



ADRA
SOMALIA



ANNUAL REPORT 2017

CONTENTS



P3

Who We Are



P4

Message from the Country
Director



P7

ADRA Somalia
Programs in 2017



P6

Success Stories



P24

Financial
Information

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.



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.

COREVALUES:

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

I am delighted to present the ADRA Somalia 2017 Annual Report, reporting on activities that were undertaken during the year, but which are expected to have an impact well into the future. Throughout the year, we were able to impact the lives of thousands of our beneficiaries and for this we are grateful to God who made all this possible through his kind protection, direction and compassion. The year 2017 has been richly fulfilling and rewarding for ADRA Somalia.



One of the most notable achievements during the year was the completion of a new Strategic Plan which will guide our strategic direction, objectives and activities for the next four years. The learnings emerging over the last 5 to 6 years working in Somalia influenced the thinking in this Plan. These include the need for ADRA Somalia to have a plan that is more oriented towards sustainability, restructuring of office management in order to be hands on in terms of resources mobilization, enhancing donor scouting to spread the funding portfolio and developing a more robust and accountable M&E and data management using technology. As part of its commitment to the "Grand Bargain", the Agency also intensified partnerships with local NGOs as a mode of delivery for further outreach, and continued to engage local NGOs for both security and access to larger areas of Somalia that are not fully liberated.

If there is one message that sums up our experience of 2017, it is that collaboration, hard work, perseverance and the determination to face challenges head-on pays off in the quest to change the lives of the people of Somalia. And it is in this regard that I sincerely thank the ADRA Somalia board members who have continued to guide the organization towards greater heights of prosperity with their vision and wisdom. This hard work and perseverance was also portrayed by the dedicated team of ADRA Somalia staff who had the unenviable task of working under a harsh and insecure environment in the course of implementing the projects. The warmth and hospitality of local communities in Somalia is also acknowledged and so is their willingness to take part in project implementation as well as expressing interest in owning the projects hence ensuring their sustainability and continuance.

Throughout the pages of this Report, I invite you to reflect on the huge range of ADRA Somalia's activities, through its emergency response and development programs which are all aimed towards creating just and positive change through empowering partnerships and responsible action.

Enjoy the reading.

