



kardo aid

Kaalamo Relief & Development Organization



ANNUAL REPORT

2024 - 2025



kardo aid

Kaalo Relief & Development Organization

1. Contents

2. CONTEXT.....	3
2.1. Conflict Risk	3
2.2. Drought Risk	3
2.3. Cholera/ AWD Risk	4
2.4. Flooding Risk.....	4
3. FUNDRAISING/ RESOURCE MOBILIZATION	5
4. IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS.....	6
4.1. PROVISION OF EMERGENCY SHELTER SOLUTIONS TO 1500 INTERNALLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY FLOODS IN BALCAD DISTRICT MIDDLE SHABELLE REGION.	6
4.1.1. Background.....	6
4.1.2. Target Locations	7
4.1.3. Targeting criteria.	7
4.1.4. Rapid monitoring and safety Audit.....	8
4.1.5. The distribution Activities.....	8
4.1.6. The SNFIs Distributed.	12
4.1.7. Total number of households assisted with emergency shelter kits	12
5. Partners involved.	12
6. Accountability to affected populations, AAP.....	13
7. Challenges Faced and lessons learned.	14
8. CASE STUDY	15



kardo aid

Kaalmo Relief & Development Organization

2. CONTEXT

It is important to note that despite the slight improvement in the humanitarian situation, Somalia continues to face a complex, protracted humanitarian crisis fueled by conflict and insecurity, widespread displacement, climate shocks especially droughts and floods, proliferation of diseases, poverty and lack of access to basic services. In 2024, for the first time in years, conflict-generated insecurity was the leading cause for internal displacement due to inter-clan fighting. This was exacerbated by repeated climate events. Somalia is a country where the interplay of climatic shocks and other drivers of humanitarian crisis is fully experienced, which is why it is essential to invest in programs that integrate humanitarian response with longer-term climate adaptation. In 2025, the most significant hazards that are expected to affect communities are conflict and insecurity, drought, cholera/ AWD outbreaks, and flooding. Based on the joint risk analysis undertaken in November 2024, the 2025 projected likelihood and impact has increased for drought and decreased for floods, as compared to the 2024 projections. To mitigate the humanitarian impact of these risks, collective action is required to strengthen readiness, anticipatory action (AA), and early response.

2.1. Conflict Risk

While the Government-led military offensive against NSAGs, primarily Al-Shabaab, reduced significantly in 2024, the ongoing ATMIS drawdown and transition to AUSSOM in 2025 could lead to stakeholders shifting their alliances and vying for areas of control. As the country prepares for elections in 2026, this adds to the complexity of the situation that NSAGs and elites may exploit for their interests. Successive droughts (2010-2011, 2017-2018, and 2020-2023) have reduced arable and grazing lands, and fueled inter-clan fighting particularly in regions that are reliant on inter-clan pastoralism and small-scale farming. 2024 saw a spike in fighting with reports of increased arming of clan militias likely contributing to heightened inter-clan fighting in regions such as Lower Shabelle. La Niña conditions are expected to last into 2025 and are likely to impact clan dynamics and further drive fighting, as communities compete over resources such as ground water and land. Armed conflict and inter-clan fighting will continue to expose civilians to significant protection risks, as well as trigger displacement and cause damage to critical civilian infrastructure. Diverse armed actors with varying command structures and geographical presence create an environment that is increasingly difficult for humanitarian partners to navigate.

2.2. Drought Risk

Somalia experiences alternating droughts and floods. The 2020 to 2023, successive droughts resulted in the death of over 3.5 million livestock and displacement of over two million people, as pastoralists were left without grazing lands, undermining community resilience and deepening economic hardship for millions. Somalia's central, and northern regions experienced below-average rainfall during the Deyr 2024 season, crucial for crop production in 2025. The situation will aggravate, should current patterns persist into 2025 and affect the Gu rains, as current conditions are comparable to 2020, at the onset of devastating droughts. Currently, 16 districts have been identified for urgent, anticipatory action to mitigate the impacts of dry conditions by SoDMA, FAO and UNICEF. Humanitarians anticipate the risk of drought to affect more than 500,000 people in 2025.



