



World Concern Development Organization

SOMALIA TSUNAMI RELIEF PROGRAM

QUARTERLY/FINAL PROGRAM REPORT

January 25, 2005 – April 30, 2005

For

THE UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

GRANT NO. DFD-G-00-05-00060-00

Submitted by:

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August 4, 2005

FINAL REPORT**REPORTING PERIOD** 25 January - 30 April 2005**GENERAL REFERENCE**

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PROGRAM OVERVIEW AND PERFORMANCE**Program Goal**

Increase chances of survival and decrease disease outbreaks among 2,700 Bajuni families/13,500 IDPs impacted by the tsunami.

Objective 1: Improve access to food, water, cooking utensils, emergency shelter and fishing supplies for IDPs impacted by the tsunami.

Geographic areas of activity: Kismayo, Somalia and the Islands of Kayoma, Jula, Javay and Madoe off the coast of Southern Somalia

Number/Type of Beneficiaries Targeted: Approximately 13,500 people

Number of Beneficiaries reached: 14,225 people (105% of targeted) received utensils, mosquito nets, Jeri cans, anchors, ropes, fishing twine and polythene sheets.

Amounted Requested for the Objective: \$391,802

Amount Spent: \$387,910

Estimated costs per beneficiary: \$29.02

Actual cost per beneficiary: \$27.27

Background

The Tsunami event devastated many villages in Kismayo and Baadhadhe districts along the coastal area and some islands within the Indian Ocean in the south of Kismayo town. Many lives and property were lost and destroyed. It affected major islands namely, Kayoma, Fuma among others, and in the Indian Ocean islands such as Mdoa, Jula among others, destroying infrastructure and causing fear among the residents. Other communities along the coastline, namely Burgavo, Raskiamboni among others had their homes destroyed. The greatest destruction in these eight communities was on their main source of livelihood -- fishing. During this event, 200 boats were destroyed. Fishermen lost 5,000 nets, 400 boat anchors, 2,400 net anchors and 1,600 diving kits. Their transport boats were also destroyed. The residents then migrated to the inland coast.

The hardest hit population consisted of the Bajuni people. The Bajuni are a sub-group of the Waswahili people. The islands have provided a needed seclusion and safety as they felt vulnerable on the mainland. Their occupation is 100% fishing and they are fully dependent on the sea. They fish for both subsistence and commercial purposes. A few local NGOs in Kismayo have been soliciting for help on their behalf. However, this has not borne much fruit due to the inaccessibility of the area as a result of the 13 years of civil war in Somalia.

When the tsunami disaster occurred, most of the people were caught unaware and helplessly watched the destruction of their livelihood gear. Fishing virtually stopped after the event due to the fear left in the people as well as their fishing gear and boats being damaged or destroyed. Many of the Bajunis waiting for the sea to settle joined the IDP camps in Kismayo town while others camped along the coast south of Kismayo. Food and other necessities quickly dwindled. Even those who could fish said the fish had disappeared, a condition that couldn't be explained.

In Kismayo, where some of the Bajuni IDPs fled, there is no sewage system, although there are some pit latrines. Water (both salty and fresh) is supplied from commercialized wells. Diseases reported were malaria, typhoid, diarrhea and respiratory tract infections. The population then desperately needed food, water containers to store potable water, and emergency shelter.

The situation in and near Kismayo town was complicated by 20,000 existing IDPs who are mostly of Bantu origin. These people were in very serious need of aid, and any large distribution of relief commodities to the Bajuni IDPs could have resulted in conflict, disrupting the delicate balance of peace that exists in the area. Thus, in the short term, provision of aid to the 13,500 Bajuni beneficiaries was done by boat from Mombassa. The relief aid was distributed to the Bajunis on the coast south of Kismayo and on the islands. This was determined by the Relief Committees who talked to the beneficiaries and assessed the fluid situation. At this time WCDO had hoped to expand assistance to cover the IDPs based in Kismayo.

Result: Reduced morbidity and mortality rates for 13,500 IDPs.

Activities:

- Community Mobilization for 13,500 people
- Establish 6-8 Relief Committees
- Distribute food, Jeri cans, cooking kits, polythene for shelter and fishing supplies for 13,500 people

Indicators:

- 13,500 people are able to store clean drinking water
- 13,500 people have food, with no deaths due to starvation
- 13,500 people have shelter and protection
- 500 families can resume fishing

Program Description

A. Implementation Phase

Community Mobilization: In partnership with AFREC, WCDO and the local authorities mobilized the local community and ensured that all needy households participated and benefited from the project. During this period, the community was mobilized to establish relief committees that were to be responsible for the distribution of the food and materials. The local communities were also involved specifically in three areas: 1) safety and security of the project materials and staff, 2) identifying beneficiaries, and 3) participating in actual distribution. This activity was carried out in conjunction with WCDO's local partner, Africa Rescue Committee (AFREC) and local elders.

