This will be measured through KAP survey which is planned to take place the last quarter of the project – Q8. (next quarter)
Number of people receiving behavior change interventions, by sex and age	3,000 (2,700 women and 300 men; all above 18 years)	N/A	1,007 (All females, 15 – 49 years)	1,816(1,518 females-WCBA, 298 males)	636 (620 females-WCBA, 16 males)	3,459 (3,145 Females, 314 males )	115.3%	Age bracket represents women of child bearing age (WCBA). 1,551 were reached on one to one basis while 1,908 were reached through mass nutrition education messages.
<b>Sub-Sector II: Management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)</b>								
Indicator (A): Number of sites managing moderate acute malnutrition	6	5	6	6	6	6	100%	20 health care providers (17 males and 3 females) were trained on prevention and management of
Indicator (B): Number of people admitted to MAM services, by sex and age	3,640	3,060 (2,352 U5s; 708 PLW)	1,150 (687 U5s; 463 PLW)	708 (487 U5s; 221 PLWs)	362 (254 U5s; 108 PLWs)	5,280 (3,780 U5s; 1,500 PLW)	145%	

OFDA INDICATOR	Target	Q1 – Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Cumulative	% of target met	Comments
Indicator (C): Number of health care providers and volunteers trained in the prevention and management of MAM, by sex	33 (50% women)	13 (12 Females, 1 Male)	0	0	20 (3 Females, 17 Males)	33 (15 females, 18 males)	100%	MAM during this quarter.
<b>Sub-Sector III: Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)</b>								
Indicator (A): Number of health care providers and volunteers trained in the prevention and management of SAM, by sex and age	33 (50% women)	13 (12 females, 1 male) All Adults	0	0	20 (3 Females, 17 Males)	33 (15 females, 18 males)	100%	20 health care providers (17 males and 3 females) were trained on prevention and management of SAM during this quarter.
Indicator (B): Number of sites established/rehabilitated for inpatient and outpatient care	6	5	6	6	10	10	166.7%	From the month of April 4 new OTP sites were opened and fully functional in Bosaso IDP camps
Indicator (C): Number of people treated for SAM, by sex and age	960	468 (All under 5's) (260 females; 208 males)	134 (All under 5's) (62 females; 72 males)	165 ( All under 5's) (80 females; 85 males )	315 ( All under 5's) (151 females; 164 males )	1,082 (All under 5's) (568 females; 514 males)		
Indicator (D): Rates of admission, default, death, cure, relapse, non-response-transfer, and length of stay:								
Admission Rate		Q1 = 21.6% Q2 = 28.7% Q3 = 25.8% Q4= 28.9%	22.3%	8.0%	16.5%			
Default Rate (%)	<15%	Q1 = 0% Q2 = 4.7% Q3 = 1.1% Q4= 0%	2.04%	3 %	3.2%			

OFDA INDICATOR	Target	Q1 – Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Cumulative	% of target met	Comments
Death Rate (%)	<5%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Cure Rate (%)	>75%	Q1 = 0% Q2 = 95.2% Q3 = 97.8% Q4= 97.4%	91.8%	98%	95%			
Relapse Rate (%)		0%		0%	0.6%			
Nonresponse Transfer Rate (%)		0%	2.04%	1 %	2.2%			
Length of Stay (Days)		78	0	80	62			

### SECTOR 5: PROTECTION

#### Sub-Sector I: Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence (GBV)

Indicator (A): Number of individuals benefitting from GBV services, by sex	40,060	128 (All female)	3,400 (2,300 females, 1,100 males)	2,355 (1072 males and 1,283 female)	4,601 (1,933 males and 2,668 females)	10,484 (6,379 Females; 4,105 Males)	26.2%	
Indicator (B): Number of people trained in GBV prevention or response, by sex	980	1,333 (Males:539, Females:794)	35 (All females)	15 (7 females; 8 males)	0	1,383 (Males: 547, Females: 836)	141.1%	
Indicator (C): Number of males sensitized in Gender-based Violence issues	24,600	3,625	900	1,072	1933	7,530	30.6%	

#### Sub-Sector II: Psychosocial Support Services

Indicator (A): Number of people trained in psychosocial support, by sex	87	51 (all females)	35 (All females)	0	0	86 (All females)	98.8%	Activity Complete
Indicator (B): Percentage of people reporting improvements in their feelings of well-being and ability to cope at the end of the program, by sex	50%	0	0	0		0	0%	To be measured through evaluation survey (end of project).

OFDA INDICATOR	Target	Q1 – Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Cumulative	% of target met	Comments
<b>SECTOR 6: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)</b>								
<b>Sub-Sector I: Environmental Health</b>								
Indicator (A): Number of people benefiting from solid waste management, drainage, and/or vector control activities (without double-counting)	25,800	6,300	0	40,418	40,418 <sup>6</sup>	40,418	156.7%	Q7 beneficiaries are same as those for Q6.
Indicator (B): Number of community cleanup/debris removal activities conducted	36	24	0	6	6	36	100%	
<b>Sub-Sector II: Hygiene Promotion</b>								
Indicator (A): Number and of people receiving direct hygiene promotion (excluding mass media campaigns and without double-counting)	46,750	32,903	0	6,339	21,448	60,690	129.8%	
Indicator (B): Number of village water user committees active at least 3 months after training	48	30	0	6	1	37	77.1%	
Indicator (C): Number of water points that are clean and protected from contamination	51	58	0	6	1	65	127.5%	
<b>Sub-Sector III: Sanitation Infrastructure</b>								
Indicator (A): Number of people directly benefitting from the sanitation infrastructure program	18,640	14,570	0	16,875	0	31,445	168.7%	
Indicator (B): Number of people who report using a latrine the last time they defecated	11,640	Unknown	Unknown					To be measured through evaluation survey (end of project).
Indicator (C): Number of household latrines completed and clean	600	570	0	180	0	750	125%	
<b>Subsector IV: Water Supply Infrastructure</b>								
Indicator (A): Number of people directly benefitting from the water supply infrastructure program	93,662	65,393	50,001 (repeat)	60,501 (repeat)	7,250 (new)	72,643 <sup>7</sup>	77.6%	Approx. 7,250 persons who benefited from Rako borehole rehabilitation