Luiz Camargo
Country Director

ADRA SOMALIA PROGRAMS IN 2017



OUR DONORS IN 2017



European Union



ADRA

Adventist Development
and Relief Agency
International



SCHWEIZ
SUISSE
SVIZZERA
SVIZRA
SWITZERLAND



ADRA
GERMANY



Sida



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



ADRA
NORGE



SWISS
SOLIDARITY



**EDUCATION
CANNOT
WAIT**



Norad



**Aktion
Deutschland Hilft**

Bündnis deutscher Hilfsorganisationen



ADRA
SOMALIA

Projects Implemented In 2017

Ref	Project Title	Donor	Sector	Budget (US\$)	Geographic Location
1	Strengthening Education and Training in Somalia (SETS) Project	European Union & ADRA Germany	Education	10,397,000.00	Jubbaland, Galmudug, Southwest, Hirshabelle States and Banadir Region
2	ELMIDOON "Seeking Knowledge" Enhanced Action (ELENA)	European Union & ADRA Germany	Education	7,499,070.00	Jubbaland, Galmudug, Southwest, Hirshabelle States and Banadir Region
3	Educate Girls, End Poverty (EGEP) Project - Transition	UK AID	Education	3,857,890.00	Somaliland
4	Somalia Girls Education Promotion Project (SOMGEP) - Transition	UK AID	Education	1,000,000.00	Puntland & Galmudug
5	Strengthening Equity, Access and Quality of Education in Somalia (SEAQE)	NORAD & ADRA Norway	Education	5,267,540.00	Jubbaland, Galmudug, Southwest, Hirshabelle States and Banadir Region
6	Waxbarashada Wa Iftin (Education is Light) Phase 2 Project	European Union	Education	1,666,460.00	Puntland
7	Girls Learning Education Enhancements (GLEE)	ADRA International	Education	54,169.00	Puntland
8	Sustained Education Services in Schools Affected by Drought in Somalia (SESS) Project	Education Cannot Wait (ECW) Fund	Education	580,060.45	Jubbaland and Somaliland
9	Drought Response for EGEP Schools in Somaliland	UK AID	Education	136,600.00	Somaliland
10	Emergency Response for Drought Affected Schools in Kismayu District (ERDAS)	UN OCHA	Education	314,768.00	Jubbaland
11	Somalia Resilience Program (SDC 4)	SIDA	Livelihoods	777,440.00	Somaliland
12	Early Warning/Early Action – Community based Early Warning and Early Response Project (EW/EA)	ADH & ADRA Germany	Livelihoods & Food Security	94,135.00	Jubbaland
13	Southwest State Drought Recovery Project (SWS)	European Union	Food Security	1,200,000.00	Southwest State
14	Enhanced Access to WASH Services for vulnerable communities in Kismayo district (EAWS)	UNICEF	WASH	1,474,199.00	Jubbaland
15	Food Assistance In Drought Affected Locations of Somalia (FAIDALS)	Canadian Food Grains Bank (CFGB)	Emergency Response	380,000.00	Southwest State
16	Supporting Households in Emergency Leap Disaster (SHIELD)	ADRA International	Emergency Response	427,908.00	Southwest State
17	Food and Water Support to Drought-affected Communities in Somalia (FAWS)	Swiss Solidarity	Emergency Response	240,000.00	Puntland
18	Somali Humanitarian Response Program (SHR)	German Foreign Office and ADRA Germany	Emergency Response	642,275.00	Southwest State
19	Response to the Drought Emergency in Kismayo District (RED)	UNICEF & ADRA Swiss	Emergency Response	136,600.00	Jubbaland
20	Somalia Energy Transformation (SET) Project	European Union & ADRA Germany	Renewable Energy	3,174,390.00	Puntland, Somaliland, Jubbaland, Galmudug, Southwest, Hirshabelle States and Banadir Region



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



During the year, ADRA through the Somalia Resilience Program (SOMREP) continued to implement interventions aimed at enhancing resilience and increased adaptive capacities for communities and households to protect their livelihoods over continuing shocks in Las Anod District of Somaliland and Qansadhere District of Southwest State of Somalia. Key interventions were geared towards ensuring improved adaptive capacity of individuals, households and communities through support to livelihood diversification and improved access to markets, financial services, and basic livelihood services, as well as improved absorptive capacity of households and communities through collective action in support of effective disaster risk management, adoption of positive coping strategies and improved access to formal and informal safety nets. Further, the interventions aimed to improve eco-system health through promotion of equitable and sustainable natural resource management and to also improve transformative capacity through

support to greater coordination of community based governance structures in livelihoods, disaster risk reduction (DRR), conflict mitigation and natural resource management.

Through the Early Warning and Early Action project implemented in Kismayu and Baidoa districts during the year, a coordinated system aimed at ensuring timely mobilization of resources during periods of disasters was established. In Somalia, re-occurring of disasters results in communities having no coherent ways of addressing these disasters, hence the need of creating the EWEA system. The project achieved four outputs: establishment of a synergized EW/EA system, strengthening local government and partners to facilitate early warning data collection, strengthening community's capacity to prompt early alerts and awareness of risk and contribution to resilience of Somali communities through both adaptive and transformative capacities.



A group of people, including men and women, are gathered around a large array of solar panels installed in a rural, arid landscape. The panels are mounted on a raised structure, and the ground is dry and dusty. The people are dressed in casual clothing, and some are wearing head coverings. The background shows sparse vegetation and a clear sky.

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 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

By close of 2017, the Somalia Energy Transformation (SET) Project continued to transmute Somali's energy sector through widespread deployment of renewable energy and in particular solar PV and efficient cooking technologies in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia. This project which began in 2015 aimed 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, 7 dealers were supported to benefit 7,000 households use pico-solar PV for lighting and mobile phone charging. In addition, 6 community electrification schemes were established and are now fully functional in rural areas of Somalia, serving over 10,000 households. Further, the project was able to install 20 solar powered water pumping systems, which are now benefiting 2,000 households in rural and peri-urban regions of Somalia. Moreover, 20 solar systems were installed in rural health facilities, benefiting 10,000 patients. Significantly also was the installation of solar systems in 20 schools, which ensured that 10,000 learners could now be able to take evening classes, leading to improved learning outcomes.

The project also provided groups that specialise in the production of improved biomass cookstoves with small grants that would assist boost production capacity. Further, the groups were trained on better marketing techniques, and were able to form cooperatives which would enhance



their chances of applying for loans from banks and other micro-finance institutions.

