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**FINAL EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT
“REDUCING AND MITIGATING GENDER BASED
VIOLENCE (GBV) IN TOGDHEER REGION”**

FINAL REPORT

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GraFa

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CCBRS	Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation Services
CLHE	Candle Light for Health and Education
FGD	Focused Group Discussions
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ISF	International Solidarity Foundation
KII	Key Informant Interview
NAFIS	Network Against FGM in Somaliland (NAFIS)
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
SOYDAVO	Somaliland Youth Development and Voluntary Organization
SS	Sample Size
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WAAPO	Women Action for Advocacy and Progress Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and Background

This is first draft final evaluation report of the ISF Funded project “Reducing & Mitigating Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Togdheer Region, Somaliland”. The project was implemented from July 2014 to June 2017 and the end of project evaluation is being carried as one of the activities planned at the start of the project. According to the ToR (Appendix 1), Reducing & Mitigating Gender Based Violence in Togdheer Region was design as a three years project and was funded by International Solidarity Foundation (ISF) of Finland. The main focus of ISF programme in Somaliland is to contribute to the socio-economic recovery and the rebuilding of Somaliland, enhancement of democratic values, inclusion and participation of women in the economic life as well as in decision-making at all levels. The Gender Inequality Index for Somalia/Somaliland is 0.776 (with a maximum of one denoting complete inequality), placing Somalia at the fourth highest position globally. Gender based violence in Somaliland takes many forms, and includes rape, sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation, sexual assault and abuse, domestic violence, discrimination and denial of human rights. Sexual and gender-based violence has devastating, long-term effects on the lives of victims, their families and communities, and also impedes development progress. Where sexual and gender-based violence persist, women and girls are usually disproportionately affected. Levels of sexual and gender-based violence often rise in crisis and conflict settings, where systems of protection, security and justice break down. During violent conflict, rape is often used as a military tactic to harm, humiliate and shame.

Objectives of the evaluation

The evaluation was principally to undertake an analysis of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impacts, and sustainability of the project. The evaluation was to further assess the project strategies and activities, and the grade of achievement of the project results, purpose and goal and the impacts generated by the project (expected and/or unexpected) in the project’s target beneficiaries. The evaluation is also expected to generate clearly defined lessons learnt from the project and recommendations for possible future actions on the prevention of violence against women in Somaliland.

Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation used a participatory approach where project staff and other stakeholders operating within Burao were consulted. The approach involved engaging the stakeholders through interactive meetings where discussion on the evaluation issues/questions were held. The design ensured flexibility that accorded the stakeholders’, especially the project staff and donor, opportunity to input into the evaluation issues using qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. The household questionnaire was the major tool to generate quantitative data. The tool was administered to 518 households (278 for adult respondents and 240 for youth respondents). Six FGDs and 8 KIIs were also conducted as part of qualitative data collection.

Key Findings

a. Relevance

This was effectively addressed by the project from the review of choice of activities initiated and the implementation approach adopted. During the project inception phase, detailed and participatory problem analysis was done by stakeholders including community members which ensured real needs were prioritized and used to prepare the proposal and results framework. The approach and methodology adopted during implementation involved awareness creation and sensitisation on GBV at community level

and in selected schools (11) followed by capacity building on the same issues for selected members of the community.

b. Effectiveness

- The project implemented all the activities that were planned and according to plan. The project was implemented in 20 villages and activities were mainly done at village level.
- One aspect where the achieved results are impressive is the awareness to parents on the need to support their children school performance as powerfully demonstrated by the increased of those who checked the homework and supported their children (from 14% to 42 percent for females and from 26% to 63% for male).
- The awareness and capacity building carried out with the youth was effective in changing their behaviour towards others and also their parents. About 70% of those targeted went back to school.

c. Efficiency

- As a suitable implementation strategy, the staff agreed with community members that meetings be organised in the afternoons. Though this was taking their free time, it was followed throughout the implementation period and contributed to the success of the project
- In respect to finances, all allocated funds were used for implementation of planned activities. It was noted that ISF funds are very restricted and therefore there was no room for manoeuvre of using the funds for other projects or activities.

d. Impact

- Overall, the perceived occurrence of gender based violence has decreased in the villages targeted by the project
- Socially, most of the human rights violations and GBV were considered private and not a responsibility of the society.
- The GBV project has positively contributed to building of confidence among the participants, especially for women and girls to talk and share issues of GBV. The project focal points have over the project period developed a cordial relationship with other community members shown by the willingness to report GBV cases without coercion. It was reported they have gained trust from the people and personal information is freely shared with them.

e. Sustainability

- The project has been implemented with minimal costs at community level. This gives it a high probability of continuation.
- SOYDAVO supported the village focal persons in jointly developing work plans that are supposed to be followed after the project comes to an end as continuation of activities

Conclusions

a) Relevance

Overall, the GBV project is relevant as it addressed the needs of the communities of Togdheer region. The project goal, purpose, results and implemented activities present a logical flow and are aligned to the project aim and intentions. Furthermore, given the level of GBV and gang crimes, its implementation has demonstrated there is hope for those affected and also for mitigation of the violence.

The approach and methodology chosen given the context where the project was implemented was appropriate. The use of locally acted and shot documentaries for awareness creation at community level was practical and addressed real and common family problems in the community. In addition, use of religious verses during the awareness sessions connected the activities implemented to the religious beliefs of those targeted, making the project acceptable as they could identify with what is taught in the mosques.

b) Effectiveness

The project was effective in creating awareness on and carrying out capacity building trainings on GBV and human rights. However, the overall reduction on occurrence of GBV by assessing the cases reported from the 20 targeted villages (average for 2015 was 2445 and for 2016 was 2953) is not obvious. This could be because in 2015, not all cases were being reported compared to 2016. This could be the logical argument because by 2016, the awareness meetings had been going on for more than one year.

The key results framework indicators reflect the project was appreciated and information shared during awareness meetings was being put into use. This is well reflected by:

- The increase in the number of parents supporting their children school performance
- Increase in the number of parents providing emotional support to their children
- Decline in the number of youth indicating no strong relationship with their parents.

The commitment and resolve of project staff contributed to the effectiveness observed. Even when the beneficiaries requested for a change in time of meetings, the project staff agreed to work in the afternoon for the entire project period.

c) Efficiency

The methodology adopted for implementing most of the activities at village level was efficient and considerate of the time of participants especially the women who have to carry out many activities in the course of a single day at household level. The project experienced budget cut during the implementation period, made some adjustments in respect to human resources and managed to carry out most of the activities as planned during the inception phase.

The close interaction with community members in the participating villages through use of community committees and FP provide an atmosphere where members voluntarily shared information about GBV. For example in one situation, an individual serving as a FP was confronted by community members and reported to SOYDAVO as one involved in domestic violence as he was beating his wife. Appropriate action was taken and this became a lesson for others.

d) Impact

While assessment of impact is important, it is early to establish the tangible effect of the programme on the beneficiaries' lives and the community. While the cases reported may not have declined though most respondents indicated it had reduced, the project has changed the understanding of parents on their roles and responsibility in the upbringing of their children.

While some inroads have been made towards reduction of GBV, a lot is yet to be done. The concept requires longer term mobilization and sensitization on a continuous basis. The project has in a way addresses the causes of GBV but has not dealt with how to help the victims. In addition, it has not actively put support systems to keep youth perpetrators occupied with productive and recreational activities.

e) Sustainability

The project has put in place systems for sustainability like the community committees that are already trained. In addition, the committees have been supported to develop work plans for use after the project comes to an end.

Recommendations

- The GBV project is unique and has opened up the region to issues previously considered a taboo to talk about. The project staff have gained valuable experienced in dealing with GBV. It is recommended that SOYDAVO be further supported by ISF to continue with GBV activities in the region to make use of the experienced gained and to consolidate what has been done at community level.
- To strengthen the impact of future GBV projects, a design that combines awareness creation, capacity building and a component of livelihoods or economic activities is recommended. This will support the communities involved in reducing their vulnerability that directly contributes to GBV. The economic activities should also target the youth.
- The project under assessment does not provide support to victims of GBV besides linking them to the police and the judicial system. It is recommended that the new phase should have provision for minimal support such as medical care. It would also be prudent to have a support system that would help in emotional healing of victims of GBV. This works best if those who have passed through similar experiences and have overcome are used to support and mentor victims.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is first draft final evaluation report of the ISF Funded project “Reducing & Mitigating Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Togdheer Region, Somaliland”. The project was implemented from July 2014 to June 2017 and the end of project evaluation is being carried as one of the activities planned at the start of the project.

1.1 Background Information on Togdheer Region

Togdheer region is the second largest region in terms of land mass in the republic of Somaliland. The region has an estimated population size of approximately 350,000 people and the pastoralist way of life is the main livelihood system. It is on the East of Somaliland where it shares borders with Sahil, Maroodi-Jeex, Sool and Sanaag Regions. On the Southwest, the region also shares borders with Ethiopia’s fifth region. Togdheer is located in the upper plateau categorized as "bush land" range type and receives an annual rainfall of 200 to 300 mm per year. The city of Burao and surrounding areas is being depleted from forest cover as a result of rigorous unchecked onslaught to cut trees for shelter, fencing and firewood use and hence an ever widening circle of open land. The *Prosopis Juliflora* invasive tree shrub has established itself as the dominant plant along the dry rivers and ravines¹.

Most of Togdheer residents are nomadic pastoralists and hence their main source of livelihood is livestock. Burao, the capital city of the Region, is the centre of livestock trade where about 3 million heads are traded per year² The traded animals are exported to primarily the Arab States in the Arabian Gulf.

Most estimates put the youth as being around 60% of the population of Somaliland. In the Togdheer Region, the influx of the youth from the rural areas into urban centres is quite significant. It is noted that movement of the youth to urban centres has significantly reduced the production levels and economic sustainability of the rural areas. On the other hand, the increase of youth in urban centres has exacerbated urban problems as employment opportunities remain inelastic. The presence of idle and unoccupied youth is often the source of violence and responsible for the increase of formation of gangs that are involved in illegal activities around the city.

Sexual and gender-based violence has devastating, long-term effects on the lives of victims, their families and communities, and also impedes development progress. Where sexual and gender-based violence persist, women and girls are usually disproportionately affected. Levels of sexual and gender-based violence often rise in crisis and conflict settings, where systems of protection, security and justice break down. During violent conflict, rape is often used as a military tactic to harm, humiliate and shame.

Togdheer reported IDP population displacement due to drought of 20,192³. The IDPs mainly arrived in Burao city from the rural areas where access to basic needs for life have become inaccessible. This is in addition to the estimated 26000 IDPs that were living in the City prior to the current drought.

Anecdotal reports indicate that women are systematically discriminated against and subordinated in Somaliland. Furthermore, policy dialogues and advocacy to attract political will and funding support at all

¹ <http://slministryofplanning.org/images/REGIONS/TogdherRegion.pdf> Ministry of National Planning and Development Togdheer Regional Development Plan (2014-2016)

² Project proposal.

³ UNHCR Somalia: Drought displacements in period 1st Nov 2016 to 21st April 2017.

levels including with donors, government and other international bodies like the UN remains a huge challenge.

1.2 Somaliland Youth Development and Voluntary Organization (SOYDAVO)

Somaliland Youth Development and Voluntary Organization (SOYDAVO) is a local non-governmental organization with headquarters in the city of Burao, Togdheer region, with satellite offices in the Oodweyne, Sool and Sanaag regions. OYDAVO's beneficiaries are the vulnerable and marginalized communities of Somaliland in the areas where they operate with a focus on improvement of their economic and social well-being. SOYDAVO works with several donors to advance its vision which is "to acquire a society, whose children, women, men and youth are peaceful, have their rights safeguarded, and are socially, healthily, mentally, psychologically and educationally well, according to world standards." SOYDAVO values the local existing potential and resources from the communities and aims at strengthening peace while alleviating poverty among the rural poor, through the use of locally available resources. The organization works closely with local authorities including the semi-autonomous Somaliland government officers and local municipalities, aiming to contribute to the country's short and long-term development priorities through participatory and sustainable approaches. SOYDAVO envisages being an active contributor towards realizing democratic changes in the country by promoting interdependence, mutual respect, cooperation, and accountability, with full recognition of equal human rights and equity in participation. SOYDAVO implements three programs namely, protection program, Education and Youth skills training program and Livelihoods program. These programs are supported by different donors who identify with SOYDAVO vision.

1.3 International Solidarity Foundation (ISF)

The International Solidarity Foundation (ISF) is a Finnish non-governmental development cooperation organization established in 1970. ISF's mission is to support development that strengthens democracy, equality and human rights. ISF's most important values are solidarity, equality, equity and participation. The ISF Development Cooperation Program is based on the ISF's development vision whose precondition is improvement of men and women to live decent and satisfying lives. ISF's development cooperation is based on the basic notion that all people must have the right to influence the development of their life and the realization of their rights regardless of their gender or wealth. To implement this development vision, ISF promotes (for the benefit of its beneficiaries) the following:

- Improved access to livelihoods through decent work;
- Gender equality;
- Civil society strengthening at local level.

The aim is to achieve a situation where women's and men's livelihoods will have improved in ISF's operating areas, progress will have been made in women's right to self-determination and implementing partner organizations will have become stronger as civil society actors. In the ISF program gender equality is seen as a specific objective as well as a necessary tool for the realization of the organization's development vision. Equality promotion is a cross-cutting theme for ISF at program level and throughout the organization's activities.

In Somaliland, ISF launched its development cooperation in 2001. The aim of ISF's work in Somaliland is to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country. Currently ISF is supporting three gender equality projects in Somaliland: The first being subject of this evaluation is implemented by SOYDAVO.