Purchase of project materials (e.g. plastic materials, Jeri cans and fishing gear): WCDO purchased food and all materials from the closest sources. Because of the security concerns at Kismayo and Mogadishu, all the project materials were procured in Mombasa and were transported by sea to the various project sites in the Islands and Kismayo.

Distribution of materials: In order to facilitate a smooth distribution of the relief supplies, WCDO through its local partner, AFREC, established relief committees comprising members from the traditional leaders, religious leaders, women's groups, youth groups, and other respected elders.

In order to enhance accountability and transparency in the distribution of the materials, actual distribution was done in public. AFREC staff first of all counted all the materials in front of the public and announced the figure allocated and then handed over to the relief committee. After that, the relief committee distributed the food and materials and ensured that each of the identified families received their rightful share.

The initial projection was that loading and transportation of the relief supplies to their respective areas – Kismayo, Madoe and Burgavo would begin by 5th and end by the 15th of February 2005. The exercise however, began on the 8th and ended on 25th February 2005. The

major contributing factor was that some of the areas like Madoe and Burgavo are not accessible by big ships. In addition, it was the plan of the organization that the supplies of the Islands are done separately because of the fear that the warring factions in Kismayo would loot the relief supplies. This therefore meant that several ships would be used. This had an implication in that the loading space at the Mombasa Old Port could only allow for one ship at a time.

The quantities distributed to various destinations are listed below.

	Commodity	Kismayu Islands	Madoe Islands	Burgavo Islands	Total
1	Mosquito Nets	440	1,000	1,771	3,211
2	Polythene(Units1=5m)	135	420	20	575
3	Jeri-cans (pieces)	590	1,562	2,324	4,476
4	Fishing twines	53	150	225	428
5	Net Anchors	11	32	47	90
6	Anchor Ropes	5	16	24	45
7	Boat Anchors	11	32	47	90
8	Utensils (Sets)	265	780	1,172	2,217

1. Kismayo Supplies

The ship to Kismayo “MV Angel” started loading on 8th February 2005. The ship left Mombasa Old Port on 11th February and arrived at the port of Kismayo on 13th February, accompanied by a WCDO staff member. At the Kismayo Port, arrangements for the off-loading of the goods and transportation to the stores to await distribution at the family level had already been put in place by the AFREC office and the Kismayo Relief Committee consisting of the local leadership and the local NGOs. The calm prevailing in Kismayo was evident as the off-loading exercise went on throughout the night without any hitch.

The local communities, especially the Bantus in the IDPs camps, were very appreciative of the relief supplies as no organization had given them such kind of assistance. The communities in the islands too were very appreciative of the relief food and the fishing gear they received.

Zainab a 70-year-old lady in the camp said, “I think the gods have visited us; what a great surprise at least he has remembered us. We have been suffering here for quite a length of time and our time has come for Allah to think about us, I don’t even have words to thank you . . . Allah Akbar, Allah Akbar, we thank Allah for bringing this people, we pray to Allah to continue using this people to help the poor and unfortunate. Inshallah.”

A visit to the IDP camps revealed the great agony of a people who have suffered neglect and extreme forms of poverty in these camps. People here, even though they have been subjected to these sufferings, are always hopeful that, “we hope one day some charitable organization will help us get out of here.” WCDO was overwhelmed by other needs in the camps and the organization is seriously thinking of ways to alleviate the suffering of these people. The

sanitation is so bad that people use open trenches as toilets which are very close to the few salty shallow wells from where they get their water for domestic use.

2. Madoe and Surrounding Island's Supplies

Loading of the two ships "MV Yabhoupir" and "MV Al Amin" started on 14th and was completed on Thursday 17th February 2005 and started the journey on 18th to Madoe, arriving on Sunday 20th February 2005.

The Relief Committee in Madoe composed of Community Based Organizations and the Community leadership received the consignment. After a short meeting to emphasize the need for the relief items to go to the targeted people, handing over of the goods to the AFREC team was done immediately and distribution started right away. Security for both the goods and the team accompanying the goods had been arranged within the island. The Relief Committee had also laid down structures for distribution of the goods to get to the targeted people.

