


# NEW WAYS ORGANIZATION

# 2023

# ANNUAL REPORT

A year that Somalia 50% of the population requiring some form of humanitarian assistance; 6.5 million individuals face acute food insecurity, and 1.3 million are displaced due to conflict or climatic shocks

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## Introduction

The year 2023 began amid an anticipated scale-down in humanitarian assistance due to insufficient funding where, approximately 8.3 million people were focused to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity outcomes in the second quarter of 2023. This unprecedented level of need within Somalia was driven by the impacts of five consecutive seasons of poor rainfall.

While still struggling with the shocks caused by the above calamity and the impacts of the past locust infestation in parts of Somalia, the exceptionally high food prices caused by the war in Ukraine worsened the situation for the vulnerable population of Somalia.

As a result of these compounding shocks, many rural households faced widening food consumption gaps, and the erosion of their livelihoods limited their coping capacity. Social support systems were increasingly overstretched in many parts of the country. These factors have driven a surge in population displacement from rural areas to IDP settlements, towns and cities. New Ways coverage areas were among the areas most affected. During the reported year New Ways did not extend its activities to new regions unlike previous years where it launched new projects in new areas. This was necessitated by scarce resources and therefore resolved to work in regions where we worked in 2022 and before.

Response to this vast need required concerted efforts by all stakeholders including donors, governmental and non-governmental organizations. Efforts and plans to extensively respond as per our 2020-2023 strategic plan were, however, restrained by limitation of resources.

This came at a time when most of NWO's multi-year projects were coming to an end. We, nevertheless, managed to adjust some of the activities in the plan while maintaining budgetary discipline. This compelled us to focus on life saving projects to avoid humanitarian catastrophe in areas where we operate. Despite the scale-down in humanitarian assistance, NWO managed to secure some funds from donors and supporting agencies with which it managed to implement some lifesaving projects in Lower Shabelle, Bay, Banadir and Galgudud regions of Somalia. Sectors focused included food security, primary health care, secondary health care, nutrition (MAM and SAM), WASH, HIV, Malaria, Child Protection and GBV.



# HEALTH

**UNICEF funded project**

**Project Title: Provision of Emergency lifesaving Health care services for vulnerable IDPs and drought affected host communities in Barawe, Marka, Kurtunwarey, Wanlaweyn, Qoryoley, Awdiinle, Baidoa and Guriel districts of lower Shabelle, Bay and Galgadud Regions Respectively.**

Objective: Provision of emergency lifesaving health care services to vulnerable IDPs and drought affected host communities' population in the three regions
Summary of the main activities include:
·Provision of essential health services through OPD
·ANC, PNC and delivery through skilled birth attendance services
·Immunization for all antigens
·Health education
·Nutritional screening
·Capacity building of health care workers on IPC and COVID-19.

**Prog.Output2. Children under five have access to essential package of health services to reduce morbidity and mortality from main childhood illnesses like malaria, pneumonia.**

| Indicator Description | Baseline | Target | Achievement | % Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children immunized with penta1 | 1088 | 4980 | 4558 | 92 |
| Number of children immunized with penta3 | 1088 | 2874 | 3924 | 137 |
| Number of infants Under-1 who received measles vaccine | 1088 | 3340 | 4031 | 121 |
| Number of children under five with diarrhea who receive appropriate care - oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc. | 3869 | 1,814 | 1,922 | 106 |
| Number of children under 5 years diagnosed with pneumonia receiving timely care as per integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI)/ integrated community case management (iCCM) guidelines. | 3869 | 2,514 | 2334 | 93 |

**Programme Output 1: women of childbearing age access and utilize quality IMNCH services including HIV testing PMTCT and VDRL testing and emergency obstetrics**

| Indicator | Baseline | Target | Achievement | % Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of pregnant women receiving at least 4 focused antenatal care (ANC) in MCH/HC. | 2135 | 4,144 | 3701 | 89 |
| Number and proportion of deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendants and supported static and outreach health facilities. | 1021 | 1659 | 1688 | 102 |
| Number of women with high-risk pregnancy referred CEmONC services at secondary care. | 121 | 471 | 484 | 103 |
| Number and proportion of lactating mothers and new-borns reached through PNC within 48hours. | 1021 | 1950 | 1868 | 96 |