1.4 Background to the project

According to the ToR (Appendix 1), Reducing & Mitigating Gender Based Violence in Togdheer Region was design as a three years project and was funded by International Solidarity Foundation (ISF) of Finland. The main focus of ISF programme in Somaliland is to contribute to the socio-economic recovery and the rebuilding of Somaliland, enhancement of democratic values, inclusion and participation of women in the economic life as well as in decision-making at all levels. The Gender Inequality Index for Somalia/Somaliland is 0.776 (with a maximum of one denoting complete inequality), placing Somalia at the fourth highest position globally. Gender based violence in Somaliland takes many forms, and includes rape, sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation, sexual assault and abuse, domestic violence, discrimination and denial of human rights⁴. Over 95% of women face FGM mostly between the ages of 4 and 11 years⁵.

The aim of the project is to reduce and mitigate the GBV incidents in Togdheer region with a goal of improving the wellbeing of the community by reducing and mitigating the violence against vulnerable members of the community in targeted villages. The specific project locations are 17 villages in Burao District and three other villages outside of Burao, namely, Qoryaale, Duruksi and Haradda villages. The target beneficiaries are women, men, girls, boys, clan elders, teachers, and students. The purpose of the project is to provide mechanisms for protection of the rights of women and girls by providing capacity to community members (women, men and youth) to reduce GBV incidences in the project areas. The project provides awareness sessions and capacity building trainings for beneficiaries to enhance their capacity to mitigate and reduce GBV by taking part in community driven initiatives. Other targeted members of the community are teachers, parents and clan elders.

To fulfil its goal, the project has been pursuing four objectives which are:

- To increase parent's understanding of their roles and responsibilities;
- To increase youth's understanding of proper behaviour and attitude they need to have towards others;
- To increase the youth's awareness and knowledge of human rights;
- To increase the community's knowledge, awareness and confidence in the available legal services in the country.

1.5 Rationale and Objectives of undertaking the Final evaluation

1.5.1 Objective of the Evaluation

The evaluation was principally to undertake an analysis of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impacts, and sustainability of the project. The evaluation was to further assess the project strategies and activities, and the grade of achievement of the project results, purpose and goal and the impacts generated by the project (expected and/or unexpected) in the project's target beneficiaries. The evaluation is also expected to generate clearly defined lessons learnt from the project and recommendations for possible future actions on the prevention of violence against women in Somaliland.

⁴ <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Gender%20in%20Somalia%20Brief%202.pdf>

⁵ Source: AlertNet, U.N. agencies, IRIN News, Gender Index, Human Rights Watch, International Center for Research on Women.

The purpose of the end-of-project evaluation is to assess the performance and achievements (outcome/impact) on GBV reduction and mitigation over the period – July 2014 to April 2017. The evaluation, was to assess and demonstrate expected and unexpected, positive and negative change or achievements that can be associated with the project activities among sampled target groups.

2.0 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Evaluation Design

The evaluation used a participatory approach where project staff and other stakeholders operating within Burao were consulted. The approach involved engaging the stakeholders through interactive meetings where discussion on the evaluation issues/questions were held. The design ensured flexibility that accorded the stakeholders', especially the project staff and donor, opportunity to input into the evaluation issues. Both active and passive qualitative and quantitative data collection methodologies were employed during the evaluation. The passive data collection approach was employed through documents review and use of data generated from the project reports. Active data collection was through household data collection, key informants dialogues and focus group discussions.

The evaluation process was undertaken in three phases that included inception, field visits and observations and report writing. An evaluation matrix was prepared that guided the evaluation process. The evaluation matrix developed is shown in **appendix 2**

2.2 Proposed Methodology per Phase

2.2.1 Phase 1: Desk review & inception report preparation

This phase commenced soon after signing of the contract and receiving the documents from SOYDAVO. The project documents were reviewed and used for the preparation of an inception report that was shared with the client on 31st March 2017. The draft inception report had details on study background, approach and methodology, detailed work plan, field itinerary and the proposed draft evaluation report structure. The draft inception report was reviewed by ISF and SOYDAVO and was found satisfactory. Following submission of the inception report, tools for data collection were prepared and shared with the Client on 6th April 2017. The comments on the draft tools and other additions were incorporated in the data collection tools before commencement of field work. The implementing partner (SOYDAVO) and the Evaluator agreed to reduce the sample size mainly because current drought had made it impossible to include three of the participating villages which had been deserted.

2.2.2 Phase 2: Data collection in Somaliland

The consultant travelled to Somaliland on the 10th of April 2017 and commenced on the assessment process immediately. The duration in the field was used for quantitative data collection using enumerators that were first trained on the tool, daily supervision of data collection by checking completed questionnaires every day, qualitative data collection using KIIs and FGDs and quantitative data entry.

2.2.2.1 Quantitative data collection

The household questionnaire was the major tool to generate quantitative data. The tool was administered to 518 households (278 for adult respondents and 240 for youth respondents) determined as discussed in section (a) below. To ensure this was done successfully, the 6 enumerators recruited for data collection were trained before deployment. The training was aimed at helping the enumerators understand and interpret the two sets of tools (one for adult males and females and the other for male and female youths). Household interviews were conducted with target beneficiaries coming from among the IDPs and Host communities who were involved in project implementation. The structured household questionnaire used

to gather data contained questions cutting across all the project indicators. The quantitative data collection tool is appended to this report (**appendix 3**). Purposive sampling of those interviewed was done to ensure only beneficiaries were targeted.

a. Sample size determination and coverage

The Consultant used the Sample Size Calculator from the Creative Research Systems (<http://www.macorr.com/sample-size-methodology.htm>), also known as MaCorr sample size methodology to determine the sample size using the formula presented below. The evaluation targeted men, women and youth in the household to respond to the tool among the IDP and host communities. The implementing partner provided information that the final beneficiaries of the project are **30978** (direct and indirect). Given the population targeted by the project, the sampling calculator was used to generate the sample size for the study as follow:

$$SS = \frac{z^2 * p * (1-p)}{c^2}$$

Where; SS= sample size

z = z value (e.g. 1.96 for 95% confidence level). *Confidence level tells you how sure you can be. The 95% confidence level means you can be 95% certain; the 99% confidence level means you can be 99% certain. Our preferred level of confidence is 95%.*

p = Percentage picking a choice, expressed as decimal (0.5 used for the sample size needed)

c = confidence interval, expressed as decimal (e.g. 0.04= ±4)

$$\text{Calculating evaluation sample size (ss)} = \frac{SS}{1 + (SS-1/pop)}$$

Pop= Population

Based on the above formula, the determined sample size for the evaluation is **519** which is rounded to **520** for ease of distribution among the four groups of respondents. This implies that each of the four groups of respondents will be as follows; 130 adult females, 130 adult males, 130 male youths and 130 female youths if all factors remain equal. However the actual distribution of those interviewed is shown in Table 1 and shows that a total of **518** respondents were interviewed.

Table 1: Distribution of Sample Interviewed During the Evaluation by village

Village	Adults questionnaire			Youths questionnaire		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Saylada	6	10	16	6	8	14
Suufi Osman	8	7	15	6	8	14
15-May	8	10	18	7	7	14
Madiina	8	9	17	6	7	13
October	7	9	16	7	8	15
Talwaga	8	7	15	8	7	15
Aden Suleiman IDP	6	10	16	7	7	14
Gaaska	6	10	16	6	8	14
Caqiibo IDP	8	8	16	7	7	14

Village	Adults questionnaire			Youths questionnaire		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cali Hussein IDP	8	8	16	8	6	14
Qunyardaga	8	9	17	9	7	16
Shacabka	12	6	18	6	7	13
MuruqmaJaamacada	8	8	16	7	7	14
Koosaar IDP	7	9	16	6	8	14
Jarmalka	7	10	17	7	7	14
Beerta Xorriyada	8	9	17	7	7	14
Tawakal	8	8	16	7	7	14
Total	131	147	278	117	123	240

b. Enumerators Recruitment and training

The SOYDAVO Executive Director assisted in identification and recruitment of the six enumerators that assisted in quantitative data collection. Both men and women were given an equal chance to be enumerators during the identification and hence two of the enumerators were young ladies. The training was conducted by the Consultant for one day and pretesting of the tools was done the following day. The pretesting was done to test the competence of the enumerators in understanding and administration of the tool. The pre-test was conducted in a village not identified for actual data collection. After the pre-test, the enumerators together with the consultant went through the filled questionnaires and corrections and or advice given to each enumerator. After successful completion of the training including the pretesting, the data collection started the following day where each enumerator completed on average 10 questionnaires per day. The interviews were conducted in 17 villages as detailed in Table 1 above.

c. Quality Control

Quality control measures adopted focused on the following areas:

- Recruitment of qualified enumerators, 50% were working in the university
- Prior to data collection, the enumerators recruited were trained on the questionnaire as well as on the objectives of the evaluation.
- The consultant reviewed the completed questionnaires on a daily basis to ensure gaps noted were addressed and mistakes were not repeated.
- Data from the different sources was triangulated to improve the validity of findings.

2.2.2.2 Qualitative data collection

Qualitative data were collected using focus group discussions, key informant interviews and recording of case studies or stories.

a. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

The Consultant carried out six FGDs that included 2 with women, 2 with young girls, one with students and one with village boys. The focus groups were mostly attended by 8 members except for the village boys which had less attendance. Different sets of questions were used for guiding the discussions.

b. Key Informant Interviews (KII)

The KIIs participants were identified on the basis of their role and contribution towards addressing the evaluation questions. The KII respondents included key project staff, village elders and leaders, ministry representative, representative of NGO involved in similar activities and teachers. A total of 8 KIIs were conducted during the period of data collection.

c. Case Studies/Stories/testimonies

Stories and experiences were shared during KII and FGD dialogues and recorded as occurrences of GBV in the project area. These are reproduced in chapter three of this report.

2.2.3 Phase 3: Data analysis, report writing and submission

The quantitative data collected through household interviews were keyed in using excel spreadsheet. Once the data entry was done, it was first checked for consistency and then transferred to the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) for further cleaning. The cleaning was done to ensure that all the data were complete and had been correctly entered. Analysis was done using the SPSS software, which is a well-suited and robust for analysis of all kinds of quantitative data. The major analysis outputs are tables that are used to produce charts and graphs during report writing. Qualitative data collected was analysed using content analysis.

Report writing commenced immediately after field work using the qualitative data collected. Key findings from qualitative, quantitative, literature review have been used to write this report. Continuous improvements on the report will be done based on reviews and comments received from the ISF and SOYDAVO. After submitting the Draft Report, the consultant will receive input and comments from the Client. Comments received from ISF and SOYDAVO will be used to revise and finalise the evaluation Report. The final report will then be submitted as the last output.

2.3 Limitations of the Study

- The main challenge was the drought that has currently affected the Horn of Africa countries including Somaliland. Due to the drought, three of the participating rural villages were not included in data collection as part of the evaluation as the consultant was informed that the residents had moved in search of basic livelihood needs.
- The project approach, was that all community members were expected to participate voluntarily made the mobilization process for the interviews difficult. This was especially experienced for the youth respondents where less than the planned target was attained. The shortcoming was however mitigated by interviewing more women and girls respondents. Most male youths attend school and were therefore not available for interviews that were conducted during morning hours.
- Emergency activities such as distribution of relief food were going on in the villages at the time of the evaluation. Most of the community members were more interested in getting their share of the items distributed by relief organizations.

3.0 EVALUATION FINDINGS

3.1 Assessment of Relevance

In order to understand the project processes and activities and ascertain how relevant they were, the evaluator set out to establish the extent to which the project's objectives were consistent with the priorities and the needs of the beneficiaries in Togdheer region and how appropriate the implementation strategies were. The appropriateness of the GBV project activities was also assessed in terms of how it took into consideration the inter-generational (adults and youths) involvement in the violation of human rights including gender based violence.

3.1.1 Relevance in relation to the results, purpose and goal of the project

The project goal was to improve the well-being of the community (women, men and youths) in project areas by mitigating GBV. This was effectively addressed by the project from the review of choice of activities initiated and the implementation approach adopted. During the project inception phase, detailed and participatory problem analysis was done by stakeholders including community members which ensured real needs were prioritized and used to prepare the proposal and results framework. The approach and methodology adopted during implementation involved awareness creation and sensitisation on GBV at community and in selected schools (12) followed by capacity building on the same issues for selected members of the community.

The purpose pursued by the project was *rights of the women and girls are protected by capacitated community (women, men, and youths) to reduce GBV incidences in project area*. The purpose is aligned to the goal and was addressed through project results and activities that focussed on human rights and gender based violence. Acceptance of the community members to participate in project activities on voluntary basis attests to the fact that activities were appreciated as relevant by those targeted.

The project had four results that targeted adults, youth and community leaders as presented below:

- Parent's understand and participate in their family roles and responsibilities towards their children;
- Youth understand and adhere to appropriate behaviour and manners they need to have towards all people in the community;
- Community members' increased awareness, knowledge and respect for human rights in community (men, women, girls, boys);
- Community members' increased awareness, knowledge, use and confidence in existing Legal services.

The project was conceptualized on the premise that violation of human rights and gender based violence are prevalent because parents have not effectively taken up their parenting roles and responsibilities such as educating their children and that has a bearing on the negative behaviour and character of the youth. On the other hand, ignorance or lack of knowledge on human rights, where one of the key rights is equality of human beings was also considered as a contributing factor to the violations reported. In response, the project continuously emphasized that all human beings are equal regardless of their gender. The results address further indicates that all members of the society in one way or another play a role in perpetrating or contributing to abuse of human rights and gender based violence in a community. This was addressed by results three and four as these were broad in their coverage and targeted community members.

