





## WHO WE ARE

Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Somalia chapter is part of the ADRA network's development and relief agencies in **125** countries. ADRA Somalia is a humanitarian agency committed to build and enhance the capacity of vulnerable communities in Somalia. The Agency's projects are designed to attain **sustainable positive change** in the lives of the people of Somalia through development and relief initiatives. The main administrative and logistical base is in Nairobi, Kenya but we carry out all our projects in Somalia. As at **2016**, ADRA Somalia had reached **96,177** actual beneficiaries in **13** out of the **18** regions in Somalia by delivering programmes on Food Security, Livelihoods and Resilience, Energy, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Education and Emergency Response with a budget of **US\$ 22.1 million**.



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ADRA is a professional, learning and efficient network that embodies integrity and transparency.

ADRA reaches across boundaries empowering and speaking out for the at-risk and forgotten to achieve measurable, documented and durable changes in lives and society.

VISION:

ADRA works with people in poverty and distress to create just and positive change through empowering partnerships and responsible action.

MISSION:

ADRA is a professional, learning and efficient network that embodies integrity and transparency. ADRA reaches across boundaries empowering and speaking out for the at-risk and forgotten to achieve measurable, documented and durable changes in lives and society.

CORE VALUES:

- I. That through humanitarian acts we make known the just, merciful and loving character of God.
- II. That to work with those in need is an expression of our love for God.
- III. That we are an agency of change and instrument of grace and providence.
- IV. In expressing concern, compassion and empathy through our work.
- V. That equitable partnership with those in need will result in sustainable change.

- VI. That age, gender, race, culture and families enrich the communities with whom we work and are assets to be respected and affirmed.
- VII. In non-discrimination and respect for differences, accepting people as equals regardless of race, ethnicity, and gender, political or religious affiliation.
- VIII. In participatory development which utilizes both men and women’s capabilities and provides equal opportunity to individuals of differing ethnic, religious and cultural backgrounds.
- IX. That all people have the fundamental right to care, basic goods and services.
- X. That all persons, especially children, have the right to a life of opportunity and the freedom to choose their own future.
- XI. In enabling partners to create participatory and sustainable community structures for information sharing and civil engagement.
- XII. That all resources, opportunities, and advantages are gifts, which must be managed responsibly.
- XIII. That all people, in particular women and children, have the right to protection and a life free from violence, sexual exploitation and all other forms of abuse.



MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTRY DIRECTOR



2016 has been an extraordinary year, full of challenges but also great opportunities for future programing. This is a year when Somalia was once again hit by an extreme drought condition, which led to loss of lives and livelihoods. Through the support from our partners, we were able to quickly adequately respond to the emerging needs in the hardest hit regions of Somalia. The year also saw the emergence of two new States administrations; Southwest and Hirshabelle, two regions where ADRA has continued to have an active presence over the years.

During the same year, more precisely in May, I was nominated as the NGO Consortium’s Steering Committee Chair. The NGO Consortium is a membership organization of national and international NGOs that work together for an enabling environment for the efficient and effective delivery of humanitarian and development assistance for all Somali people. This forum gave me the opportunity to raise the profile of ADRA while giving more visibility to our interventions in Somalia. Further, I was invited to speak in several international forums on Somalia, notably the ICVA forum in Geneva at the United Nations headquarters.

The competing global crises as well as donor fatigue, have led to a gradual decrease in funding opportunities in Somalia. This subsequently created the need for consortium approaches as one of the key ways to access funding. Therefore, ADRA is a member of six consortia implementing different interventions in the fields of: Education, Resilience and Livelihoods, and Emergency Response. This has not only ensured that the most vulnerable communities are reached, but also has brought synergy among the consortium members reducing potential overlapping.

In the same year, the Kenyan government announced its intention to close Dadaab refugee camp by the end of the year. ADRA Somalia was in the forefront creating social services consisting of education, WASH and health services in the refugee identified areas of return in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo. The agency is committed to ensuring a seamless and dignified resettlement of all returnees coming from the camp.

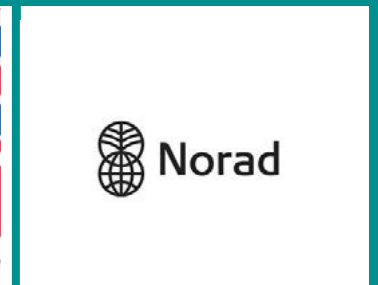
I am also glad to report that the year was also marked by the start of a peaceful election process for Somalia. Contrary to expectations, the elections were held peacefully and with minimal interruptions and this is a strong pointer to the positive direction that Somalia is adopting. We can only hope that this will culminate with a strong and democratic Somalia ending years of civil strife and displacement.

As I look back on a year of immense success in our project activities, I should first and foremost be thankful to God for his immense favor, guidance and for constantly watching over this organization as it continues to implement programs in a harsh operating environment. ADRA is all about changing lives, and for this to happen the support of our key development partners has played a vital role in helping us to deliver critically needed assistance and touching thousands of lives. Thank you and enjoy the reading!