In the meantime as the AFREC team in conjunction with the Relief Committee distributed the goods, the WCDO team conducted a survey on other needs among the people in the Islands. Among the greatest needs as highlighted by the community members and the local leadership included: health, education, water and sanitation. On Monday 21st February 2005, the team was also able to interview the recipients of the relief to get their comments. Some of the comments from the recipients went as follows:

"We thank World Concern for their quick intervention. However, the help is not enough for all the people and more help is needed for all the people affected. Many people as far as Burgavo were affected." Mohamud Magale, Chairman, Madoe Council of Elders

"We have received the relief consignment and other items sent to us by World Concern. We are grateful and we say thanks. Please welcome and feel at home here in Koyama." Mr Shawale Yusuf, acting King of Koyama community

3. Burgavo and the Surrounding Islands

The ship MV "Clanita" left for Burgavo on the 20th February 2005. Loading started on 17th till 20th, arriving in Burgavo on 24th February 2005. Two WCDO staff and a photo-journalist accompanied the ship. Handing over of the consignment to the AFREC team was done the same day and distribution started immediately.

The security situation in Somalia continues to present challenges to the relief effort, as evidenced by the following recount of a situation that happened during the week of February 20th as the three WCDO staff members accompanied the relief shipment to Burgavo. They had hired a ship to deliver the supplies to the islands. The captain of the ship seemed to be continuing to add other business to the contracted trip. When he was persuaded to depart, he did not want the WCDO team to accompany the ship. After much discussion, they were allowed to board but they were given no place to stay or anything to eat. As they questioned what was going on, the captain offered to sell off all the relief food, because "that's what always happens to relief food in Somalia," he said. They refused and so were locked in a room

on the ship. Fortunately they had both cell and satellite phones, so they were able to contact the WCDO project manager, Reuben, to explain the situation. Reuben then contacted the port police in Mombassa. The police were preparing to storm the ship when the captain released our staff and said that he was ready to go on to Burgavo as planned. He had finished his other business and he was ready to leave. They later learned that the captain was selling contraband sugar on the side. It could have been a very serious situation, but we are thankful that our staff members were OK and that all relief supplies were delivered to Burgavo as planned.



Relief supplies await distribution in Somalia

Emergency Fisheries Repair: Along with the distribution of the emergency rations, medicines, cooking supplies, shelter and water containers, we distributed some fishing gear supplies (twine, rope, etc.); most nets were made locally. By distributing the net making material and net anchors with emergency aid, fishermen had time to rebuild their fishing equipment by the end of three months' food ration.

The quantities distributed to the various destinations are listed in the following charts:

1	Location	HH	Pop	5<	Women	Polyth	Jerican	M/Nets	Utensils	F/Twines	Anchor s	Ropes
	Burgavo	501	2,505	501	1,002	6	664	514	330	55	30	6
	Chiamboni	620	3,100	620	1,240	7	825	675	428	70	40	8
	Munurani	195	975	195	390	4	396	246	193	40	13	5
	Odoe	98	490	98	196	2	349	239	165	35	7	3
	bushbushl	90	450	90	180	1	90	97	56	25	4	2
	TOTAL	1,504	7,520	1,504	3,008	20	2,324	1,771	1,172	225	94	24

Above table shows the distribution of various items to tsunami victims in Burgavo

	Location	HH	Pop	5<	Women	Polyth	Jerican	M/Nets	Utensils	F/Twines	Anchors	Ropes
	Madoe	300	1,500	300	600	100	482	300	250	45	14	4
	Kudha	390	1,950	390	780	150	600	390	240	20	14	2
	Jula	50	250	50	100	30	80	50	50	20	8	3
	Javay	120	600	120	240	60	180	120	100	20	8	3
	Istanbul	50	250	50	100	30	80	50	50	20	8	2
	Gabalyu	40	200	40	80	20	60	40	40	15	8	1
	Warfenle	50	250	50	100	30	80	50	50	10	4	1
	TOTAL	1,000	5,000	1,000	2,000	420	1,562	1,000	780	150	64	16

Above shows the distribution to victims in Madoe

No	Location	HH	Pop	5<	Women	Polyth	Jerican	M/Nets	Utensils	F/Nets	Anchors	Ropes
	Koyama	50	300	60	120	20	100	50	50	10	5	1
	Fuma	50	250	50	100	20	100	50	50	10	4	1
	Qandal	37	185	37	74	15	74	37	37	6	3	1
	Ilisi	30	150	30	60	15	60	30	30	6	2	1
	Dhagax	23	115	23	46	15	46	23	23	6	2	0
	Alanley	11	55	11	22	0	0	11	11	4	2	0
	Jamame	80	400	80	160	25	110	80	14	0	0	0
	Ngumi	20	100	20	40	11	40	20	20	3	2	0
	Eldig	30	150	30	60	14	60	30	30	8	2	1
	Afrec Mch	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	331	1,705	341	682	135	590	440	265	53	22	5