3.1.2 Relevance of approach and methodology chosen in the project in relation to the context where project has been implemented

The project was carried out in an Islam country where the religion is strong and in most cases determines how families live and coexist. The approach used emphasized community participation since all awareness and capacity building activities were conducted at community level. In addition, the materials and documentary/drama used for awareness creation were acted using local examples that the community members could identify with. For example, the drama on good family and bad family were very real to those who participated and in one case, a family that had experienced domestic violence reconciled during one of the awareness sessions. This implies the approach and methodology used were socially, culturally and ethically relevant. The involvement of village leaders, also ensured that all key people in the community were aware of what the project was doing and willingly supported despite the fact that there were no incentives for participation.

The capacity building and community awareness notes are very rich in quotes from the holy Quran on aspects of human rights. For example, on the right to live, it says *“whosoever kills a human being without (any reason like) man slaughter, or corruption on earth, it is as though he had killed all mankind ... (5:32)”*. On equality of human beings, the awareness incorporated the Quran verse *“and we set you up as nations and tribes so that you may be able to recognize each other..... (49:13)”*.

The implementation process also respected the schedules and needs of participating beneficiaries in that meetings were organised according to the request of the beneficiaries. Instead of meetings being held in the morning hours (the official working hours), they were held in the afternoon on request to enable the beneficiaries first attend to households demands like taking care of children and attending to other household chores. The staff sacrificed their time throughout the project implementation period.

Apart from conducting community awareness sessions in the village, meetings and debates were organised at school level to spread the message to more young people. The school environment also provided opportunity for teachers to become aware of human rights in existence and the prevalent gender based violence cases.

3.1.3 Coordination and Learning with and from other initiatives

Monthly coordination meeting are organised by the Ministry of Labour and social Affairs at the regional level. These meetings are attended by all non-governmental organisations operating in Togdheer region. During these meetings, each NGO presents what was done in the previous month and what is planned for the following month. Areas where there is need for involvement of the Ministry are discussed and the feasible implementation modalities agreed upon. In Togdheer region, projects of GBV orientation were implemented before 2014 by CESVI and Candle Light for Health and Education (CLHE). However, in the last three years, several organisations have been involved in implementing projects with GBV focus, these include SOYDAVO, Women Action for Advocacy and Progress Organization (WAAPO) and Network Against FGM in Somaliland (NAFIS). The Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation Services (CCBRS) was more active then but is currently mainly involved in child protection activities. The CLHE was involved in a multi-region Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) project but had geographical coverage reduced during the second phase and is being implemented around Hargeisa city.

At community level, the awareness created and confidence built through the project is expressed through making use of other avenues by sharing rape cases information with other organisations such as CCBRS who take the rape cases to hospital as they are involved in child protection activities.

3.1.4 Extent to which activities carried out were relevant in eradication of GBV

The project started in July 2014, after a planning period of one year with stakeholder involvement during the process of problem analysis and prioritization of what interventions should be implemented. The four results addressed by the project contributed towards reduction of GBV. The main contribution towards eradication or reduction of GBV was that the project gave the community members the confidence to share GBV experienced and occurrence at community level and report it to the authorities. Focus group discussions revealed that the awareness sessions and capacity building contributed to the reduction of GBV. At the start of the project, community members were not open and were not free to share issues on GBV as it was considered a private family affair, especially domestic violence while other violations like rape were resolved at community level by village elders. This was done to reduce stigma and other associated effects on the victims. However, the sensitization and awareness done by the project created the need to report and talk openly about GBV. Figure 1 shows the number of people who had suffered GBV in the last one year from the April 2017 when the evaluation was done.

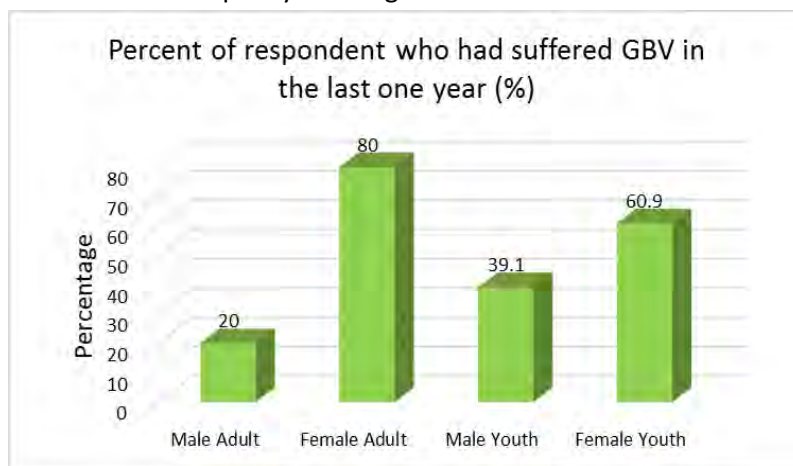


Figure 1: % of respondents who reported suffering GBV in the last 12 months

When a comparison is made with the last monitoring report, the results gives a reduction in the number of GBV cases for the females adults (84% compared with current 80%) while that of male adults was 73% during 2016 monitoring and has now reduced to 20%. Furthermore the respondents demonstrated they understand what GBV comprises of. For example, among the adult and youth respondents, 80% and 94% respectively understood what GBV is comprised of⁶. The project also helped create a direct link with the police department for the purpose of following up GBV cases at community level.

The number of GBV cases reported during the project period were highest in 2016 as shown in Figure 2, with the highest of 769 cases reported in the second quarter of that year. It is possible that the number of GBV cases may have increased as a result of better understanding of GBV from the project interventions. During data collection it was explained that FGM is a common GBV and occurs mostly during the summer holidays when the schools close in July and August of every year. The data collected every month with the help of village focal point contacts was used to draw the graph below and does not give any trend or spike during the summer holidays as would be expected. Probably completing data collection for all quarters of 2017 would have given a clearer picture.

⁶ This was obtained from analyzing the open ended question on the understanding of GBV

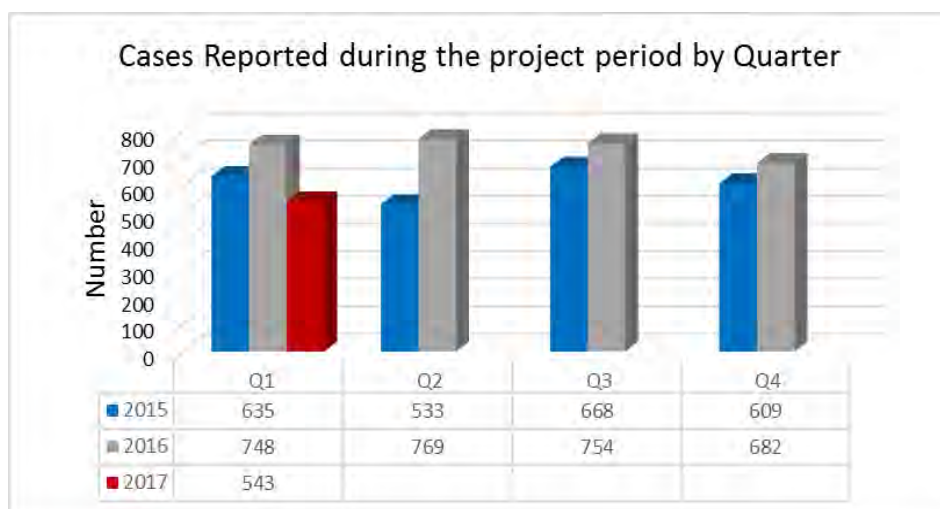


Figure 2: Number of GBV cases reported during the project period

3.2 Assessment of Effectiveness

The effectiveness criteria focus on how far the project results were used or the potential benefits realised. A measure of effectiveness is to ask whether the plans (purposes, outputs, and activities) have been achieved. Effectiveness also assesses whether the intervention logic assumed in the design was coherent. The extent at which targets were achieved signify the level at which the project has achieved its purpose. This was also an indication that project contributed to the achievement of the principal objective or goal.

3.2.1 The degree to which the project has achieved planned results

The project implemented all the activities that were planned and according to plan. The project was implemented in 20 villages and activities were mainly done at village level. Mobilization for participation of activities was done by village agents who closely worked with project social workers and other staff. Discussions held through FGD and KII with selected project stakeholders revealed that planned activities were carried out in the respective villages and schools and the intended messages passed. The main concern from the project staff was that meetings at village level were not fully effective as those invited could leave the venue at any time to follow up their own things even as the meetings were progressing. Despite the shortcoming, the documentaries used to share messages on GBV and human rights captivated those who attended as they reflected the real situation in the community. The acted examples were later narrated as having happened to some of the relatives of those who attended the awareness sessions.

One aspect where the achieved results are impressive is the awareness to parents on the need to support their children school performance powerfully demonstrated by the increased of those who checked the homework and supported their children. The information collected indicate that this increased from 14% to 42 percent for females and from 26% to 63% for males, when baseline information is compared to end of project evaluation (Figure 3).

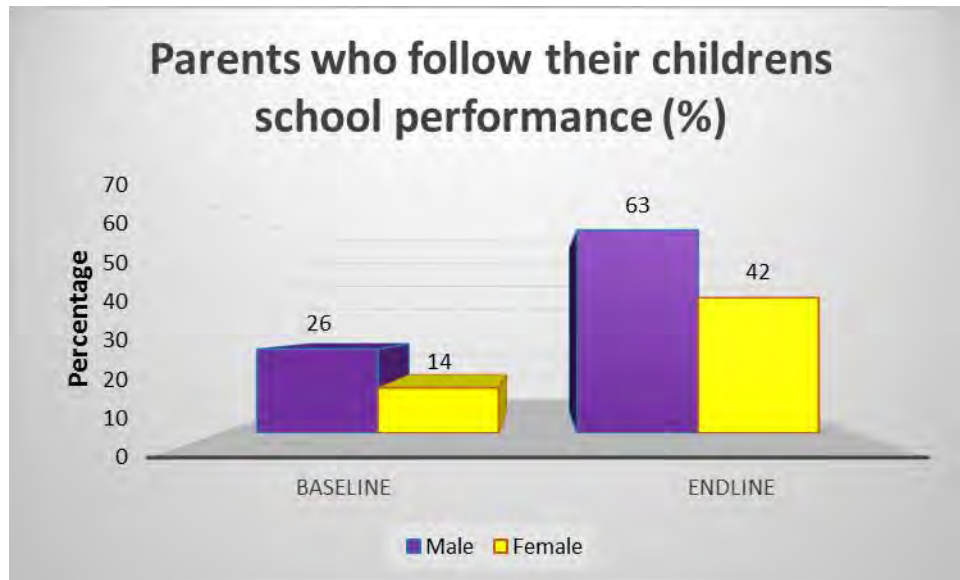


Figure 3: Parents who follow their children school performance

The number of parents allocating time for their children for emotional support increased significantly from 54% to 85% for females and from 61% to 86% for male adults. This change is attributed to the awareness created on the roles and responsibilities of parents in children upbringing (Figure 4). The analysis shows that females have become more active in supporting their children emotionally.

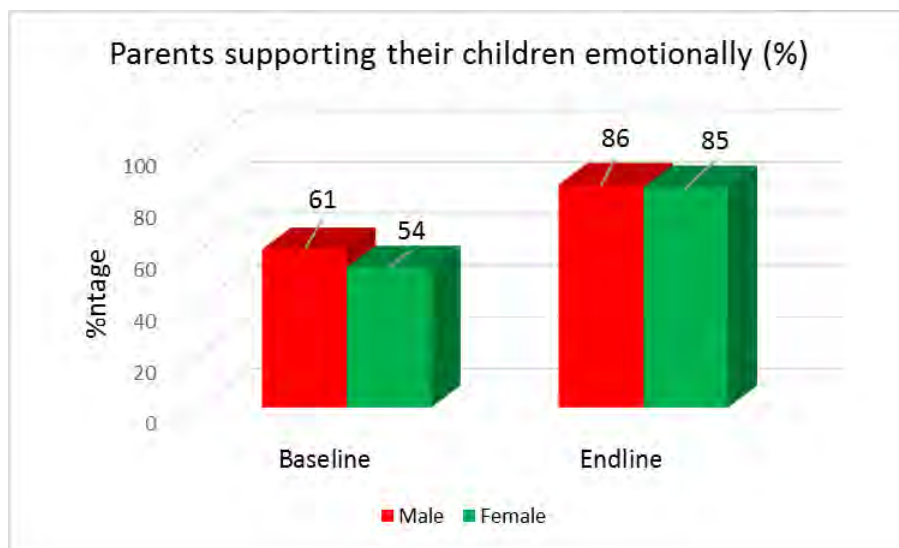


Figure 4: Parents who support their children emotionally (%)

The awareness and capacity building carried out with the youth was effective in changing their behaviour towards others and also their parents. Figure 5 demonstrates the kind of relationship the young have with their parents. The figure shows a commensurate reduction in the number of youths who indicate no strong relationship with a parents of 38 points for both males and females.

The understanding of human rights was assessed by asking the respondents if they agreed with the statement “You have a right not to be harassed or abused “. The responses shown in Table 2 indicate that majority agreed with the statement with the highest being 90% by male youths followed by 89% by adult males. The female adults and female youths also agreed with the statement at 88% and 87% respectively.