Following up on the policy dialogue sessions that were implemented in 2016, the project was able to develop draft energy policy frameworks for Puntland and Jubbaland States of Somalia. The frameworks defined the main policy goals and broad objectives which need to be contained in the country's energy policies once completed, as well as demand/supply side objectives and institutional/regulatory frameworks that would be considered in these policies.



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

Ten (10) education projects were implemented during the year. The projects were aimed towards delivering in the most efficient and effective way, education and training which is relevant to the needs and priorities of the Somali people. Interventions in this sector during the year 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. Further, interventions also targeted to enrol and retain girls in school, inspire them to stay in school, and make sure they graduate school with the knowledge that enables them to break the cycle of poverty.

During the year also, an innovative project aimed at addressing two fundamental problems facing primary education in Puntland State of Somalia - the lack of equity between genders in education, and the quality of the education being provided - was implemented. Through this project, a mobile library targeting hard to reach regions was piloted, in addition to provision of supplementary reading



materials and tablets for girls.

During the year, worsening drought conditions in Somaliland and Jubbaland led to increased displacement of people. Displacement, inward migration and negative coping strategies subsequently increased the risk of more children dropping out of school in these regions and it is in this regard that ADRA implemented an intervention aimed at ensuring children of school going age who had been affected by famine and drought emergency would be able to access critical life-saving learning in protected environments. The intervention targeted adversely affected regions of Lower Juba, Awdal and Sahil, and implemented activities which are considered crucial according to the Education Cluster's strategy on drought response, focusing on provision of food and water to learners, hygiene promotion to minimize the risk of acute watery diarrhoea/cholera, support to community education committees (CECs) in supply management, supply of teaching and learning materials among other related activities. This intervention ensured the retention of over 8,000 learners in school during the drought period.



EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Strategic Objective 1:

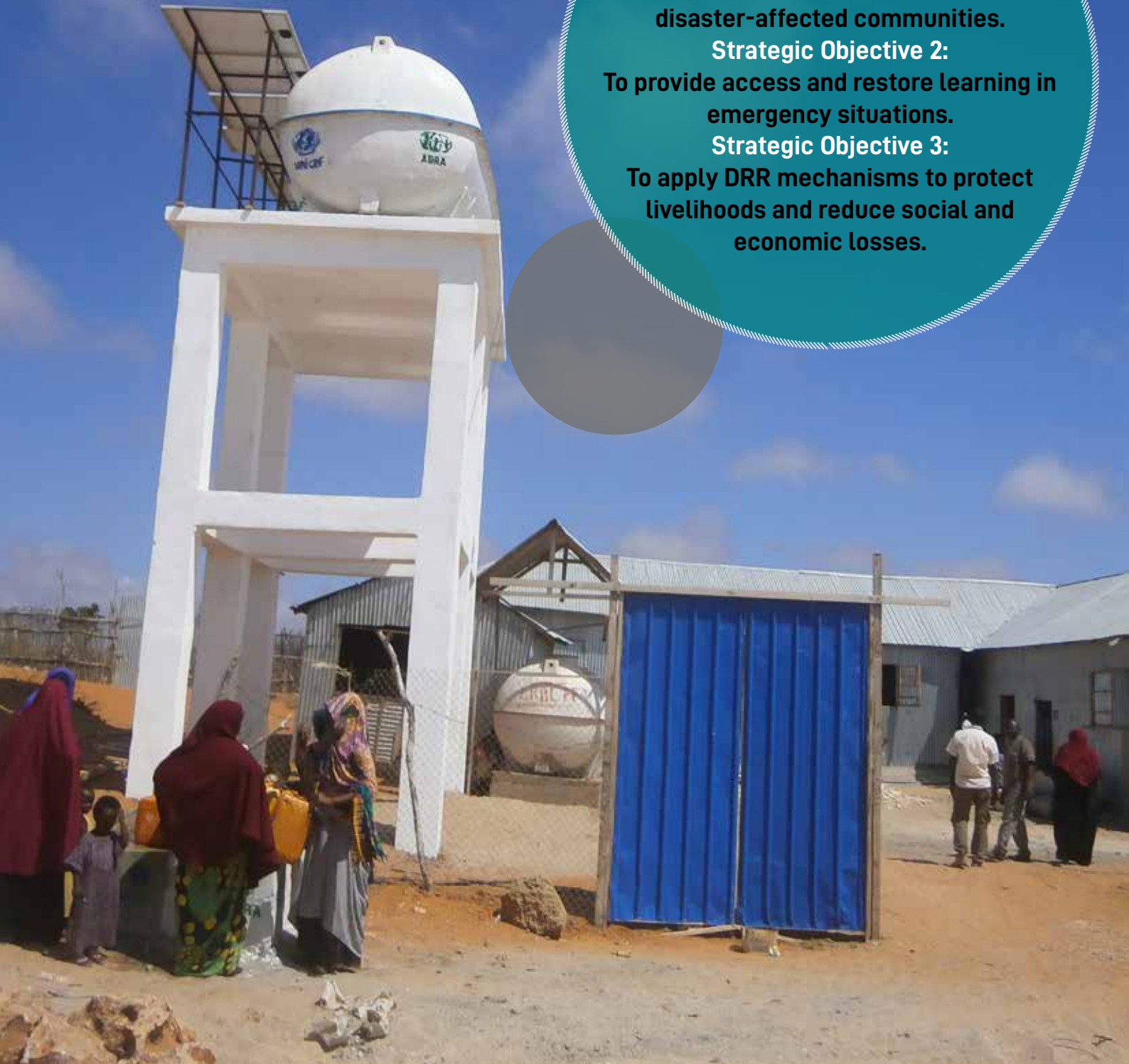
To save lives and reduce suffering of disaster-affected communities.

