



ANNUAL REPORT

2015

24Th ANNIVERSARY OF TASS ESTABLISHMENT





About TASS

Tadamun Social Society (TASS) is a non-profit and non-political organisation that has been operational in Somalia since 1992. The aim of the organization is to develop Somalia into an educated, prosperous and conflict free nation where all citizens have equal opportunities for economic growth.

Vision

Attention of equal rights in participation in decision making process, improved social services and upright moral society within Somali context

Mission

To promote peace, stability, humanitarian and social development in Somalia through education, health, protection, livelihood and WASH initiatives. We also aim to lessen the impact of disasters by mainstreaming disaster risk reduction programme in all our projects

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Abbreviations

ARF	African Relief Fund
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BOD	Board of Directors
CEC	Community Education Committee
CHAST	Children's Hygiene and Sanitation Training
CP	Child Protection
CPA	Child Protection Advocacy
CPC	Child Protection Committee
CRC	Child Rights Club
GBV	Gender Based Violence
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IICO	International Islamic Charity Organisation
M-USA	Mercy USA for Aid and Development
MOWDAFA	Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs
PAC	Puntland Aids Commission
PEN	Private Education Network
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
STIPA	Support for Tropical Initiative for Poverty Alleviation
TASS	Tadamun Social Society
TB	Tuberculosis
VCT	Voluntary Counselling Treatment
WASH	Water and Sanitation Hygiene
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	United Nations World Health Organisation



Foreword from Executive Director

As Somalia gets back to recovery and reconstruction path, TASS has continued to play its role as per our mission statement 'promoting peace, stability and social development in Somalia through education, health and WASH initiatives' Looking back at 2015 the organization continued with various Programmes that were aimed at enhancing quality of life of the citizens. Good milestones were achieved in both primary and secondary education where TASS implemented various projects involving development of schools' infrastructure, teacher training, capacity building of education stake holders and direct support to schools and individual students. All these efforts led to impressive improvement of school enrolment, progression and retention, especially for girls.

Our health programme saw good expansion to reach more pastoralists communities in remote areas that hardly have any health services. The organization established a TB centre in Bossaso with

fully equipped testing laboratory that is now offering special diagnostic services to patient within Bari region and beyond. Notable achievement was also realized in diagnosis and management of HIV/AIDS and TB with the organization continuing with its inpatient TB treatment and nutrition support programme. In our WASH programme, we continued with expansion of geographical coverage of the areas where we provide clean water. More boreholes were sunk in new areas as we continued with maintenance of the existing ones. We also constructed several toilet facilities at the water provision sites in our endeavor to improve sanitation situation for the target populations.

We have continued to mainstream protection and disaster risk reduction programmes in all the projects implemented. In 2015, the organization managed to reach large segment of the population through a well structured community awareness campaigns on these two important themes. An important component of protection that requires special mention

was the aspect of Child Right Governance (CRG), Community based child protection (CBCP), Gender Based Violence elimination (GBV). The organization managed to reach large segment of beneficiaries with information on protection and results of these campaigns were quite impressive.

But as we count the impressive achievements of the year 2015, we would want to acknowledge that all did not happen without some challenges. The most notable ones is scarcity of financial resources. Although we have had dedicated donors who have given us unreserved support over the years, the demand for our services is overwhelming and in most cases we can only reach a limited number of beneficiaries as per the available resources despite the large number of people who we know require our support and services. It is our hope that we will continue getting more support from donors and well wishers in the coming year

so that we can reach more needy people within our operation areas.

Our achievements would have not been possible without support of our donors and all well wishers who have supported us in one way or the other. On behalf of TASS I thank all our generous donors for their continued support for the just cause and for making it possible for us to serve the needy population of Somalia. Thanks are also due to all staff of TASS for their dedication and tireless efforts that led to our success in the year 2015. Our achievements would have not been possible without support and collaboration with both international and national stakeholders, and on behalf of TASS I want to thank all of them. Finally, I would like to thank all beneficiaries for their participation and collaboration which enabled us to achieve our objectives of positively changing the lives of needy Somali communities.



TASS Executive Director
Abdirahman Abdirisak Abdirahman



Tadamun Social Society (TASS) is a National, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), Non-profit, and Non-political organization that was established in 1992 by national intellectuals who felt the need and importance of a local organization that could respond to humanitarian needs of the population. The organization started its operation in Bossaso mainly in education sector where it established several schools that gradually expanded to become most popular in the whole of Puntland. These schools continue to graduate large number of students both at primary and secondary level.

Through structural and spatial expansion to other regions in Puntland, TASS has over the time expanded its operation to the whole of Puntland with field offices in Bossaso, Garowe, Gardo and Galkayo. With 24 years of operation the organization has acquired immense experience in humani-

TASS Profile

tarian and development work and it is now providing services across different sectors that include Health, Livelihood, WASH, Emergency response, Protection and Child governance. Through interventions in these sectors with cross cutting DRR activities, the organization has diligently served the disadvantaged Somali populations including IDPs and refugees. TASS has continued with its commitment of supporting the wellbeing of Somali community with the aim attaining full participation of all citizens in the building of the Somali society through improved health, livelihoods, and restoration of the dignity and rights of Somali society as envisaged in TASS vision. The work of the organization as per the mission statement is guided by our core values anchored on the following pillars:

Justice: It is our belief that all people ought to be treated equally and all needy people have equal access to our support services.

Respect: It is our policy to show courtesy by both words and deeds to all those we serve regardless of their clans, religious sect or social status.

Excellence: In all the services we provide, we strive to achieve the highest quality possible.

Commitment: We are committed to our objectives and the services we provide and always ready make sacrifices for the interest of our beneficiaries and stakeholders.

Guided by these core values, the organization managed to achieve great milestones in the projects implemented across the different thematic areas in the year 2015. This report presents details of the achievements and the activities that led to these milestones.

Education



TASS has continued with its education programme in the whole of Puntland. Support of education includes infrastructure development, teacher trainings and direct sponsorship to individual pupils. At the moment TASS runs 22 community schools in different regions in collaboration with Puntland ministry of education (MOE). The organization manages the schools through community funds.

In addition to the schools, TASS established Galkayo Veterinary Medicine College and Ajyal Institutes in Bosaso and Garowe all which are under management of the organization. In the year 2015, the organization had good progress in all these education support activities. Notable achievements are highlighted below:

Maintenance and furnishing of class rooms: TASS rehabilitated 85 class rooms and 10 offices in schools in Bossaso, Goldogob and Gardo. In addition, the organization also provided 250 class room chairs to three schools.

Scholarships: In our continued endeavor to promote human resource, TASS awarded 186 partial scholarships to needy in the year 2015. The amount given out covers approximately 40% of their tuition fees in the local universities. This support has gone a long way in enabling students from low income households' access higher education.

Teacher training: Another area of edu-

cation support where there was marked achievement is capacity development of teachers through trainings. In the year under review TASS trained 120 teachers from different schools within the state. The training covered different areas that included subject matter, class management and teaching/learning skills.

The synergetic effect of education support led to increased enrolment for both boys and girls in primary and secondary levels in the year 2015 (see the adjacent table). Increased enrolment was also recorded in Teacher Training Colleges, Galkayo Veterinary College and Ajyaal Institutes as shown in the table below.

Level	Male	Female	Total
Primary	1,278	1,203	2,481
Intermediate	1,680	1,315	2,995
Secondary	1,091	758	1,849
Total	4,049	3,276	7,325

Statistics from the veterinary college, teacher training centre and

The success recorded in our education programming and advocacy work in the year 2015 has given TASS the zeal to continue with these activities in the coming year. We are also pleased to report that our organization was selected as the local partner in the on-going Somali Girls Education Promotion Project (SOMGEPP) which is discussed in details below.