**Programme Output 3: Emergency affected communities are provided with live saving health intervention**

| Indicator | Baseline | Target | Achievement | % Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of girls & boys U 5 and females & males >5 that had access to curative first OPD consultations in targeted crises-affected areas. | 1,15,560 | 122767 | 1,12,726 | 92 |
| Number of pregnant women and caregivers of children were reminded about next visit and taken/ provided record for follow-up | 0 | 3181 | 2751 | 86 |

**Programme Output 4: Throughout the implementation of the PD, NW ensures all communities and beneficiaries are aware of the IP's accountability of affected population and rights related to PSEA and NW's responsibility to provide assistance in case of SEA violations.**

| Indicator | Baseline | Target | Achievement | % Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of frontline health workers trained on PSEA community awareness and feedback mechanism. | 0 | 24 | 24 | 100 |
| Number of people received counseling through health education session in the facility. | 0 | 55000 | 53,946 | 98 |

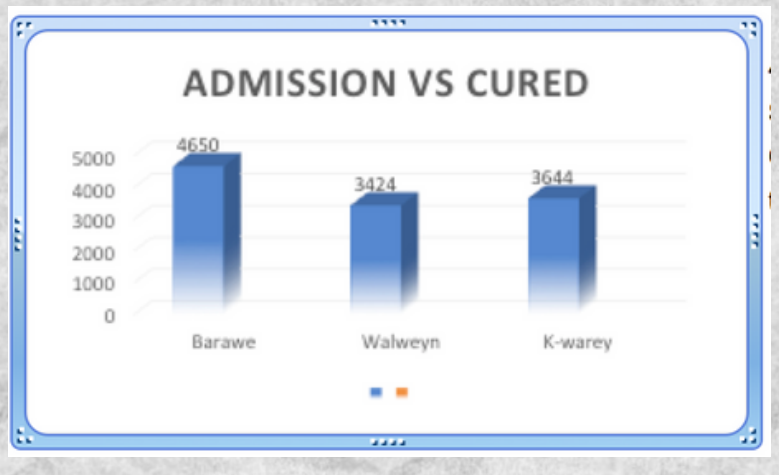
# Nutrition



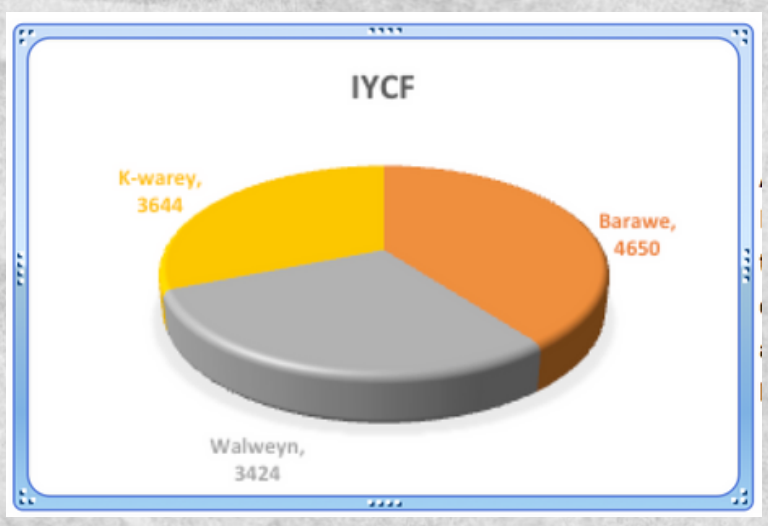

**UNICEF funded project**

**Project Title:** Support scale-up of preventative and curative nutrition services for children and women in Barawe, K/warey (Bulamarer) and Walweyn districts of Lower Shabelle region of South West State.

