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Kaalmo Relief & Development Organization



ANNUAL REPORT

2021 – 2022

Table of Contents

1.0 CONTEXT	3
1(a). Conflict and Insecurity	3
1(b). Droughts	3
1(c). Riverine and Flash Floods.	3
1(d). Evictions	4
1(e). Disease outbreaks	4
1(f). Desert Locusts	4
2.0 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION/FUNDRAISING	5
3.0 LIST OF IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS	6
4.0 IMPLEMENTED ACTIVITIES.....	7
4(a). WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTOR(WASH)	7
4(a)(1). Hygiene kits and empty sacks distribution for flood affected people in Moyko village, Tawakal IDP camp, jilyaale IDP camp and Xudur ciise villages of Jowhar and Mahaday districts of Middle Shabelle Region	7
4(a)(2). Global hand washing day	8
4(a)(3). Provision of access to safe and sufficient drinking water	8
4(b). SHELTER AND NFIs	9
4(c). FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS, FSL	10
4(d). HEALTH	10
4(d)(1). Training and sensitization on Covid 19 – the corona virus	10
5.0 OPPORTUNITIES FOR 2023	11
5(a). Women, Peace and Security (WPS)	11
5(b). Emergency and Early Recovery	11
5(c). Multi-sector approach	11



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1.0 CONTEXT

Decades of conflict, recurrent climatic shocks, disease outbreaks, large-scale evictions, desert locusts, and increasing poverty have been devastating the people of Somalia. The overall number of people in need has increased over the last three years from 5.2 million people in 2020 to 5.9 million in 2021 and 7.7 million in 2022.2

1(a). Conflict and Insecurity

Conflict and insecurity are a chronic driver of humanitarian needs and displacement in Somalia. Political tensions were already high in Somalia when key deadlines in the 2020/2022 election process were missed which exacerbated the country's polarized landscape, increasing instability and insecurity. Predominantly fueled by political insecurity, conflict re-emerged as the main driver of displacement in 2021/2022. In addition, Al-Shabaab continued to pose a significant threat to security by launching regular direct and asymmetric attacks, especially in Mogadishu and in newly recovered areas. Civilian movement was nearly impossible as a result of regular and active hostilities or military operations across parts of Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, South West State and Puntland, as well as illegal taxation along main supply routes and at checkpoints. The reconfiguration of AMISOM and closure of Forward Operating Bases (FOBs) had an impact on people residing in those areas, potentially causing displacement, as well as impeding humanitarian access in the environs where the FOBs were closed or handed over.

1(b). Droughts.

The already dire humanitarian situation in 2021 was exacerbated by further drought conditions in 2022. The combined impact of consecutive seasons of below average to poor rainfall (2020 Deyr 2021 Gu and 2021 Deyr and 2022 Gu) developed into a major drought condition in 2022.

1(c). Riverine and Flash Floods.

Somalia experiences two types of flooding: river floods and flash floods that result from localized heavy rains. River floods occur along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers in southern Somalia, whereas flash floods are common along the intermittent streams in the northern part of the country. In the recent past, the country has experienced an increasing severity and frequency of floods, which have repeatedly resulted in human casualties, displacement, and major economic damage. The aftermath of flooding is known to significantly increase the risk of waterborne disease and malaria, putting the health of the most vulnerable people at risk. The flooding is worsened by illegal openings on the river embankments made to create outlets for irrigation water during the dry season. Water coming out of the river through these openings during high river flows causes havoc to the adjacent land. In 2021, flash flooding was particularly felt in Jowhar and Beletweyne districts. It is estimated that up to 450,168 additional civilians are to be displaced by floods in 2022.

1(d). Evictions

Forced evictions remain among the most severe and prevalent protection threats in Somalia, representing both a cause and a multiplier of the displacement crisis. Forced evictions tend to revolve around a set of intertwined dynamics that include the reliance on verbal tenancy agreements; increasing land values; accelerated and unplanned urbanization; the commodification of IDP settlements; increase in development-based land or property acquisitions; limited legal and policy frameworks around housing, land, and property (HLP) rights; and the rise in land disputes. The convergence of these dynamics in recent years has enabled a situation whereby forced evictions have thrived due to the absence of legal repercussions for those instigating them. These trends continued in 2022. Based on a trend analysis of the last 3 years, it is estimated that up to 186,000 people could have been displaced by evictions in 2022.

