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Kaalamo Relief & Development Organization



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2. CONTEXT

As Somalia enters 2023, the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate. The severe drought, hunger, disease and violence merge to bring Somalia to the brink of famine. Humanitarian needs continue to grow disproportionately for marginalized and vulnerable groups. The increasing scale and severity of needs is alarming. Within one year, 1.5 million people have transitioned from facing severe and extreme food insecurity to catastrophic levels of food insecurity. Somalis are hungrier, sicker and more vulnerable than a year ago, pushing an ever-greater number of people into reliance on humanitarian assistance for survival. An estimated 8.25 million people (1.5 million children under five, 1.8 million girls (five to 17 years), 1.8 million boys (five to 17 years), 1.3 million women, 1.4 million men and 412,000 elderly) require humanitarian assistance. In the absence of sufficient funding and enhanced capacity, Famine is projected between April and June 2023 for most population groups.

2.1. Conflict.

Although the formation of a new Government and the peaceful transition of presidential power in May 2022 brought some level of political stability, the security situation in Somalia remains extremely volatile. In addition to ongoing political and inter-clan tensions, the recent escalation of the military offensive against Al-Shabaab has resulted in significant humanitarian impacts including increased displacement and reprisal attacks. Overall, it is expected that up to 450,000 additional civilians will be displaced due to conflict in 2023. Protection concerns include widespread forced family separation, indiscriminate attacks against civilians, freedom of movement restrictions, forced recruitment, abductions and destruction of civilian infrastructure. The ongoing military operations offer both an opportunity for expanded access into areas previously under Al-Shabaab control as well as the increased likelihood of widespread insecurity and acute deterioration of humanitarian access.

2.2. Drought

Following the historic failure of four consecutive rainy seasons, Somalia is facing a climatic event not seen in at least four decades. The current drought is the longest and most severe in recent history and has surpassed the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 droughts in terms of duration and severity. With a poor start to the current Deyr rains and a high probability of below-average April- June 2023 rains, Somalia is facing an unprecedented sixth consecutive season of below-average rainfall. Water shortages are at critical levels exposing vulnerable people to additional risk.

Climate change and variability are increasingly understood as major drivers of conflict in Somalia as the struggle for dwindling resources exacerbate clan divisions and inter-clan conflict. About eight million people lack access to safe water and sanitation facilities. Drought-induced displacement has increased fivefold since the beginning of 2022 with more than 1.3 million people displaced by the end of 2022. Climate change disrupts rural livelihoods resulting in rapid urbanization which in turn contributes to high rates of forced evictions. These evictions are among the most severe and prevalent protection threats in Somalia and represent both a cause and a multiplier of the internal displacement crisis.

2.3. Food insecurity.

The prolonged drought, conflict, high food and water prices and displacement are driving the country to the brink of famine. One in two Somalis is facing food insecurity. Even if no famine emerges, the situation is extremely alarming. Over 6.3 million Somalis are expected to face high levels of food insecurity between January and March 2023 including 322,000 in catastrophic levels of food insecurity. The cumulative levels of excess mortality could be as high as in 2011 when almost 260,000 people lost their lives, at least half of them children. In 2022 alone, 1,049 children died in nutrition centres and many more without even accessing the centres. About 1.8 million children under five are likely to face acute malnutrition through mid-2023 including over 513,000 who are expected to be severely malnourished. Disease incidence, including an increase in measles cases, contributes to rising levels of acute malnutrition. Over 1.3 million children received treatment for malnutrition between January and November 2022. At the same time, 1,049 children have died in nutrition centres since January 2022 following related complications. Many more may have died without being able to receive treatment.

2.4. Disease.

Mortality in famine is often driven by disease which overwhelms a weakened immune system. Somalia is experiencing epidemic outbreaks with a measles outbreak that resulted in significant deaths as well as an uptick in cholera. The high epidemic risks are attributed to low vaccination coverage, poor WASH coverage, a shortage of functional health facilities, low capacity for surveillance and rapid response to alerts. Increasing food insecurity and declining water availability and quality have led to outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and cholera in many parts of the country. Somalia's overall health system remains fragmented, under-resourced and ill-equipped to provide lifesaving and preventative services. With only 19 per cent of health facilities fully functional, access to health care is severely limited. Famine-risk districts are particularly vulnerable as many children, mothers and people with illnesses or malnutrition in these areas may be unable to access health care. In areas where private-sector health services exist, they remain out of reach for millions of vulnerable people due to high prices