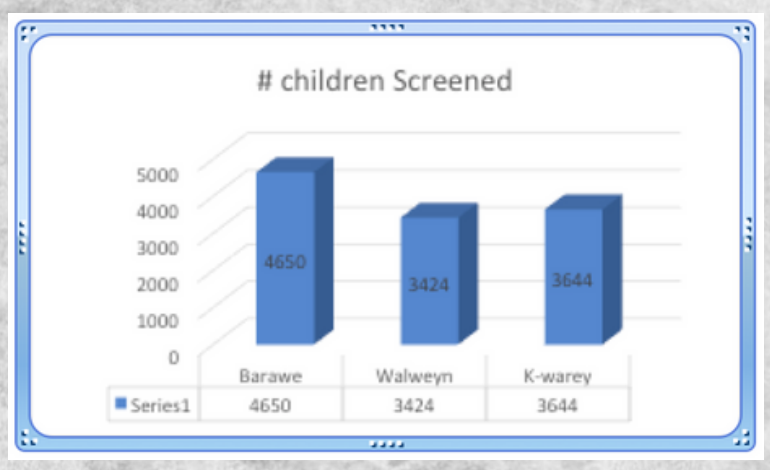
NWO nutrition interventions provided integrated life saving treatment for acute malnutrition in the targeted areas Lower Shabelle districts through the community and facility-based management of acute malnutrition, targeting children under five and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Who are severely malnourished children, as well engaging and working closely with FGMOH and state MoH staff and key community figures, Community nutrition workers (CNWs), Community health workers (CHWs). The project aimed to increase coverage and access to the management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), vitamin A supplementation and de-worming as well as promotion of optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. The project also increased need for coordination with Federal Government and state level MOHs and Regional and district medical officers.




*4073 children aged 6-59 months with SAM are admitted for treatment in OTP sites. Out of this 3978 are being treated and discharged.*




*A total of 23738 of PLW receive an IYCF Counselling, screening, treatment and referrals are operational in Barawe, Wanlaweyn and Kurtunwarey districts. 14477 of PLW receive Iron supplementation*




*A total of 11724 children aged 0-59 months screened for SAM/MAM in all nutrition facilities – 4650 for Barawe, 3424 for walweyn and 3644 for K-warey.*

Project Objective

·To rehabilitate moderately and severely malnourished children 6-59 months for the project period at OTP and SC.
·To provide integrated lifesaving nutrition services to vulnerable communities in Lower Shabelle region especial emphasis will be placed in targeting undeserved areas access our nutrition services with gaps for essential nutrition services through community mobilization, IYCF programming and Community health promotion.
·Deliver quality lifesaving management of acute malnutrition for SAM cases in girls and boys 0-59 months through OTPs a in Barawe, Walaweyn and Kurtunwarey districts.

PD Outputs

Output 2.1: Girls and boys under five years of age, adolescent girls and women during pregnancy and breastfeeding in Somalia have increased and more equitable access to quality preventative nutrition services

Output 2.2: Girls and boys under five years of age in Somalia have increased and more equitable access to quality nutrition services for early detection and treatment of wasting.

Output 2.3: Effective and efficient programme management
-60 community workers (CHW, FHW, CNV, peer support groups etc.) trained to provide MIYCN counselling services 5 service delivery points (health facility that provide IYCF Counselling, screening, treatment and referrals are operational in Barawe, Wanlaweyn and Kurtunwarey districts.
-9744 children aged 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements in this year in all facilities
-95255 children aged 6-59 months who received MMN supplements in this year in all facilities
-231 children aged 6-59 months with SAM who are admitted for treatment in SC sites.



# Malaria

**UNICEF funded project**

**Malaria-towards and accelerated and coordinated path to national elimination.**
**Galmudug and Southwest states.**

**OUTPUT 1: Increased access to prompt and effective diagnostic and malaria treatment services to people at risk of malaria**

| Indicator | Baseline | Target | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|
| # of fever cases tested with RDT | 92% | 100% | 6847 |
| # of confirmed cases treated with ACT as per the national guidelines. | 92% | 100% | 69 |






**OUTPUT 2: Population at risk of malaria provided appropriate malaria prevention services**

| Indicator | Baseline | Target | Achievement | % Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| # of LLINs distributed through Routine at health facilities | 1,217 | 5,547 | 7287 | *131* |