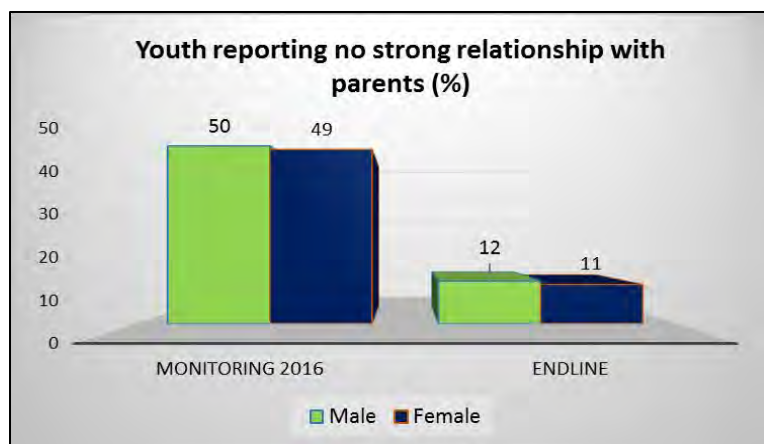


Figure 5: Youth reporting no strong relationship with parents

Table 2: Respondents Who Agreed With the Statement “I Have a Right Not To Harassed Or Abused”

Response	Adult Males		Adult Females		Male Youths		Female Youths	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Yes	111	88.8	123	87.9	99	90	96	87.3
No	12	9.6	15	10.7	6	5.5	12	10.9
Don't know	2	1.6	2	1.4	5	4.5	2	1.8
Total	125	100	140	100	110	100	110	100

3.2.2 Factors that have facilitated/hindered the achievement of project results

The main positive factor that facilitated achievement of results was that the project worked with community leaders and members from the time of proposal preparation. The following are the reported key positive factors that contributed to the achievement of the set objectives.

- The community committees had membership of all key people and respected people from each community.
- Enhanced relationship between parents and children as well as teachers and students contributed to the take up of messages shared during awareness and capacity building sessions
- There was good cooperation between SOYDAVO and ISF. It was expressed that as implementation progressed, recommendations made by SOYDAVO for improvement were approved and funds provided in time, and required changes made at community level.
- The technical staff involved in the implementation of the project were well skilled to undertake all planned activities. It was explained that the project manager had previously worked in child protection project at community level and applied the experience gained in the project under evaluation.
- The encouragement given to the Focal Points kept them motivated throughout the project period. The focal point was one individual identified at the community and approved by local leaders to take up the role. The Focal point was responsible for mobilisation and reporting of GBV cases on a monthly basis. The participation of a particular person in each village created continuity and coherence in the flow of activities and achievements.

- The community members have become more involved and more open to share GBV challenges that were previously considered private and personal.

The challenges that were faced included the following:

- The baseline survey indicators were not initially consistent with the situation on the ground. This led to a review of the objectively verifiable indicators and review of baseline findings to allow for future comparisons.
- The region like other parts of Somalia was affected by drought in the last one and half years. By the time of the survey, the three rural villages that were participating in the implementation had been deserted as villagers moved to towns to look for means of livelihood. As a result, data was not collected in these three villages.
- All community leaders and members involved in the project were participating on voluntary basis. Though this is recommended to enhance ownership and strengthen sustainability, the project team faced challenges when other projects had activities in the villages and preference was given to the others. It was explained most projects give financial incentive for community participation.
- The project recruited Focal Points or persons in each village to be the link between the project staff and the community. It was reported that two FP persons were not committed initially and had to be replaced for work to continue in the two villages after they were noted not to be doing what was agreed with project social workers during monthly planning meeting.
- The project also experienced significant staff turnover that in one way or another affected the implementation as it was hard for all activities to be carried out as planned. However, SOYDAVO had to employ two volunteers and also trained other staff to effectively participate in the GBV project. Internally SOYDAVO had to come up with ways to sustain the other staff to work “normal working hours” when the project meetings were held. during

3.3 Assessment of Efficiency

Efficiency is related to the measure of how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time) are converted to results. In other words it refers to the way in which the project activities transform the resources committed to the project into the expected results.

3.3.1 The use of human and financial resources

The project was implemented in 20 villages with five main results. The project at the start had seven staff attached to it. These are the Project Manager, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, 4 Social Workers and a Financial Manager. As a suitable implementation strategy, the staff agreed with community members that meetings be organised in the afternoons. Though this was taking their free time, it was followed throughout the implementation period and contributed to the success of the project. The awareness meetings for both adults and youths were attended by 30 participants each time (15 females and 15 males) which demonstrates that men and women were equally involved. Holding the meeting at village level reduced time wastage for participants as there was no travelling involved.

In respect to finances, all allocated funds were used for implementation of planned activities. It was noted that ISF funds are very restricted and therefore there was no room for manoeuvre of using the funds for other projects or activities. Monthly submission of financial accounts helped the project team to keep in

line with quarterly plans and budgets. The commitment of SOYDAVO to adhere to financial requirements was confirmed during the interview with the Regional Director who indicated SOYDAVO is a committed partner. The project is supported by two volunteers in 2017 who are involved in mobilization and day to day follow-up of activities at village level. This became necessary after there were changes in the Finland Government in 2015 when development funding was reduced by 40%. Despite the reduced staff in 2016 and 2017, the project has worked hard to complete all planned activities and was on course during the time of the evaluation.

3.3.2 How choice of methodology and strategy contributed to use of available resources

The methodology used by the project was being tried for the first time by the organization. It enabled greater interaction at the village level as community leaders were involved in mobilization. Those who attended awareness sessions were required to spread the message to others and encourage them to attend the SOYDAVO organized meetings. The criteria used for selecting parents and youths for participation included:

- Commitment and self-motivation
- Family with high domestic violence incidence against youth
- Families with many children
- Each person was to attend only once

The criteria used for selecting youth was:

- Ages of 14 to high school
- Background of violence, involved in crime and youth gangs
- Willingness to participate
- Limited knowledge on Human rights

The limitation of number of times one was allowed to attend the awareness meetings ensured efficient use of available resources and provided opportunity for more people to benefit. The meetings were organised such that interaction in form of information/knowledge sharing was done before the documentary could be shown. This is what limited the number of those attending at any given time.

3.3.3 Communication methods and channels used by project

There were several communication interphases that were necessary for efficient implementation. These were communication with beneficiaries or community members, communication with other stakeholders, and communication with the donor. Most of the communication about the project to beneficiaries was done using the mobile communication device as these are owned by almost every one. The implementing organization had organised monthly reporting and planning meetings with village focal points that were also used to pass information in either direction.

As noted earlier, the village focal point persons were instrumental in carrying out mobilization in preparation for awareness sessions or capacity building training.

3.4 Assessment of Impact

Impact refers to the long or short term implications of the intervention on a wider context and its contribution to the initially planned objectives. Impact goes beyond the project area, period and the initially targeted beneficiaries.

3.4.1 The real difference made to the beneficiaries (Socially, economically and culturally)

The GBV project can be regarded as a “software” kind without tangible physical outputs. However, it has impacted on the lives of those targeted in several ways as demonstrated below.

According to the community representatives interviewed using qualitative and quantitative methods, majority indicated the occurrence of gender based violence has decreased in the villages targeted. This is however not reflected by assessing the monthly data collected by the project which shows no definite trend (figure 2). Figure 6 shows that for both adult and youth respondents, majority were of the opinion there was less GBV and this can be attributed to the projects implemented in the region by SOYDAVO, WAAPO and NAFIS who are directly involved in GBV work. However, there are still people in the community that have not been sensitized as the “No” and “I don’t know” responses indicates. It is worth noting that those who said “No” or “I don’t know” are much fewer than those indicated GBV had decreased.

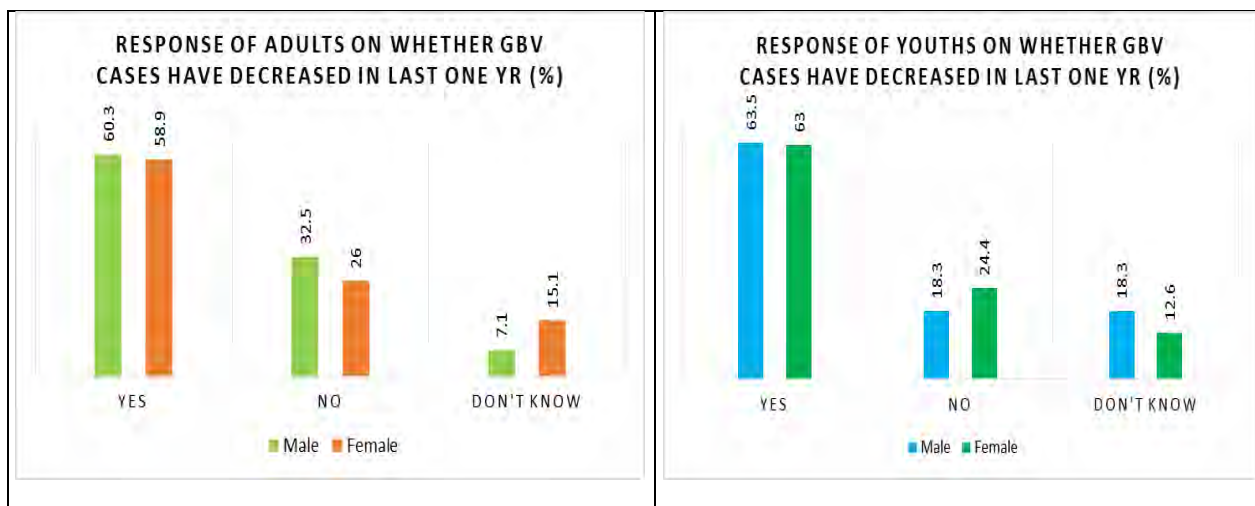


Figure 6: Responses on whether GBV cases have decreased in the last one year.

Socially, most of the human rights violations and GBV were considered private and not a responsibility of the society. However, the increase in knowledge and understanding of human rights has led to boldness and confidence among the community members in responding to cases of violation of human rights and perpetration of GBV. The analysed data from participating communities reveals that the level of understanding of human rights has gone up as shown in **Figure 7** below. It shows there was notable impact of the project on the understanding of human rights among those targeted. For example, for all the three rights assessed, right to own property and to participation in community and household decision making process increased significantly among the youth although even among the adult males and females, there is a marked improvement.

The response on how many community members reported to the police in the event they experienced gender based violence was analysed and the following observation made.

- Only 4.5% of adult males reported they experienced GBV in the last 12 months
- Only 7.5% of adult females reported they experienced GBV in the last 12 months
- Only 2.5% of male youth reported they had experienced GBV in the last 12 months
- Only 9.8% of female youth reported they had experienced GBV in the last 12 months

This analysis is however complicated and should not be taken at the face value as the number of cases recorded by the project is quite high as indicated in section 3.1 of this report.

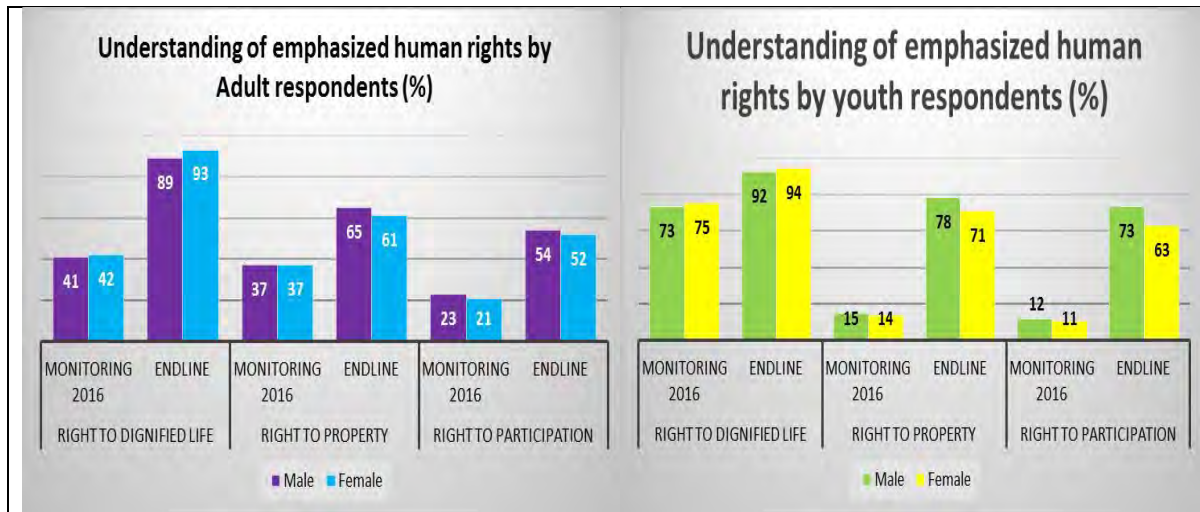


Figure 7: Understanding of human rights by adults and youth respondents

Among those reporting they had experienced GBV, most female youth (67%) indicated they had reported the matter to the police (**Figure 8**). While the percentage for male adults appear big, the frequency for female adults (11) is more than that of males (9) while that for the youth is males (3) and females (12). Those who did not report to the police said the main deterrent was that they did not trust the police to help them while others felt they have not been helped by the police in the past *“they only fill papers and do nothing there after”*. While the number of those reporting to the police has increased when compared to the monitoring report results, there is need to carry out more awareness and training on the role of the police in curbing the violations.

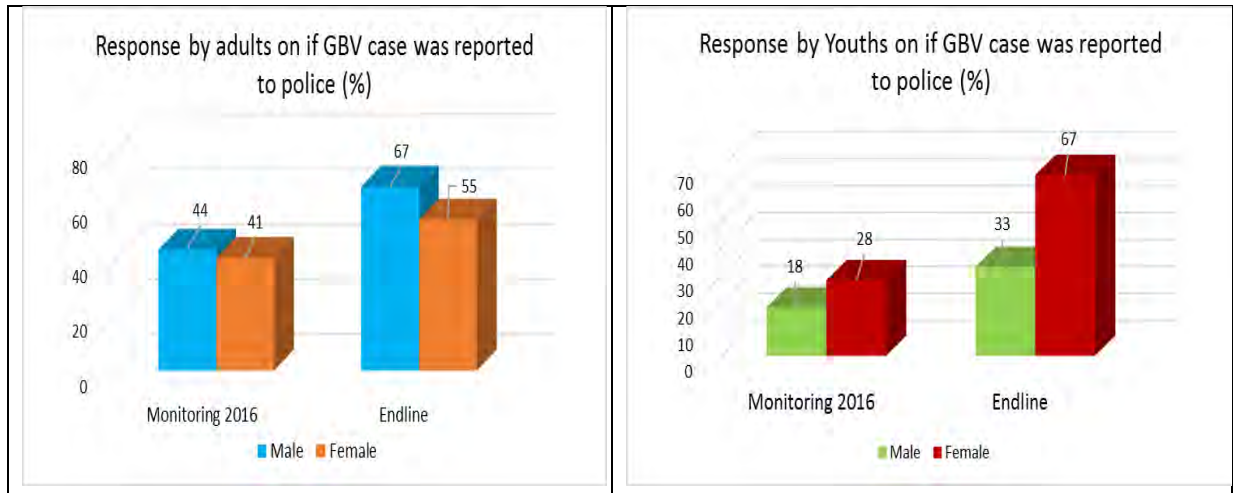


Figure 8: Response by adults and youth on whether the GBV case was reported to police.