Institution Name	Male	Female	Total
Galkaio Veterinary College	57	22	79
Pancare Teacher Training Centre	185	70	255
Ajyaal Institutes	60	20	80
Total	302	112	414



Somali Girls Education Promotion Project (SOMGEP)



TASS in partnership with CARE Internationals has been implementing a girl's education support project titled Somali Girls Education Promotion Project (SOMGEPP) in Karkaar, Bari and Sanaag regions of Puntland. The overall goal of the project is to increase the numbers of rural girls who have access, receive and complete quality education. The project aims to promote girls education in target areas through community mobilization activities to support girls education; provision of relevant quality learning experience among the rural girls; construction and equipment of child/girls friendly learning facilities; and support to deliver quality relevant education for rural girls in primary and secondary schools. This project has given us unique opportunity to reach more girls who would have otherwise missed out completely on education. So far the project is on course and in the year 2015, the following milestones were realized:

Capacity building of Community Education Committees: Community members play important roles in enhancing education within their areas. Their contribution is vital in education promotion campaigns and they also provide material support to community schools. However, their skills in management of formal education is limited, a factor that greatly limits their contribution to management of schools offering formal education. To this end, the project organized for training of CEC members in all the supported schools. A total 112 CEC members were trained and are now actively involved in community education development.

Direct support to schools: The targeted schools are largely supported by the com-

munities most of who are unable to provide the necessary teaching and learning materials to the schools due to poverty. To enhance quality of learning, the project provided learning materials such as maps, photos and books in all target schools. A total of 400 students benefited from this activity.

Annual schools competition awards for students: School competitions provide useful way of creating an environment which students can come together to work towards the same goal, show respect for others and share space and facilities. All these aspects are important in fostering social integration and crucial to peace-building process. Towards this end, TASS facilitated annual competitions in all the 16 project's target schools in Karkaar, Hayland, Sanaag and Bari regions. To improve on cohesion and social integration of communities in target areas, the process was made inclusive with the entire school community comprising of school administrators, Community Education Committees (CECs) and local elders coming together and participating in selection of best candidates for the awards. In total, 84 students received awards with more girls (54) getting prizes compared to boys of which only 30 received awards.

Teachers/Parents girls' forum: In order to

overcome the barriers that hinder girls' education in the project areas, forums bringing together teachers and parents were organized in all the project target schools. Parents had the opportunity to freely discuss the factors and challenges that limits girls participation and achievements in formal education within their villages and districts. School fees was singled out as a major challenge to girls education with many parents indicating that the school fees charged in many schools including project target schools is too high for many of them. On average, the minimum fees charged in the schools is USD 7 (140,000 So Sh) but others charge up to USD 15 (300,000 So Sh). Since families still place higher stake on boys' education than girls', the little money available is often used on boys in the family at the expense of the girls even in households that are not opposed to girls' education. But even for girls who have the chance to go to school, the burden of domestic chores greatly affects their school attendance, progression and general achievements compared to their male counterparts.

Beside school fees, parents also pointed out that some people are still not committed to girls' education. The argument is that a girl will leave the family when they get married and education given to them will largely benefit the husband's family

hence any education expense on them is considered as a loss. The problem of early marriage was also noted to persist in some areas. This is largely motivated by the bride price that is given out when a girl gets married and the negative belief that prolonged stay in school devaluates the girls' worth in marriage.

With identification of these challenges, TASS became better prepared to have a more focused awareness campaigns and activity prioritization. The project organized awareness campaigns on the importance of girls' education among community members, parents/teachers and students during parents' teacher forums. Through this channel, a total of 1,240 people were reached with the positive messages on girls' education with the success of the campaigns being demonstrated by increment of girls' enrolment in the year 2015.

Award of partial scholarships to needy students: In order to ease the burden of school fees for parents from poor households, orphans and children from minority groups who are usually economically disadvantaged, the project awarded partial scholarships the needy students in all the supported schools in Bari, Karkaar and Sanaag. Selections of beneficiaries were done in an inclusive manner in a joint process involving schools' administration, MOE, TASS and our partner CARE.

A total of 230 needy students benefitted from these scholarships that have gone a long way in improving their school attendance and retention in the year 2015.

Training of women mentors: To ensure successful establishment and functional Girls Empowerment Forums in the supported schools, 24 women mentors were trained in 12 schools in Bari, Karkaar, Hayland and Sanaag. Selections of the mentors were done inclusively by the schools' administration, CECs members and education officials. So far the women mentors have done their work of advising the girls on various issues that affect their learning process. More to this, they have also acted as role models for female learners and become motivational figures in schools thereby stimulation girls' interest in education.

Establishment of girls' empowerment forum (GEF): Co-curriculum activities are known to improve students' learning besides developing their talents in areas such as sports, music and drama. However, participation of girls in these activities has been limited in the target communities due to absence of appropriate facilities and cultural restrictions that does not allow girls to play freely with boys. In order to give girls opportunity to participate effectively in these important co-curriculum activities, the project established

Girls' empowerment forum in 12 target schools, 8 primary and 4 secondary. Each GEF comprise of 10 students drawn from grades 5, 6, 7 and 8, two from each grade, 1 teacher who serves as the patron and 1 CEC member who plays the role of a tutor to the group.

Upon establishments, the GEF members were taken through brief orientation where they were informed about the roles of the implementing agencies, donor and the community members in such initiatives. They were also given briefings on the roles of teachers in the school including the head teacher as well as those who were going to act as club patrons. Forum members were informed of qualities and characteristics of teachers who can make good patrons to ensure the clubs achieve their set objectives. We are glad to report here that girls in the schools where GEF were established now have spaces and opportunities to meet and carry out recreational activities such as sports, drama and poetry. They are also using these forums to learn about life and leadership skills that will make them agents of change and activists for children's rights.

Non-formal education programme: Illiteracy levels among older women in target areas are very high which greatly limits their participation in livelihood activities

and decision making on various issues of importance in their communities. It also makes it difficult to communicate to them important issues such as preventive health, child nutrition and general hygiene. Absence of basic literacy also leads to less appreciation of education of their daughters. As mitigation to this challenge, the project implemented a non-formal education for mothers in 12 rural villages. Activities involved attendance of non-formal classes that were conducted by trained teachers and provision of learning materials such as exercise books, rulers, pens and bags. A total of 360 mothers took part in this activity all coming out with impressive outcomes in both numeracy and literacy skills.

Challenges: So far this project is on good course and without any major challenge, and we trust that it will continue to enhance girls' access to formal education in the target areas. But it is important to note that as expected in project of this nature, the expectations of the target communities on aspect of incentives and level financial support is usually higher than what can be accommodated by the available funds. It is against this backdrop that some beneficiaries raised complaints about the amount given as scholarships particularly to secondary school

students. Whereas the project allocated only USD 10 for partial scholarship per month, the actual amount charged by project target secondary schools is USD 25 per month. This leaves a substantive deficit to be covered by the students who largely come from poor families. It would therefore be important to look into this and if possible review that amount of money given for partial scholarship. There were also a few cases where some trained CEC resigned due to other commitments. This was reported at General Cadde and Baragahaqol primary schools. However, new CEC members were accordingly appointed to replace them and functions and activities in the two schools went on as expected.

Lesson learnt: There are some important positive lessons learnt worth mentioning and which should be sustained in the course of this project and also replicated in other similar programme in future. Incorporation of non formal education activity has greatly improved literacy and numeracy skills of mothers that have in turn enhanced their collaboration with the teachers in their children's education at the project's targets schools. The training given to CEC members has greatly improved their skills in schools' management as they now clearly understand their

roles and responsibility. Consequently, the target schools are now running more efficiently with the schools administration working in closely and in harmony with their CECs. The partial scholarships given have enabled girls from economically disadvantaged families to stay in school and we believe that continued support will lead to higher levels of retention, progression and completion at both primary and secondary levels. This will in turn enable the girls' transit or exit formal education at level where they can make good use of their education either through employment or transition to tertiary institutions.

We have also noted that establishment of Girls Club at project target schools has positively changed their attitudes and developed confidence in them. They are now relating more positively with their teachers and school administration and they are able to air their views on issues concerning them within the school. Resultantly, their interest and motivation to be in school has increased. It is our belief that the developed School Improvement Plan (SIP) will contribute a lot of in terms of accessibility, infrastructure, quality teaching, school governance and general administration in all the supported schools.