Sincerely,  
**Luiz Camargo**  
Country Director

## ADRA SOMALIA PROGRAMS IN 2016

## OUR DONORS IN 2016



PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 2016

Ref	Project Title	Donor	Sector	Budget (US\$)	Geographic Location
1	ELMIDOON “Seeking Knowledge” Enhanced Action (ELENA)	European Union & ADRA Germany	Education	7,499,070	South Central Somalia
2	Educate Girls, End Poverty (EGEP) Project	UK AID	Education	2,553,990	Somaliland
3	Somalia Girls Education Promotion Project (SOMGEP)	UK AID	Education	2,487,570	Puntland and Galmudug
4	Strengthening Equity, Access and Quality of Education in Somalia (SEAQE)	NORAD and ADRA Norway	Education	5,267,540	South Central Somalia
5	Waxbarashada Wa Iftin “Education is Light” II Project	European Union	Education	1,666,460	Puntland
6	Supporting Emergency Education in Kismayu (SEEK)	UN OCHA	Education	332,705	South Central Somalia
7	Increased Access to Quality Education Services in Somalia (IAQES)	UN OCHA	Education	273,996	South Central Somalia
8	Somalia Energy Transformation (SET) Project	European Union & ADRA Germany	Renewable Energy	3,174,390	Somalia
9	Powering Education Services in Rural Somaliland (POWER)	ADRA International	Renewable Energy	50,000	Somaliland
10	Program Assisting Communities in Food Insecure Conditions (PACIFIC)	Canadian Food Grains Bank & ADRA Canada	Emergency Response	606,250	South Central Somalia
11	Puntland Emergency Drought Response (PUER)	ADRA Canada	Emergency Response	10,000	Puntland
12	Supporting Recovery Initiatives in Somalia (SURIP)	Swiss Solidarity & ADRA Swiss	Emergency Response	157,443	Puntland
13	National Emergency Management Plan (NEMP)	ADRA International ADRA Africa Regional Office	Emergency Response	15,000	Puntland
14	Somalia Emergency Response Project (SERP)	ADRA International	Emergency Response	140,000	Somaliland and Puntland
15	Enhanced Access to WASH Services for vulnerable communities in Kismayo district (EAWS)	UNICEF	WASH	1,474,199	South Central Somalia
16	AWD/Cholera WASH project	UNICEF	WASH	82,592	South Central Somalia
17	Somalia Resilience Project (SOMREP)	SIDA	Livelihoods	1,800,000	Somaliland
18	Somalia Resilience Project (SOMREP)	SDC	Livelihoods	200,000	Somaliland
19	Somalia Resilience Project (SOMREP)	SIDA & SDC	Livelihoods	398,500	Somaliland



LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**Strategic Objective 1:** To promote sustainable food production strategies for vulnerable households.

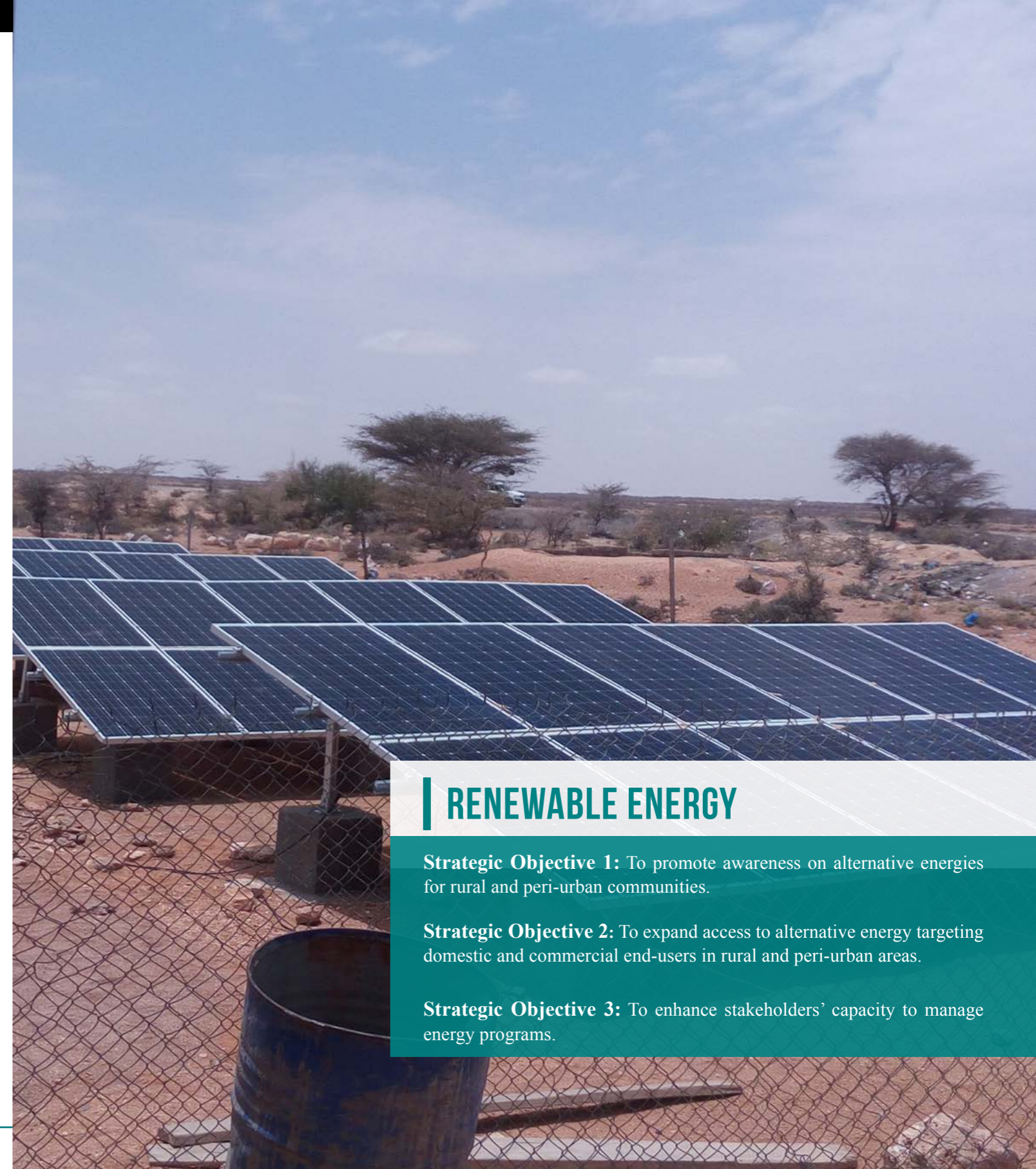
**Strategic Objective 2:** To enhance the community capacity to adopt technologies and practices for sustainable livelihoods

## LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In 2016, ADRA through the Somalia Resilience Program (SOMREP) continued to implement three (3) key interventions in Somaliland. The project goal of SOMREP is to contribute towards improved resilience and increased adaptive capacities for communities and households in Somalia to protect their livelihoods over continuing shocks. Recurrent shocks and stresses are present in Somalia and often erodes livelihood assets and productivity over time. SOMREP is thus a livelihood focused programme and targets interventions which build adaptive, absorptive, transformation capacities toward achieving economic wellbeing for targeted communities.

The Program advocates for flexible and long-term funding to enable multi-year, multi-actor resilience programming on a large scale and advocates for the importance of resilience building at the household and community level within the broader agenda of moving Somalia towards peace and development.

As part of the SOMREP program, ADRA in 2016 received funding to implement 3 resilience programs in Somaliland aimed at enhancing resilience of vulnerable households and communities in against cyclical shocks and stressors as well as to be able to better secure households' needs year after year. Activities implemented by these programs were aimed towards: supporting livelihood activities to function effectively during harsh dry seasons, consistently securing minimum household needs year on year; preserving livelihood assets and activities during drought and stress; enhancing risk mitigation and management capability at household and community level; securing vital natural resource even during times of stress and shock by strengthening ecosystem health and, creating functioning and effective formal and informal groups and institutions that support resilience building at household and community level among other key interventions.



## RENEWABLE ENERGY

**Strategic Objective 1:** To promote awareness on alternative energies for rural and peri-urban communities.

**Strategic Objective 2:** To expand access to alternative energy targeting domestic and commercial end-users in rural and peri-urban areas.

**Strategic Objective 3:** To enhance stakeholders' capacity to manage energy programs.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

During the year 2016, the Somalia Energy Transformation (SET) Project continued being implemented in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia. This project aims to contribute to poverty alleviation, fragility reduction and climate change mitigation for rural and peri-urban people by specifically increasing access to sustainable, affordable and appropriate energy services to at least 100,000 energy insecure households in targeted regions.

By close of 2016, significant progress had been made by the project. To begin with, three pico solar dealers in Puntland were provided with small grants of US\$ 5,000 to enable them procure small sized pv systems and subsequently sell these at a subsidised cost to the end user. The dealers were required to sell at least 250 pico solar products for them qualify for a second instalment, a requirement that was easily surpassed by all the dealers. Further, memoranda of understanding were signed with three Independent Power Producers (IPPs), who would then go on to receive a conditional cash grant of US\$ 30,000 in order to supply at least 170 households and businesses with electricity. Additionally, to ensure access to electricity for social services, the project installed solar PV systems to a cumulative total of

48 schools, health centers and irrigation farms in rural and peri-urban areas of Somalia.

During the year also, 9 groups that specialise in the production of improved biomass cookstoves were provided with small grants to enable them procure better-quality tools and equipment that would enhance their production capacity. A total of 10,279 modern energy efficient cookstoves were produced by these groups as a result, all of which were sold to end users. The project also provided capacity building training to these producers on better production techniques as well as marketing approaches.

In order to strengthen regulation of the energy sector in Puntland also, the project organised a policy dialogue session that brought together various stakeholders drawn from government, learning institutions, independent power producers, private sector, and NGOs to discuss and give their input into the energy policy making process. This session promoted dialogue between the various actors in the energy sector with the end goal of developing an energy policy and subsequently an energy sector strategy.