**OUTPUT 3: Increased knowledge and awareness on utilisation of appropriate vector control measures and seeking prompt diagnosis and treatment malaria among the population at risk**

| Indicator | Baseline | Target | Achievement | % Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| # of community dialogue session conducted | 4 | 4 | 4 | *100* |
| # of persons participated community dialogue session conducted | 275 | 275 | 275 | *100* |
| # of supervision & Monitoring visits conducted on BCC/IEC activities at community level | 3 | 3 | 3 | *100* |
| # of health facilities supervised | 3 | 3 | 3 | *100* |




# HIV - AIDS

**UNICEF funded project**

**Major Achievements**

- Community dialogue was conducted in all the three regions i.e Galgaduud, L/Shebelle and Bay
- Monitoring and Supervision of community educators at field level was done in all the Quarters.
- Active household visit for Malaria awareness by community educators continues on daily basis.
- 10 frontline healthcare workers were trained on basic infection control protocols, including MHPSS and GBV.
- 14 frontline health workers were trained on PSEA community awareness and feedback mechanism.
- 34 persons including community leaders, elders, women & Youth groups, Religious and representative of education centers has benefited from Community outreach Communication activities.

Top constraints/Challenges/Bottlenecks during the reporting period

- Shortage of HIV Opportunistic infection related treatment.
- Stigma and discrimination are prevalent and impedes access to and utilization of prevention, treatment and care and support services for all Somali.
- No support for the PLHIV and their families in some ART centres.
- VL reagents are stock out in all ART sites.
- Shortage of routine LLINs.
- There is the need for the health PD to be amended in Lower Shebelle/Bay and Galgaduud due to expiry of the PD.

Recommendations.

- Increase awareness and community participation on prevention of HIV through radios and community events (i.e. in mosques). By using gov't and public media free of charge.
- Support PLHIV network through WFP
- Getting new reagents on VL.
- Need PD extension in both Bay and Lower Shabelle in order to continue serving people in need.

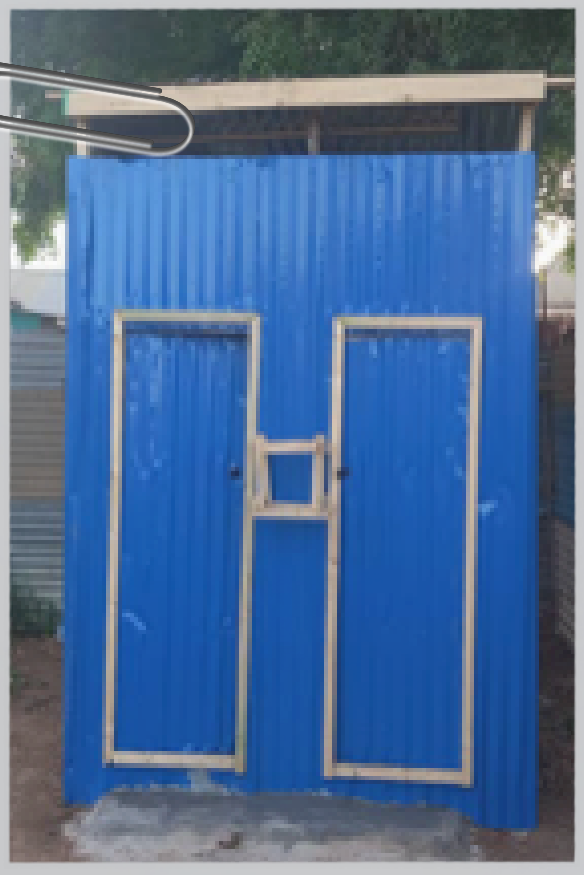
Lessons Learned

- Increased uptake of HIV test at VCT and PMTCT have impacted the performance of HIV project by making all who were tested to know their status.
- It seems the people's attitude towards people living with HIV is improving in many parts of the country especially the urban centres.
- Increase community awareness and community dialogues on Behavioral Change Communications (BCC) has great impact on malaria case managements.