Health



TASS has continued with its comprehensive health support programme in Puntland that comprises of both preventive and curative activities. The health programme comprises of a fully equipped TB centre located in Bossaso, well equipped laboratories, outpatient clinics, and TB/HIV management programme that consist of treatment and nutrition support to patients who are under TB treatment and mobile health clinics that operates in various remote parts of the state

Bossaso TB Center

Bossaso TB center was officially opened in 1996 and continues to provide screening, treatment and management services to patients in the whole of Puntland. The center is funded by Mercy USA for Aid & Development (MUSA) and supported by World Health Organization who provides drugs and other technical assistances with Tadamun Social Society (TASS) as the implementing agency, responsible for running and maintenances of the center. In May 2011 we opened two Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) satellites in two villages, X. Carab and Biyokulule Jirogarob in Bossaso. Over 95 patients receive their medication from the two DOT corners daily. The centre has lived to its set mandate and objectives which is to prevent mycobacterium TB and focus smear positive 65% in all TB cases; providing treatment and care to every TB patient; providing nutrition for TB Patient to improve their health status; prevention of treatment defaulters, prevention of TB spread among community members; practicing stop TB strategy where patient must swallow anti-TB drugs in front of the health workers (DOTs); getting special treatment for chronic TB case (MDR); and HIV screening for every TB patient.

The centre operations are carried out in five departments whose activities and achievements in 2015 are highlighted below:

Outpatient Department

This is the entry point of the center which receives all new cases who visit the facility. All patients coming to the unit are examined accordingly and filtered based on the preliminary observation. Those suspected to have TB based on overt symptoms such as prolonged coughing are referred to the laboratory for sputum examination. In the year 2015, a total 2170 (1388 males, 782 females) suspected TB patients were handled by the unit.

Laboratory Department

The TB laboratory in Bossaso is a state of the art diagnosis centre that serves patients in the whole of Puntland State. It comprises of Sputum examination unit for general screening of TB, HIV screening section and Gene-Xpert Machine for detection of drug resistant TB strains. The machine was donated by the World Health Organization in October 2012 to support the centre's fight against drug resistant TB. In 2015, the centre screened

a total of 1805 patients out of which 205 (11.4%) tested positive for TB. Beside the new patients, the facility also handled an additional 626 patients who were coming for follow up clinics. The number of patients who underwent sputum test at the facility within the year is shown in the table below.

Number of patients tested through sputum smears at Bossaso TB Centre

NEW VISITS					FOLLOW UP VISITS				TOTAL NUMBER SCREENED
Quarter of the Year	+V	-V	Total	% +V	+V	-V	Total	% +V	
Quarter 1	54	492	546	9.9%	9	205	214	4.2%	760
Quarter 2	60	425	485	12.4%	1	147	148	0.7%	633
Quarter 3	47	233	280	16.8%	3	119	122	2.5%	402
Quarter 4	44	450	494	8.9%	5	137	142	3.5%	636
Total/Average	205	1600	1805	11.4%	18	608	626	2.9%	2431

It is worth noting that the number of those with TB remarkably reduced after they sought treatment at the facility. Overall, the rate of TB among those coming for follow up within the year was only 2.9% compared to 11.4% of new patients coming to seek screening and treatment at the centre.

A number of patients who were suspected to have Multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) were referred for further test in the Gene-Xpert section. A total of 46 patients were tested with a good number turning out to be Rifampicin (RIF) resistant. Details of those tested within the year are shown in the table below.

Number of patients who underwent Gene-Xpert test in 2015

GENDER	TESTED	GENE TEST POSITIVE	GENE TEST NEGATIVE	G. POSITIVE RIF RESISTANT	G. POSITIVE RIF NON-RESISTANT	% RIF RESISTANT
Male	37	37	0	13	24	35.1%
Female	9	8	1	6	2	75.0%
Total/ Average	46	45	1	19	26	42.2%

Treatment Unit

This is the unit that is responsible for treatment and follow up for all patients who test positive for TB from the time of admission the end of the treatment. The clinic applies DOTs strategy for management of TB cases which has proved to be quite effective and helped the centre achieve high completion rate and recoveries. The total number of patients who received treatment at the centre in the year 2015 is shown in the table below.

Case notification and treatments in 2015

Quarter of the Year	NEW CASES						RETREATMENT				Treatment In
	Males	Females	Total	Positive	Negative	Extra Pulmonary	Negative	Relapse	Previously treated	Previously treated h. unknown	
Q1	86	33	119	39	43	22	2	1	4	0	8
Q2	81	33	114	48	37	14	1	7	1	0	6
Q3	79	22	1 01	40	19	16	4	5	0	0	17
Q4	99	59	158	34	66	40	5	2	0	0	11
Total	345	147	492	161	165	92	12	15	5	0	42

Treatment outcome was quite good in 2015 with many patients completing treatment with only few cases of lost follow ups and deaths as shown in the table below.

Treatment outcome of TB patients

Year	Males	Females	Total	Positive	Treatment completed	Treatment failure	Died	Lost follow up	Not evaluated	Not completed	Total
2015	345	147	492	77	102	0	7	17	36	253	492

The Pharmacy

The centre has a fully functional pharmacy that has good supply of all TB treatment and management drugs. In the 2015, the unit managed to give drugs to all the TB patients who visited the centre. The adjacent table shows the quantities of medicines received and dispensed within the year.

Health Education

As part of TB management strategy, the centre offers health education to all patients visiting the facility. The patients are given information on how to recognize early signs of tuberculosis, modes of transmissions, how to keep other family members safe from infection and the importance of completing the course of medication. Patients are also informed of and encouraged to adopt good behavior that affects health positively and discouraged from bad behaviors that would complicate their health further.

S/No	Item	Quantity
1	RHZE (4fdc) 900mg	99000
2	RH(2fdc) Adult 225mg	127000
3	RHE(3fdc) Adult	11000
4	RH(2fdc)pd 90mg	19000
5	RHZ(3fdc) Pd 240mg500g	8840
6	Ethambutol 100mg	5700
7	Streptomycin Inj 1g	1700
8	INH 100mg	1000
9	Card1 and 2	400
10	E pd	5700

HIV/TB Co-Management

Tuberculosis and HIV have been closely linked since the emergence of AIDS. Worldwide, TB is the most common opportunistic infection affecting HIV-seropositive individuals and it remains the most common cause of death in patients with AIDS. As part of its integrated approach to management of TB, the centre has a TB/HIV co-management programme that was started in 2007. Under this programme, all TB patients visiting the centre and suspected diagnosed visitors are screened for HIV infection. All positive patients are given Provelex and Opportunistic infections treatment before being referred to the VCT department at the general hospital. The table below shows

the number of TB patients screened for HIV and the numbers that tested positive and referred to VCT centre at the general hospital.

Number of TB patients screened for HIV and positive cases referred to ART centre

2015	Number of TB cases tested for HIV			Detected HIV positive among TB cases			% of Co-in-fected cases referred from TB to ART centre
	Age groups range	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	<5	12	15	27	0	0	0
	5-14	24	15	39	0	0	0
	15-19	30	15	45	0	0	0
	20-24	34	16	50	1	0	1
	25-34	80	36	116	4	2	6
	35-49	52	27	79	2	3	5
	>49	46	28	74	1	0	1
Total/Average	278	152	430	8	5	13	

Nutrition Support Project

Those infected with TB require good nutrition alongside treatment in order to enhance the recovery process and for improvement of their general health improvement. However, majority of the patients come from poverty stricken households with most of them being. In the past WFP used to provide nutritious food to the IDPs in the camps but this has since stop and for couple of years now, the IDPs have to fend for themselves. Having lost all their livelihood support assets, getting good nutrition is a challenge to most of the households. More to this, provision of food ration at the centre is a motivating factor for patients who would have otherwise failed to turn up to the centre to take their medication thereby increasing cases of defaulters. Through this activity, cases of defaulters have been greatly reduced which has in turn gone a long way in helping us achieve the high drug completion rate. The food items provided comprise of cereals, pulses, oil and CSB.

Challenges

Despite the achievements that were witnessed in the year 2015, the centre faces a number of challenges that limits its potential to comprehensively manage TB in Puntland. The facility does not have wards for inpatient, which means no patient can be admitted for close observation and treatment even if the case is critical. The centre also has shortage of water supply which is vital in a facility that handles highly infectious material. The low salary offered to staff is de-motivating making it hard to retain well qualified staff at the centre for long. Consequently there is high staff turnover as many of them leave to go work for better paying organizations. The centre requires an X-ray machine for routine chest X-ray of which we appealed to World Vision for help. There is a promise from their end for this request but we have so far not yet received the machine. Cases of MDR TB have been observed to be on the rise which calls for us to step up all our activities in future.