EDUCATION

**Strategic Objective 1:** To increase inclusive access and completion of education to learners at all levels

**Strategic Objective 2:** To enhance teaching & learning outcomes at all levels

**Strategic Objective 3:** To strengthen systems, structures and human resource for effective delivery of services

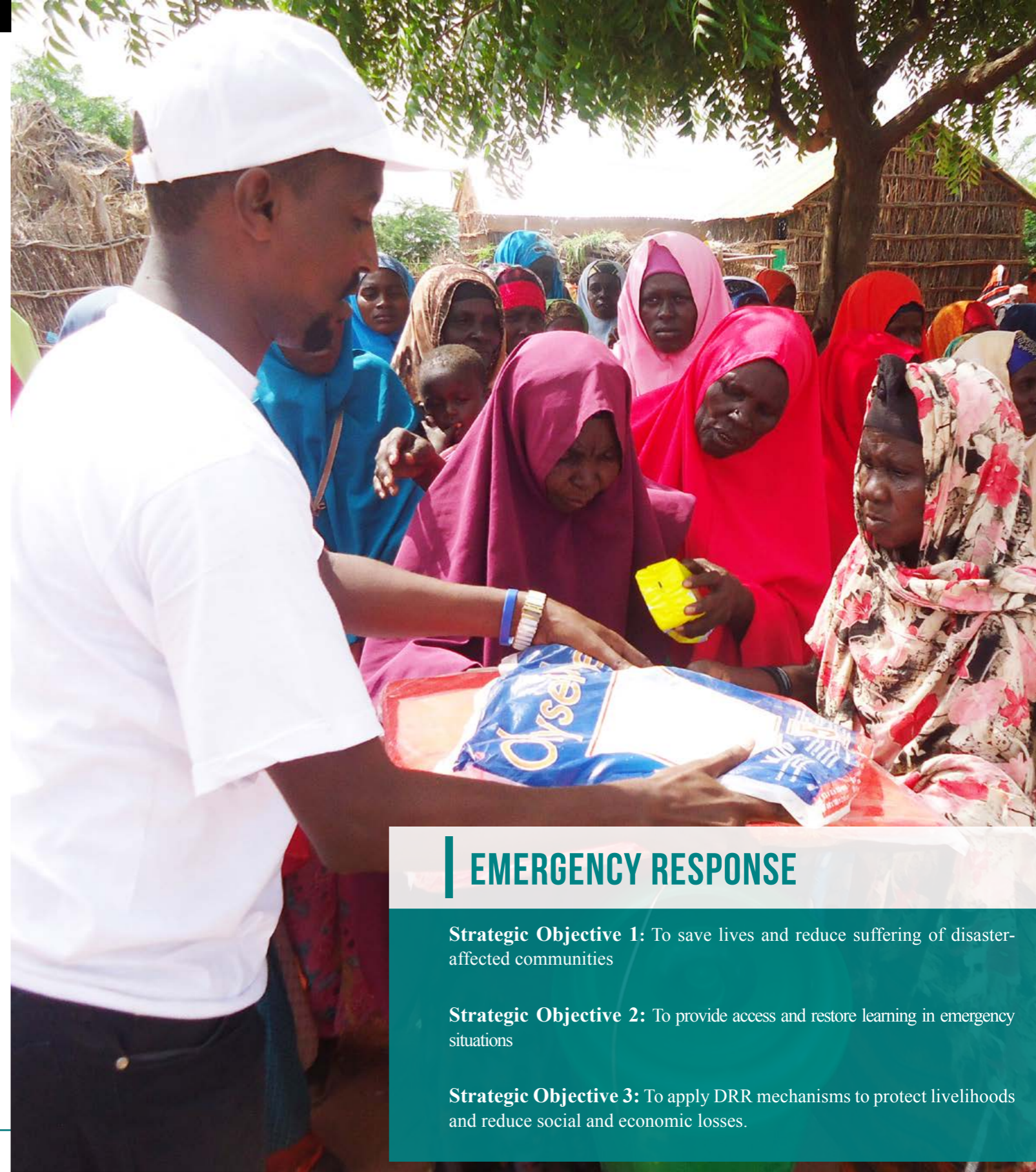
## EDUCATION

During the year 2016, ADRA Somalia implemented seven (7) education programs in diverse regions of Somalia, aimed at delivering, in the most efficient and effective way, education and training which is relevant to the needs and priorities of the Somali people. These education interventions focused on: increasing access to equitable and quality education, increasing participation of youth and adults, including those from vulnerable groups, in technical and vocational education and training and, strengthening the capacity of education institutions, administrations and systems in the different regions of operation across Somalia.

To ensure continuity of education services during the drought emergency, ADRA Somalia implemented education in emergencies interventions aimed at ensuring equitable access to quality and relevant emergency education services for vulnerable IDP girls and boys, and children from host communities in Lower Juba Region, one of the regions hardest hit by the debilitating drought. Key activities that were implemented include: construction of temporary learning spaces, provision of basic teaching and learning supplies, payment of teacher incentives and construction of gender

sensitive latrines with hand-washing facilities among other key services.

A major milestone during the year was the signing of a cooperation framework and memorandum of understanding between the Federal Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education (MoECHE), and the Ministries of Education in the State Administrations of Jubbaland, South West and Galmudug. Through a process facilitated by the ongoing ELMIDOON Enhanced Action (ELENA) Project that is funded by the European Union, it is expected that the signing of these two documents will facilitate the sharing of functions, roles and responsibilities between the Federal Ministry and the Regional Administrations as well as provide for a platform for Federal-Regional collaboration, coordination and cooperation in provision of education services in Somalia. Another major milestone during the year was the construction of education facilities in 3 districts identified by UNHCR as areas of return for refugees coming back to Somalia from Dadaab Refugee Camp in Kenya. ADRA Somalia ensured these districts has adequate education services targeting these returnees, working in close coordination with other education actors in the districts, as well as local authorities.



## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

**Strategic Objective 1:** To save lives and reduce suffering of disaster-affected communities

**Strategic Objective 2:** To provide access and restore learning in emergency situations

**Strategic Objective 3:** To apply DRR mechanisms to protect livelihoods and reduce social and economic losses.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The humanitarian situation in Somalia that began in late 2015 become increasingly fragile in 2016, especially in the northern and central regions. Drought conditions deepened in Puntland and Somaliland, and further expanded to southern and central regions, including Gedo, Hiraaan, Galgaduud and Lower Juba. The Deyr rainy season, which usually extends from October to December, were poor, and high temperatures combined with limited amounts of rain in 2015 led to drought conditions in most of Somalia, ranging from moderate to extreme. During the first quarter of 2016, most regions registered less than half of the usual rainfall. The impact of the drought and the demand on humanitarian resources was further magnified by a number of emerging crises, including an increase in conflict-related displacements and refugee returns from Kenya.

In 2016, the President of the Federal Government issued an appeal to all Somalis and the international community for support to drought stricken communities throughout the country. Appeals were also issued by authorities in Jubaland, Puntland, and Somaliland and it is against this backdrop as well as from an internal rapid assessment that ADRA Somalia swiftly deployed its emergency response team to implement a total of five (5) emergency interventions in the hardest hit regions of Somalia. These programs were all aimed at providing immediate and integrated life-saving assistance to people living in crisis and humanitarian emergency situations in Somalia and prevent further displacement through provision of food, water, sanitation and hygiene services in order to reduce mortality and destitution; and to enhance household and community resilience and support the return to sustainable and stable livelihoods through provision of reliable services. Further, the programs aimed to stabilize and prevent the deterioration of livelihoods for populations in crisis, stressed and emergency conditions in targeted locations through the protection and restoration of livelihood assets and through early recovery, resilience building, emergency preparedness, DRR and social/ productive networks.