3.4.2 Changes in attitude of women and men towards GBV

The GBV project has positively contributed to building of confidence among the participants, especially for women and girls to talk and share issues of GBV. The project focal points have over the project period developed a cordial relationship with other community members shown by the willingness to report GBV cases without coercion. It was reported they have gained trust from the people and personal information is freely shared with them.

There has been change of attitude among the youth after the awareness sessions. The male youth FGD participants said that after the awareness sessions, many started going to school (about 70% of those not before the project had started attending school). It was noted that it is those who do not go to school who are involved in criminal activities after taking drugs like “Khat”. As a result of change of attitude among the youth, youth criminal gangs have reduced in the targeted area as indicated by male youth FGD respondent. The source of information said the gangs have reduced from 15 to 3. These gangs were formed by youthful boys from different villages.

A village mobilizer interviewed gave the following scenario as change that has taken place as a result of the project.

She said “before the project started, it was hard at night to send someone to buy salt. The fear was caused by frequent theft cases by the youth around the villages. They were robbing mobile phones and money. This has reduced at village level after SOYDAVO interventions.

In respect to understanding of human rights, she explained:

Before there were behaviour like abusing and throwing garbage in neighbour’s compound. This project has created awareness on rights of every human being. This has contributed to reduced abuses and respect among community members.

A case study that demonstrates the project impact was narrated by a female KII as summarised in the text box below:

A woman was always fighting with her husband, and given she was stronger, this always humiliated the husband, creating more tension in the home. The reason for regular fights was that the man was not providing for the family while the wife had a business and was the one supporting the family. At one time, she the fight led to injuries on the man. The two were invited for the awareness meetings and after she saw the documentary/drama, she admitted she is the one who was on the wrong. Later they reconciled and are now living together and

Other positive changes reported were:

- Less rape cases
- Reduction of domestic violence, leading to more cohesive families
- Cases of mistreating children like tying them to reduce movement has reduced.
- Harassment and abuse by boys has reduced
- The project has opened opportunities for young girls to be taken to school because of advocating for human rights.
- Parents are taking up their responsibilities and are talking to their sons and daughters *“men talk to their sons to change negative or uncaring attitude towards girls”*

The project implementing team faced challenges as some community members openly said SOYDAVO is doing something culturally unacceptable, the allegation is supported by the saying, “they are introducing western culture” to the community. This was especially in regards to husbands helping their wives with household chores.

Socially, GBV has contributed to change in the attitude and behaviour. Some of the youth (70%) went back to school while others have formed football clubs that keep them occupied. The saying “idle mind is the devils workshop” being given no chance. After the awareness sessions, the women are now confident and speak out for their rights when need arises. Men also know beating women or circumcising girls is socially unacceptable.

The project has also contributed to cultural impacts. For example, the clan elders were previously handling cases like violence against women, rape and beating and use the Somali cultural norms for supporting their action. The project has trained 200 clan elders and they are now informed on their role in dealing with GBV cases. Before the training, cases handled by the clan elders always favoured the perpetrator as the payment charged was by agreed number of camels or money and the perpetrator was left free. On the other hand, the jail term that the judicial system charged was preferred by the victim as seeing a free person after committing crime led to emotional torture of the victim. The local process, also traumatised the violated person as the perpetrator was left to go free. In the testimony below, the father of the girl had support of clan elders.

In March 2017, parents of an 18 year old girl had without her knowledge and consent arranged to marry her off to a man who was much older. The man who was to marry her had another wife and three children. The mother of the girl had sided with the father in support of the arranged marriage. The father desperately wanted the girl to be married to this man and even reported her to the police (I was informed it is easy to tell the police a child has disobeyed the orders of parents and they will take the son/daughter and put her/him in jail without trial). In this case, the girl was locked up by police for 4 days. After being released, she felt nobody cares and she burned herself with cooking gas.

Economically, reduced domestic violence directly contributes to joint and harmonious decision making that is conducive to raising children with character and better behaved. Reduction of gang related violence leaves room and space for women to conduct their trade at the market in a more relaxed atmosphere and for longer. This will consequently contribute to increased productivity and hence more income for the family.

3.4.3 Social, political and economic factors (external to the project) that have hindered the project impact

The most notable external factor of economic nature that has contributed to limited impact is drought. The drought affected the ability of targeted beneficiaries as livelihood sources dwindled. The project beneficiaries in three villages outside Burao town could not continue participating in planned activities from the beginning of 2017.

In regard to implementation, some NGOs active in the region provide food during meetings to participants or allowance for attending meetings. This directly makes mobilization for SOYDAVO activities challenging as the project is only involved in GBV and human rights. There is no livelihood component that could be used to help households improve their vulnerability to drought and related effects on populations.

3.4.4 Strategies to be adopted in a possible continuation of the project for better impact

The limitation of the project under review was that after receiving information on perpetration of GBV, there were no resources to facilitate those affected get meaningful help. For example, there was no allocation for assisting the victims get medication or facilitation for a fair trial of the perpetrators. In most cases, GBV is perpetrated mostly among the vulnerable groups who have access to limited financial resources.

While the GBV project implemented addressed felt needs, it could have had more impact if a component of livelihoods was included. This is seen as a possible future strategy to contribute towards enhancing livelihoods of the targeted beneficiaries more so for beneficiaries in the IDP camps. The livelihood opportunities may be given to both women and youth to motivate youth to become responsible citizens.

A strategy of mobilizing targeted beneficiaries in a more direct way to enable the messages to reach a wider section of the community could also be tried. In addition, having visibility materials such as fliers, stickers and T-shirts to be distributed at community level will automatically increase awareness of the project.

In addition to having the community focal points, coming up with innovative ways of involving the religious leaders and community leaders. This would enable the project to make use of structures already in place for communication and sharing any information as well as for mobilization.

While GBV is a broad area covering many types of violence, the project would have more impact by focusing on one or two areas. For example, focusing on FGM and domestic violence would be a good strategy. The project could focus on changing the mind-set of FGM perpetrators, helping the victims (young girls) and also young mothers who develop complications as a result of poorly performed FGM. It was noted that at present prevalence is 98% in the region at present.

3.5 Assessment of Sustainability

3.5.1 Sustainability of development impacts

The project has been implemented with minimal costs at community level. This gives it a high probability of continuation. Those responsible for mobilization were from the target villages and therefore transport

cost is not required. In addition, the establishment and training of village committees further strengthens the possibility of continuation of sensitization and awareness creation on GBV and human rights. Overall, the perception of SOYDAVO Executive Director is that there is a 60-70% likelihood that the development impacts and initiated processes are sustainable. However, it is not clear how the project initiated committees have integrated with the normal village committee that exists as an administrative organ. Furthermore, the project has encouraged the concept of volunteerism among the project committee members and the village focal points.

While the village focal persons played an important role during project implementation and towards the end of the project, they jointly developed work plans that are supposed to be followed. The weak link in this case is the need for monitoring by the project and provision of backup support by SOYDAVO. This may be a challenge once project resources are exhausted.

The activities conducted in the 11 participating schools have provided enough training for teachers as in addition to activities targeting the students, teachers were also trained. The teacher interviewed indicated that they regularly utilize the information shared by SOYDAVO when talking to students during parade. Aspects of human rights and GBV are repeated while talking to students about attitude to life and being responsible citizens.

3.5.2 Factors that might affect sustainability of the impact and/or results

There are three main external factor that may affect sustainability of impacts and the results. These are:

- Insecurity may disrupt the lives of the people as it leads to destruction of property, creation of fear and decline in trust among community members. In such a situation, everyone minds their own business and development is hard to pursue.
- Drought and its consequences to the vulnerable is a factor that may affect sustainability. During drought period, households' main concern is where they can get the basic needs that support life like food, water and health services.
- Movement and displacement of the targeted community members. The movement may be caused by insecurity or drought. This will lead to collapse of organizational structures put in place to support continuation of activities (in this case the community committees established) and consequently make monitoring of perceived impacts impossible.

3.6 Lessons learned

The following lessons were identified during the evaluation:

- a) Thinking through the entire project cycle before inception is very important. This helps the team avoid pitfalls that could affect the speed of implementation and the magnitude of final impacts.
- b) Implementing a stand-alone GBV project has inherent challenges. The most feasible way of dealing with the challenges experienced is to include a livelihood component for the beneficiaries.
- c) Gender based violence has two main players, the perpetrator and the victim. The project had not factored how they were to facilitate those violated to access the minimum services in respect to medical care or support system for emotional healing.
- d) The awareness created among the youth was highly appreciated. However, it was explained that youth form criminal gangs because of idleness. The awareness created needed follow –up like helping the youth to establish and manage football clubs for keeping them occupied after school and establishment of economic activities that empower them to lead a decent life.

- e) Use of practical tools to pass awareness message like locally acted and shot documentaries is appreciated by those targeted and keeps them interested.

4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions

f) Relevance

Overall, the GBV project is relevant as it addressed the needs of the communities of Togdheer region. The project goal, purpose, results and implemented activities present a logical flow and are aligned to the project aim and intentions. Furthermore, given the level of GBV and gang crimes, its implementation has demonstrated there is hope for those affected and also for mitigation of the violence.

The approach and methodology chosen given the context where the project was implemented was appropriate. The use of locally acted and shot documentaries for awareness creation at community level was practical and addressed real and common family problems in the community. In addition, use of religious verses during the awareness sessions connected the activities implemented to the religious beliefs of those targeted, making the project acceptable as they could identify with what is taught in the mosques.

g) Effectiveness

The project was effective in creating awareness on and carrying out capacity building trainings on GBV and human rights. However, the overall reduction on occurrence of GBV by assessing the cases reported from the 20 targeted villages (average for 2015 was 2445 and for 2016 was 2953) is not obvious. This could be because in 2015, not all cases were being reported compared to 2016. This could be the logical argument because by 2016, the awareness meetings had been going on for more than one year.

The key results framework indicators reflect the project was appreciated and information shared during awareness meetings was being put into use. This is well reflected by:

- The increase in the number of parents supporting their children school performance
- Increase in the number of parents providing emotional support to their children
- Decline in the number of youth indicating no strong relationship with their parents.

The commitment and resolve of project staff contributed to the effectiveness observed. Even when the beneficiaries requested for a change in time of meetings, the project staff agreed to work in the afternoon for the entire project period.

h) Efficiency

The methodology adopted for implementing most of the activities at village level was efficient and considerate of the time of participants especially the women who have to carry out many activities in the course of a single day at household level. The project experienced budget cut during the implementation period, made some adjustments in respective to human resources and managed to carry out most of the activities as planned during the inception phase.

The close interaction with community members in the participating villages through use of community committees and FP provide an atmosphere where members voluntarily shared information about GBV.

For example in one situation, an individual serving as a FP was confronted by community members and reported to SOYDAVO as one involved in domestic violence as he was beating his wife. Appropriate action was taken and this became a lesson for others.

i) Impact

While assessment of impact is important, it is early to establish the tangible effect of the programme on the beneficiaries' lives and the community. While the cases reported may not have declined though most respondents indicated it had reduced, the project has changed the understanding of parents on their roles and responsibility in the upbringing of their children.

While some inroads have been made towards reduction of GBV, a lot is yet to be done. The concept requires longer term mobilization and sensitization on a continuous basis. The project has in a way addresses the causes of GBV but has not dealt with how to help the victims. In addition, it has not actively put support systems to keep youth perpetrators occupied with productive and recreational activities.

j) Sustainability

The project has put in place systems for sustainability like the community committees that are already trained. In addition, the committees have been supported to develop work plans for use after the project comes to an end.

4.2 Recommendations

- The GBV project is unique and has opened up the region to issues previously considered a taboo to talk about. The project staff have gained valuable experienced in dealing with GBV. It is recommended that SOYDAVO be further supported by ISF to continue with GBV activities in the region to make use of the experienced gained and to consolidate what has been done at community level.
- To strengthen the impact of future GBV projects, a design that combines awareness creation, capacity building and a component of livelihoods or economic activities is recommended. This will support the communities involved in reducing their vulnerability that directly contributes to GBV. The economic activities should also target the youth.
- The project under assessment does not provide support to victims of GBV besides linking them to the police and the judicial system. It is recommended that the new phase should have provision for minimal support such as medical care. It would also be prudent to have a support system that would help in emotional healing of victims of GBV. This works best if those who have passed through similar experiences and have overcome are used to support and mentor victims.

APPENDIX 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE

FINAL EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT: Reduction and Mitigation of Gender Based Violence Project in Togdheer Region

1. INTRODUCTION

a. Background

i. The International Solidarity Foundation (ISF)

The International Solidarity Foundation (ISF) is a Finnish non-governmental development cooperation organization established in 1970. According to ISF's Strategy for 2012–2016, ISF's mission is to support development that strengthens democracy, equality and human rights internationally and to challenge people in Finland to work to build an equitable world.