2.5. Economic pressure.

The lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable and marginalized people have been irreversibly harmed and last resort coping mechanisms have been exhausted. The drought has devastated the agriculture sector which accounts for up to 26 per cent of Somalia's gross domestic product, 90 per cent of its informal employment and 90 per cent of its exports. One-third of all livestock in the worst-affected areas have died since mid-2021. Conditions for crop and livestock production are expected to remain extremely poor until at least the start of the next rainy season in April 2023, if not longer, leading to further loss of livelihoods

3. FUNDRAISING/ RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

KARDO AID continued to forge partnerships under the stewardship of the senior management team. Among others, the organization responded by submitting applications to the UN in response to calls for proposals and expressions of interest on the UN Partner Portal. KARDO AID also continued to undertake stakeholder analyses to support networking, partnerships and coalition building. In this regard, partnership processes have been initiated with Secours islamique France (SIF), Human Appeal, world vision and save the children.

Our fundraising efforts are tabulated below: -

PROJECT TITLE	CFEI ID	UN AGENCY	SECTOR	APPLICATION DATE	STATUS
Management of Emergency WASH Supplies at Regional Supply Hub (RSH)	CEF/SOM/2022/008	UNICEF	WASH and ENVIRONMENT	20 Jan 2023	Application unsuccessful
Improved medical care in the urban areas of Jowhar	N/A	WILDE GANZEN	Health	2023	Application unsuccessful
Women Peace and Protection Joint Programme in Somalia	CFP/SOM/2022/001/WPP	UNWOMEN	Human rights and protection	28 May 2023	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 2023	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	1st OCT 2023	Application under review
Call for Expression of Interest (EOI) for Livelihood Roster, WFP Somalia	WFP/SOM/2023/020	WFP	Livelihoods	31 Dec 2023	Application under review
Call for Expression of Interest (EOI) Relief Roster WFP Somalia	WFP/SOM/2023/018	WFP	Food security	13 Dec 2023	Application under review
Contingency for Provision of Emergency WASH Services for Vulnerable Populations affected by humanitarian crisis (drought, epidemics, floods, and conflicts).	CEF/SOM/2023/024	UNICEF	WASH and environment	25 Jul 2023	Application under review
Call For Expression of Interest for humanitarian assistance in Banadir, Hiran & Middle Shabelle	WFP/SOM/2023/001	WFP	Food security	30 Jan 2023	Application unsuccessful
Common Pipeline Distribution of Shelter and/or Non-Food Items in Somalia	N/A	IOM	Shelter and NFIs	2023	Application successful



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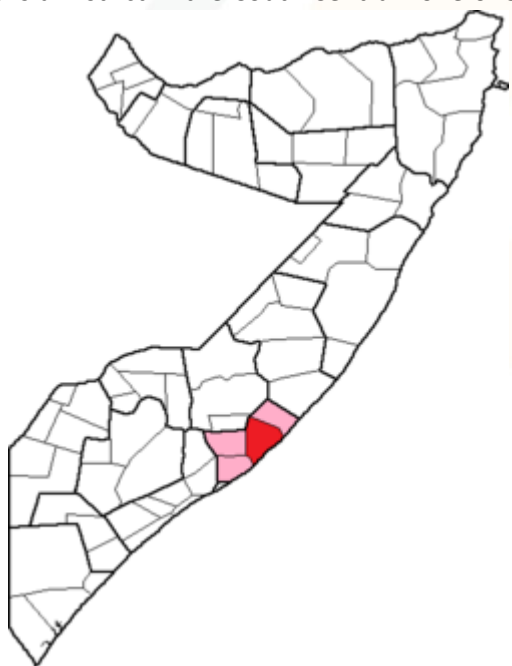
4. IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS

During the period under review, KARDO AID implemented several projects under the banner of The Shelter and Non-Food Items (“S/NFI”) Common Pipeline Project of Somalia. The Shelter and Non-Food Items (“S/NFI”) Common Pipeline of Somalia is an IOM-managed procurement and distribution modality of core S/NFI items, implemented in close coordination with Shelter Cluster Somalia (“Shelter Cluster”), the government of Somalia and with pre-selected partners. To be eligible to access the Common Pipeline, implementing partners had to be screened and upon passing, sign framework agreement with IOM, KARDO AID did just that.