Some key activities that were implemented through these interventions were: provision of food rations for communities

hardest hit by the drought, provision of clean safe water to vulnerable populations, construction and/or rehabilitation of water systems consisting of boreholes, underground storage tanks and shallow wells and construction of gender friendly latrines with hand-washing facilities at community and school level. To further strengthen community coping mechanisms, the projects provided sustainable and continuous training and capacity building of WASH and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) committees on disaster management and response. These trainings aimed to improve the capacity of local communities to manage own resources and to prevent, mitigate risks and effectively implement emergency responses in future.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

**Strategic Objective 1:** To promote sustainable water supply systems

**Strategic Objective 2:** To scale up hygiene and sanitation efforts for improved community health

**Strategic Objective 3:** Provide support to programs preventing malnutrition

The Somalia National Development Plan 2016 emphasizes increased provision of equitable, accessible, and affordable social services (including WASH services) and to this end, ADRA Somalia received funding from UNICEF to implement a WASH program in Kismayu District of Lower Juba region, one of the 3 districts identified by UNHCR as areas of return for refugees coming from Dadaab Refugee Camp in Kenya. The programme aims to reduce incidence of diarrheal and related child mortalities. To this end, WASH in Schools (WinS) is being implemented in 10 schools through 3-star approach, and is as a result making learning environment more child friendly, improving enrolment and school performance. Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) activities are also being

implemented to ensure girls remain in school, reduce drop out and enhance girl enrolment. School teachers and community education committees are similarly being trained to propagate hygiene messages and offer Group Mothers’ Support to girls. It is envisaged that knowledge will trickle down from schools to surrounding communities through a multiplier effect.

Further, the program will also upgrade WASH infrastructure in 5 health facilities to improve delivery of health services in the target locations. Moreover, implementation of community led total sanitation (CLTS) will also help reduce incidences of diarrheal diseases. The programme will further support strengthening of the capacity of government ministries as well as institutions and communities for equitable and sustainable WASH services. This program is being implemented within the framework of Federal Government of Somalia and UNICEF Rolling work plan for 2016/17. It is important to note that this intervention was also implemented with another complimentary funding also from UNICEF that aimed at reducing incidence of diarrheal and related child mortalities in IDP camps within Kismayu, specifically by improving knowledge and adoption of appropriate sanitation and hygiene practices.



## SUCCESS STORIES



## WASH PROJECT AIMING TO PROVIDE QUENCHING RELIEF TO VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN KISMAYU DISTRICT OF SOMALIA

Speaking to Abdulkadir Ali Hashi the Chairman of the WASH committee of Hanta Biyaha village in Kismayu District, one cannot help but admire his strong willed dedication to ensure that members of his village are well served with water services a vital yet often lacking service in most parts of Somalia. Mr. Hashi has lived in Hanta Biyaha for the bulk of his adult life, having come from Dadaab Refugee Camp in the mid-nineties as a thirty nine year old, when the Kenyan Government first attempted to relocate refugees from the camp. Hashi is now in his sunset years, and has settled in the village and together with his two wives who have borne him 12 children. Hashi explains vividly to the ADRA team how the cyclical drought always adversely affects members of his village every time it hits. “It is always a forlorn period”, he explains, as he struggles to hide his emotions. “I have seen many people not only losing their livelihoods, but lives being wiped away altogether”, he adds, with a sad look drawn on his previously gleaming veneer. Hanta Biyaha is one of 15 villages that have been selected as beneficiaries of the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and water system installation that is funded by UNICEF, co-funded by ADRA Swiss and is being implemented by ADRA Somalia in Kismayu District. Hashi could not hide his joy upon learning that his village was a target of this intervention. “Thank you for this pleasant surprise, my village thanks you immensely”, he quips, and promptly goes to call a WASH committee meeting to break the news.

The Head-Teacher of Bar Alen Primary School in Kismayu Mr. Jama Nur comes across as being strict and quite literally hawkish. His monitoring of school activities even as we interview him is impeccable, moving from class to class to confirm that lessons are ongoing. Being one of the best performing IDP schools in the district, Jama does not leave anything to chance. “Finally, some good news!” He shouts, after ADRA’s project officer informs him that his school will benefit from a number of interventions from the UNICEF project, key of which is a piped water system. According to Jama, the school has been in dire need of running water for years, and with a relatively large

population of learners, the need for running water took utmost importance. The community education committee of the school have subsequently pledged to provide in-kind support in the form of labor, tools and security, to ensure that the water system is installed successfully and brings major relief and satisfaction to the community. “Your intervention is a timely relief to my school, my CEC and I thank you”, says Jama, and proceeds to meet some students who are preparing for an upcoming debate at a neighbouring school.

Hashi and Jama represent a section of beneficiaries who will be targeted by the UNICEF and ADRA Swiss funded Enhanced Access to WASH Services for vulnerable communities in Kismayo district (EAWS) project. The 2 year intervention will among other activities, develop water supply from three areas that produce potable water in Kismayo (Buulo Ablika/ Dalxiiska, Calanley and Farjano) and develop distribution infrastructure.



# RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT DRIVES GROWTH IN SOMALIA

Following decades of civil war, Somalia is showing tangible signs of stabilization. However the country needs development especially on the Energy sector. The Horn of Africa nation, plagued by a war past, suffers a biting shortage of electricity. The sluggish repair or modernisation of power plants and transmission lines that were destroyed in civil clashes has not improved the situation. Somalia’s power bills are among the most expensive in the world, dampening the prospect of attracting capital inflows from investors as stability makes a return into the country. Solar energy is being used in different parts of Somalia which is seen as a huge step towards progress and it is an important source of energy. Home based solar power is a quiet, nearly maintenance free, continuous source of electricity. Since 2001, ADRA Somalia has been on the forefront in improving the energy sector in Somalia/ Somaliland by implementing several projects on energy. The Agency is currently implementing a three year project called Somali Energy Transformation (SET) in Somaliland, South

Central Somalia and Puntland with funding from European Union (EU) to expand renewable energy access for rural and peri-urban populations in Somalia.

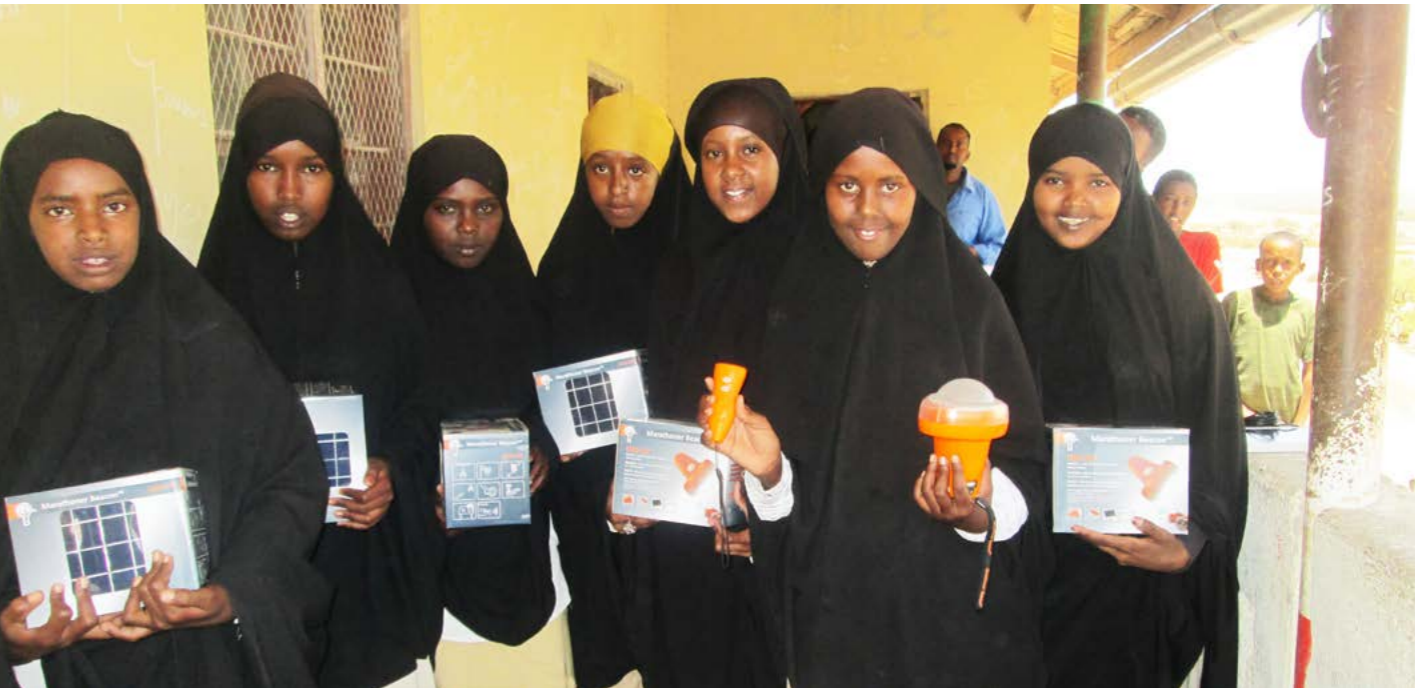
The SET project which has been in implementation since January 2015 aims to provide affordable and sustainable renewable energy to 100,000 households, with the main objective of contributing to poverty alleviation, fragility reduction and climate change mitigation. Thus far, ADRA Somalia through the SET Project has installed solar power in 5 schools, 5 Health centers and 5 farms in Puntland. In Somaliland, the project has installed solar PV systems in 4 schools and 1 health center. In South Central Somalia, 3 schools and 2 health centers have benefited with solar PV systems. In addition, 3 pico-solar dealers have been supported with small grants to expand their businesses. The pico-solar are used for lighting and for charging mobile phones.



# IMPACT AND SUCCESSES

Farmers and communities being supported by the project have reported positive outcome of the project. In Cuun farm, Puntland, beneficiary farmers are reporting that they are saving between USD 12 to 18 per day by use of solar powered water pump. After the installation of the system, they no longer need diesel powered water pumps to irrigate their expansive farms. The farmers use two petrol powered water pump to lift the water and pump to the nearby farms. Each water petrol water pump uses between 10-15 liters of petrol per day. Taking of average of 20 liters per day the rate of USD 0.6 per liter, the saving translates to USD 12 saving per day. In a year, the farmers will be able to save USD 4,320. Additional benefit from the system is that it will generate an extra USD 4,320 because it will operate twice the duration that petrol water pump operates. A petrol water pump runs for not more than three hours in a day while a solar water pumps runs for 6 hours in a day. The limiting factor being the availability of water in the shallow well. The solar power has a low maintenance cost compared to petrol powered water pumps.