To address these challenges, we appeal to our donors and all well wishers to support the centre in establishing inpatients wards and to improve the water supply system at the facility. We also ask for support that can allow for special treatments in order to deal with the increasing cases of MDR-TB.

Mobile Health Clinics

The programme target was 7 different locations in Sanag and Bari regions, the team composed of qualified health workers including one doctor, two nurses and lab-technician, the mobile unit equipped with needed medical capabilities, that can move quickly from one location to another to visit and help patients in their respective locations during the intervention the team received –1, 863 patients in all sites.

In this period, the team discovered that most of the diseases were tropical diseases and infectious and as the most of the patients were women and adolescents urinary tract infection is the top second were respiratory diseases and fourth is gastrointestinal diseases I would like to emphasize that hypertension and diabetes were quite high in Bari regions than in Sanaag.

The main goal of the clinic is to improve the quality of life and provide access to health services, the achievements and beneficiaries shown below.

Project Objectives

- To promote basic health services for 7 target rural communities living in Sanag and Bari regions
- To offer free diagnoses and treatment for patients in target locations
- To improve community awareness on health education



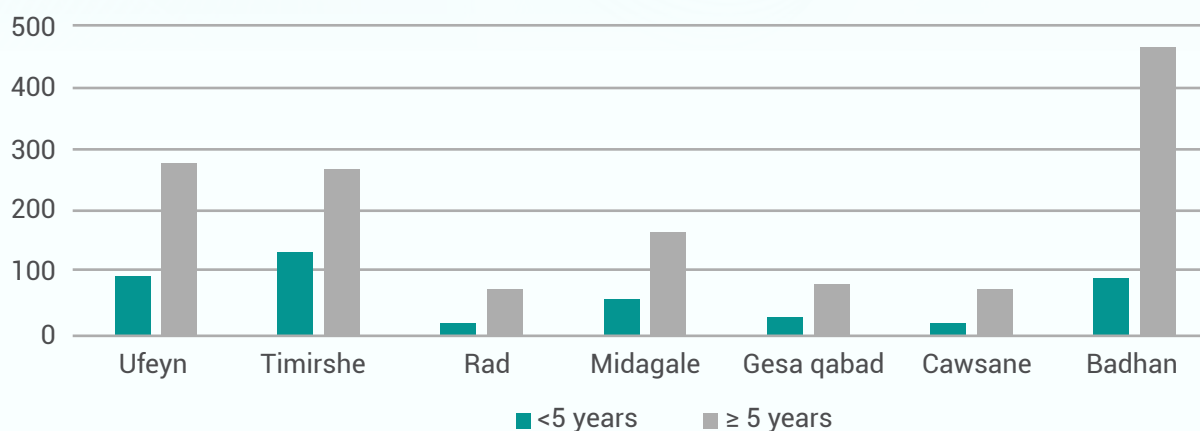
Patients waiting for medical check

Achievements

The Mobile health programme reached and supported 1,863 vulnerable community members in rural villages in Sanaag and Bari regions, the overall project beneficiaries included elder people (women & men) and as well as children. Besides basic health services the communities received health awareness from mobile unit to prevent contagious diseases and poor sanitation.

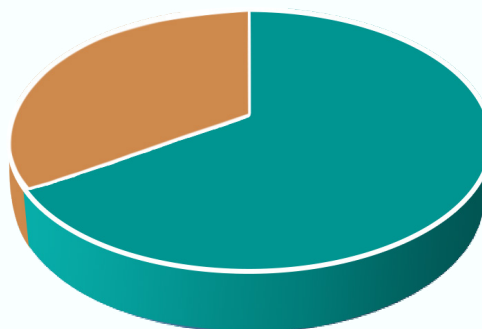
It was noteworthy to mention that large number of patients who had no access to get treatment for the inflammation they had suffered from different diseases, they were given free medical services and health education/awareness, the health situation of all supported patients improved and wished for the donors and implemented organizations goodness.

Beneficiary statistics



Beneficiaries category in sex

■ Female ■ Male



Lessons learnt

- The community in rural villages had no basic health access they are suffering much from preventable diseases.
- Poverty and ignorance rendered many local people to live with curable disease in a long period of their lives.
- The need for such mobile health clinic is very huge in rural villages and IDP settlements, because these areas lack health facilities.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Access to safe water, adequate sanitation, and proper hygiene education can reduce illness and death from diseases, leading to improved health, poverty reduction, and socio-economic development. However, Somalia like many other developing countries is challenged to provide these basic necessities to the population, leaving people at risk for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)-related diseases. TASS therefore continued with its WASH support in the year 2015. Important ac-

tivities undertaken within the year under review are highlighted below.

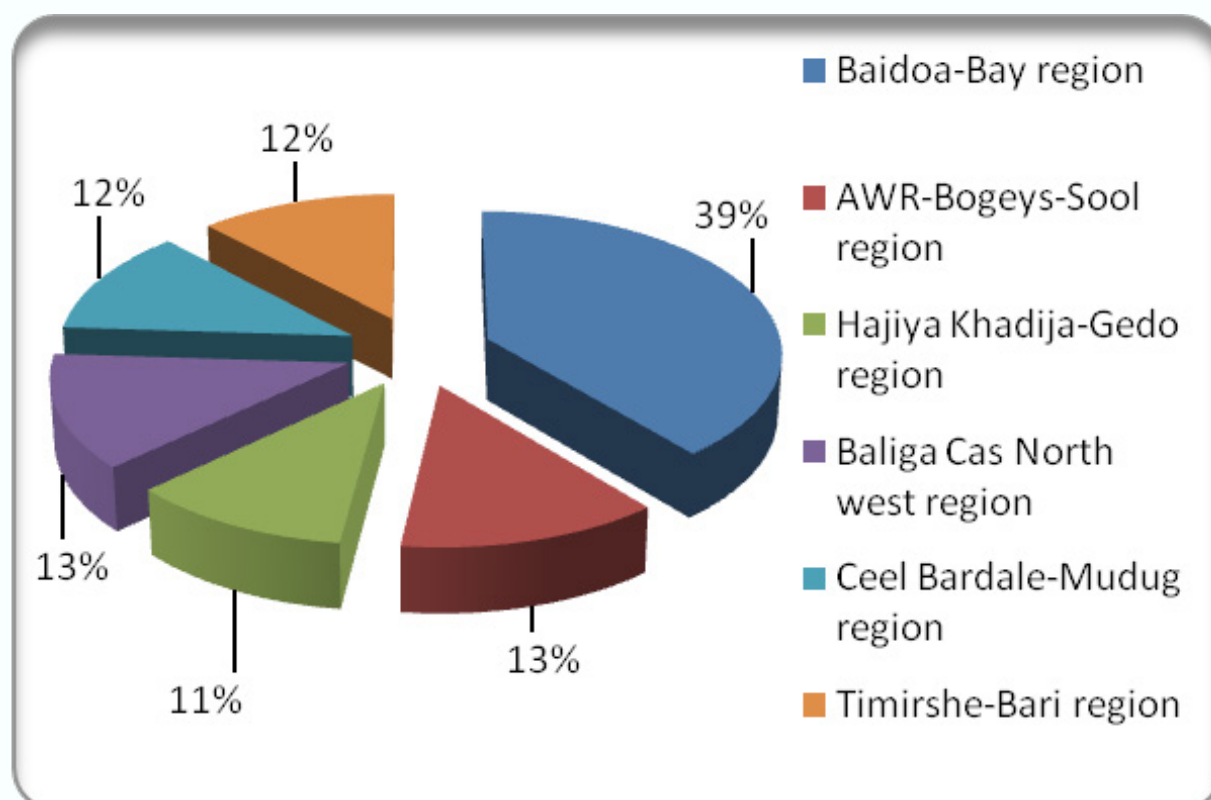
Rehabilitation of bore holes

Considering that water wells require regular maintenance to ensure adequate water flow and supply of clean drinking water safety for both households and livestock, TASS undertook rehabilitation of seven boreholes in different geographical locations within Somalia. This activity was supported by IDB who gave funds

for rehabilitation of boreholes in Bay, Sool, Gedo, Northwest, Mudug and Bari regions of Somalia. Each rehabilitated borehole received a generator, water pump and pipes which were fully installed and are currently fully functional. A twin toilet with two doors for separate use by males and females was also constructed at each alongside a room for watchmen who guard the water points. A total of 102,600

beneficiaries mainly women and children get their domestic water supply from the rehabilitated boreholes hence the activity was of great value to the target populations. The figure below show proportions of beneficiaries of the rehabilitation activity across different geographical locations where the activities were implemented.