4.1. THE CADALE PROJECT.

4.1.1. Background.

Cadale is a District in the Couth Central Zone of Somalia particularly in the Middle Shabelle Region. In mid-



2023, a violent clan conflict erupted in the district, the conflict resulted in the displacement of 12,708 individuals, approximately 2,118 households, and led to the deaths of 12 people, with 13 others being severely injured. Additionally, at least 215 houses were burnt down in the villages of Kodar, Ceel Carrale, and Geyfo, with the conflict spreading to all adjacent villages, including Guulane, Biyamoode, Birimo, and Garasweyne villages located in Cadale district. According to reports, the conflict involved four bordering clans including the Abdulle Carrone and Mohamed Muse sub-clans fighting in the surrounding areas of Kodar village, and the Agoonyar and Warsangale sub-clans fighting in the environs of Guulane village over a land dispute. Most of the displaced individuals were also affected by floods before the conflict and were seeking safety in Masjid Ali Gadud, Xaaji Cali,

Adale, BiyoAdde, Warcise, and Buslo-Sheek villages. The situation remained unpredictable and further displacement in Cadale district would likely to continue without community involvement in resolving the conflict. The affected communities were mainly pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities who have been living together for a long time, and conflicts between these groups have been frequent historically. Among the displaced individuals were women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, all of whom faced serious security and protection risks. Moreover, no humanitarian response had been reported, despite the pressing needs for security, protection, water, food, and shelter among others.

KARDO AID with the partnership of IOM’s Shelter and Non-Food Items (“S/NFI”) Common Pipeline Project intervened in the distribution of Shelter and Non-Food Items targeting 1876 households (or 11256 individuals)

4.1.2. Targeted locations

SN	District	IDP camp	No. of HH	GPS coordinates	
				latitude	longitude
1	Cadale	Masjid Ali Gadud	300	03°10'42.79	46°26'04.45
2	Cadale	Xaaji cali	350	02°55'15.85	46°13'03.64
3	Cadale	Garasweyne	110	N02 54.103	E045 11.909
4	Cadale	Cadale Town	260	N02.76140	E046.32119
5	Cadale	Raage Ceele	107	02°39'28.44	46°00'36.3
6	Cadale	Raage Ceele	210	02°39'28.44	46°00'36.3
7	Cadale	Raage Ceele	219	02°39'28.44	46°00'36.3
8	Cadale	Biyamoode	110	03°02'14	46°02'26.16
9	Cadale	Geyfo	210	02°50'41.5	45°56'07.68
Total			1876		

4.1.3. Rapid monitoring and safety Audit.

Prior to distribution of the SNFIs, the distribution team conducted field visits and held meetings with beneficiaries from all the targeted villages (Masjid Cali Gadud, Xaaji Cali, Garasweyne, Buslo-Sheekh, Cadale town, Raage Ceele, Biyamoode & Geyfo). These meetings which comprised of men, women, boys, girls, and community leaders doubled up as focus group discussions (FGD) and allowed the community members an opportunity to provide information on key safety concerns they might face in certain locations and in accessing services as well as learning from them about strategies for improving their safety and protection.



The following strategies were adopted to reduce risks and improve safety;

- We ensured that the distribution centers were easily accessible, safe with enough space for orderly distribution. With the help of community members, the distribution centers were deliberately put at the district administration centre, KARDO AID centre, Fourteen November Primary School, Garasweyne Village Centre, Raage Ceele community centre, Biyamoode community centre and Geyfo community centre which were considered safe and easily accessible to all.
- We ensured that beneficiaries knew where and when the distributions would take place, what they would and how to use the items. We provided information through various communication means to reach the broader community.
- We made sure that distributions took place in daylight hours giving beneficiaries sufficient time to travel back before nightfall.

- We separated male and female queuing areas and ensured female staff presence at distributions so that they would be accessible to women and girls.
- We gave priority to those who could not stand in line for long periods, such as older persons, persons with disability, pregnant and lactating women. The distribution team assisted the physically impaired groups transport SNFIs.
- We Issued distribution cards to female-headed households and child-headed households in their own name

4.1.4. The distribution Activities.

Distribution took place in Middle Shabelle region, Cadale district, more specifically in the villages of Masjid Cali Gadud, Xaaji Cali, Garasweyne, Buslo-Sheekh, Cadale town, Raage Ceele, Biyamoode & Geyfo. Each village had a designated distribution centre, including the district administration centre, KARDO AID centre, Fourteen November Primary School, Garasweyne Village Centre, Raage Ceele community centre, Biyamoode community centre and Geyfo community centre respectively.

Before distribution proper, the distribution team went on the ground to do preparatory work. Besides



identification of the above-mentioned distribution centres, the team held briefing meetings with respective community leaders, local authorities and the targeted beneficiaries from the targeted villages during which the beneficiaries were: - Informed about the distribution date, time and venue, informed on what to expect from a complete SNFI set, sensitized on the complaints and feedback mechanism

(given the complaints and feedback number) and issued with distribution cards. To further ensure that each beneficiary was aware and well informed about the distribution, KARDO AID made deliberate efforts of calling each and every beneficiary on their mobile phones. We further used loud speakers around the villages and got the assistance of the local authority and community leaders to assist in passing the information. After satisfactory preparatory activities were conducted, the SNFIs were transported to the ground (on specific dates for each village) and distribution done.