In Dhudhob Primary School in Karkaar Region of Puntland, the school community is pleased with the Action. The school has a population of 143 pupils, comprising of 83 boys and 61 girls. The school authority reported that; evening classes in the school have started, security has improved at night, and they are able to do examinations on time. Before the installation of solar system, the school did not have any form of energy. They relied on power in the nearby town to print exams papers and reports. The grid power in the town was unreliable grid power because of outage. The electricity would go off during printing of exams papers and reports. With the installation of solar PV system, they don’t have to worry about power outages. The administration further reported that other agencies do visit the school to use electricity to power their laptop computers and mobile phones. Cuun Farm and Dhudhob Primary School in Puntland represent a part of the beneficiary populations who are reaping benefits from the recently installed systems, and it is expected by project completion many more schools, health centres and farms will benefit in most regions of Somalia.



## ENHANCING LIVELIHOODS OF RURAL POPULATIONS THROUGH BUSINESS SKILLS TRAINING AND SUPPORT

Sool region of Somaliland is classified as arid area with plain landscapes. The rainfall is usually rare and received twice a year (Gu'a and Dayr). The population of the region are predominantly nomadic pastoralists who rely on livestock keeping, remittance from relatives abroad, small business and petty trade among others as source of income and livelihood. Due to persistent droughts, asset and livestock losses and lack of pack camels, most of very poor pastoralists in the region lost mobility and hence settled in the main towns, villages and water points while those of them who do some form of business are struggling with cash shortage problems because of the recurrent droughts that affected the livestock which is the only main source of income.

In response to the above problems, ADRA Somalia has been implementing Livelihood and WASH projects in the region since 2011 with the current SIDA project targeting the communities of Las-Anod district of Sool region. The project targets 12 villages in total whereby 10 are pastoral land the remaining two are agro-pastoral. One of the main interventions

done by this project to mitigate the above problems is the establishment of a group of villagers in the 10 pastoralist villages who were then trained on how to generate income through small businesses, record their daily transactions as well as marketing and diversifying their business. The groups which comprises of 24 members were later funded with a tune of USD 3000 each to enable them start actual business with the application of the training methodologies.

Amina, who is 42 years old mother of 5 children is one of the local people of Kalabaydh village in Las-Anod district who happened to be selected for the Income Generating Activity (IGA) programs by the village committee. Unlike the other members, Amina was selected because of her conversance in the petty trade business, and she was put in a group of villagers who prior to the funding, were given a series of trainings on how to handle small business and, more importantly save money. After the trainings her group was funded and given a loan grant of USD 3000 which the only string attached to it was to deduct \$120 from their profit per month and save some the money in a bank account so that they will be eligible for more borrowings if they operate as a group and make profit.

In a coincidence, Amina was one of the IGA members in village whom were recently followed up and interviewed by ADRA staff about their improvement and challenges, and we came to know that her group is doing good, making profit, deducting money from their profits, depositing the deductions in the bank account and more interestingly borrowing more funds accumulated from the savings made by other similar groups in other villages based on the agreement with ADRA. The most captivating things was that we came to know that besides the profit making business group that Amina is member of, she also keeps her own private business which is a shop that encompasses a grocery and normal shop that she first established in Tukaraq village still in Sool region after she made profits out of the same loan grant that was at the time, received from ADRA office in Garowe of Puntland. Amina told us that after some time, she relocated to this village to reunite with her family members, and re-opened the

shop in her new village but due to the change of market and environment coupled with the large family she had to feed, her shop shrank, and on the brink of complete shutdown, she was fortunate to be a member of one of the two groups in Kalabaydh village that received a grant from ADRA Somaliland. She told us that she received some badly needed money out of the profit that her group made, and as a result she injected the cash into her shop which didn't only allow her business to stand on its feet but also became growing and profit making.

Amina said "My livelihood was changed twice by ADRA. Firstly, I was made to open my first shop of my own due to the financial support given to me by ADRA Puntland, and again, ADRA Somaliland came to my rescue in the most needed time when my only source of livelihood was about to collapse. I am indeed very grateful to ADRA and to whoever fund them" she emotionally concluded "I don't know whether THANK YOU will be enough"

Story Narrated By :

Abdikadir Nur, M&E / Quality Assurance Specialist



ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT & RELIEF AGENCY (ADRA) SOMALIA  
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	2016 Kshs	2015 Kshs
Non-Current assets			
Property and equipment	9	2,536,047	3,158,856
		<b>2,536,047</b>	<b>3,158,856</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Receivables	6(a)	5,344,138	8,459,887
Inter - project balances	6(b)	7,373,389	10,430,702
Restricted funds	10	91,948,219	57,096,192
Cash and cash equivalents	11	22,417,811	13,078,320
		<b>127,083,557</b>	<b>89,065,101</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Payables	7	72,581,144	40,068,876
Inter - project balances	8	945,156	3,045,760
		<b>73,526,300</b>	<b>43,114,636</b>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<b>53,557,257</b>	<b>45,950,465</b>
		<b>56,093,304</b>	<b>49,109,322</b>
Represented by:			
General funds	Page 8	53,557,257	45,216,486
Capital fund	Page 8	2,536,047	3,892,836
		<b>56,093,304</b>	<b>49,109,322</b>

The financial statements on pages 6 to 24 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on \_\_\_\_\_  
2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

Pastor Samuel Makori - Chairperson - Board of Directors \_\_\_\_\_

Luiz Camargo - Country Director \_\_\_\_\_

ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT & RELIEF AGENCY (ADRA) SOMALIA  
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