Proportions of beneficiaries of rehabilitated boreholes in different locations of Somalia



Drilling of shallow wells

Besides rehabilitation of the said boreholes, TASS also dug two shallow wells to cover the water needs for pastoral communities in Hiran and Bay regions of South-central Somalia. Each of the wells was fitted with hand pumps to make water drawing easy and convenient for women and children. The two wells are serving a total of 600 villages in these locations providing water for both domestic use and for livestock.

Livelihood



In the year 2015, TASS continued with its livelihood support activities aimed at alleviating suffering among families in critical livelihood crises as well as helping households build households productive assets thereby increasing their resilience towards livelihood shocks. The activities involved emergency food distribution and provision of livestock to economically challenged households during festive seasons.

Emergency Food Distribution

TASS in collaboration with local authority distributed emergency food relief to economically disadvantaged households

among them IDPs, poverty ravaged host communities and refugees from Yemen who are running away from political turmoil in their country. This life saving support involved issuing a food package composed of rice, sugar, cooking oil, flour and milk aimed at promoting good nutrition of children and lactating mothers. Because of continuous need, the activity was carried out throughout the year from January to December 2015. A total of 13,678 households benefitted from this support with total direct beneficiaries estimated at 82,068 people.

Religious celebrations are important occasions among Somali communities and

families are expected to come together and celebrate such occasions. This is the time households are expected to spend on special foods and present gifts to their loved ones. It so happens that demand and prices for livestock become quite high during such time making it difficult for poor households to join in the much valued celebrations. Those from economically disadvantaged families get carried away by the euphoria of celebrations may

be compelled to sell off large portion of their livelihood support assets thereby reducing their resilience to livelihood shock further. In order to mitigate against this and also to help poor families join the rest of the community members in celebrating such religious celebrations TASS distributed meat to 27,810 poor households Eid Adha. A total of 2,781 goats were given out towards this support.



Protection



We have continued with our integrated protection programme that focuses on prevention and de-stigmatization of HIV and AIDS, harmful traditional practices (HTP), gender based violence (GBV) and child rights governance (CRG). The year 2015 saw marked progress in all these areas of interventions whose activities and achievements are highlighted below.

Community Capacity Enhancement (CCE) and HIV/AIDS Sensitization Program.

Community Capacity Enhancement (CCE) is a UNDP-developed methodology and complements TASS's strategic behavioral communication change (BCC) approaches. It is a participatory process that focuses on building the community's capacity to assess their social, cultural, demographic, and economic conditions that contribute to HIV and AIDS and related problems, such as discrimination and stigmatization. Since 2011, TASS has



been involved in this collective learning process as a way to strengthen community decision making and action on HIV/AIDS and other issues affecting the communities. The project's main aim is to demystify issues surrounding HIV/AIDS and through a pre-cautionary preventive strategy, control the endemic spread of HIV in Somalia.

To contribute to the general objective, the project seek to reinforce the capacity within individuals and communities to better understand the nature of HIV epidemic; reflect and to initiate behavior changes to respond effectively to HIV/AIDS; explore the communities' perspectives on issues concerning HIV and enlightening them on how to live with and respect people living with HIV; enhance their role in the fight against HIV; and sustain local action by increasing the community's capacity to care, change attitude and find hope within individuals, families and community with regard to HIV existence.

Since April 2011, TASS in collaboration with UNDP has continued to facilitate the proper running of this community conversation project within target sites. The project is run by 2 Community Facilitators and 1 TASS CCE Coordinator who have ensured smooth running of the activities of this program in Garowe town. The activities targeted 2 villages (Israac and Ho-

don) in Garowe district of Puntland. In the last quarter of 2015 alone 206 (80 males, 126 females) people attended the conversation meetings facilitated by TASS personnel who had previously received trainings from UNDP experts. The conversations were conducted in a participatory manner using methods that involved discussions of relevant topical issues, brainstorming, group discussions and case studies all which generated good levels of enthusiasm among participants with impressive outcomes.

Notable outcomes from the conversions were:

- A resolve to eradicate discrimination against those infected and affected with AIDS.
- Change of perception with regard to issues related to HIV/AIDS.
- Decisions to undergo HIV test to know their status.
- Formation of teams of volunteers who were to use the acquired knowledge to spread awareness information on HIV/AIDS in their respective villages.
- Participants' commitment to sustain awareness on HIV and related concerns in their villages.
- Resolve to help in prevention and spread of HIV.
- Increased support of the program by local municipal council, and commitment by TASS management for contin-

ual involvement in the project.

- High participation of women and their active role in awareness creation within their villages.
- Increased ownership of the process that has resulted in enhanced collaboration in the fight against HIV/AIDs and also promoted information sharing.

Lessons Learnt

- Trigger is an effective approach that can change behavior in fight against HIV infection.
- The communities hold the solutions to stop the spread of HIV within the target populations.
- The program approach/handbook plays a vital role in the community understanding of issues on HIV/AIDS.
- Community members can learn and understand issues more easily when information is shared by community members themselves.
- There are some behavior enhanced by culture that encourages spread of HIV and AIDS.
- Full eradication of discrimination against those infected by HIV in within the communities require more effort and it will take a little more time achieve.

Challenges

There are more people who are willing to participate in the project activities but

the actual number that can be absorbed is limited by the budget available for the project activities. Indeed it was the desire of members from neighboring villages to participate in the conversations but this was not possible due to budget constraints. Full participation of females during dialogue sessions is still limited as they feel shy to freely ask some questions loud enough for everyone to hear because they fear to be judged wrongly by community member who are still judgmental on females especially with issues to do with sexuality. Some social cultural practices that encourages spread of AIDS and stigmatization towards those infected with AIDS is still rife among the target populations. We also noted that there was low participation of religious leaders, a segment of the population that can greatly enhance the fight against spread of HIV and stigmatization of AIDS victims.

Recommendations

From the process of implementation and the vital lessons learnt, we recommend the following to enhance the project's effectiveness in future:

- Considering that spread of HIV cannot be restricted by the local village boundaries, the CCE program should be extended to other villages so that everybody can benefit in order to achieve the general objective of the project.

- Increase the number of facilitators who can reach more villages.
- Encourage participation of respected people such as community and religious leaders as well as those seen as role models in the CCE sessions and activities.
- CCE should also focus on risky groups such as drivers, tea sellers, khat sellers and IDPs in order to be more effective.
- Use local media to ensure that awareness campaigns reach more people in both urban centres and rural settlements.
- Invite people living with AIDS (PLWA) in the community dialogue session so that they can interact with participants and break discriminations and stigmatization.
- Involve VCT staff to explain more on VCT services and encourage participants for voluntary test

Female Genital Mutilation/Cut and Child Marriages



Female genital mutilation (FGM) is a widely practiced traditional practice in Somalia with even religious leaders linking the retrogressive practice to Islam. The practice also encourages other oppressive traditions such as early marriage since it is considered that once a

girl undergoes FGM then she is ready for marriage. To mitigate against this harmful traditional practice, TASS continued with its anti FGM activity in 2015. These activities aimed to increase communities' knowledge on benefits of abandonment of FGM/C and related adverse gender related

harmful traditional practices. Major activities carried out in 2015 towards this goal are highlighted below.

Community dialogue: A total of 96 community dialogues on FGM/C abandonment were held for communities in target districts reaching an estimated 3,018 direct beneficiaries. More to this, 40 anti FGM community champions from different target districts were selected and trained to become advocates amongst their respective communities. The district teams comprising of 10 facilitators (5 males and 5 females) are actively engaged in community level awareness-raising activities on voluntary basis within their areas where they also facilitate group dialogues on monthly basis. In collaboration with TASS and MOWDFA, the champions managed to organize 15 village level public declarations on FGM/C in 6 of the target districts of Bossaso, Garowe, Gardo, Buhodle, Badhan and Galkacyo. The functions attracted respectable people within the society with religious leaders, traditional community leaders, women groups, youth groups, health professionals as well as local authority including MOWDFA regional officers participating in the events. Each of these events was attended by an estimated crowd of 1,500 people. In all the events appropriate printed materials in line with Saharla' standards were used.