1(e). Disease outbreaks

Due to the limitations of its healthcare system, Somalia continued to be impacted by disease outbreaks in 2021/2022. In addition to measles and potential malaria outbreaks, occurrences of cholera/ AWD outbreaks continued as ongoing conflict prevented people from accessing adequate and safe water sources, displacing them to settlements with poor water and sanitation and impeding them from reaching health care centres. Continued drought conditions caused water to become scarce and pathogen accumulation in stagnant waters, with people and cattle pushed to use these contaminated waters, sharply increasing the risk of a cholera/AWD

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to stretch the Somali public health system. As of 13 October 2021, more than 21,200 cases have been confirmed in Somalia with a case fatality rate of 5.6 per cent. Vaccine availability and accessibility remained limited while demand proved to be low due to a prevalent distrust of vaccines among the population. This resulted in a low vaccine coverage - below 2 per cent - by the end of September 2021. Due to the low level of vaccination, pre-existing vulnerabilities, and lack of healthcare services, COVID-19 remained a source of concern throughout 2021/2022.

1(f). Desert Locusts

Desert locust swarms were a major risk throughout 2021, posing a particular risk to agriculture-based livelihoods in Somalia. With drought conditions in late 2021 and early 2022, as vegetation dried out, desert locust swarms moved northwards within Ethiopia through the highlands of Tigray to reach the Red Sea coastal plains in Eritrea and eastwards to the Somali region in eastern Ethiopia and adjacent areas of northern Somalia to join remnant spring-bred swarms that were still present. That said, the overall risk posed by desert locusts in 2022 is estimated to have been lower than 2021, leading to a reduced risk severity rating within the Somali context.

2.0 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION/FUNDRAISING

In order to respond to the above-mentioned context and to assist the most vulnerable communities in Somalia in line with KARDO AID mission and vision, KARDO AID continued to fundraise under the guidance of the senior management team. Among others, the organization responded by submitting applications to the UN in response to calls for expressions of interest on the UN Partner Portal. Those efforts are tabulated below:

PROJECT TITLE	CFEI ID	UN AGENCY	SECTOR	APPLICATION DATE	STATUS
Call for Expression of Interest for humanitarian assistance in Banadir, Hiran & Middle Shabelle	WFP/SOM/2023/001	WFP	Food security	30 Jan 2023	Application under review
Management of Emergency WASH Supplies at Regional Supply Hub (RSH)	CEF/SOM/2022/008	UNICEF	WASH and ENVIRONMENT	20 Jan 2022	Application unsuccessful
Support scale-up of preventative and curative nutrition services for children and women in Hirshabelle State	CEF/SOM/2021/062	UNICEF	Nutrition	10 Dec 2021	Application unsuccessful
Contingency Education Response plan for emergency affected population in Somalia	CEF/SOM/2021/054	UNICEF	Education	02 Nov 2021	Project cancelled
Relief Humanitarian Response in Mogadishu	WFP/SOM/2021/016	WFP	Food security	26 Oct 2021	Application unsuccessful
Proposals for Nutrition Treatment and Prevention Programme	WFP/SOM/2021/011	WFP	Nutrition	21 Oct 2021	Application unsuccessful
Women Peace and Protection Joint Programme in Somalia	CFP/SOM/2022/001/WPP	UNWOMEN	Human rights and protection	28 May 2022	application under review
Prevention of COVID-19 infections among women and girls displaced into IDP camps in Somalia	UNW-ESA-SOM-CFP-202-005	UNWOMEN	GBV and protection	18 June 2022	Application under review
Enhancing access and Response to protection services with a focus on child protection and GBV in disaster and conflict affected areas of Banadir region, southwest and Hirshabelle states.	N/A	WILDEGANZEN	PROTECTION	1 st OCT 2022	Application under review