ISF's most important values are solidarity, equality, equity and participation. For ISF solidarity means strengthening the self-reliance of the poorest and promoting their rights. As one of the values "solidarity" makes visible the connections, caring and communality that exist between people. "Equity" is perceived by ISF as the realization of people's equal opportunities and human rights. In ISF's view, human rights should be understood in the broad sense as the right to humanity, health, education, self-determination, development and a decent livelihood.

The growing economic inequalities between and within states and communities is one of the most crucial global challenges. In ISF's view a more equal distribution of economic resources is a prerequisite for increased equity, but this alone is not enough. It is equally important to ensure that the individuals and communities have sufficient capacities to use their resources. Therefore knowhow is essential capital for poverty eradication.

The ISF Development Cooperation Program is based on the ISF development vision according to which the preconditions for men and women to live decent and happy lives will have improved. ISF's development cooperation is based on the basic notion that all people must have the right to influence the development of their life and the realization of their rights regardless of their gender or wealth. To implement this development vision, ISF promotes (for the benefit of its beneficiaries):

- improved access to livelihoods through decent work;
- gender equality;
- civil society strengthening at local level.

The aim is to achieve a situation where women's and men's livelihoods will have improved in ISF's operating areas, progress will have been made in women's right to self-determination and our partner organizations will have become stronger as civil society actors.

In the ISF program gender equality is seen as a specific objective as well as a necessary tool for

the realization of the organization's development vision. Equality promotion is a cross-cutting theme for ISF at program level and throughout our organization's activities.

The ISF development program focuses on three partner countries: Nicaragua, Somaliland and Kenya and benefits a total of 138365 people. ISF's local partners are responsible for the implementation of the projects in the partner countries and ISF facilitates and supports the partners to the benefit of the beneficiaries. ISF emphasizes participatory approach – each individual must have the right to influence the decisions affecting him- or herself. Participation enhances people's interest in and commitment to a project's goals and, thus, makes its impacts better in quality and more sustainable. Furthermore, ISF believes that development cooperation is a mutual learning process. A good cooperation relationship enriches the internal and joint learning processes of both ISF and the partner, contributing to, for example, better working methods.

In Somaliland, ISF launched its development cooperation in 2001. The aim of ISF's work in Somaliland is to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country. Currently ISF is supporting three gender equality projects in Somaliland: one on gender based violence (implemented by the local partner organization "Somaliland Youth Development and Voluntary Organization" (SOYDAVO)) and one on community education on female genital mutilation (implemented by the local partner organization "Candlelight for Health, Education and Environment" (CLHE) and Enhancing Coordination mechanisms of Anti-FGM stakeholders and creating advocacy Strategy for FGM policy/Law implemented Nafis network. In addition to this, in Somaliland ISF supports three projects implemented under the Work and Livelihood theme.

ii. SOYDAVO

The Somaliland Youth Development and Voluntary Organization (SOYDAVO) is a local non-governmental, non-profit making organization with headquarters in the city of Burao, Somaliland, and second largest office in Hargeisa, It also has satellite offices in the Sool and Sanaag regions, eastern Somaliland. SOYDAVO was registered as a non-governmental organization under the NGO Co-ordination Act of Somaliland in September 2003 (renewed 01.2014), with certificate number L.43.13.096.12/MJ.

SOYDAVO values local existing potentials in the communities and aims at strengthening peace while alleviating poverty among the rural poor, through the use of local resources. The organization works closely with local authorities including semi-autonomous Somaliland government officers and local municipalities, aiming to contribute to the country's short and long-term development priorities through participatory approaches. SOYDAVO envisages realizing democratic changes in the country by promoting interdependence, mutual respect, cooperation, and accountability, with full recognition of equal human rights and equity in participation.

SOYDAVO is a local partner of ISF in Somaliland. SOYDAVO implements the Gender Based Violence Project in Togdheer region. The project has been started in 2013 and is ending in June 2017, with the overall goal of enhancing the wellbeing of the community by reducing and mitigating the gender based violence in the villages. The project is being implemented in Togdheer region, specifically in 17 villages in Burao District and three other villages outside of Burao, namely, Qoryaale, Duruksi and Haradda. The target beneficiaries of the project are women, men, girls, boys, clan elders, teachers, and students. The project provides awareness sessions and capacity building trainings for the project beneficiaries to enhance their capacity to mitigate, and reduce the Gender based violence by taking part with the community driven initiatives of

providing awareness to youth, teachers, parents and clan elders. The project has also four activities, which are the following;

- ✚ To increase the parent's understanding of their roles and responsibilities
- ✚ To Increase the youth's understanding of proper behaviours they need to have towards others;
- ✚ To increase the youth's awareness and knowledge of Human rights;
- ✚ To increase the community's knowledge, awareness and confidence in the available legal services in the country.

b. Justification

i. Cooperation between SOYDAVO and ISF

ISF and SOYDAVO have cooperated since 2013 in order to improve gender equality in Somaliland.

The Gender Inequality Index for Somalia/Somaliland is 0.776 (with a maximum of one denoting complete inequality), placing Somalia at the fourth highest position globally.⁷ Somalia/Somaliland has extremely high maternal mortality, rape, female genital mutilation and child marriage rates, and violence against women and girls is common, though statistics are difficult to find.⁸

The people in Somaliland has been enjoying a relative stability for the last two and half decades, though there is increase on the vulnerability of women and children to Violence. Somaliland has witnessed over two decades of conflict, human rights violations and natural disasters, all of which have triggered repeated waves of displacements. Somaliland remains one of the world's longest running humanitarian crises. Currently, Somaliland has 81,000 million internally displaced persons⁹ and over 500,000¹⁰ people being affected by the droughts. All Somali population (residents, internally displaced and those affected by the drought) are largely vulnerable due to their threatened livelihoods. Insecurity, livelihood and food crises caused by perennial droughts increases the vulnerabilities of women and children to violence.

Given the backdrop of conflict, lawlessness and natural disasters, gender-based violence (GBV) has worsened in Somaliland. GBV is a pressing problem not only because it violates human rights but also because it poses a challenge to sound reproductive health and economic and social development. Gender-based violence (GBV) encompasses a wide range of human rights violations ranging from rape, domestic violence, sexual assault and harassment, trafficking of women, girls and boys and harmful traditional practices including female genital mutilation/cutting, early marriage, bride inheritance and others.

Anecdotal reports indicate that women are systematically discriminated against and subordinated in Somaliland. Furthermore, policy dialogues and advocacy to attract political will and funding

⁷ United Nations Development Programme (2012). Somalia Human Development Report 2012: Empowering Youth for Peace and Development, p. xviii.

⁸ See <http://www.trust.org/trustlaw/news/factsheet-the-worlds-most-dangerous-countries-for-women>

⁹ IDMC, 2013. Solutions for IDPs revealed as key for future peace and stability in Somaliland. [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/\(httpCountries\)/02EE5A59E76049F5802570A7004B80AB?OpenDocument](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpCountries)/02EE5A59E76049F5802570A7004B80AB?OpenDocument) [Accessed 28th August 2014]

¹⁰ Government Reports, MRRR ministry

support at all levels including with donors, government and other international bodies like the UN remains a huge challenge in Somaliland as empirical evidence on incidence and prevalence of cases occurring is limited and disjointed.

2. THE OBJECTIVES

The aim of this consultancy is to carry out the final evaluation of project on Reduction and Mitigation of Gender Based Violence Project in Somaliland.

The evaluation includes an analysis of the impacts, effectiveness, sustainability, relevance and efficiency of the project. It evaluates the project strategies and activities, and the grade of achievement of the project results, purpose and goal and the impacts generated by the project (expected and/or unexpected) in the project's target. It includes clearly defined lessons learnt from the project and recommendations for possible future actions on the prevention of GBV in Somaliland.

The evaluation reflects the situation in the middle of 2017 to the situation in the beginning of project 2014 as described in the project baseline and other follow-up material produced by SOYDAVO in its annual project reports (and other documentation, when available).

3. METHODOLOGY

The consultant is responsible for:

1. Preparing an inception report, which includes the specific work plan, and data collection tools based on analysis done on desk review of documents.
2. collecting and analysing the relevant data on the project's direct beneficiary groups in Somaliland, using:
 - the annual reports of the project prepared by SOYDAVO ;
 - monitoring data collected to the annual reports of the project prepared by SOYDAVO;
 - other relevant project reports prepared by SOYDAVO;
 - stories/testimonies collected from the beneficiaries by the consultant during the field trip, in order to complement the data prepared by SOYDAVO; and
 - additional data, collected by the consultant in order to complement the data provided in the data prepared by SOYDAVO;
3. collecting and analysing relevant views from the key stakeholders in Somaliland as enlisted below;
4. producing a draft consultancy report on the basis of the data collected and analyses carried out in Somaliland;
5. incorporating the comments and corrections of ISF and SOYDAVO to the draft report produced on the basis of the data collected and analyses carried out in Somaliland as agreed in the work plan;
6. submitting the final report produced on the basis of the data collected and analyses carried out in Somaliland as agreed in the work plan; and
7. Submitting the final consultancy report to ISF and SOYDAVO as agreed in the work plan.

All the data collection carried out within this consultancy should be based on participatory methods (such as one-to-one interviews, focus groups, participatory mapping etc.). In addition, the consultant should collect and analyse a sample of stories/testimonies (using the most significant change methodology or following ISF’s own story collection guide). All archived material related to the project should be reviewed (such as ISF Strategy, ISF Development Program, ISF Program Manual, relevant SOYDAVO manuals and project documentation (e.g. baseline, the project plans and logical frameworks generated for the two project phases, the project monitoring plan and relevant quarterly and annual reports, training reports etc.)).

The stakeholders that should be consulted within this consultancy shall include at least:

- SOYDAVO’s Staff
- SOYDAVO’s Board Members
- A sample of the trained beneficiaries:
 - school children/youth (girls and boys);
 - teachers (women and men);
 - members of Community Education Committees (women and men);
 - members of Village Committees (women and men);
 - community leaders (women and men);
 - religious leaders;
 - representatives of the health sector
- A sample of untrained community members
- Representatives of the corresponding Ministries: Ministry of Endowment and Religion, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare etc.
- Relevant civil society organizations working on GBV
- ISF Regional Director for Somaliland

4. TIMING AND DURATION

The consultant shall submit an inception report (including the analysis done on the basis of the background material, the methodologies and data collection tools to be used and the detailed time table for the fieldwork in Somaliland) for the consultancy to ISF and SOYDAVO no later than **28th February, 2017**.

The field trip to Somaliland must be carried out in middle of April 2017.

The first draft of the reports of the consultancy should be sent for comments to SOYDAVO and ISF no later than 15th of May 2017.

The final consultancy report, which incorporates the ISF and SOYDAVO comments and suggestions done to the draft report, should be submitted to ISF and SOYDAVO not later than 28th of May 2017.

The estimated amount of working days required by the consultancy:

➤ Desk review and preparation of questions and methodologies	4 days
➤ Fieldwork: 14 days in Somaliland	14 days
➤ Finalization of the report	5 days
Total Number of Days	23 days

5. QUALIFICATIONS

- University degree in anthropology, sociology, community development, gender equality or other relevant field.
- Minimum 10 years of experience in the use of participatory evaluation methodologies Excellent knowledge and understanding of gender equality issues and sexual and reproductive health in particular, previous experiences on assessing work on GBV is an asset
- Excellent communication skills
- Practical experience in the use of M&E tools, gender analysis and communication
- Practical experience in the use of story/testimony collection and analyzing methodologies such as most significant change etc.
- Practical experience in the use of participatory methodologies in project implementation
- Practical experience in both qualitative and quantitative research
- Experience in developing/analyzing communicational strategies for community based development projects
- Excellent analytical skills
- Fluency in written and spoken English, knowledge of Somali is an asset.
- Good understanding of the society, culture and behaviors of the Somali communities in both urban and rural settings

Appendix 2: Evaluation Matrix: Reducing & Mitigating Gender Based Violence in Togdheer Region

Evaluation Question	Sub-question	Measure/Indicator	Main Sources of Information	Data Collection Method
Relevance: The extent to which the objectives, targeting, choice of activities, strategy and methodology contributed to achievements of results	Were activities carried out relevant in relation to the results, purpose and goal of the project?	Choice of activities Implementation strategy and methodology	Project staff Government staff and religious leaders Community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth)	Questionnaire KII, FGD, case study
	Were activities carried out relevant in eradication of GBV in the project area	Targeting accuracy Choice of activities	Project staff Relevant Government departments Community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth)	FGDs, KII with stakeholders and community representatives
	Relevance of approach chosen in the project in relation to the context where project has been implemented	Targeting accuracy Acceptance of project by targeted beneficiaries	Project staff Relevant Government departments Community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth)	Interviews with project staff and stakeholders
	Was the chosen project methodology/approach socially, culturally and ethically relevant?	Implementation approach and strategies suitability	Project staff Relevant Government departments, community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth)	Interviews with project staff and stakeholders
	Have the project activities been relevant to the real needs of the project beneficiaries?	Opinion of targeted communities on project activities effect on their lives	Project staff Relevant Government departments, community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth)	Interviews with project staff and stakeholders
	Level of coordination with similar initiatives in the region	Assessment of stakeholder involvement	Project staff Relevant Government departments, community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth)	Interviews with project staff and stakeholders
	Similarities and differences with other GBV initiatives in the region	Analysis of GBV projects being implemented in the region and their implementation strategy	NGOs with similar projects Community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth)	
Effectiveness:	To what degree has the project achieved its results?	Results framework analysis of level of achievement	Project staff Relevant Government departments, community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth)	Survey data KII and FGD Documents review
	Which factors have facilitated/hindered the achievement of the expected project results?	Assessment of factors contributing or hindering achievement (internal and external)	Project staff Relevant Government departments, community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth)	KII and FGD Documents review
Efficiency: how economically were resources/ inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) converted to results?	Has the use of human and financial resources been efficient in relation to the project's achievements	Assessment of how resources were allocated to various project needs	Project staff Community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth)	KII and FGD Documents review
	Did the choice of methodology and strategy contribute to efficient use of available resources?	Assessment of how the strategy and methodology contribute to achievement of purpose and results	Project staff Community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth)	KII and FGD Documents review