Community action plans: As part of the

public declarations 53 Child Protection (CP) community action plans to prevent and respond to FGM/C and child marriage were developed and/or renewed. Through provision of technical and material support, the empowered Child Protection Committees (CPCs), Child Protection Advocates (CPAs) and Focal Points are now implementing these community CP action plans on prevention and response to FGM/C within the target sites.

Quarterly dialogue: Other activities under this theme included quarterly dialogues sessions that was conducted for 104 (55 male and 49 female) participants drawn from 5 groups in Gardo and Bossaso. Saharla' messages and religious talking points on health and social consequences of FGM were used on the FGM discussions. In to this addition, 45 TBAs, Midwives and traditional circumcisers were educated and sensitized on need for FGM abandonment. Among community champions who participated in these meetings were 5 re-known ex-circumcisers from Kalabeyr, Ba'adweyn, Galkayo and Bossaso who were instrumental in the discussions as they played active roles in FGM/C abandonment campaigns. There were also FGM/C forums conducted in Bossaso and Gardo with 3 meetings being held in each of the districts. A total of 90 people (30 men and 60 women) drawn from MOWDFA, MOJ, youth groups, FBOs, legal Aid, Hospitals, CBOs and officials from social

affairs department of the local administration participated in the FGM meetings.

School campaigns: Activities of anti FGM/C were also carried out in selected schools where teachers and management were equipped with information on negative effect of the practice and trained on prevention and abandonment the practice. These school campaigns largely targeted female teachers who are known to be engaged in FGM/C prevention at community level and act as role models to the girl child as they are living proof that education can give better life to the girls than alternatives offered through early marriages. So far the teachers especially the females have played key roles in disseminating information and promoting abandonment of the harmful practices through teachers-parents forums. In the year 2015, the school activities reached 2,600 students in 7 schools, 96 (33 female and 63 male) members of community education committees (CEC) and school teachers in Bossaso and Gardo districts.

Other school activities included debate and poetry competitions along the FGM/C theme. The competitions between target schools in Bossaso and Gardo districts involved 232 students (80 girls and 152 boys) that made up teams of 4 members with 2 participating in poetry competition while the other taking part in debating tournament. The events were coordinated by 8 teachers from 8 target schools within

the districts. Anti FGM/C messages were vividly passed to the audience through these students' activities.

Capacity building: The project conducted ToT training for 30 stakeholders to build their capacity in monitoring public declarations and documentation of program results. So far, engagements of these champions have resulted in preparations for another round of public declarations. Up to 15 communities have already planned and shared the dates and the requirements for these events within their localities. Beside this, FGM training was conducted for 72 district staffs (42 females, 30 males), FBO's and CBOS to enhance their competencies as active change agent to enable them effectively participate in mobilization and awareness campaigns. TASS also conducted a one day "TV view groups' consultation meeting that involved 100 participants (50 males, 50 females) drawn from FGM stakeholders including youth groups, religious and community leaders, women groups, MOWDAFA and FGM networks.

Printing and distribution of anti FGM promotion materials: The organization printed and distributed CPC advocacy materials on FGM/C in line with Saxar-la' messages. These materials greatly enhanced the knowledge of community members on FGM/C and we expect to see gradual positive results as result of this

particular activity. A total of 1200 people received these promotion materials within the targeted sites. In addition to these, the project printed and disseminated 150 booklets on FGM/C religious talking points. This material simplified the concepts of religion and traditional practices delinking religion from such practices thereby eliminating communities' doubt-based beliefs that wrongly interprets FGM as religious requirements. This has therefore opened a new page for speaking about FGM openly and cleared the false belief that it is a crime that whoever commits should be held culpable. The organization further printed and disseminated 360 copies of research information that strengthens anti FGM/C campaigns. Final promotion activity involved putting up of 4 billboards which have printed saxarla messages.

Involvement of mass media in anti FGM/C campaigns: Media plays big role in passing information to large audience and with wide geographical coverage. To tap on to the media potential and list them into anti FGM/C campaigns, TASS organized short trainings to enhance competencies, knowledge and awareness of media staff on FGM/C and other issues related to the practice including early marriage and the need for abandonment of these harmful traditional practices. A total of 20 journalists and reporters participated in the training programme and are now working

actively as change agents. Using various media platform both print and electronic, the personnel are currently driving the change process forward in a bid to eliminate FGM/C and early/forced marriage through appropriate media campaigns.

In the year 2015, 20 radio programmes with anti FGM/C and child marriage messages were broadcasted through popular local radio channels. The media campaigns reached an estimated audience of 10,000 people with males comprising 60% of the total number. The messages reached some remote parts of the country where earlier efforts by protection agencies and other stakeholders had not reached before as per the feedback received from such areas. So far, reports coming from these rural villages indicate that the campaigns are positively influencing the rural communities and we expect this do lead to reduction and abandonment of harmful traditional practices.

Protection and care services: One of the key areas that TASS seeks to make notable contributions towards its child protection advocacy work is development and improvement of prevention, protection and care services to victims of violations. During this project intervention, our awareness campaigns managed to save up to 68 girls from FGM/C who are living in various villages and IDPs settlements

within the target districts. This was largely achieved through parent's education, community dialogue and advocacy. In addition to this, 200 girls who had complications resulting from FGM/C were identified and given psychosocial counseling before being referred to medical centres for treatment.

Lessons learnt

- Our experience has shown us that using ex-circumcisers in anti FGM/C campaigns is quite effective as they are more informed about complications that may arise as a result of the cut. They are also good in public communication and are able to articulate the messages quite well. It is therefore important to create alternative livelihood support activities for them as they continue to work as change agents within their communities.
- Religious leaders listed in our teams of change agents are quite knowledgeable on matters of both religion and traditions and they have been instrumental in our campaigns. They pass the messages with confidence giving evidence that delinks the age old traditional practices to Islamic religion. They are influential in their communities and they can easily work in close collaboration with other important people in the society. Their involvement has therefore added great value to our campaigns and contributed to the success witnessed so far. However, there are some of them who are still in support of FGM/C and who try to erroneously justify the practice as a requirement of religious teaching. There is therefore need to continue having conversations with such groups of religious leaders so that we can have all of them speak in one voice as far as harmful traditional practices are concerned.
- Since FGM/C is a deeply rooted cultural practice among Somali communities, abandonment programs require long time commitment, continuation and tolerance since the desired change comes gradually and complete abandonment may take quite some time.
- The strategy of community dialogue and meetings helped to create higher sense of community ownership of the project thereby contributing greatly to the success witnessed so far. We would recommend that this approach is continued in the on-going project and also replicated in future similar projects.
- The use of IEC materials to promote community awareness on FGM/C was good compliment to other strategies used and we observed that in some cases, these materials were used by beneficiaries for quite a long period of time.

Recommendations

For increased effectiveness of future anti FGM/C programme, we suggest the following recommendations:

- There is need to allocate emergency support fund for FGM/C survivors to adequately cover the needs of survivors.
- Extend FGM/C program to remote village settlements where the practice and early child marriages are known to be rampant.
- Organize FGM coordination meeting for all stakeholders for purpose of sharing experiences and to ensure that efforts are not duplicated. In this way, there will be more positive impact from the synergistic effect of combined efforts.
- Create alternative livelihood support opportunities for circumcisers to encourage them to abandon FGM/C as a means of survival. The same transformed circumcisers can be used in the anti FGM/C outreach campaigns.
- There should be community level training on prevention and response to FGM/C for influential stakeholders in remote villages where preventive and protection support hardly exists. To be considered for such trainings are health staff, officials of the local authorities, religious and traditional leaders.
- Increase incentives allocated for community dialogue facilitators.
- Developing IEC materials that are appropriate to communities' social norms.

Community Based Child Protection (CBCP)

Under CBCP strategy, TASS implemented a project titled Improving Child Protection through Strengthening and Engaging Communities. The overall objective of this programme implemented in 6 districts of Puntland was to contribute to creation of protective environment which is free from all forms of violations such as GBV, FGM/C and child marriage. The CBCP implementation mechanism involved use of inclusive strategy to promote child protection at community level through engaging CPCs, existing community structures, traditional leaders, local authorities, MOWDAFA and Ministry of Education to sustain child protection initiatives. The engagement of all these stakeholders in advancing child protection rights enhanced the sense of community ownership and accountability that contributed to good levels of success in the year 2015. The approach of building on existing community systems, mechanisms and resources has also contributed to anticipated sustainability of the protection project.