kardo aid

Kaalo Relief & Development Organization

2.3. Cholera/ AWD Risk

By the end of November 2024, the cholera cases had climbed to almost 60 per cent above the three-year average, with more than 29 districts affected. The increase can be linked to significant damage to WASH facilities, health/cholera treatment centres and the pollution of water sources, such as boreholes and shallow wells, due to the 2023 Deyr floods. High levels of displacement with more than 477,000 people internally displaced between January and November 2024, contribute to water-borne disease outbreaks, as people often move to sites or settlements with no or strained WASH facilities. In 2025, the situation will be aggravated by expected drier than usual conditions, as La Niña conditions are unfolding and will likely exacerbate water scarcity, increase displacement and malnutrition. AWD/Cholera cases are therefore projected to reach similar or slightly higher levels in 2025, compared to 2024. This is concerning as the case fatality rate (CFR) for cholera in Somalia has historically been above the regional and global CFR average, with children and pregnant/lactating women among the population groups most at risk. Outbreaks of malaria, measles, dengue, and Rift Valley Fever also remain key public health concerns. Moreover, access constraints are expected to hinder required health and WASH interventions.

2.4. Flooding Risk

Somalia experiences two types of flooding, riverine floods along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers, the two primary rivers in southern Somalia, as well as flash floods across the country. Flooding usually takes place during the two main rainy seasons, the Gu , and the Deyr. Even in years with average or below average rainfall, flooding – especially flash floods – can occur. Even though the 2024 Gu rains were below average, with early cessation and poor geographical distribution, they resulted in flooding, primarily in Hirshabelle, Jubaland, South-West and Puntland, that affected more than 265,000 people, internally displaced 81,000 people, and damaged homes, livelihoods, latrines and water points

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 light of this, partnership has already started with Secours islamique France (SIF) through joint fundraising to the French embassy's FIFSAN call. Partnerships have already started with the Rapid Support Mechanism RSM of IOM. Other processes have been initiated with Human Appeal, world vision and save the children.

Our fundraising efforts are tabulated below: -

PROJECT TITLE	CFEI ID	UN AGENCY	SECTOR	APPLICATION DATE	STATUS
Call for an integrated relief, food security, and nutrition programming (April 2025-February 2026) _Mogadishu AO	WFP/SOM/2 025/007	WFP	Food Security, Nutrition	February 2025	Application unsuccessful
Proposals for Nutrition Treatment and Prevention Programme - Mogadishu Area Office	WFP/SOM/2 023/025	WFP	Nutrition	January 2025	Application unsuccessful
Somalia Call for Expression of Interest	ID - CEI_SOMGC- PIPELINE- 0006-2024#	IOM	Shelter and NFIs	November 2024.	Application successful
Provision of emergency shelter and NFIs support for conflict affected population of Eji village	N/A	Somalia Emergency Shelter and NFI Common Pipeline IOM	Shelter and NFIs	April 2024	Application unsuccessful
Expression of interest for local partnership with human appeal on emergency and development responses in Somalia	REF: HA/SOM/TO R/005/2024	Human appeal	All sectors	2024	Application under review
Provision of shelter and NFI support fo flood affected persons in Afmadow and Kismayo district response	N/A	IOM	Shelter	August 2024	Application unsuccessful
Provision of emergency shelter support for disaster affected population in Balcad district, middle Shabelle region.	SOM/24/09/ 42.	IOM common pipeline	Shelter	Nov/Dec 2024	Application successful



kardo aid

Kaalamo Relief & Development Organization

Expression of Interest (CEI) for qualified organizations to participate in the Rapid Support Mechanism (RSM) programme.	CEI_SOMGC-RSM-0001-2024	IOM	Health/ Nutrition/ WASH/ SNFI/ Protection/ CCCM	October 2024	Application successful
---	-------------------------	-----	---	--------------	------------------------

4. IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS

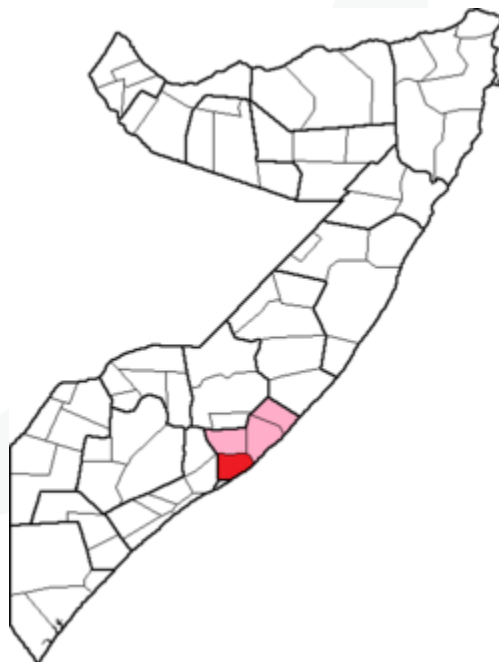
During the period under review, KARDO AID implemented project under the banner of The Shelter and Non-Food Items (“S/NFI”) Common Pipeline Project of Somalia. The Shelter and Non-Food Items (“S/NFI”) Common Pipeline of Somalia is an IOM-managed procurement and distribution modality of core S/NFI items, 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 must to be screened and upon passing, sign framework agreement with IOM, KARDO AID did just that.