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

During 2017, ADRA's emergency response programs were geared towards providing life-saving and life-sustaining integrated, multi-sectoral assistance to reduce acute humanitarian needs and excess mortality among the most vulnerable people in Somalia. Further, activities were designed to support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic services to build resilience to recurrent shocks, and catalyze more sustainable solutions for those affected by emergencies, including marginalized communities. The humanitarian crisis in Somalia is among the most complex and longstanding emergencies in the world. During 2017, over half of the country's population continued to need humanitarian assistance and protection, a significant number of whom required urgent life-saving assistance. The ongoing conflict continued to undermine the resilience of communities, triggered displacement and impeded crisis-affected civilians' access to basic services.

In this regard, interventions were designed to deliver integrated life-saving assistance to targeted populations who were in Emergency and Crisis (IPC Phase 3 and 4). This included households' improved immediate access to food, including conditional and unconditional cash and food vouchers, integrated nutrition, health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) support to reduce morbidity and mortality among most vulnerable; girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women, boys and men, as well as vital emergency education, shelter and protection services, addressing acute risks and upholding dignity. Emergency livelihood support, also extended to people in Stress (IPC Phase 2), and was augmented to strengthen the capacity of affected people to improve their food security in the immediate and mid-term. The centrality of protection remained at the core of preparedness and life-saving efforts during the year, as outlined in the agency's strategic plan.

The background image shows a public water station with several hand pumps. A group of people, including women in headscarves and a man in a white shirt, are gathered around the pumps. One woman in the foreground is using a pump, while others are waiting or observing. The station is built with white tiles and has a green wall in the background.

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.**

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

During the year 2017, rainfall performance across Somalia showed a big deficit when compared to the long-term records, with drought conditions being apparent in most regions of the country. A combination of poor access to safe drinking water, lack of adequate sanitation facilities especially in IDP settlements and poor hygienic practices are some of the risks faced by the populations targeted by ADRA's WASH interventions. The Agency's strategy during the year focused on reducing the risks of water-related morbidity and mortality, and malnutrition amongst targeted children and families as well as increasing their resilience and access to other services such as education and protection. With continuing drought, conflict, displacement and AWD/cholera risks and flooding exacerbated with poor access to water and sanitation, ADRA continued to focus its activities on the most vulnerable populations including in

hard-to-reach areas consisting of internally displaced people (IDPs), people at risk of AWD/cholera, acutely malnourished children and people living in drought-affected areas.

Provision of access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene for people in emergency during the year was ensured through construction/rehabilitation of key WASH infrastructure. Provision of reliable and sustained access sufficient safe water based on identified strategic water points and establishment of sustainable management structures was another key intervention implemented in different regions of Somalia. Other major interventions during the year consisted of: sanitation and hygiene promotion, capacity building and coordination disaster risk reduction and vulnerability mapping.