A typical distribution day involved the following: -

- Working with local authorities, district police, KARDO AID's hired crowd controllers and security team to beef up security and ensure an orderly distribution and crowd-control.
- Transporting materials to distribution centers, offloading, and arranging the SNFI sets in an orderly manner so that each beneficiary could stand next to his/her SNFI set.
- Arrival of beneficiaries and proper identification of head of families using the distribution list. Beneficiary/head of family signs (using a thumb print) on the distribution list.

- Sensitization on the complaints and feedback mechanism.
- Beneficiaries receive the SNFI sets in an orderly manner, men and women in different lines prioritizing people living with disabilities, pregnant women and elderly, distribution staff picks distribution cards from beneficiaries to signify receipt of an SNFI set.
- Distribution staff opens one SNFI set and demonstrates to beneficiaries what is included in each set and the functions of each item.
- Distribution staff demonstrate/train beneficiaries how-to put-up emergency shelters with the Plastic sheets and ropes in the SNFI kit.
- Questions and answer session.
- Beneficiaries leave the distribution center.
- Distribution staff follow up on absent households.
- Persons living with disabilities and the elderly were given special treatment by the distribution staff; they were aided and given the first priority during identification of beneficiaries and collection of the SNFI kits; they were not required to queue like the other beneficiaries but rather sat under shade and when the time to receive the SNFI set came, they were called in the first group to receive the SNFIs; the distribution team also assisted them or collected the SNFI for them and helped them carry the SNFI bag to their homes.

4.1.5. The SNFIs Distributed

SNFI KITS DISTRIBUTION IN CADALE – 1876 HOUSEHOLDS			
SN	ITEM	QTY/HH	TOTAL ITEMS FOR 1876HH
1	Plastic sheets	2	3752
2	Kitchen set	1	1876
3	Sleeping mats	2	3752
4	NFI bags	1	1876
5	Blankets	3	5628
6	Jerry cans	2	3752
7	Solar lamps	1	1876
8	Ropes	30 metres	56280

4.1.6. Targeting criteria

The following beneficiaries' selection criteria was considered: -

- IDP families living in temporary Settlements with no capacity for self-repair /shelter option/ poor makeshift shelter.
- IDP families living in structures without solid walls, such as IDP without shelters and people living in damaged or unfinished buildings.
- IDP who did not receive any assistance or are newly / secondarily displaced.
- IDP families who do not have access to safe cooking facilities and other basic household items, for NFI distributions.
- Households with limited or no income.



- Within the above-mentioned categories, the below vulnerability criteria were taken into account:
- Female headed households.
- Child 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

4.1.7. Partners involved.

The main actors in the distribution were IOMs managed common pipeline framework, UNHCRs led Shelter cluster, the government of Somalia and KARDO AID as the direct implementer. Besides providing in-kind contribution in the form of Emergency shelter and non-food items and financial assistance to cover the transportation and distribution, the IOM Common Pipeline unit and the Shelter Cluster worked to review the S/NFI distribution request to ensure that there was no duplication in terms of response locations and beneficiaries. Cadale distribution had its genesis from the protection and return monitoring flash alert #19 of 25 July 2023 conducted by the Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN). PRMN is a UNHCR-led project which identifies and reports on displacements as well as protection risks and incidents underlying such population movements. The report had identified a need in the provision of SNFIs. Based on this report, and with the approval of IOM's common pipeline



framework and the shelter cluster KARDO AID was tasked with the duty of registering affected households (affected by conflicts and floods) and distributing SNFIs to the registered households.

KARDO AID visited the local authorities specifically the district commissioner to discuss and plan the registration and distribution plans. The district commissioner would later introduce kardo aid team to community leaders of the targeted locations to cascade the process down to the local community members. In addition to allowing the use of the district administration centre as a distribution centre especially for the Masjid Cali Gadud distribution the local authorities also played a pivotal role of beefing up security during distribution.

Other actors also played a role in the distribution, one of them was District Health Team, which provided two nurses on standby to deal with health care emergencies in case they arose. There was also a team of volunteers from the community who together with the KARDO AID team supported those who needed special care such as the elderly and people living with disabilities

4.1.8. Challenges faced and lessons learned.

4.1.8.1.1. Challenges faced

- The delay of distribution of SNFI kits; It took unnecessarily long time from the time an assessment and registration of beneficiaries was done to the time actual distribution of SNFIs took place which unfortunately extended the period conflict and disaster affected communities lived under deplorable shelter conditions.
- The number of households in need of SNFIs was way more than the number that received SNFIs during this distribution. KARDO AID handled a lot of questions from the neighboring villages (affected by the same conflict) who sought to understand why they were not part of the emergency support.
- The road infrastructure in Cadale is poor which slowed down the transportation of SNFIs to the beneficiaries so that at times distribution took place in the afternoons.