4.1. PROVISION OF EMERGENCY SHELTER SOLUTIONS TO 1500 INTERNALLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY FLOODS IN BALCAD DISTRICT MIDDLE SHABELLE REGION.

4.1.1. Background

Balcad District is one of the districts of Middle Shabelle region of Somalia. It is located about 36 kilometers northeast of the capital city of Mogadishu. The district is an area of 4,400 square kilometers (1,700 sq miles) with an estimated population of 643,000 and 82 villages. The district passes one of the Somalia's permanent rivers (Shabelle) which passes through the city of Bal-ad. The district is famous for agriculture, livestock and marine resources. Between 1980 and 1990, irrigated areas benefited from a well-established network of canals and drains, allowing a consistent supply of water that supplemented the scarce and unreliable rains, with abundant surface and underground waters from the Shabelle River.

Irrigation systems were originally based on a limited number of gated gravity-fed river sluice gates, feeding main canals designed in such a way as to have enough head to command the fields through secondary canals and, further down, smaller tertiary canals to individual farms' sluice gates. However, over 20 years of civil war, the majority of these schemes have collapsed. River embankments eroded, and barrages, pump sluice gates and canal systems had some degree of sedimentation and vegetation growth which reduced the canals' hydraulic sections. Silting up of the drainage system was accelerated by the lack of terminal outlets and the flat topography of the irrigation area, which restricted drainage water from returning into the rivers by gravity. (www.igad.int / www.resilience.igad.int)



The gates of Sabuuni and Balcad barrages are not working. As a result, the Hawadley Water Reservoir broke its banks two times in two consecutive years. On August 3, 2024, excessive inflows resulting from five river breakages (Hurwaay, Kulmis Weyne, Maagaay, and Baardheere) flooded and submerged riverine settlements on the eastern bank of the river in Balcad district resulting to displacements of humanitarian proportions. Over 7295 households were displaced and are in need of humanitarian assistance in SNFIs, WASH, food, Health and nutrition among others. This information is courtesy of a Rapid Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment of populations affected by flooding in Balcad District, Somalia conducted in August 2024 by iMMAP and partners (Mercy Corps, Islamic Relief, SOS, KARDO AID, STS, ADRO, SOHDA, DAN, Hanan Foundation and Alight coordinated by OCHA Hirshabelle. However, based on SN cluster focal point with Operation Cell Coordinator on Balcad emergency response, only 1500 households can be accessed because they are in accessible locations.

4.1.2. Target Locations

SN	DISTRICT	LOCATION/IDP SITE	TARGETED HH.	GPS COORDINATES	
				LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	Balcad	Mareereey	500	2.26971	45.235369
2	Balcad	Ala Aamin IDP camp	31	2.352174	45.39055
3	Balcad	Daryeel IDP camp	41	2.365265	45.385894
4	Balcad	Gargaar 1 IDP camp	36	2.350491	45.398418
5	Balcad	Gargaar 2 IDP camp	41	2.370191	45.382116
6	Balcad	Bula Abtow	251	2.375487	45.421842
7	Balcad	Kurshaale	600	2.360136	45.409784
TOTAL			1500		

4.1.3. Targeting criteria.

The following beneficiaries' selection criteria was used: -

- 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.