Evaluation Question	Sub-question	Measure/Indicator	Main Sources of Information	Data Collection Method
	What communication methods and channels were used by project and are there better ways to communicate in future in order to make the project more efficient	Assessment of communication methods and strategies	Project staff Community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth)	KII and FGD
Impact	What real difference has the project made to the beneficiaries?	Case studies and testimonies from beneficiaries	Community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth)	Development of case studies
	Has the project reached its goal - Has the violence against women in the project area been reduced	Results framework indicator using baseline and end line survey findings	Community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth)	KII, FGD Quantitative survey
	Have there been changes in the attitudes of the women and men on GBV?	Assessment of change in attitude towards GBV by men, women and youth	Community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth, teachers and students)	KII, FGD and quantitative survey
	What kind of attitude changes (positive and negative, expected and unexpected) have taken place in the project area (within the project's target groups and the communities at large)	Enumeration of attitude changes (positive and negative, expected and unexpected) reported by beneficiaries	Community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth, teachers and students)	KII, FGD
	What unintended and intended outcomes have the project's target communities experienced as a result of the project intervention?	List of outcomes (intended and unintended) experienced by target communities	Community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth, teachers and students)	KII, FGD
	Which social, political and economic (external to the project) factors have contributed or hindered the project impact	Assessment and listing of external factors	Project staff Community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth, teachers and students)	KII with project staff and community leaders
	Which strategies should be undertaken in a possible continuation of the project in order to strengthen the project impact?	Review of strategies in use and those used by similar projects in the region. Identify which strategies work best	Project staff Other stakeholders	KII with project staff and other stakeholders
	How do you assess the impact of the project compared to other similar projects in the area	Collect views of community leaders and beneficiaries on impact compared to other projects	Community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth, teachers and students)	KII and FGD with community leaders and beneficiaries
Sustainability	Are the project results and development impacts socially, institutionally and	Identify sustainability mechanisms put in place for continuity	Project staff Other stakeholders Community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth, teachers and students)	KII and FGD with project staff, community leaders and beneficiaries

Evaluation Question	Sub-question	Measure/Indicator	Main Sources of Information	Data Collection Method
	economically sustainable?			
	What factors might influence the sustainability of the impact and/or results?	Identify internal and external factors that are likely to influence flow of benefits at all levels	Project staff Other stakeholders Community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth, teachers and students)	KII and FGD with project staff, community leaders and beneficiaries
	What strategies should be put in place in case of continuation of the project to strengthen sustainability?	Elaborate on factors that support sustainability	Project staff Other stakeholders Community leaders Beneficiaries (women, men youth, teachers and students)	KII and FGD with project staff, community leaders and beneficiaries
	What in your opinion will be the key changes you want made in a similar future projects?	Identification of aspects that need to be included in a future project	Project staff Other stakeholders Community leaders	KII and FGD with project staff, community leaders and beneficiaries
Lessons Learnt	If you were to start a GBV project in future, what would you do differently?	Adjustments made during implementation and why they were made	Project staff Community leaders Selected stakeholders	KII and FGD with project staff, community leaders
	What new strategies on reduction of GBV introduced by the project have been adopted by targeted beneficiaries?	List of new strategies introduced in course of implementation	Project staff Community leaders Selected stakeholders	KII and FGD with project staff, community leaders
	In your assessment, what has worked and what has not worked as initially planned and why?	Activity based assessment on what has worked or not and why things turned the way they did	Project staff Selected stakeholders Community leaders	KII with project staff and stakeholders

Appendix 3: Questionnaire for Men and Women

Questionnaire number _____ Date _____

Instructions to the Interviewers

1. This questionnaire should only be administered to **ADULT MEN AND WOMEN**.
2. Note that the special instructions have been given in **bold**. The INTERVIEWER SHOULD READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE ASKING THE QUESTION.
3. Do not read the responses unless instructed to do so
4. Do not leave any response space empty unless it is a skip pattern

CONSENT: Hallo, my name is _____ (name of the enumerator). We are doing a survey on behalf of Somaliland youth development and voluntary organization (SOYDAVO) and would like to ask you some questions regarding the way of life in your community. Your participation is voluntary and if you are not in a position to answer the questions, we will not continue. The information collected will be useful for assessing how the project implemented by SOYDAVO has performed in the last three years. All the information you give us will be confidential and in no case will we provide information to any other person.

The interview will take about 20 minutes. Are you willing to be interviewed? **CIRCLE APPROPRIATELY**

[1] YES [3] NO; **IF NO, DO NOT ADMINISTER THE SURVEY**

CIRCLE THE RESPONSE GIVEN

Name of the interviewer: _____ Telephone _____

Name of supervisor _____ Telephone _____

SECTION A: RESPONDENT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

A1	Sex (Gender)	1=Male 2 = Female		
A2	Village currently staying in	1= Saylada Village 2=Suufi Osman Village 3=15 may Village 4=Madiina Village 5=October Village 6=Talwaga Village 7=Aden Suleiman IDP	8=Gaaska Village 9=Caqiibo IDP 10=Cali Hussein IDP 11=Qunyardaga Village 12=Shacabka Village 13=MuruqmalJaamacada Village 14=Koosaar IDP	15=Jarmalka Village 16=Beerta Xorriyada Village 17=Tawakal Village 18=Harada 19=Durukhsi 20=Qoryaale
A3	What is your residence status? (read responses)	1= Resident (host) 2= Internally Displaced person (IDP) 3= Returnee		

Section B

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION: NOTE THAT THERE ARE QUESTIONS THAT MEN WILL NOT BE ASKED. THESE HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED

B1	Do you have children/youth going to school?	1=Yes 2=No
B2	Are you able to read and write?	1=Yes 2=No
B3	Expected result 1, Indicator 1 Do you check and assist your children with their school work e.g. Help them to understand something that they did not understand?	1=Yes 2= No
B4	Expected result 1, Indicator 2 In the past one month have you assisted or provided your children with emotional support? For example when he/she has an issue from school or in pain, offers needed sympathy and love?	1=Yes 2= No
B5i	Expected result 1, Indicator 3 In the last school month , how many days did you help your children in their school work? [ask and record the number of days]	
B5ii	Explain the kind of help provided most of the times	

Definition of Human rights: fundamental rights, especially those believed to belong to an individual and in whose exercise a government may not interfere, as the rights to speak, associate, work, health, food, housing, protection etc **ONLY FOR INTERVIEWER AND NOT TO BE READ OUT TO RESPONDENT**

B6i	<p>Expected result 3, Indicator 1 As a human being, mention all rights that you know you are entitled to? [THIS IS A MULTIPLE RESPONSE QUESTION- PROBE FOR AS MANY ANSWERS AS POSSIBLE] List the rights mentioned:</p> <p>1-----</p> <p>2-----</p> <p>3-----</p> <p>4-----</p> <p>5-----</p> <p>6-----</p> <p>7-----</p> <p>8-----</p>	
B6ii	<i>Look out for - Right to a dignified life (right to live a good life) from above responses</i>	1=Yes 2=No

B6iii	Expected result 3, Indicator 2 <i>Look out for - Right to property (right to own property) from above responses</i>	1=Yes 2= No
B6iv	Expected result 3, Indicator 3 <i>Look out for - Right to participation (right to take part in household or community activities) from above responses</i>	1=Yes 2= No
B7i	Expected result 3, Indicator 4 What do you understand by the terminologies “ Harassment ” and “ Abuse ”	1. _____ 2. _____
B7ii	Do you agree with the following statement? “ You have a right not to be harassed and/or abused ”	1=Yes 2= No 3=Do not know
B8i	Expected result 4, Indicator 1 What do you understand by “gender based violence”? Explain	
B8ii	Indicator 4 at Purpose level What do you understand are the main harmful effects of GBV? Probe for as many as possible	1----- 2----- 3----- 4-----
B8iii	Has any member of your household suffered Gender Based Violence in the last one year (12 months)? IF NO, SKIP TO B9	1=Yes 2= No
B8iv	If yes to B8iii, was the GBV suffered harmful?	1=Yes 2= No
B8v	IF YES to B8iii, what form of violence did you suffer from? LIST ALL	1----- 2----- 3-----

B8vi	If YES to B8iii, was the matter reported to the police?	1=Yes 2= No
B8vii	If NO to B8vi, explain why	
B9	Indicator 1 at goal level Has GBV cases decreased in this village/community in the last one year or 12 months?	1=Yes 2= No 3= I do not know
B10	QUESTION TO BE ASKED TO FEMALE RESPONDENTS ONLY Have you experienced physical harm by spouse in the last five years?	2016: 1=Yes 2= No 2015: 1=Yes 2=No 2014: 1=Yes 2=No 2013: 1=Yes 2=No 2012: 1=Yes 2=No
B11	QUESTION TO BE ASKED TO FEMALE RESPONDENTS ONLY Have you experienced harassment during the last five years	2016: 1=Yes 2= No 2015: 1=Yes 2=No 2014: 1=Yes 2=No 2013: 1=Yes 2=No 2012: 1=Yes 2=No

Appendix 4: Questionnaire for Male and Female Youths

Questionnaire number _____

Date _____

Instructions to the Interviewers

5. This questionnaire should only be administered to **MALE AND FEMALE YOUTHS**.
6. Note that the special instructions have been given in **bold**. The INTERVIEWER SHOULD READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE ASKING THE QUESTION.
7. Do not read the responses unless instructed to do so
8. Do not leave any response space empty unless it is a skip pattern

CONSENT: Hallo, my name is _____ (name of the enumerator). We are doing a survey on behalf of Somaliland youth development and voluntary organization (SOYDAVO) and would like to ask you some questions regarding the way of life in your community. Your participation is voluntary and if you are not in a position to answer the questions, we will not continue. The information collected will be useful for assessing how the project implemented by SOYDAVO has performed in the last three years. All the information you give us will be confidential and in no case will we provide information to any other person.

The interview will take about 20 minutes. Are you willing to be interviewed? **CIRCLE APPROPRIATELY**

[1] YES [3] NO **[IF NO, DO NOT ADMINISTER THE SURVEY]**

Name of the interviewer: _____ Telephone _____

Name of supervisor _____ Telephone _____

SECTION A: RESPONDENT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

A1	Sex (Gender)	1=Male 2 = Female		
A2	Village currently staying in	1= Saylada Village 2=Suufi Osman Village 3=15 may Village 4=Madiina Village 5=October Village 6=Talwaga Village 7=Aden Suleiman IDP	8=Gaaska Village 9=Caqiibo IDP 10=Cali Hussein IDP 11=Qunyardaga Village 12=Shacabka Village 13=MuruqmaJaamacada Village 14=Koosaar IDP	15=Jarmalka Village 16=Beerta Xorriyada Village 17=Tawakal Village 18=Harada 19=Durukhsi 20=Qoryaale
A3	What is your (Family) residence status? (read responses)	1= Resident (host) 2= Internally Displaced person (IDP) 3= Returnee		

Section B

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION: NOTE THAT THERE ARE QUESTIONS THAT MALES WILL NOT BE ASKED. THESE HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED		
B1	Are you currently going to school? IF NO, go to question B5	1=Yes 2= No
B2	Are your parents able to read and write?	Father 1=Yes 2=No Mother 1=Yes 2=No
B3	Before schools closed, how many days in the last full month were you helped by your Parent or other family member with school work? e.g. help you understand something that you did not understand in school [Record number of days]	
B4	IF Positive to B3 , from whom did you get help/assistance in the family? Select the main source of help	1= Father 2= Mother 3= Both 4= Other Family member (specify)
B5	In the past one month has your parent(s) assisted you with emotional support e.g. when you are disturbed or in pain, offers the needed sympathy?	1=Yes 2= No
B6	IF YES to B5 , from whom did you get emotional support in the Family?	1= Father 2= Mother 3=Both 4=Other Family member (specify)
B7	Expected result 2, Indicator 1 What does moving from youth to adulthood mean to you? [This is a multiple response question and more than one answer is expected, ask the respondent to give their understanding then tick as many as are given] POSSIBLE ANSWERS SHOULD NOT BE READ OUT	1= Does not know 2= Independence and reduced reliance on parents 3= Can be married or can marry 4= Added responsibility of taking care of others 5= Is liable by law when found with an offence 6= Other (Specify)
B8i	Expected result 2, Indicator 2 Do you have a strong relationship with your parents?	1=Yes 2= No
B8ii	If yes or No to B8i , Explain why	

<p>B9</p>	<p>Expected result 2, Indicator 3 What does it mean to have a mature and respectful behavior? [This is a multiple response question and more than one response is expected, ask the respondent to give their understanding then tick as many as are given] POSSIBLE ANSWERS SHOULD NOT BE READ OUT</p>	<p>1=Have sense of responsibility 2=Show kindness and treat people well 3=Respect other people/opinion 4=Make good decisions at family and community level 5=Change of attitude to one acceptable by community 6=One is able to provide basic needs to others 7=Able to separate good from bad 8=Teach those who make mistakes 9=Value other people 10=Act as a role model 11=Others (specify)</p>
<p>Definition of Human rights: fundamental rights, especially those believed to belong to an individual and in whose exercise a government may not interfere, as the rights to speak, associate, work, health, food, housing, protection etc</p>		
<p>B10i</p>	<p>Expected result 3, Indicator 1 As a human being, mention all rights that you know you are entitled to? [THIS IS A MULTIPLE RESPONSE QUESTION- PROBE FOR AS MANY ANSWERS AS POSSIBLE] List the rights mentioned:</p> <p>1 ----- 2----- 3----- 4----- 5----- 6----- 7----- 8----- 9-----</p>	
<p>B10ii</p>	<p><i>Look out for - Right to a dignified life (right to live a good life) from the above responses</i></p>	<p>1=Yes 2= No</p>
<p>B10iii</p>	<p>Expected result 3, Indicator 2 <i>Look out for -Right to property (right to own property) from above responses</i></p>	<p>1=Yes 2= No</p>
<p>B10iv</p>	<p>Expected result 3, Indicator 3 <i>Look out for Right to participation (Right to take part in household or community activities) from above responses</i></p>	<p>1=Yes 2= No</p>