4.1.8.1.2. Lessons learned

- The high and rising number of households in need of emergency SNFI support is attributed to the continuing conflicts between clans in Cadale and lack of humanitarian support. Clan conflict is still on going in Cadale district resulting to displacement of humanitarian proportions. KARDO AID proposes to do a re-assessment of the situation involving the state level shelter cluster, local authorities, Elders, and community at large to present the actual picture of the humanitarian situation in the area to entities willing and able to intervene in provision of SNFIs such as the common pipeline framework.
- The common pipeline framework should consider supporting implementing partners to rent warehouses near affected communities to ease on transportation delays.
- The common pipeline framework should take measures to lessen the time it takes for communities to receive SNFIs so that they can lessen the time conflict/disaster affected communities live without emergency SNFIs.

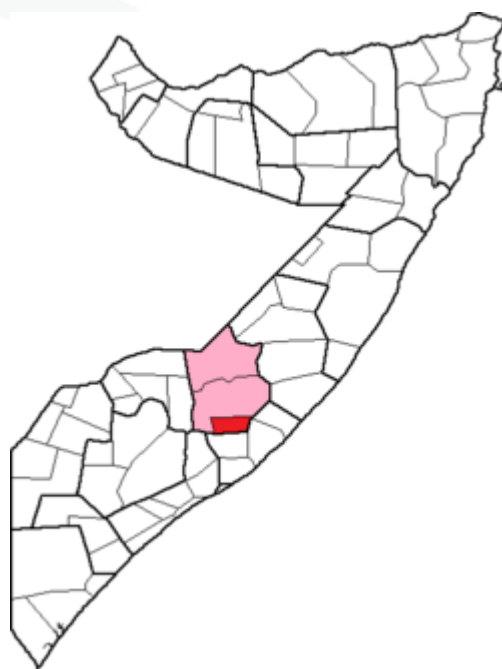
4.2. THE JALALAQSI PROJECT.

4.2.1. Background

Jalalaqsi district is situated in Hirshabelle state, Hiiraan region in the federal republic of Somalia. It holds immense significance as an agricultural and livestock-dependent community. Comprising mainly small-scale farmers, livestock raisers, and traders, the district has faced challenges in recent years due to drought, clan conflicts, and also the wars between the government and AS.

In response to the escalating impact of flash floods and heavy rains in 2023 on both host and IDP communities in Jalalaqsi, a joint rapid needs assessment was conducted in collaboration with other humanitarian partners (KARDO AID, GARDO, RARDO, and HANAN FOUNDATION) the government and local authorities.

Flash floods and heavy rains extensively affected 33 villages. This resulted in the displacement of 771 new households, severely impacting the livelihoods of residents. Infrastructure was destroyed, planted crops in riverine and rain fed villages were washed away, and transportation movements were hindered. Food prices surged, adding to the challenges faced by the community. The influx of 771 new IDPs, added to the existing 2389 household totaling 3160 households in need of assistance, this compounded the existing strain on the 9 IDP sites in Jalalaqsi town. Urgent intervention was crucial to address the multifaceted needs of the affected population, ranging from shelter and livelihood support to food security and infrastructure restoration.



This joint assessment provided a foundational understanding of the situation, guiding strategic responses to alleviate the immediate and long-term challenges faced by the residents of Jalalaqsi.

4.2.2. Target Locations

No.	IDPS	Latitudes	Longitudes
1.	Iftin IDP camp	3.371064	45.606332
2.	Gargaar IDP camp	3.378412	45.595031
3.	Badbaado IDP camp		
4.	Daryeel IDP camp	3.376875	45.613907
5.	Barwaaqo IDP camp	3.371607	45.596033
6.	Bulsho IDP camp	3.376603	45.616622
7.	Wadajir IDP camp	3.373913	45.612981
8.	Nasteexo IDP camp	3.372416	45.594835
9.	Lafweyn IDP camp	3.368853	45.602162

4.2.3. Rapid monitoring and safety Audit.

Prior to distribution of the SNFIs, the distribution team conducted pre-distribution activities which included holding meetings with beneficiaries from all the targeted IDP camps (Iftin IDP camp, Gargaar IDP camp, Badbaado IDP camp, Daryeel IDP camp, Barwaaqo IDP camp, Bulsho IDP camp, Wadajir IDP camp, Nasteexo IDP camp, Lafweyn IDP camp.). These meetings which comprised of men, women, boys, girls, and community leaders doubled up as focus group discussions (FGD) and allowed the community members an opportunity to provide information on key safety concerns they might face in certain locations and in accessing services as well as learning from them about strategies for improving their safety and protection. The following strategies were adopted to reduce risks and improve safety;