4.1.4. Rapid monitoring and safety Audit.

Prior to distribution of the emergency shelter materials, the distribution team held a security meeting with the local authorities and community leaders from the targeted IDP camps (Ala Aamin IDP camp, Daryeel IDP camp, Gargaar 1 IDP camp, Gargaar 2 IDP camp) and host community villages (Mareerey, Kurshaale and Bulo Abtow). These meetings doubled up as focus group discussions (FGD) and allowed the participants 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 team identified the needy cases through house to house visit but registered them in safe center identified by the local authorities and community leaders.
- We ensured that the distribution center was safe, easily accessible, with enough space for orderly distribution. With the help of community members, the distribution center was deliberately put at the livestock care center in Haawo Taako village which was 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 including calling all the beneficiaries on their mobile telephone numbers to ensure that we reached all of them.
- We ensured that the beneficiaries knew that Aid is provided free of charge and that no one should solicit any form of payment for them including providing them with a toll free hotline number for reporting such cases.
- 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 the shelter items.
- We Issued token cards to female-headed households and child-headed households in their own name.

4.1.5. The distribution Activities

4.1.5.1. Before, during and after distribution considerations.

The following key considerations will be made before, during, after distribution.

Before Distribution:

- Set up staff responsible with good gender balance and organize briefing for shelter items distribution; delivery package lists, roles and responsibilities of each staff.
- Prepare banner; distribution forms, tokens.
- The team will distribute the tokens to the targeted population after proper registration of head of families using the beneficiary registration/receiving form.
- Identify distribution centres in consultation with IDP/local representatives.



kardo aid

Kaalmo Relief & Development Organization

- Assign enough persons depending on the number of HHs to register queries for quick and effective response to complaints.
- Work with local authorities for provision of enough security to ensure an orderly distribution and crowd-control.

During Distribution:

- Transport materials to beneficiaries including to inaccessible locations or for those unable to attend the central distribution site or transport materials from the site to their location of settlement.
- The items are off-loaded and handled in a proper and safe way to protect from sun, rain and wind.
- Organize distribution in an orderly manner, men and women in different lines prioritizing pregnant women and elderly, chain technique during distribution well recommended to facilitate and accelerate the process.
- Supervision of the items: At the moment of delivering the items to the beneficiaries, the items are counted. Any remaining or missing item to deliver is reported.
- The distribution starts on time.
- Collection of tokens.
- Beneficiary/head of family to sign at the beneficiary registration/receiving form

After Distribution/Reporting:

- Record the type and number of items distributed.
- The type and number of items returned to the warehouse.
- Place / location of distribution (village, town, GPS coordinate).
- Pictures of distribution.
- Return and Filing of the beneficiaries' registration/receiving form to warehouse manager/responsible logistics staff.
- Report distribution to IOM, the cluster through the updated 4W Matrix.
- Establish Post distribution monitoring system on quality of provision/items through field monitoring visits (optional).
- Share the PDM results to IOM, the cluster to inform programming (optional).

4.1.5.2. Distribution

The distribution took place in Hirshabelle state, Middle Shabelle region, Balcad district more particularly in Mareereey village, Ala Aamin IDP camp, Daryeel IDP camp, Gargaar 1 IDP camp, Gargaar 2 IDP camp, Bula Abtow village and Kurshaale village. This region is one of the most flood-prone areas of the Hirshabelle state on which floods occasionally leave a devastating impact. During the high-flood season, the Shabelle River could reach a height of 5.5 meters at Belet Weyne River gauge in Hiraan. To avoid flooding downstream, excess water would be diverted through the Sabuuni barrage and an FAO primary canal to a depression south of Jowhar, with a storage capacity of 200 million cubic meters (World Bank and UNDP 2007). However, due to a prolonged lack of rehabilitation and maintenance of the projects, the gates of Sabuuni and Balcad barrages are not working and hence cannot control excess water downstream. The Hawadley Water Reservoir broke its banks twice in two consecutive years but the climax was on August 3, 2024, when excessive outflows resulting from five river breakages (Hurwaay, Kulmis Weyne, Maagaay, and Baardheere) submerged riverine settlements on the eastern bank of the river in Balcad district. This intervention was a response to this catastrophe.



In organizing for this distribution two crucial issues had to be dealt with, the first one was coordination with Balcad ABC and partners on the ground to coordinate interventions and avoid duplication of Aid and the second was the issue of Al-Shabaab that posed a security threat during this exercise. KARDO AID, in response organized and conducted two meetings: - a community coordination meeting on security putting together the local authorities, community leaders and KARDO AID and a partners' coordination meeting putting together Balcad ABC, the shelter cluster focal point, PAH and KARDO AID. The outcome of these two meetings which ironed out the issues were captured in minutes and signed copies of the minutes shared with the common pipeline.