SUCCESS STORIES



“Know Me for my Ability, not for my Disability”

Supporting Children with Special Education Needs in Somalia

All children, including children with special educational needs, have a right to an education which is appropriate to their needs. The aims of education for learners with special educational needs are the same as those which apply to all children. Education should be about enabling all children, in line with their abilities, to live full and independent lives so that they can contribute to their communities, collaborate with other people and continue to learn throughout their lives. Education is about supporting children to develop in all aspects of their lives – spiritual, moral, cognitive, emotional, imaginative, aesthetic, social and physical. It is against this backdrop that ADRA Somalia, through the ongoing SETS project, partnered with Al Basiir School for the Blind and Deaf Blind in Mogadishu, Somalia, to provide special education needs (SEN) support to thirty-nine (39) children in 2017. Through this support, ADRA aims to amongst other things: assist children with special educational needs to leave school with the skills necessary to participate, to the level of their capacity, in an inclusive way in the social and economic activities of Somali society and to live independent and fulfilled lives, and to also provide for greater involvement of parents of children with special education needs in the education of their children. In this regard, the project has been providing support towards paying the running costs of the school (water, electricity, rent), as well as provide school meals for learners. Salaries for 4 teachers including the school principal are also paid through the project. Further, the project has partnered with the school management, Ministry of Education and the NORAD funded SEAQE project to develop a special education needs (SEN) policy which is currently under review. Once finalised, the SEN policy will ensure that first and foremost, children with special education needs will access education in an inclusive environment with children who do not have special education needs.

Inclusive Education

Through the project, ADRA Somalia plans to establish an inclusive school in Mogadishu, that will enrol learners from Al Basiir into the new government owned facility, which will be based in Mogadishu. This inclusive school will ensure that all students can be enrolled—regardless of gender, ethnicity, socio-economic background or educational need, and that the children will learn, contribute to, and take part in all aspects of school life. The school will ensure that students with SEN spend most or all of their time learning with their peers, and the school will further encourage awareness of the mutual benefits of inclusion. ADRA envisages that by establishing this school, the following benefits will be achieved: meaningful friendships, respect, better appreciation and understanding of individual differences, and learners being prepared for adult life in a diverse society. Thus far, the Ministry of Education has allocated several parcels of land where the school will be constructed, and are currently in the final stages of approval.

Halimo's Story

“My advice to other disabled people would be, concentrate on things your disability does not prevent you doing well, and do not regret the things it interferes with. Don't be disabled in spirit as well as physically”, says Halimo Nur, a grade 5 learner at Al Basiir Special School. Halimo is one of the first learners enrolled by the school when it opened its doors in 2014. A big fan of Stephen Hawking, Halimo dreams of becoming an actress in future, to inspire young Somali girls who would want to follow a similar path but are prevented due to various societal barriers. As a parting shot, Halimo advises people to “know her for her ability, not for her disability”.

WASH in Schools

Innovative Model that Promotes a Healthy Physical Learning Environment in Somalia

One of the key approaches that can be adopted as a way of achieving the sustainable development goal on safe water supply and sanitation is through provision of safe drinking water for schools, as well as improving sanitation facilities and promotion of hygiene education in schools. UNICEF and ADRA, through the Enhanced Access to WASH Services for vulnerable communities in Kismayo district (EAWS) project have since 2016 been promoting the innovative approach commonly known as WASH in Schools, a strategy that is aimed at fulfilling learners' rights to health, education and participation. WASH in Schools has been widely recognized as one of the best approaches that can play an integral role in achieving the SDGs, and as such, the EAWS project has been working towards adopting this model in its target schools in Kismayu District of Lower Juba Region, Somalia. Apart from promoting hygiene and increasing access to education for learners of all relevant age groups, the approach also aims to establish equitable and sustainable access to safe water and sanitation services in Kismayu schools.

The EAWS program adopted the WASH in Schools model by focusing on the development of life-skills for learners as well as mobilization and involvement of parents, communities and local authorities to work together to improve hygiene, water and sanitation conditions in targeted schools. Some key interventions that have been implemented through this approach include but are not limited to: sustainable water supply points and handwashing facilities, life-skills education focusing on key hygiene behaviours as well as awareness campaigns. The WASH in Schools model has thus far led to better school performance, healthy learners and to a large extent, improved hygiene practices among surrounding communities in the targeted schools. Broadly, WASH in schools has provided a pathway to healthier schools and healthier, better performing children in Kismayu District. Based on this success, ADRA plans to replicate the approach in all other regions of Somalia. Beder Model School was the first school to adopt the

WASH in School model. One of the new learners Abdulkadir Jama when asked about his understanding of what hygiene consists of, confidently answers: "I need to ensure I wash my hands with soap every time I visit the latrine, while also cleaning the environment around me. Littering is bad!" he confidently asserts. His female counterpart Halimo, who recently joined grade 3 is even more assertive when asked what she has learnt so far from the female teacher selected to participate in the program as a mentor: "my personal hygiene should always come first, and I need to also educate my peers on the importance of personal hygiene".