3.0 LIST OF IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS

Sn	Project Name	Project Location	Donor	Start Date	End Date	Status
1	You are not alone (a local initiative in the fight against the Corona virus in southern Somalia Jubbaland, Kismayo)	Kismayo District, Jubbaland State	Wilde Ganzen	25 June 2020	25 June 2021	Ended
2	Mass hygiene kits distribution for the COVID 19 second wave response in waberi star, iridoole and Gargaar 2 IDP camps in Balad district of Middle Shabelle	Balad District, Hirshabelle State	UNICEF/ WASH CLUSTER	05 April 2021	06 April 2021	Ended
3	Provision of 500 tarpaulin plastics, Aquatabs, chlorine and setting up of temporary shelters for vulnerable people in Bareerey village	Jowhar District, Hirshabelle State	UNICEF/ WASH CLUSTER	20 May 2021	20 May 2021	Ended
4	Hygiene kits and empty sacks distribution for flood affected people in Moyko village, Tawakal IDP camp, jilyaale IDP camp and Xudur ciise villages of Jowhar and Mahaday districts of Middle Shabelle Region	Jowhar and Mahaday Districts, Hirshabelle State	UNICEF/ WASH CLUSTER	05 June 2021	06 June 2021	Ended
5	Hygiene Kit Distribution for Flood and AWD Affected people in Timire, Bayaxow, Bulu Shiekh Villages of Jowhar district of Middle Shabelle Region	Jowhar District, Hirshabelle State	UNICEF/ WASH CLUSTER	06 Sept 2021	07 Sept 2021	Ended
6	Commemoration of Global Hand washing Day	Jowhar District, Hirshabelle State	UNICEF/ WASH CLUSTER	15 Oct 2021	15 Oct 2021	Ended
7	Hygiene Kit Distribution for Conflict affected people from Mareerey and Mukidheere Villages in Balad IDP Camps	Balad District, Hirshabelle State	UNICEF/ WASH CLUSTER	16 Feb 2022	20 Feb 2022	Ended
8	Improved medical care in the urban areas of Jowhar	Jowhar District, Hirshabelle State	Wilde Ganzen	19 Nov 2022	18 Nov 2023	Ongoing



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4.0 IMPLEMENTED ACTIVITIES

4(a). WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTOR(WASH)

4(a)(1). Hygiene kits and empty sacks distribution for flood affected people in Moyko village, Tawakal IDP camp, jilyaale IDP camp and Xudur ciise villages of Jowhar and Mahaday districts of Middle Shabelle Region.



To change harmful sanitation behaviors KARDO AID coordinated and facilitated hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene kits in the targeted locations in partnership with UNICEF. A total of 150 hygiene promoters (60% women, 40% men) were trained on the PHAST technique (participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation technique). The 150 trained hygiene promoters

conducted massive hygiene campaigns that reached 18,000 people. These trained committee members undertook hygiene promotion campaigns in their respective households. People were as well as issued hygiene kits consisting 1 bar of soap, 1 jerry can, 1 bucket and 200 aqua tabs or 50 sachets of chlorofoc which depended on the water turbidity, as part of the hygiene campaign. The target population was taken through the 5 main hygiene domains; water, food, personal, domestic and environmental hygiene. The messaging during the campaigns focused on the importance of hand washing during the critical. The practice of hand washing was also emphasized through demonstrations to ensure that beneficiaries did it right. Schools were used as the entry points of the hygiene campaign and the programme ensured that students were also engaged as any knowledge and skills gained by the children will trickle down to the community.

4(a)(2). Global hand washing day

To further increase awareness and understanding about the importance of handwashing with soap and to foster and support a general culture of hand washing, KARDO AID commemorated the Global hand washing day event marked every 15th October by organizing the event at three locations; Horseed Primary School and Bulo Sheikh Primary School as well as Bulo Makino Water point in Jowhar District. The event was attended by the local authorities, religious leaders, community elders, students, IDPs and community members. The community members and students were each given 1 bar of soap and shown how to properly wash their hands. GHD provided a great opportunity to advocate for one of the most powerful hygiene behaviors that contributes to children's health development and the reduction of preventable diseases.