- We ensured that the distribution center was easily accessible, safe with enough space for orderly distribution. With the help of community members, the distribution center was deliberately put at Nasruddin primary and secondary school which were considered safe and easily accessible to all.
- We ensured that beneficiaries knew where and when the distributions would take place, what they would get and how to use the items. We provided information through various communication means to reach all of them
- We made sure that distributions took place in daylight hours giving beneficiaries sufficient time to travel back before nightfall.
- We separated male and female queuing areas and ensured female staff presence at distributions so that they would be accessible to women and girls.
- We gave priority to those who could not stand in line for long periods, such as older persons, persons with disability, pregnant and lactating women. The distribution team assisted the physically impaired groups transport SNFIs.
- We Issued distribution cards to female-headed households and child-headed households in their own name

4.2.4. The distribution Activities

Distribution took place in Hirshabelle state - Hiraan region - Jalalaqsi district, more specifically in nine IDP camps namely Iftin IDP camp, Gargaar IDP camp, Badbaado IDP camp, Daryeel IDP camp, Barwaaqo IDP camp, Bulsho IDP camp, Wadajir IDP camp, Nasteexo IDP camp and Lafweyn IDP camp. This intervention was necessitated by a humanitarian situation that arose as a result of the *el nino* phenomenon that happened in last quarter of 2023. Flash floods and heavy rains extensively affected Jalalaqsi. This resulted in the displacement of households severely impacting their livelihoods, infrastructure was destroyed, farms and villages were washed away, transportation was hindered, food prices surged, adding to the challenges already faced by the IDP community. There was an influx of 771 new IDP households in the above mentioned IDP camps which adding to the existing 2389 household totaled to 3160 households in need of humanitarian assistance. This compounded the existing strain on the 9 IDP sites in Jalalaqsi town hence urgent intervention became crucial to address the multifaceted needs of the affected population, ranging from shelter and livelihood support to food security and infrastructure restoration.



For this distribution Nasruddin primary and secondary school was chosen as the distribution center in consultation with local leaders and IDP representatives; it was centrally located, safe, spacious and easily accessible by IDPs from each of the targeted IDP camps. Before distribution proper, the distribution team went on the ground to do preparatory work. Besides identification of the Nasruddin primary and secondary school as the distribution center, the team held briefing meetings with the respective community leaders, local authorities, the targeted

beneficiaries and camp leaders. During these meetings the beneficiaries were Informed about the distribution date and time (which were specific for each IDP camp) and the venue, they were also informed on what to expect from a complete SNFI kit, sensitized on the complaints and feedback mechanism (given the complaints and feedback number) and issued with distribution cards. More importantly they discussed safety concerns which would inform the strategies that would be taken to improve their safety and protection (see the section on Rapid Monitoring and Safety Audit). To further ensure that each beneficiary was aware and well informed about the distribution, KARDO AID made deliberate efforts of personally calling each and every beneficiary on their mobile telephone numbers to inform them about the distribution. We used loud speakers around the IDP camps and still got the assistance of the local authority and IDP community leaders in passing the information. After satisfactory preparatory activities were conducted, the SNFIs were transported to the ground and later to distribution center (on specific dates for each IDP camp) and distribution done.

A typical distribution day involved the following: -

- Working with local authorities, the police service, KARDO AID's security team, KARDO AID's hired crowd controllers to beef up security and ensure an orderly distribution and crowd-control.
- Availing the SNFIs at the distribution center and arranging the SNFI sets in an orderly manner so that each beneficiary could stand next to and pick his/her SNFI set.
- Arrival of beneficiaries and proper identification of head of families using the distribution list. Beneficiary/head of family signs (using a thumb print) on the distribution list.
- Further Sensitization on the complaints and feedback mechanism.
- Beneficiaries receive the SNFI sets in an orderly manner, men and women in different lines (to ensure equal access for men, women, boys and girls) prioritizing people living with disabilities, pregnant women and elderly, distribution staff picks distribution cards from beneficiaries to signify receipt of an SNFI set.
- Persons living with disabilities and the elderly are given special treatment by the distribution staff; they are aided and given the first priority during identification of beneficiaries and collection of the SNFI kits; they are not required to queue like the other beneficiaries but rather sit under shade and when the time

to receive the SNFI set comes, they are called in as the first group to receive the SNFIs; the distribution team also assists them or collects the SNFIs for them and help them carry the SNFI bags to their 'homes'.