As an added innovation, EAWS aimed to monitor WASH in Schools coverage through the Education Management Information Systems (EMIS). The intervention thus advocated for the inclusion of WASH in Schools indicators in the EMIS from 2017. Further, EAWS supported the EMIS department to analyze data and use the findings for advocacy.

Abdulkadir and Halimo represent a section of over 8,000 school going children who were targeted by the UNICEF and ADRA Swiss funded Enhanced Access to WASH Services for vulnerable communities in Kismayo district (EAWS).



Education for Female Empowerment

The Story of ADRA's Beneficiaries in Somalia

"Empowered" and "Skilled". These are two words that two female beneficiaries of ADRA's EU funded ELMIDOON Enhanced Action (ELENA) have used to describe the impact of the intervention in their development and well-being.

A common Somali proverb states "If you educate a woman, you have educated a whole nation". Nowhere is this proverb for appropriate than in the Somali context, where the country is ranked as the second most fragile state in the world behind South Sudan. The Fragile States Index bases its rankings on levels of economic decline, human flight, demographic pressures, human rights and rule of law. The lack of a rule of law, and ISIS and Al Shabaab's threats and attacks, affect families significantly. In addition, early marriage is common for girls, who subsequently stop attending school. The majority of girls are subjected to female genital mutilation (FGM), and Somalia is one of the only countries in the world that practices the most severe form of FGM, infibulation. School attendance may be affected due to the intense pain and the frequent urinary tract infections that occur throughout a girl's life as a result of the procedure.

In Somali society, the value of educating a girl remains poor especially among men, who often make decisions on behalf of the girls. Culturally, girls are assigned a subordinate role in Somali society; girls marry early and are expected to support their mothers in domestic chores. These stereotypes and social conditioning, as well as violence and violations (e.g. FGM), affect their self-esteem. Economically, girls from the poorest families are the first to be deprived of an education; their health and nutritional status is poor because their families cannot afford healthcare or food, which may trigger malnourishment. Weak institutional policies and strategies, poor infrastructure and low quality teaching further aggravate the conditions for girls'

learning. Ministries don't have the necessary capacity and resources to deliver a high standard of inclusive education or to design and implement an affirmative gender policy in education. Curriculum is fragmented and often reinforces cultural perceptions and do not provide relevant education for the unique needs of boys and girls. Most schools charge admission fees and don't have school environments that are conducive for learning (e.g. overcrowded; limited teaching and learning aids, water points/latrines; and a shortage of qualified teachers). Moreover, females constitute only 18% of teaching staff and only 1% are in leadership roles. The secondary education system remains weak. Weak community engagement in school governance often leads to high teacher absenteeism and outdated teaching methods (e.g. corporal punishment). Although Somalia ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and CEDAW in 2015, necessary child protection mechanisms are weak and left to non-state actors to support and follow up.

It is against this backdrop that the ELMIDOON Enhanced Action (ELENA) project which was implemented from 2015 to 2017 focused on girls and women, with interventions aimed at impacting women and girls,



Education for Female Empowerment

The Story of ADRA's Beneficiaries in Somalia

and the education system as a whole. By focusing on gender specific interventions, the project envisaged that parents and CEC sustainability actions would have a spin-off effect helping more marginalized girls to enroll and complete cycle of education. A positive deviance approach to behavior change and the attribution of success from previous education projects were aimed at motivating parents and communities to embrace girls' education. Improved learning outcomes coupled with successful transition it was hoped would impact human and economic development targets of Somalia and would bring about system-wide sustainability and resource allocation. Educated, protected and self-confident girls would subsequently contribute to Somalia's human capital needed to lead the country out of conflict.

In the case of Hamdo Hussein Ali, the feeling that education is empowering her to follow her dream of becoming a doctor is too enthralling to put into words. Hamdo had dropped out of school in grade 5, after se-

vere conflict in Mogadishu forced her family to relocate to Bay region, at least 300kms away. With an ailing mother and six siblings to look after, Hamdo's dreams, like those of thousands of Somali girls, were abruptly cut short by the conflict. In January 2016, Hamdo who is now in her early twenties, received word that applicants were being sought to undertake non formal education classes in Galmudug area, where she is now based. Hamdo immediately enrolled for these classes and in her own words "I am now on the fast lane to being an educated and empowered woman".