<sup>6</sup> Estimated as 2700 HHs in Garowe's Jawle IDP camp, 791 HHs in Qardho and 2283 HHs in Boosaaso (each with 7 members), where garbage collection via CFW activities

<sup>7</sup> Equals 65,393 plus Q7's 7250 beneficiaries

OFDA INDICATOR	Target	Q1 – Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Cumulative	% of target met	Comments
Indicator (B): Average liters/person/day collected from all sources for drinking, cooking and hygiene	15	14.3	14.8	13.7	15	15	100%	Average liters are estimates. Will be confirmed through end KAP survey.
Indicator (C): Number of households collecting all water for drinking, cooking and hygiene from improved water sources	15,137	9,342	7,143	8,643	1,035	10,377	68.6%	Many households are collecting water continuously.

## PURCHASE OF VEHICLES NOT MANUFACTURED IN THE U.S. AND LEASES

The project neither purchased nor leased vehicles during the reporting quarter.

## LEVERAGED FUNDING

The following table summarizes CARE Somalia's non-USG leveraged projects from inception of MAP project to reporting date.

#	Project	Source of funds	Project life	Locations	Budget	Budget in USD
1	Badbaadinta Nolosha (BANO)	ECHO	Oct 1, 2014 – Sept 30, 2015	Puntland and Mogadishu	€ 750,000	\$975,000
2	Resilience in the Horn	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mar 1, 2014 – Dec 31, 2016	Lower Juba, Banadir, Nugaal and Bari regions of Puntland	€ 1,689,313	\$2,322,000

## MAIN ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

The following table summarizes the main activities for the next quarter by the various sectors:

<b>Objective 1: Economic Recovery and Market Systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)</li> <li>- Continue the cash for work activities in Sanaag</li> <li>- Continuation of VSLA trainings</li> <li>- VSLA exchange meeting</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 2: Humanitarian Coordination &amp; Information Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue with monthly NGO Consortium coordination meetings.</li> <li>- Sharing of information through the consortium website.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 3: Logistics Support, Relief Commodities</b>	Completed
<b>Objective 4: Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue with routine nutrition activities (screening, admission and referring)</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 5: Protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue with GBV prevention and response in IDP camps in Bosaso and Garowe</li> <li>- Identification, referral and documentation of GBV cases</li> <li>- Conduct two (2) CMR trainings in Bossaso and Garowe</li> <li>- Continue with provision of psychosocial counseling</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 6: WASH Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue with hygiene promotion activities in target IDP camps</li> <li>- Continue water quality testing for the rehabilitated water sources</li> <li>- Distribution of hygiene kits in Bosaso</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of water points in Sanag through CFW</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of latrines in Puntland</li> <li>- Conduct WASH end line KAP Survey</li> </ul>

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: VSLA Beneficiary breakdown by locations and age brackets

Location	VSLA Beneficiaries Summary								
	< 5 years		6 - 17 years		18 - 49 years		> 49 years		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>Bosaso</b>	166	154	214	219	99	159	22	34	<b>1067</b>
<b>Garowe</b>	106	98	136	114	50	37	69	70	<b>680</b>
<b>Qardho</b>	26	26	52	29	15	23	5	5	<b>181</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1928</b>

### Annex 2: Key findings of NFI Post Distribution Monitoring

1. Quality of the NFI kits distributed							
	Plastic sheet	Blanket	Jerrican	Sleeping mat	Kitchen set	Sanitary pad	Soap
Very poor	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Poor	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Average	29%	33%	21%	14%	7%	39%	12%
Good	62%	73%	76%	85%	79%	61%	83%
Very good	9%	4%	3%	1%	14%	0%	5%
2. How useful were the items							
Not useful at all	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Not so useful	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Average	12%	6%	3%	5%	4%	9%	36%
Useful	43%	76%	88%	60%	81%	79%	61%
Very useful	45%	18%	9%	35%	15%	12%	3%

### Annex 3: Water Quality Testing Results

Sample No.	Source type	Location	Color	Odor	Taste	Turbidity (NTU)	PH	Free Chlorine (Mg/l)	*****Faecal Coliforms (F.C)		
									Vol. filt (ml)	No. of coliforms	F.C/ 100ml
001	Shallow Well	Garowe	No	No	No	<5	7.2	00	100ml	60	60
002	Household	Garowe	No	No	No	<5	7.4	00	100ml	9	9
003	Household	Garowe	No	No	No	<5	7.0	00	100ml	00	00
004	Shallow Well	Garowe	No	No	No	<5	7.2	00	100ml	34	34
005	Household	Garowe	No	No	No	<5	8.0	00	100ml	6	6
006	Household	Garowe	No	No	No	<5	7.2	0.21	100ml	00	00
007	Household	Bossaso	No	No	No	<5	7.6	00	100ml	00	00
008	Shallow Well	Bossaso	No	No	No	<5	7.0	00	100ml	21	21
009	Household	Bossaso	No	No	No	<5	7.2	00	100ml	7	7