4(a)(3). Provision of access to safe and sufficient drinking water

The program enhanced access to safe and sustainable water services. It responded to the immediate emergency and lifesaving needs of people in Jubbaland, Kismayo by providing access to water through water trucking to most vulnerable individuals affected. This was a lifesaving intervention in response to the drought conditions that were prevailing in Somalia and also served to prevent AWD outbreaks that were been reported at the time. Gender KARDO AID ensured gender equality during the selection of beneficiaries. Women headed households were given the highest priority as they are the most vulnerable during drought and are primarily responsible for collecting water for their families. During drought period they spend much more time digging riverbeds and collecting water. Families with people with disabilities and other vulnerable people are also given a priority as they are the hardest hit from the onset of the consecutive dry seasons. Also, KARDO AID ensured during the selection process that men headed household were considered this also ensured that there will be no tension and that it will not bring any harm to the women who were selected.





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4(b). SHELTER AND NFIs

Working in partnership with UNICEF, KARDO AID provided 500 tarpaulin plastics for internally displaced people of Bareerey village.



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KARDO AID also assisted in setting up 500 temporary shelters distributed aqua tabs and chlorine for 500 vulnerable households including women headed households in Bareerey village.



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4(c). FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS, FSL

250HH representing 1500 individuals in Kismayo, Jubbland were selected based on KARDO AID's criteria to benefit from food distribution. Each of the households received vouchers worth 10Kg of rice, 10kg of flour, 5Kg of grain, 10Kg of beans and 3 litres of oil once. Gender KARDO AID ensured gender equality during the selection of beneficiaries. Women headed household were given the highest priority as they are more vulnerable and have more responsibilities of taking care of the homes and children. Families with PLW and other vulnerable people are also giving priority as they are the hardest hit from the onset of the consecutive dry seasons. Also, KARDO AID ensured during the selection process that men headed household were considered this also ensured there will be no tension and that it will not bring any harm to the women who were selected. To also ensure equal participation women were also included in the village committees for each project site to ensure women are not excluded in the decision-making process



4(d). HEALTH

4(d)(1). Training and sensitization on COVID 19 – the corona virus



An awareness event within the community to 20 key persons (community elders, religious leaders, government leaders, youth and women) was conducted. Besides being used as an entry point for this project, its main objective was to sensitize the population to the problem of covid-19; what it is, its mode of transmission, how to avoid infection, what to do in case of infection, social distancing, wearing of face masks and hand washing. This would pave way for the following activities.



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5.0 OPPORTUNITIES FOR 2023

5(a). Women, Peace and Security (WPS)

Engaging in Women, Peace and Security (WPS) is to promote women's meaningful participation in decision-making and leadership in peacebuilding processes and sustaining peace at national and community/grassroots level by engaging, empowering and capacitating women and strengthening / establishing infrastructures for peacebuilding. The project will also aim to operationalizing the National Action Plan (NAP) on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 1325), further highlights the significance. Hence, accelerate and strengthen implementation of the WPS agenda and human rights by addressing negative social norms working closely with clan elders, traditional leaders, women leaders and civil society groups, at grass-roots level.

5(b). Emergency and Early Recovery

Haunted by the on-going drought and IDP influx, a big part of Somalia is still highly food insecure and in desperate need of life-saving assistance such as food, water, nutrition support, emergency health service, and education. However, it is also important to take the recovery endeavors into account as early as possible so that no window will be missed whenever situation allows. Having sustainability in mind, KARD AID programme will be linked emergency interventions with mid-to-long term outcomes such as using cash or voucher for work to construct and / or rehabilitate irrigation systems, water points, schools, roads, rangeland, depending on the communities' priority.

5(c). Multi-sector approach

As often as food insecurity and malnutrition are used as the major indicators to determine the severity of the drought, the parameter of humanitarian needs in Somalia is beyond access to sufficient food. Limited access to clean water and hygienic latrine, for instance, will lead to water-borne diseases outbreak such as acute watery diarrhea (AWD) / Cholera. Diarrhea can cause or intensify malnutrition, especially among children. If health and nutrition services are not available or not affordable to communities, high morbidity and mortality rate can be expected. This is just one of the examples to illustrate the multi-layered humanitarian issues. In light of this, KARD AID will seek to adapt a multi-sectoral approach in project design to ensure different projects are layered to complement each other, maximizing projects' impact. This will translate into extending the area recovery program approach to areas where security situation allows



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