During the community coordination meeting, the livestock care center in Haawo tako village was selected as the distribution center; it was safe, centrally located, spacious and easily accessible by IDPs and host communities from each of the targeted IDP camps and villages. KARDO AID also capitalized on this meeting to discuss with the local authorities and community leaders on the eligibility criteria, distribution date and time, informing them about the items to be distributed, about the complaints and feedback mechanism, the required documents for identification and collection that beneficiaries have to hold (i.e. tokens cards), seek their involvement in communicating to the beneficiaries the distribution date, time and venue, but most importantly to discuss the 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 time and venue. After satisfactory preparatory activities were conducted, the SNFIs were

transported to the ground and later to distribution center (on specific dates for each site) and distribution done.

A typical distribution day involved the following: -

- Working with local authorities, the local police service, KARDO AIDs hired security guards, KARDO AID's hired crowd controllers to beef up security and ensure an orderly distribution and crowd-control.
- Availing the emergency shelter items at the distribution center and arranging them in an orderly manner so that each beneficiary could easily pick his/her items seamlessly after the final identification.
- Arrival of beneficiaries at the **Waiting Area**: Beneficiaries were first received at the designated waiting area to organize the flow and minimize overcrowding.
- Beneficiaries proceeded to the **verification Area**: They were cross-checked against the master list.
- Beneficiaries then proceeded to the **token Cards Area**: Verified beneficiaries received distribution cards with an initial punch, indicating they had been verified.
- Sensitization on the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM). Beneficiaries were advised to report issues of concern through the free Hotline (2112).
- Aid is free campaign - beneficiaries were informed that the plastic sheets are provided free of charge, belong solely to them, and should not pay for them in any form. Anybody asking for any form of payment to be reported through the CFM for action.
- 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 ensure correct punches (holes) are made on the Token card as per instructions. i.e. a 2nd hole is punched to signify for receipt of assistance, adding another hole if HH made a complaint or provided feedback. 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 Shelter kits; they are not required to queue like the other beneficiaries but rather sit under shade and when the time to receive the shelter kit comes, they are called in as the first group to receive the items; the distribution team also assists them or collects the items for them and help them carry the items to their 'homes'.
- Beneficiaries proceed to the **orientation area** where the distribution staff demonstrate/train beneficiaries how to put up emergency shelters with the Plastic sheets and ropes using IEC material.
- Questions and answer session.
- Beneficiaries were guided to the designated exit point, ensuring an orderly flow as they departed with their supplies.
- A dedicated help desk was in place to assist beneficiaries with complaints or queries during the distribution process.



- Distribution staff follow up on absent households.
- Distribution staff sends updates to office, updates forwarded to the common pipeline team.

4.1.6. The SNFIs Distributed.

SNFI KITS DISTRIBUTION IN BALCAD DISTRICT – 1500 HOUSEHOLDS				
SN	ITEM	QTY/HH	TOTAL ITEMS PLANNED FOR 1500 HH	TOTAL ITEMS DISTRIBUTED TO 1500 HH
1	Plastic sheets	1	1500	1500
2	Ropes	30 metres	45000 metres	45000 metres

4.1.7. Total number of households assisted with emergency shelter kits

5. 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. The Somalia Common Pipeline serves as a crucial mechanism for delivering emergency shelter materials to populations affected by disasters and conflicts throughout the country. By providing timely and effective humanitarian assistance, the program aligns with the objectives of the Shelter and Non-Food Items (SNFI) Cluster, which aims to address the shelter and non-food item needs of those impacted by crises. The Common Pipeline enhances the overall capacity of the SNFI Cluster to respond to these challenges, ensuring that aid reaches those who need it most. 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.

Category	# of Male HoH/Recipient	# of Female HoH/Recipient	Total	# of persons with disability
IDPs	0	149	149	
Returnees	0	0	0	
Host Com.	384	967	1351	2
Total	384	1116	1500	2

The Balcad distribution arose from a rapid needs assessment conducted on 27th and 28th August 2024 by the Balcad ABC, coordinated and facilitated by OCHA Hirshabelle and putting together ten partners active in Balcad i.e. Mercy Corps, Islamic Relief, SOS, KARDO AID, STS, ADRO, SOHDA, DAN, Hanan Foundation and Alight. The objective of the Balcad RNA is to receive reliable data that inform response programme. It evaluated the humanitarian situation of the flood-affected population in Balcad 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 emergency shelter items to the registered households.



kardo aid

Kaalmo Relief & Development Organization

KARDO AID visited the local authorities and community leader to discuss and plan the registration and distribution plans. The local authorities would later play a very pivotal role of beefing up security during distribution. Other actors who played a role in this distribution was SOS. SOS provided a referral pathway for children and Pregnant and breastfeeding who were identified as malnourished by KARDO AID enumerators during beneficiary identification, registration and distribution. There was also a team of volunteers from the community who together with the KARDO AID team, helped move the shelter items to position. They also assisted in supporting those who needed special care such as the elderly and people living with disabilities.