- Distribution staff opens one SNFI bag/set and demonstrates to beneficiaries what is included in each set and the functions of each item.
- Distribution staff demonstrate/train beneficiaries how-to put-up emergency shelters with the Plastic sheets and ropes in the SNFI kit.
- Questions and answer session.
- Beneficiaries leave the distribution center.
- Distribution staff follow up on absent households.
- Distribution staff sends updates to office, updates cascaded to the common pipeline team.

4.2.5. The SNFIs Distributed.

SNFI KITS DISTRIBUTION IN JALALAQSI DISTRICT – 3160 HOUSEHOLDS				
SN	ITEM	QTY/HH	TOTAL ITEMS PLANNED FOR 3160 HH	TOTAL ITEMS DISTRIBUTED TO 3160 HH
1	Plastic sheets	2	6320	6320
2	Kitchen set	1	3160	3160
3	Sleeping mats	2	6320	6320
4	NFI bags	1	3160	3160
5	Blankets	3	9480	9480
6	Jerry cans	2	6320	6320
7	Solar lamps	1	3160	3160
8	Ropes	30 metres	94,800 metres	94,800 metres

4.2.6. Targeting criteria.

The following beneficiaries' selection criteria will be considered: -

- IDP families living in temporary Settlements with no capacity for self-repair /shelter option/ poor makeshift shelter.
- IDP families living in structures without solid walls, such as IDP without shelters and people living in damaged or unfinished buildings.
- IDP who did not receive any assistance or are newly / secondarily displaced.
- IDP families who do not have access to safe cooking facilities and other basic household items, for NFI distributions.
- Households with limited or no income.
- Households in areas being accessible.

Within the above-mentioned categories, the below vulnerability criteria are to be taken into account:

- Female headed households.
- Child 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.

4.2.7. Partners involved.

The main actors in the distribution are IOMs managed common pipeline framework, UNHCRs led Shelter cluster, the government of Somalia and KARDO AID as the direct implementer. Besides providing in-kind contribution in the form of Emergency shelter and non-food items and financial assistance to cover the transportation and distribution, the IOM Common Pipeline unit and the Shelter Cluster worked to review the S/NFI distribution request to ensure that there was no duplication in terms of response locations and beneficiaries.

The Jalalaqsi distribution has its genesis from a joint needs assessment jointly done by KARDO AID, HANAN foundation, Gaashaan Relief Development Organization (GARDO) and Rajo Relief and Development Organization (RARDO). The quartet evaluated the humanitarian situation of the El Nino flood-affected population in Jalalaqsi and further recommended appropriate humanitarian responses for respective clusters based on the assessment findings and observations. The report identified a need in the provision of SNFIs and based on it, and with the approval of IOM's common pipeline framework and the shelter cluster KARDO AID was tasked with the duty of registering affected households and distributing SNFIs to the registered households.

KARDO AID visited the local authorities specifically the district commissioner to discuss and plan the registration and distribution plans. The district commissioner would later introduce kardo aid team to community leaders of the targeted locations to ripple the process down to the local community members/IDPs. The local authorities would later play a very pivotal role of beefing up security during distribution.

Other actors who played a role in the distribution was a team of volunteers from the community who together with the KARDO AID team, helped move the SNFI bags to position. They also assisted in supporting those who needed special care such as the elderly and people living with disabilities.

4.2.8. Challenges Faced and lessons learned.

4.2.8.1.1. Challenges Faced.

- Insecurity (the fear and the tension that comes with it) was a major challenge during the Jalalaqsi distribution. There were roadblocks on the road between Mogadishu and Jalalaqsi and we felt that this risked the supplies and the personnel. Security escort was inevitable.
- In Jalalaqsi, the number of households, community and IDPs, in need of SNFIs is more than the number we provided with SNFIs during this distribution. The distribution team fielded uncomfortable questions from the non-receiving IDPs who sought to understand why they can't be part of the distribution.
- The road infrastructure is poor. This slowed down the transportation of SNFIs to the beneficiaries so that the transportation of SNFIs took more time than we anticipated.
- During the question-and-answer session, the beneficiaries asked for full NFI kit that included items like mosquito nets, plastic basins, thermos flasks and jugs.