B11i	Expected result 3, Indicator 4 What do you understand by the terminologies “Harassment” and “Abuse”	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
B11ii	Do you agree with the following statement? “You have a right not to be harassed and/or abused”	1=Yes 2= No 3=Do not know
B12i	Expected result 4, Indicator 1 What do you understand by the term “Gender Based Violence”? explain	
B12ii	Indicator 4 at Purpose level In your opinion, what are the harmful effects of GBV?	1----- 2----- 3----- 4-----
B12iii	Have you or any member of your household suffered Gender Based Violence in the last one year (12 months)? IF NO SKIP TO B13	1=Yes 2= No
B12iv	If yes to B12iii , was it harmful?	1=Yes 2= No
B12v	IF YES to B12iii , what form of violence did you suffer from? LIST ALL	1----- 2----- 3-----
B12vi	If YES to B12iii , was the crime reported to the police?	1=Yes 2= No
B12vii	If NO to B12vi , Explain why	

B13	<p>Indicator 1 at goal level Has GBV cases decreased in this village/community in the last one year or 12 months?</p>	<p>1=Yes 2= No 3=Do not know</p>
B14	<p>QUESTION TO BE ASKED TO FEMALE YOUTH RESPONDENTS ONLY Have you experienced physical harm by member of family in the last five years?</p>	<p>2016: 1=Yes 2= No 2015: 1=Yes 2=No 2014: 1=Yes 2=No 2013: 1=Yes 2=No 2012: 1=Yes 2=No</p>
B15	<p>QUESTION TO BE ASKED TO FEMALE RESPONDENTS ONLY Have you experienced harassment from the opposite sex in the last five years from within or outside the family?</p>	<p>2016: 1=Yes 2= No 2015: 1=Yes 2=No 2014: 1=Yes 2=No 2013: 1=Yes 2=No 2012: 1=Yes 2=No</p>

Appendix 5: Checklist for Women and Girls

Name of Group _____ Telephone of leader _____ Date _____

- 1 What activities are carried out by SOYDAVO in the community/village?
- 2 How were you involved in the process of implementation of these activities?
- 3 Have these activities made any difference in the people's lives? How?
- 4 What do you understand by the term "Gender-Based Violence"?
- 5 How would you rate the occurrence of GBV in the last three year? Please explain
- 6 Have you or a person you know suffered from GBV?
- 7 If yes, how did it happen? How has it affected your life?
- 8 Was it from a member of your family?
- 9 What emotional assistance did you receive to deal with the trauma?
- 10 Could you please share your experiences (for those willing)- record the testimony

Impact

- 1 Besides what SOYDAVO is doing, how else can GBV be reduced in this community?
- 2 Give some of the changes that you can associate with SOYDAVO GBV project

Relevance

- 3 In brief what did you like or not like about the project?
- 4 Do you have any suggestions for improvement?
- 5 Are you involved in another GBV project? Is it similar or the same as the one SOYDAVO is implementing? Please explain the similarities and differences

Appendix 6: Checklist for Village Focal Points

- 1 What activities are you involved in under the SOYDAVO project at community/village?
- 2 How were you involved in the process of implementation of these activities?
- 3 What do you understand by the term “Gender-Based Violence”?

- 4 Have these activities made any difference in the people’s lives? Please explain how (Impact area)
- 5 How is the trend of occurrence of GBV in the last three year? Is it increasing or decreasing and why?
- 6 Which other organizations/NGOs are addressing the problem of GBV in this community?

- 7 Are they implementing activities in the same way (approaches) as SOYDAVO? If different please explain?
- 8 Among the approaches, which one do you think works best and why?
- 9 In your opinion, are all GBV cases reported? If no, why? (elders)
- 10 How can gender-based violence be reduced in this community?
- 11 What kind of project will best address gender based violence?
- 12 Are you satisfied with how the project was implemented? Please explain
- 13 In brief what did you like about the project?
- 14 What did you not like about the project?
- 15 Do you have any suggestions for improvement?

Case studies Narration

Appendix 7: Populated Results Framework (Achievement by objective Indicators)

Indicators for project objectives	Baseline Situation		2016 Annual Report		End line 2017			
Purpose: To enhance the capacity of community members to reduce GBV in the project area								
The percentage of community members (Adult women, adult men) who are able to mention correct harmful effects of GBV increased by 5% by 2017	Females	Males	Adult Female	Adult Male	Adult Female	Adult Male	Female youth	Male youth
	93.5%	95.1%	75% (N=102)	81% (N= 94)	96% (N=147)	98% (N=131)		
The percentage of youths (girls and boys) who are able to mention the harmful effects of GBV increased by 5% by 2017	Girls	Boys	Female	Male			Female youth	Male youth
	80%	74.4%	80.6% (N=96)	85.2% (N=94)			98% (N=123)	98% (N=117)
Indicators for result 1. Parents understanding of family role and responsibilities are increased								
1. The percentage of women and men who follow up their children's school performance and behavior change increased by 10% by 2017.	Female	Male	Female	Male	Adult Female	Adult Male	Female youth	Male youth
	13.7%	26.4%	61%	71.6%	42%	62%		
2. The percentage of parents who allocate time to their children for emotional support increased by 10% by 2017	Female	Male	Female	Male	Adult Female	Adult Male	Female youth	Male youth
	53.8%	61.4%	68.2%	56%	85%	86%		
3. The average number of days per academic term that the parents help their children for educational purpose increased by 5 points by 2017	Female	Male	Female	Male	Adult Female	Adult Male	Female youth	Male youth
	3.72	3.82	6 times per academic year	4 times per academic year	13 days (N= 44)	14 days (N=64)		
Indicators for result 2: Youth understand the type of behaviour they need to have towards others.								
1. Percentage of female and male youth who understand they are liable by law when found with an offense increased by 5% by 2017	Female youth	Male youth	Female	Male			Female youth	Male youth
	11.6%	11.4%;	17.2%	12.5%			13.8%	18.1%
2. Percentage of young female and male who think they have no strong	Female	Male	Female	Male				

Indicators for project objectives	Baseline Situation		2016 Annual Report				End line 2017			
relationship to their parents decreased.	No baseline data		49.46		50%				12%	11%
3. Percentage of youth understanding what it means to have a mature and respectful behavior increased by 5% by 2017	Female youth	Male youth	Female		Male				Female youth	Male youth
	72%;	52.8%	56.7%		43.3%				86.7%	81.6%
Indicators for result 3: Knowledge and awareness of human rights for men, women and youth boosted										
1. Percentage of men and women that understand right to a dignified life as basic human rights increased by 7% by 2017.			Adults		Youth					
	Females	Males	Male	Female	Male	Female	Adult Female	Adult Male	Female youth	Male youth
	Female 31.3% Female Y 30.5%	Male 30.6% Male Y 28.4%	40.5%	42.2%	73%	75.4%	92.5%	89.1%	94.3%	92.2%
2. Percentage of men and women that understand right to own property as basic human rights increased by 7% by 2017.	Females	Males	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	Female Youth 52.3%	Male Youth 57.9%	36.7%	36.5%	14.6%	13.8%	60.7%	65.1%	70.5%	77.6%
	Female Adults 58.4%	Male Adults 56.6%								
3. Percentage of men and women that understand right to participation as basic human rights increased by 7% by 2017.	Females	Males	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	Female Youth 50.6%	Male Youth 51.9%	22.8%	21.3%	12.4%	10.8%	52.4%	53.5%	62.6%	73.3%
	Female Adults 43.4%	Male Adults 47.0%								
	Females	Males	A Male	A Female	Y Male	Y Female	Adult Female	Adult Male	Female youth	Male youth

Indicators for project objectives	Baseline Situation		2016 Annual Report				End line 2017			
	4. Percentage of women and men that understand their rights not to be harassed and abused increased by 5%.	Adult female 86.3 %	Adult Male 88.9 %	62.5%	62%	94.4%	97.8%	87.9%	88.8%	87.3%
Indicators for result 4: Knowledge, awareness and confidence in available legal services in the project area improved										
Percentage of community members (women, men, youth) who report to the police when they or their family member suffers from GBV increased by 5%	Females	Males	Male	Female	Male	Female	Adult Female	Adult Male	Female youth	Male youth
	Female Youth 76.8%	Male Youth 72.2%	43.5%	41.1%	18.1%	28.2%	54.5%	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%
	Female Adults 71.8%	Male Adults 75.1%								
The percentage of clan elders who believe legal systems and procedures are solutions to GBV cases increased by 5%	66.6% of Clan elders		76.4% of the clan elders				No data was collected			

Appendix 8: List of People Met During the SOYDAVO GBV Project Evaluation

Date	Name	Organization/School	Position/Responsibility	Telephone	E-mail
15 4 17	Hafsa Abdiweli Mohamed	SOYDAVO	Project Volunteer	4396895	
15 4 17	Nimco Mohamud Allaahi	SOYDAVO	Project Volunteer	4887312	
15 4 17	Mohamed Guleid	SOYDAVO	Executive Director	4889146	SOYDAVO2003@yahoo.com
16 4 17	Asha Al.Gabile	MoLSA	A/G/G.A. Bulshad	4438909	AshaGabile@gmail.com
17 4 17	Khadija CanTeeye	Qunyardega	Community Leader	4336588	
17 4 17	Ahmed Yusuf Hassan	Ali Hussein	Vice Chairperson	4312727	
23 4 17	Mohamoud Saed Adod	Candle Light for Health and Edu	Deputy Regional Director	4435300	adod@candlelightsom.org
20 4 17	Ahmed Farah Hassan	S.H.Bashir school	Student	4381329	
20 4 17	Ayaanle Mahaoud Shigri	Hussein Kahin school	Student	4220712	
20 4 17	Baokhad Alrahmar Ali	Qadi Mahoud school	Student	3324943	
20 4 17	Alsalan Hussein Sana	Mohamed Ali school	Student	4994832	
20 4 17	Asma Khadar Mahoud	Hussein Kahin school	Student	4370278	
20 4 17	Adna Cabeli Shugli	Mohamed Ali school	Student	4277865	
20 4 17	Niatims Ismael Sana	Qadi Mohamed school	Student	4316609	
20 4 17	Nasma Hassan Mose	Sh.Bashir school	Student	4244388	
20 4 17	Hussein Elmi Fama	Mohamed Ali school	Teacher	4433917	
20 4 17	Nura Hussein Ali	Tawakal	FGD for Girls	4370015	
20 4 17	Koos Keyse Duale	Tawakal	FGD for Girls	4344089	
20 4 17	Hoodo Osman Mahoud	Saylada	FGD for Girls	4432723	
20 4 17	Nura Sulleiman Abdi	Saylada	FGD for Girls	4367838	
20 4 17	Nasra Osman Ahmed	Garmalka	FGD for Girls	3528476	
20 4 17	Ifrah Abraham Moha	Garmalka	FGD for Girls	4263789	
20 4 17	Hamda Khalifa Awali	Soofi Osman	FGD for Girls	4350603	
20 4 17	Nafah Mohamed Fama	Soofi Osman	FGD for Girls	4997887	
19 4 17	Barwarqo Mahamoud	Gunyerdes	FGD for Girls	4319665	
19 4 17	Fardus Alkarim Omar	Gunyerdes	FGD for Girls	4898049	
19 4 17	Hodo Saiud Xasam	Casiib	FGD for Girls	4368940	
19 4 17	Kahum Sacadkahi	Shacabka	FGD for Girls	4266485	

Date	Name	Organization/School	Position/Responsibility	Telephone	E-mail
19 4 17	Ifrah Raysal Makam	Shacabka	FGD for Girls	4278286	
19 4 17	Yurub Cali Yusuf	Talwga	FGD for Girls	4672728	
19 4 17	Nimco Duale Samatar	Talwga	FGD for Girls	4263545	
19 4 17	Nafsa Mohamoud	Cagiibo	FGD for Girls	4279652	
22 4 17	Asha Jama Diinye	Talwga	FGD for Women	4339982	
22 4 17	Zahra Alhahiguled	Talwga	FGD for Women	3528420	
22 4 17	Khadra Elmi Aadan	Gaaska	FGD for Women	4337949	
22 4 17	Hali Abdi Hassan	Muruq Maal	FGD for Women	4347468	
22 4 17	Qadan Ali Awad	October	FGD for Women	4331829	
22 4 17	Nasra Barud Omar	Tawakal	FGD for Women	4330731	
22 4 17	Milgo Ibrahim Odwaa	GarMalka	FGD for Women	4313110	
22 4 17	Shuun Fama Geedi	IsMay	FGD for Women	4871171	
22 4 17	Saynab Mohamed Sama	Madiina	FGD for Women	4144653	
22 4 17	Ikram Ahmed Mohamed	Mohamed Ali	FGD for Women	4189319	
22 4 17	Cool Hassan Ismael	Cagiibo	FGD for Women	4433611	
22 4 17	Basra Nuur Hayd	Saylada	FGD for Women	4431100	
22 4 17	Zamzam Hussein	Shacabka	FGD for Women	4732847	
22 4 17	Hinda Hussein Farah	Beerta Xorriya	FGD for Women	4364831	