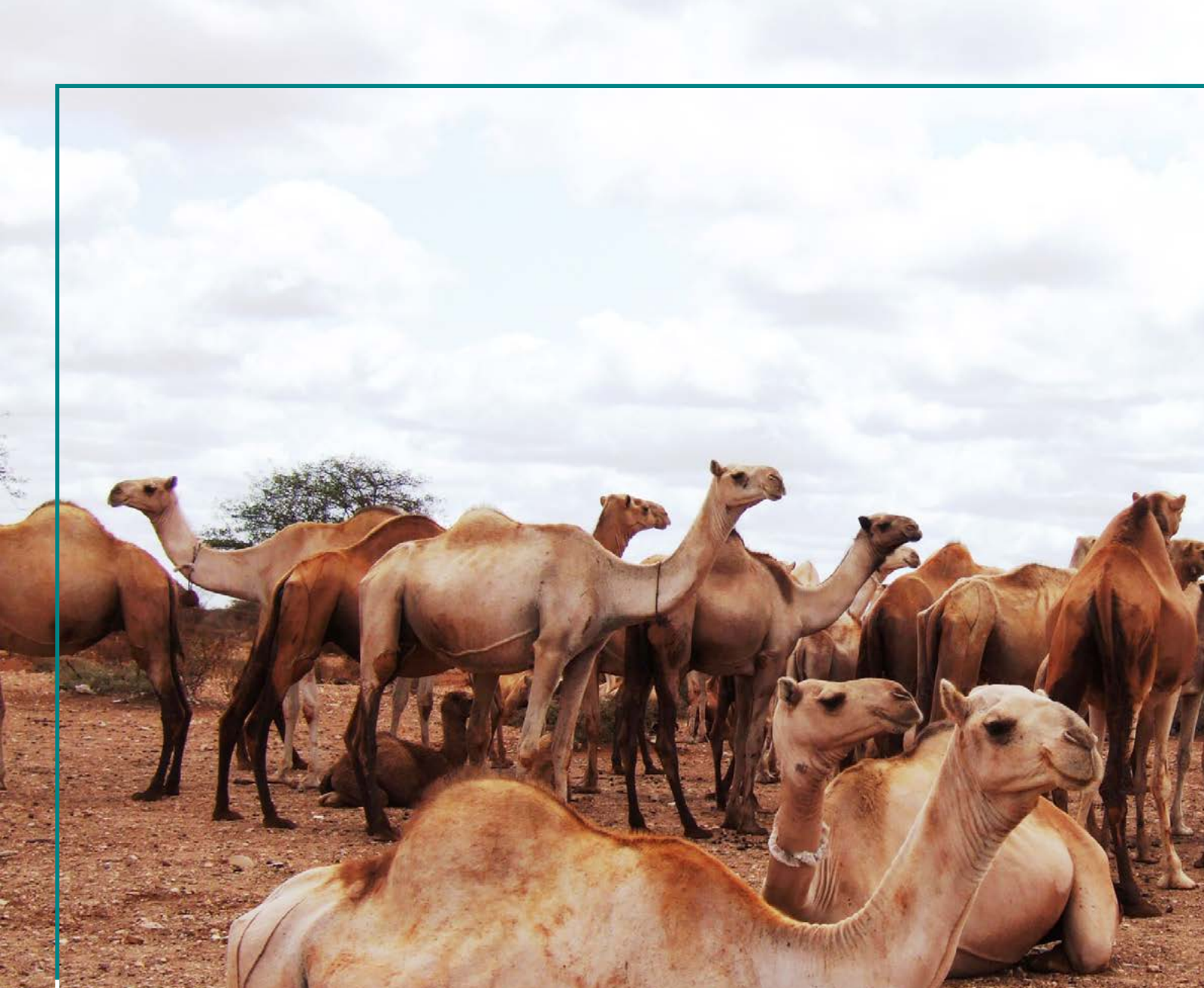
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	2016 Kshs	2015 Kshs
<b>INCOME:</b>			
Grants received	4	619,659,370	712,417,144
Other Income	5		
Direct Operating Income		27,411,148	50,394,674
Bank interest		-	31,775
Exchange Gain-Net		14,987,911	-
Miscellaneous		2,566,422	998,685
		44,965,481	51,425,134
		<b>664,624,851</b>	<b>763,842,278</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE:</b>			
Education	Appendix I	459,905,556	525,137,854
Water	Appendix I	47,181,997	102,927,196
Relief	Appendix I	85,094,155	82,315,291
Energy	Appendix I	77,283,308	45,068,520
Exchange loss (Net)		-	2,270,527
		<b>669,465,015</b>	<b>757,719,388</b>
Administration expenditure	12	23,027,876	15,142,488
		692,492,892	772,861,876
<b>Deficit for the year</b>		<b>(27,868,041)</b>	<b>(9,019,598)</b>

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	2016 Kshs	2015 Kshs
<b>Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>			
Deficit from Operations		(27,868,041)	9,019,598)
Fund balance adjustment		-	747,970
Depreciation on Administration Assets		1,123,615	1,519,474
Exchange Differences		-	2,270,527
<b>Operating surplus before Working Capital Changes</b>		<b>(26,744,426)</b>	<b>(4,481,627)</b>
Decrease/(Increase) in Receivables		3,115,749	(5,204,827)
Decrease in Inter-Project Receivables		3,057,313	6,092,611
(Decrease) in Inter-Project Payables		(2,100,603)	(11,384,654)
Increase in Payables		32,512,267	1,467,629
		36,584,726	(9,029,241)
<b>Net Cash inflow from Operating Activities</b>		<b>9,840,300</b>	<b>(13,510,868)</b>
Cash flow from Investing Activities			
Purchase of Assets	9	(500,807)	-
		<b>(500,807)</b>	-
<b>Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>9,339,492</b>	<b>(13,510,868)</b>
<b>Movement in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents:</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 01.01.2015		13,078,319	29,607,681
Effects of Exchange Differences		-	(2,270,527)
Fund balance adjustment		-	(747,967)
Increase/(Decrease) in the Year		9,339,492	(13,510,868)
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents As At 31.12.2016</b>	11	<b>22,417,811</b>	<b>13,078,319</b>



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