For Khadra Abdullahi Dirie, her dream of a formal education never made it past grade one. Her parents refused to pay for her education, instead asking her to stay at home and do household chores and take care of her 4 siblings. This she did diligently until the age of 14, when she got married off to a man much older than her. A mother of seven, Khadra enrolled for a tailoring course at one of the ELENA supported TVET centres in Mogadishu District, is the proud owner of a tailoring shop which employs two people. She has aptly named her shop "Waan fahmay", which in English means, the academic woman's shop.

Elmidoon Enhanced Action (ELENA) was a two-year EU funded project implemented from 2015 - 2017. It was implemented in collaboration with Education authorities in South Central Somalia (SCS) led by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education (MOECHE) through a Consortium of partners including CfBT Education Trust (CfBT), International Committee for the Development of People (CISP), Save the Children International (SCI) and Trocaire, under the leadership of ADRA. The intervention aimed at delivering efficiently and effectively education and training besides contributing to poverty alleviation, for a secure and democratic Somalia.



Education Cannot Wait

Enhancing Retention and Learning for Drought Affected Children in Somalia

The Sustained Education Services in Schools Affected by Drought in Somalia (SESS) Project was implemented from August 2017 to July 2018 and aimed at ensuring children of school going age who had been affected by famine and drought emergency in Somalia/Somaliland during 2017 would be able to access critical life-saving learning in protected environments. Funded by the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) fund, the project targeted adversely affected regions of Lower Juba, Awdal and Sahil, and implemented activities which are considered crucial according to UN OCHA's Education Cluster strategy on drought response, and focused on provision of food and water to learners, hygiene promotion to minimize the risk of acute watery diarrhea/cholera, support to CECs in supply management, supply of teaching and learning materials among other related activities.

School Feeding Programs and Impact on Retention

Lower Juba Region was identified by UN OCHA as one of the regions that were significantly affected by the severe drought that ravaged Somalia in 2016/2017. The drought worsened food security and nutrition situation in the region has further ensured a deterioration of livelihoods. Worsening drought conditions in early 2017 increased displacement of people, leading to increased cases of school drop-outs and put additional pressure on limited services and family structures, leading to family separation, intimate partner violence and an increase in harmful social norms such as child marriage and child labour. Displacement, inward migration and negative coping strategies also increased the risk of more children dropping out of school in the region. The project was therefore designed to ensure retention of drought affected children in target schools in Kismayo and in this regard, 2,700 learners (1,485 boys and 1,215 girls) were provided with hot meals during school sessions, through supplementary school feeding. ADRA procured the foodstuffs locally in Kismayo town through local suppliers and provided learners with two daily meals: sweetened porridge in the morning (10am) and a main meal consisting of rice and beans during lunch. When the ADRA Monitoring and Evaluation team visited Beder Model School in Kismayu in April 2018, the Chairman of the School Community Education Committee (CEC) Mr. Abdirizack Abdi indicated how the feeding program was able to ensure retention of learners in the school during the drought period. "School feeding ensures learners are able to concentrate in class, thereby ensuring good learning outcomes", he observes. "Further, the program has ensured

learners did not drop out of school, like is usually the case during drought periods. Parents are also glad to send the children to school during this duration, and hopefully when the new school year commences in August 2018 we will still benefit from this program", he says in conclusion, as he proceeds to his office to meet with fellow CEC members.



Take-home Rations

In Somaliland, the project was implemented in the two regions mostly affected by the drought: Awdal and Sahil. Schools in these regions had from early 2017 been recording significant drop-outs owing to the drought, with some schools reporting up to 20% drop-out rates, and therefore there was need to respond to this crisis, to prevent further drop-outs and retain learners in these schools. The situation was further aggravated by the massive influx of displaced populations due to the drought. With close consultation with the education cluster and Somaliland authorities, the intervention provided take-home rations, for 3,496 learners for a duration of 3 months. Each monthly ration per learner consisted 5 kg of polished rice, 1.5 kg of vegetable oil and 3 kg of red beans/cow peas, which ensured that in total, 99.64 metric tonnes of food were provided. The Headteacher of Salaxley Primary School Mr. Abdirahman Mohamed provided ADRA's M&E team with an update of the program and its benefits in ensuring continuity of the school program. "The take-home rations have ensured learners are able to be retained in school during this harsh times. The provision of rations to teachers was also very crucial in ensuring their school attendance." The headteacher also provided some good advice to the project management team, whom he requested to ensure that future interventions need to also target other schools within the vicinity, especially rations to teachers since this ensures that they are able to continue coming to school to teach, which impacts the school operations in a positive way.

ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT & RELIEF AGENCY (ADRA) SOMALIA

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	2017 Kshs	2016 Kshs
INCOME:			
Grants received	4	<u>1,092,850,127</u>	<u>619,659,370</u>
Other Income	5		
Direct Operating Income		35,029,290	27,411,148
ICR		7,588,369	-
Exchange Gain-Net		-	14,987,911
Miscellaneous		<u>946,776</u>	<u>2,566,422</u>
		<u>43,564,435</u>	<u>44,965,481</u>
		<u>1,136,414,562</u>	<u>664,624,851</u>
EXPENDITURE:			
Education	Appendix I	468,085,785	459,905,556
Water	Appendix I	44,768,004	47,181,997
Relief	Appendix I	329,768,662	85,094,155
Energy	Appendix I	154,868,697	77,283,308
Exchange loss (Net)		<u>4,015,037</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>1,001,506,185</u>	<u>669,465,016</u>
Administration expenditure	12	<u>17,368,628</u>	<u>23,027,876</u>
		<u>1,018,874,814</u>	<u>692,492,892</u>
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		<u>117,539,748</u>	<u>(27,868,041)</u>

ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT & RELIEF AGENCY (ADRA) SOMALIA

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 Kshs	2016 Kshs
Non-Current assets			
Property and equipment	9	1,346,771	2,536,047
		1,346,771	2,536,047
Current Assets			
Receivables	6 a)	4,464,432	5,344,138
Inter - project balances	6 b)	362,836	7,373,389
Restricted funds	10	-	91,948,219
Cash and cash equivalents	11	168,228,799	22,417,811
		173,056,067	127,083,557
Current Liabilities			
Restricted funds	10	3,486,778	-
Payables	7	52,421,526	72,581,144
Inter - project balances	8	40,617,075	945,156
		96,525,379	73,526,300
Net Current Assets		76,530,688	53,557,257
		77,877,459	56,093,304
Represented by:			
General funds	Page 8	76,530,689	53,557,257
Capital fund	Page 8	1,346,770	2,536,047
		77,877,459	56,093,304

The financial statements on pages 6 to 21 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on

_____ 2018 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 2017

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 Kshs	2016 Kshs
Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Deficit from Operations		117,539,748	(27,868,041)
Fund balance adjustment		-	-
Depreciation on Administration Assets		1,236,256	1,123,615
Exchange Differences		<u>4,015,037</u>	<u>(14,987,911)</u>
Operating surplus before Working Capital Changes		<u>122,791,041</u>	<u>(41,732,337)</u>
Decrease / (Increase) in Receivables		879,706	3,115,749
Decrease in Inter-Project Receivables		7,010,554	3,057,313
Increase / (Decrease) in Inter-Project Payables		39,671,919	(2,100,603)
(Decrease) / Increase in Payables		<u>(20,159,618)</u>	<u>32,512,267</u>
		<u>27,402,561</u>	<u>36,584,726</u>
Net Cash inflow from Operating Activities		<u>150,193,602</u>	<u>(5,147,611)</u>
Cash flow from Investing Activities			
Purchase of Assets	9	<u>(46,980)</u>	<u>(500,807)</u>
		<u>(46,980)</u>	<u>(500,807)</u>
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		<u>150,146,622</u>	<u>(5,648,419)</u>
Movement in Cash & Cash Equivalents:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 01 January		22,417,811	13,078,319
Effects of Exchange Differences		(4,015,037)	14,987,911
Fund balance adjustment		(320,597)	-
Increase / (Decrease) in the Year		<u>150,146,622</u>	<u>(5,648,419)</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents As At 31 December	11	<u><u>168,228,799</u></u>	<u><u>22,417,811</u></u>



ADRA
SOMALIA

ADRA Somalia

3rd Riverside Drive

P.O. Box 14756 00800 Westlands, Nairobi, Kenya

Telephone +254 20 4448898, 20 4222600 Fax: +254 20 4448391

Email: info@adrasom.org

Website: www.adrasom.org