The year 2015 saw a number of activities that were aimed at achieving project's key results. These were, improved CP systems and collaboration with CPAs, CPCs, local council, MOWDAFA and other CP stake-

holders at district level; accessibility of relevant support services; prioritization of CP in district development plan and allocation of budget for CP by the government; and reduction/elimination of all forms of child abuses including FGM/C. Achievements recorded through various activities for the year under review are highlighted below.

Prevention and Response Interventions on Child Protection

Awareness, dialogues, trainings and coordination: The Project field officers carried community mobilization, dialogues and capacity buildings for protection stakeholders to equip them with skills to create protective environment which is free from all forms of GBV and child protection violations. A total of 48 out of 60 targeted communities were reached by these child protection outreach activities with 7,764 participants (3,780 women, 1,012 girls, 1,992 men, 980 boys) benefiting from the campaigns. In addition to these, 1,653 duty bearers (989 male\664 female) received brief training on child protection and child violations. The meetings also facilitated formation of community child protection committees.

The year's activities also involved reactivation of 48 out of 50 CPCs and CPAs through revised identification criteria, terms of reference and code of conduct. The reactivated CPCs/CPAs are now actively engaged community level child protection and with improved linkages and collaborations between themselves, community members and government stakeholders. To help with case management, 12 CBCP community mobilisers were recruited and trained on case management, conflict resolution and concept of CPIMS, skills which they are now applying in their daily CBCP implementation process.

To improve on child protection systems at district level and collaborations of CPAs, CPCs, local council, MOWDAFA and other CP stakeholders the programme trained 63 local council members from 6 target districts to build their capacity and skills on child protection and advocacy. The trainings were followed by protection advocacy meetings for council members in 5 districts. The meetings were also used for discussions and allocation of CP funds in districts' budget.

The project also trained 30 field staff from MOWDAFA and 9 Regional coordinators on child protection and coordination to improve on service delivery. A special guest in the training workshop was UNICEF representative Ms Fatima, who explained in

good depth the aim and importance of conducting such workshop for personnel involved in child protection and advocacy work. She emphasized the need to work with existing community committees as well as network of stakeholders to ensure greater success in offering protection to women and children.

To strengthen linkages and coordination between CBCPM, local councils and line Ministries,

29 community child protection structures were linked to local councils and line ministries to ensure better coordination of child protection interventions. The strengthened linkages and improved coordination between CBCPMs and line ministries has put the government, which is an important stakeholder on board which has led to great motivation of the CBCPMs at community levels

The synergy of all these activities that were aimed at improving child protection and advocacy has led to good progress in ensuring safety of children within the target communities. Community members are now more proactive on issues about child violation and protection. As a consequence of the activities, the target communities have developed 48 community-action plans geared towards prevention and response to children violations including service provision.

Protection and care services: Under this project, 950 children survivors (478 boys, and 472 girls) with various protection concerns had access to various support services. These included medical services, material and transportation support given to 296 children, psychosocial support to 217 children and, legal and advocacy support to 125 children. A further 161 malnourished children were referred to nutrition centers while 90 were referred to protection stakeholders for education support in non-formal education centres and madrassas. The organization also managed to reunite 31 unaccompanied/separated children from Yemen with their families through identification, documentation, tracing and reunification procedures. Within the year, we were able to rescue 15 boys who were at risk of joining clan militia through CPCs activities. We were also able to trace the origins and parents of 24 street children who voluntarily decided to go back home after they received counseling from the project staff. The organization supported their repatriation and reunified them with their families. A follow up of these children showed good recovery and improved protection situation compared to when they survived in the streets.

Promotion of Children and Youth Participation through Sport & Recre-

ational Games

Playing is important form of exercise for children and it is vital for sound growth and mental development. Due to lack of recreational facilities in the country, many children in Somalia do have the opportunity to safely play and get the benefits and happiness associated with recreations. In our effort to improve the quality of life of children in the country, TASS facilitated several activities aimed at giving children opportunity to participate in recreational games. Activities involved distribution of playing items in six most populated IDP settlements in target the districts. Up to 100 small children both boys and girls from these IDP settlements were given playing items such as balloons, whistles, toy cars, skipping ropes, building blocks, toy footballs and sweets. All these brought a lot of excitements and happiness to children which demonstrated how much they appreciated such gifts.

For older children, recreational games and sports were organized at various venues within the target districts. The project also supported 6 sport teams each with 12 players from IDP settlements in Bossaso, Garowe and Galkayo. The teams were given sports uniform and balls and facilitated to participate in tournaments with winning teams receiving trophies. During these recreational games the youths were also engaged in community forums and

enlightened on peer to peer child protection interventions both in school and at community level.

Prevention and Response Interventions on Gender Based Violence (GBV)

The aims of this component of the project were to increase knowledge of women and children on patterns of violence, predatory behavior, and vulnerability risk of GBV, increase participation of women and children in anti-GBV policy advocacy within their communities and enhance access to comprehensive services (medical, legal, material, psychosocial counseling) for survivors of violence. In 2015, a number of activities highlighted below were carried out towards achievement of the above objectives.

Awareness creation: This is an essential tool for empowering communities especially community leaders in order to engage them as change agents. In the year 2015, 42 awareness creation sessions were held in IDPs camps, schools and villages. These campaigns reached 8,805 community members (4,218 women, 1,232 boys, 1,310 girls and 2,045 men) in various villages in Mudug, Nugal, Karkaar and Bari regions of Puntland State of Somalia. These awareness campaigns have initiated positive changes in attitude and knowledge among the beneficiaries and it

is our belief that it will lead to reduction of cases of GBV in the target locations.

Radio talk shows: In our effort to disseminate anti GBV messages to larger audience in remote villages of the target districts, TASS prepared and aired radio talk shows on GBV prevention and response through a popular radio station known as Radio Daljir. The messages were passed by invited guests' speakers who are knowledgeable in topical issues on GBV and included doctors' police officers, MOWDAFA official and an officer from legal Aid center.

Case identifications: TASS GBV case workers identified and documented 847 GBV incidents in the project locations. Most of the cases were reported from the IDP settlements through the focal points in the camps. But some cases were also reported to GBV case workers by the police and health workers who have been trained on GBV and are part of our awareness creation teams. Once identified, the case workers offer or advice the victims on appropriate steps to take or refer them for treatment. In 2015 GBV case workers offered psychosocial counseling support to 89 children and 174 female, while 198 GBV victims received health/medical support. They also referred 28 victims (12 children, 16 female) for legal advice while 38 victims (16 children, 22 female) were

provided with dignity kits, GBV case workers also gave awareness and advocacy information to 99 (32 children, 67 female) GBV victims. There were also follow up of 221 cases 46 children, 175 female) who had been previously supported.

Semi annual review meeting: TASS organized a semi-annual review meeting for GBV stakeholders in Bossaso where 25 participants presented the progress so far made by GBV interventions at various locations. Also in attendance were members of 12 trained CBOs who advocate and lobby for protection of human rights and sensitized community leaders who had actively participated in 16-days advocacy activities for GBV prevention within their respective areas.

Challenges

Despite the good progress witnessed so far on CBCP and GBC campaigns, there are some challenges and gaps that still exists and which may require special attention in order for the projects to have greater impact. Notable ones are highlighted below.

- There are number of child protection violations within especially within family setup that cannot be easily identified.
- Trained CPC members move from place to place making coordination and continuity more difficult.
- Local schools do not have facilities that

support and address protection concerns of children with disabilities.

- The vastness of Puntland state makes it difficult to reach all areas especially remote villages in the target districts. Unfortunately, these are the areas where protection concerns are much higher compared to accessible urban settlements.
- When the advocacy work is in contradiction with some cultural practices such as FGM/C that a segment of the population still strongly support, the progress towards the desired result is much slower.
- In some areas especially the IDP settlements there is no enough open spaces for children to plays and it becomes difficult to create child friendly spaces in such locations.
- Due vastness and poor infrastructure there was less activities to enhance capacity of CPCs and other community structures in child protection along in coastal areas in 2015. Much effort on GBV/CBCP was directed to specific districts to improve linkages and coordination.