4.2.8.1.2. Lessons learned

- The common pipeline framework should consider working with implementing partners in rolling out security plans that seek to secure the SNFIs during transit, in situations that may require security escort.
- The current distribution did not meet the emergency SNFI needs in Jalalaqsi district in entirety, more will need to be done regularly in an effort to afford the high and rising number of IDPS a form of dignified shelter. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the current rain season with above normal rains will lead to further displacements of humanitarian proportions. KARDO AID will continuously monitor and assess the situation; it will involve the state level shelter cluster, local authorities, Elders, and community at large in doing assessments to routinely present the actual picture of the humanitarian situation in the area to entities willing and able to intervene in provision of SNFIs such as the common pipeline framework.
- The common pipeline framework should also consider providing SNFI kits that include items such as mosquito nets, plastic basins, thermos flasks and jugs.

5. CASE STUDY

5.1. Case study – Cadale District

The Story of Halima Ali Jinow and her family from Garasweyne, Cadale District. Middle Shabelle Region.

Escalating tensions in Cadale District had sparked fears of impending clan fighting, with clashes intensifying and raising concerns about retaliation in surrounding villages. The Cadale area in Middle Shabelle had sadly become a hotspot for killings and raids, often driven by deep-seated clan affiliations."

In July 2023, around 10 am, Garasweyne village witnessed a raid by militiamen belonging to a different sub clan, resulting in casualties, destruction and burning down of numerous houses, and looting of the remaining belongings.



Halima Ali Jiinow, aged 80, along with her family of 14 individuals, including her 90-year-old sister Sharifa Ali, were unaware of the incident until they witnessed their own home ablaze.

Prompted by the danger, Halima and her family fled their homes, seeking refuge in a nearby area. What would typically be a half-hour journey turned into a two-hour ordeal.

Due to the unbearable living conditions, Halima had no choice but to relocate her family back to their burned house, despite it being far from ideal.

Despite being part of an agro-pastoral community, Halima's family, focused solely on raising a few goats, already teetered on the brink of survival when the inter-clan raids struck the village.

Clan militia rampaged through the area, leaving a path of devastation in their wake. Homes, some reduced to ashes, others destroyed, stood as grim testaments to the violence. The villagers, terrorized and stripped of their belongings, fled in a desperate search for refuge in nearby settlements. The atmosphere was thick with fear, a suffocating blanket that still hangs heavy. To this day, some haven't found the courage to return, haunted by the trauma and unsure of what remains.

The devastation wasn't limited to Garasweyne. Villages like: Caddaan Gaabeey, Caddoow Uul, Ceel Muluq, Gad Gaduud, Ceel Yare, Geel gub, Boos Hareeri and others in the surrounding area also bore the brunt of the clan militia's attacks. Homes lay in ruins, looted, and burned. Displaced and desperate, the villagers sought refuge in neighboring communities. Yet, even today, no humanitarian aid has reached them, leaving them struggling to rebuild their lives.

Halima shared a grim reality: despite nearly a year passing, their only assistance came from IOM Pipeline, a program delivered by KARDO AID that provided much-needed shelter. However, this remains a beacon of hope in a sea of despair, as surrounding villages have yet to receive any aid.

5.2. Case Study – Jalalaqsi District

The story of Elmiyo Ali Guled from Bulsho IDP camp In Jalalaqsi District, Hiran Region

"My name is Elmiyo Ali Guled. I'm 55 years old and live in Bulsho camp for displaced people. My home was Haji Canshuur Village, about 18 kilometers south of Jalalaqsi in Hiran Region. In 2021, fighting erupted between Al-Shabaab and local tribes, forcing me to flee my home with nothing but my children.

The journey to Bulsho camp was grueling. We walked for five hours, faced with hunger, thirst, exhaustion and the constant worry of the children's safety amidst the conflict. Eight children walked the journey with me – five are mine, and the other three are my grandchildren. For the past three years, Bulsho camp has been our home, but life here is a struggle. Food, medicine, proper shelter, and education is scarce. It's been over a year since the World Food Program provided any assistance, and the last humanitarian aid we received was a year ago.

Flooding from El Nino hit us four months ago. We were forced to leave Bulsho camp and sought refuge on higher ground outside the camp for two months, November to December 2023. By the time we returned in January 2024, hopes of receiving aid had vanished. Thankfully, KARDO AID, a humanitarian organization





kardo aid

Kaalmo Relief & Development Organization

working with IOM Somalia, recently provided us with our first assistance since then. Their support arrived just before the crucial rainy season began.

Sadly, only four children remain with me now. My eldest tries to help by doing odd jobs, but there are days he comes home empty-handed” she said.

Elmiyo’s story is heart breaking and highlights the immense challenges faced by displaced families in conflict zones. Her resilience in the face of adversity is commendable, and the support provided by organizations like KARDO AID in partnership with IOM Somalia is crucial for families like her to rebuild their lives. It's a reminder of the ongoing need for humanitarian aid and assistance in such situations.