Above shows the distribution of various items to tsunami victims in Koyama (Kismayu Islands)



TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES HELPED:

Location	Households	Total Population	Children >5
Burgavo	1,504	7,520	1,504
Madoe	1,000	5,000	1,000
Koyama	331	1,705	341
TOTAL	2,835	14,225	2,845
% of Goal	105%	105%	

Timeline of Activities Completed:

B. Activity	21 Jan	2 Feb	5 Feb	19 Feb	Mar	Apr
Assessment	X	X				
Purchasing	X	X		X	X	
Transport	X	X		X	X	X
Community Mobilization		X				
Establish Relief Committees		X				
Document Beneficiaries		X				
Establish Security	X	X	X	X		
Ship food & relief commodities to distribution points				X	X	
Distribution Pt. 1		X		X	X	
Distribution Pt. 2		X		X	X	
Began net making				X		
Monitoring		X	X	X	X	X
Repeat distribution cycle					X	
Monitoring				X	X	X
Repeat distribution cycle					X	
Evaluation					X	X
Continue rehabilitation of fishing/income generation					X	X

C. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring was conducted by program staff. The rapid changes occurring required regular monitoring, since many families were relocated during that time. Because of the rapidly changing environment and movement of beneficiaries, one person was assigned as a Program Monitor. The responsibility was to oversee program personnel in monitoring and coordinate monitoring with local authorities and other agencies.

Outputs were measured regularly by program staff and the Program Monitor and outcomes were evaluated at the end of the program by an outside evaluator in a

participatory process that included beneficiaries. It enabled WCDO plus the local communities to learn lessons for any future plans.

Achievements:

- 14,225 people are now able to store clean drinking water after receiving the Jeri cans. The water is gotten from the fresh water shallow wells and from rainfall that sometimes falls.
- 14,225 people have shelter and protection from the weather and mosquitoes. Polythene sheeting has helped the populations here to ward off biting cold during nights and exposure to extreme temperatures during the day.
- 24 relief committees (300% of goal) were formed and trained on aspects of relief distribution and management. The committees were formed and stationed in every distribution point to assist in a smooth flow of the distribution processes.
- Initially we had targeted to return 500 families back to fishing by supplying 10 net-twines to each family, but the resources available during the time of distribution turned out to be enough to only supply 100 families, which was 20% of the total targeted families. This was because the cost of the net-twines increased significantly from what we had projected. But we could not just serve the 100 and leave the others hanging so we distributed an average of 1.6 net-twines to each family. WCDO has managed to raise funds to cover another 35%, effectively bringing a total of 55% of families returned to fishing. Other efforts to raise funds are going on to cover the remaining 45% of the targeted households.
- Even though there are no reliable records in the Island's dispensaries and MCHs, cases of cholera, diphtheria, typhoid, diarrhea, malaria and hepatitis were not reported in the same scale as before the implementation of the program. Random interviews were conducted and it generally showed a reduction in cases of malaria (no baseline data available).

Challenges

- The limited availability of the fishing gear affected the population who had anticipated receiving it after learning that some of their colleagues in other areas had received this type of aid. Also, other victims in the same locality were not able to receive it. The percentage of the target population that was covered was only 20%. Therefore, this objective was partially achieved.
- The Tsunami tragedy revealed that there were other overwhelming needs like water and sanitation, health problems with no properly functioning health systems, and educational needs; the residents had high expectation that we would also address the other problems affecting them.
- Local CBOs were each trying to outdo each other in trying to have a louder say than the rest. However, the committees with the backing of the elders were able to have a final say in the whole process.

- Kismayo town has a large population of militias which were sometimes a scare to the staff. However, the local authorities had assured proper security for all those involved in the relief exercise.
- The staff who had accompanied the cargo had difficulty during the sailing because the Arab cargo dhows are mostly designed purely for transportation and therefore had no passenger facilities.
- The security situation in Somalia remained volatile during the entire program implementation, requiring daily monitoring. However, security in the Bajuni Islands was better than on the mainland. AFREC continued to provide accurate information as to clan movement and regional tensions. Somali MPs from the Bajuni Islands provided insight on political events that would affect the area.



A child in an IDP camp in Kismayo

Bajuni fishermen inspect a net recovered from the sea after the tsunami





W.C.D.O.

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Somalia Tsunami Relief Program



Somali fisherman