Child Rights Governance (CRG)

To have a comprehensive approach towards child protection, TASS rolled out a project on CRG in Puntland. This project

seeks to achieve the following:

- Improved legal and policy environment for children in Somalia through development and application of Child Act, National Plan of Action and ratification of UN Convention on the Rights of Children and African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.
- To have 50% of targeted policy makers (relevant government authorities), civil society, teachers, community members and children demonstrating improved knowledge, attitude and practice in promoting, respecting and protecting children's rights.
- To have children, families and communities recognize the risks for violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect that children face and take action to protect or prevent them.
- To have children and families access timely and quality response to child protection concerns appropriate to the best interest of the child that meet the minimum standards for child protection

Implementation of the CRG programme focused on two thematic areas. First, it looked into the issues of policies and structures of concerns to CRG and child protection both within the community and within the school environment.

Child Rights Governance: Under this, the

project examined legal and policy environment for children that can be improved through development of National Plan of Action related to the Rights of Children and Welfare of the Child. It also looked at how existing good practices can be applied, for example the positive provisions in religious laws that cherish children and educate policy makers through constructive engagement using appropriately contextualized messages on children's rights. The other activity under this theme involved support to duty bearers and their partners through constructive dialogue to develop systems and procedures that will help them to account to children and their communities. In addition, work with those mechanisms that are already established and strengthen their capacities.

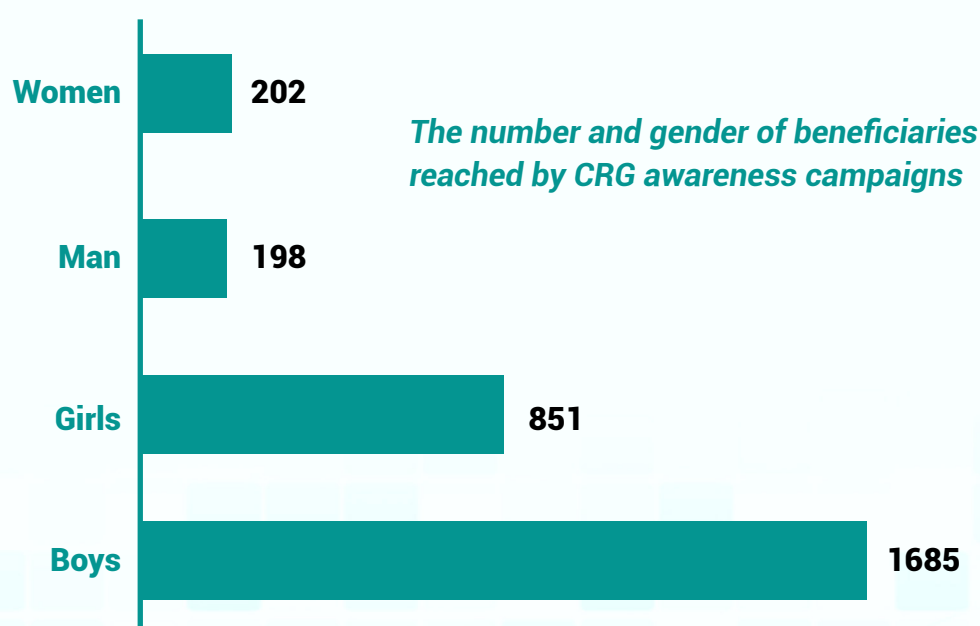
Child protection at community level: The second theme was on child protection and activities under the theme involved training of community volunteers and formation of Child Welfare Committees (CWCs). The training involved how they can identify and approach important people within their communities and lobby to have them work with the teams as allies in CRG advocacy. Through activities of the trained CWCs children, families and communities recognized the risks for violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect that children face and they are now taking action to protect or prevent the children from such threats.

Through these efforts we trust that children and families will eventually access timely and quality response to child protection concerns appropriate to the best interest of the child that meet the minimum standards for child protection.

School activities: The school based interventions aimed to improve the capacity of new or pre-established school Child Rights Clubs (CRCs) in 50 schools through training. In the year 2015, CRCs were established or strengthened in 38 out of 50 schools targeted for this activity. Each club has a patron who guide and coordinate school based activities run by the clubs. A total of 380 students benefited from the refresher trainings organized by the project. These school based clubs

are now actively involved in awareness campaigns through technical and material support given by the project. In the year 2015, CRCs organized and conducted 11 awareness campaigns within their schools with messages disseminated during parades. Through this platform, the school based clubs managed to pass CRG messages to 1,422 students (841 boys\ 581 girls) in various target schools.

Overall, the CRG activities directly reached 2936 beneficiaries and expectedly a much larger number who are getting the information indirectly through the primary recipients. Details of the gender and ages of those who were reached are shown in the figure below.



Joint Project Monitoring

As part of its quality assurance system, TASS applies a robust programme monitoring system including regular field visits using programme quality benchmarks, review of monthly reports and programme review meetings. This was done accordingly for all the projects that the organization ran in the year 2015. TASS and UNICEF teams carried out regular visits to the local councils to ensure inclusion of the CP and CRG concerns in the districts plans. Results of these visits show that council members are fully informed on CP and CRG issues. However, there were some challenges noted with council members in Garowe and Gardo where old members were replaced by new ones. As such, there was need to train and update the new members from scratch. Such situation slows down the progress towards achievement of the projects' goals. In addition to the council meetings, TASS management and UNICEF undertook 6 field work monitoring visits where the teams held meetings with the target communities and beneficiaries to get their feedback on the project performance and gauge if it is in line with the project plan.

Conclusion

TASS has continued with its humanitarian and development services to the Somali and the year 2015 saw good progress on most of our activities in the various thematic areas discussed. Our education programme remains outstanding in terms of quality and enhancement of access for segment of the populations that would have otherwise missed out of education especially girls and children from economically disadvantaged families. The health project continues to offer special services that would have not been accessible to most members of the target population with the TB centre in Bossaso standing as a jewelry gift to the Somali people. Besides giving special treatment and services to TB and HIV patient, the centre is also acting as a vital point in the fight against MDR-TB in the region thereby contributing to WHO efforts in the management of TB epidemic.

As we continue with our long term development and service support assistance, our position as a local organization with network in the whole country means we have from time to time take part in emergency humanitarian assistance. In the year 2015, we stood to this task when we supported refugees from Yemen and IDPs who were running away from armed conflicts or ravages of drought in some parts of the country.

We commit ourselves to continue doing the same whenever need arises.

Our protection projects under the platforms of Community Based Child Protection, Gender Based Violence and Child Rights Governance saw good progress in the year 2015, with our strategy of enhanced community participation yielding good results. The target populations are showing improved knowledge on negative traditional practices such as FGM/C and there progressive change of attitude towards such harmful practices and other negative vices such as GBV. There is more appreciation on CRG among the populations reached and it is our belief that this will improve further as more and more people get our protection messages. However, it is important to note that there were some challenges experienced over the year which have been highlighted under each section. Recommendations have also been made on how such challenges can be overcome in order to improve the impact of various interventions. We trust that our ever supporting donors and other well wishers will have a consideration of these recommendations. We once more take this opportunity to thank all our donors, well wishers and all stakeholders who have been instrumental for TASS achievements in the year 2015.

ANNEX-DONORS

TASS eventually thanks to all the below listed organizations/donors who contributed the achievements of 2015 by TASS in Somalia:

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUNDS	(UNICEF)
SAVE THE CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL	(SCI)
NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL	(NRC)
OXFAM NOVIB	(ON)
MERCY /USAID	----
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	(UNDP)
TURKIYE DIYANET VAKFI	(TDV)
QATAR CHARITY	(QC)
ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	(IDB)
CARE INTERNATIONAL	(CI)
COMITATO INTERNAZIONALE PER LO SVILUPPO DEI POPOLI	(CISP)
LOCAL COMMUNITY	(LC)
AFRICAN RELIEF FUNDS	(ARF)
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION	(IOM)
SOMALI STABILITY FUNDS	(SSF)



Rehabilitated borehole



Distribution of food supply



Orphans support by TDV - Turkey



Qurbani distribution



Rehabilitated water point



Rehabilitation of borehole



Deligates visitet veterinary college



Girl child Education promotion

Tadamun Social Society
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ANNUAL REPORT 2015