6. Accountability to affected populations, AAP.

KARDO AID achieved AAP first by ensuring meaningful participation of affected persons by organizing participation and consultation meeting with local authorities, community and village leaders where pertinent issues such as security measures that culminated in agreement on beneficiary identification protocols, registration and distribution centers were identified.

AAP was also achieved through transparent information sharing: - Discussions were done with the local authorities and community leaders on the eligibility criteria, distribution date and time, informing them about the items to be distributed, about the complaints and feedback mechanism, the required documents for identification and collection that beneficiaries have to hold and also to discuss the safety concerns which would inform the strategies that would be taken to improve their safety and protection.

Affected persons were also provided with a complaints and feedback mechanism. In addition to a help desk which was set up at the distribution centers, the community was also provided with toll free hotline number through which they would express their concerns and/or other feedback about the distribution.

We also achieved AAP through coordinating with partners such as the Balcad ABC, PAH and the shelter cluster focal point to ensures that there are not duplicative distributions with the same affected persons, risking exclusion of others.



kardo aid

Kaalo Relief & Development Organization

7. Challenges Faced and lessons learned.

Challenges Faced.

- **Insecurity** posed by the Al shabaab was a major challenge during the Balcad response. Community leaders from Mareerey, Bulu Abtow and Kurshaale villages raised concerns over security threats from Al shabaab in their communities and surrounding areas which they believed could jeopardize the safety of the registration and distribution activities. They emphasized on the importance of conducting beneficiary identification in the villages within a reasonably short time, enough to identify needy cases but not long enough to attract the curiosity of the al shabaab, and doing registration and distribution in safer areas which they identified. It's worth noting that we completed the exercise without interference by the Alshabaab.
- **Inadequate Supplies:** Distribution of only one plastic sheet per family did not meet the needs of some beneficiaries.
- **Identification Issues:** Similar names among beneficiaries caused delays in verification.
- **Unregistered Visitors:** Non-registered individuals attempted to access distribution points, leading to crowd management issues.

Lessons learned

- There is a need in future to deploy additional staff to handle identification and verification more efficiently.
- Pre-distribution activities and communication needs to be strengthened to clarify beneficiary expectations.



kardo aid

Kaalo Relief & Development Organization

8. CASE STUDY

The story of Ilisho Aabow Xaaji and her family.

Ilisho Aabow Xaaji, is a 33-year-old mother who lived with her husband and four daughters in Xanlaay village rearing chicken to supplement their small-scale farming. On that fateful night, sudden flooding destroyed their village leaving them with no option but to seek refuge elsewhere. Ilisho Aabow, her husband and four daughters fled by boat to Muku Dheere village, 4 kilometers away. In Muku Dheere, they struggled without food, without water, or as she would call it 'with nothing'. After a few



days in Muku Dheere, they joined other families on an exodus to Balcad district, walked for 15 kilometers, facing many dangers, including fear, extreme thirst, and exhaustion during the long journey, in search of survival.

In Balcad, the local community gave them some food and temporary shelter. The family would later find themselves living in a small, overcrowded shelter in Gargaar2 IDP camp in Balcad district. Without bedding or enough food, Ilisho Aabow's husband left to look for work to support them since they had lost all their possessions in the flood that devastated their village. Meanwhile, Ilisho Aabow stayed at the camp to care for their children.

Ilisho Aabow was in need of urgent and immediate assistance, such as a tarpaulin to cover their shelter and get protection from the sun, rain, and other thuggeries of nature, she could not hide her joy when KARDO AID, in partnership with IOMs common pipeline, provided her with one plastic sheet and rope. Ilisho Aabow expressed deep gratitude for the assistance she received, stating that they were in desperate need of the plastic sheet to protect themselves from the sun, rain, and cold and sincerely appreciated the support.

However, Ilisho Aabow mentioned that their needs go beyond one plastic sheet. She emphasized the need for additional assistance, such as NFI, food, clean water, and hygiene kit.