**OUTPUT 1: By the end of 2023, targeted women, children and men vulnerable to, infected or affected by HIV receive Prevention, care, treatment and support services.**

| Indicator | Baseline | Target | Achievement | % Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of people who were tested for HIV and received their results during the reporting period. | 6400 | 6868 | 4943 | 72 |
| Number of people tested for HIV and detected HIV positive | 21 | 33 | 19 | 58 |
| Number of pregnant women with unknown HIV status attending ANC who were tested for HIV during ANC and received results. | 9,000 | 10521 | 8772 | 83 |
| Number of pregnant women with unknown HIV status tested for HIV at labor, delivery and postpartum and received results. | 3230 | 4722 | 3659 | 77 |
| Number of people currently living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy. | 1224 | 2315 | 356 | 15 |







# WASH

**UNICEF Funded WASH Projects in Galgadud, Benadir and Lower Shabelle.**

New Ways Organization (NWO) has been implementing project titled: Provision of Emergency WASH Services for Galgadud, Benadir and Lower Shabele IDPs.
The main Objective of the project was to reduce the suffering of IDPs and drought victims by the provision of safe water and promoting good hygiene practices in the IDPs of Benadir, Galgadud and Lower Shabelle.

**Achievements**

Provision of latrines with hand washing facilities for IDPs and WASH support for health/nutrition centers:

| Indicator | Target | Achievement (Jan – Oct) | % Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of people with access to safe water from trucking/vouchers and/or chlorination of water sources/points. | 50,000 | 50,000 | 100 |
| Provision of temporary access to safe water by vouchers for 12,000 emergencies affected IDPs in Banadir District | 12,000 | 12,000 | 100 |
| Rehabilitation of 24 twin latrines with h/washing facilities in 12 health centers | 24 | 24 | 100 |
| Provision of 15 water kiosks for 6 water sources in Brava, K/warey, and Q/yoley | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| Support to 6 health centres including CTC, CTU and nutrition facilities offering emergency assistance to disease-affected communities) IPC WASH that includes provision of emergency water supply, handwashing facilities, sanitation and waste disposal and disinfection. | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| Water piping connections to 6 community water sources | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| Number of household shared emergency constructed in Barawe IDPs, Qoryoleey and Buulo Mareer 300 latrines | 300 | 300 | 100 |
| Provision of 450 IDP latrines with hand washing facilities for 13,500 emergency affected people for Banadir and Galgaduud state. | 450 | 450 | 100 |
| Rehabilitation of 24 twin latrines with h/washing facilities in 12 health centers Barawe, Qoryoleey and Buulo Mareer | 24 | 24 | 100 |

Provision of water storage and hand washing facilities:

| Indicator | Target | Achievement (Jan – Oct) | % Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|
| water storage and hand washing facilities for 41 health/nutrition centre Banadir, Dhusamareeb, and Cabdwaq | 41 | 41 | 100 |
| Provide hand washing stations with soap to vulnerable communities in 25 sites including health facilities Barawe Qoryoleey and Buula-Mareer | 25 | 25 | 100 |
| Emergency repair/rehab/O&M of water supply systems Barawe Qoryoleey and Buula-Mareer | 6 | 6 | 100 |







# Protection

**UNICEF funded project**

New ways organization has implemented a protection project named Strengthening the Protective Environment and enhancing access to child protection services for children affected by conflict and other emergencies in selected districts (Marka, Qoryoley and Barawe)of Lower Shabelle region of South West State in Somalia. The intervention addressed the challenges through both pragmatic and preventive strategies. This included establishment of support systems and protection measures for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), enhancing access to multi-sectoral services for GBV and FGM survivors, psychosocial support services to children and caregivers affected by mental-health distress, strengthening and establishing community-based child protection structures to support in referrals of children and women survivors of abuse.
The prevention strategy of the project included implementation of activities that will promote changes in social norms particularly on issues of FGM, child marriages, stigmatization of survivors of GBV and discrimination against people living with disabilities.
The project outputs include:
Quality multi-sectoral services (case mgmt., PSS, clinical, justice, safety and livelihood) are provided to survivors of GBV including FGM.

- Minimum standard of care (clinical, psychosocial, legal, security, safety) provided to survivors of Gender based Violence's.
- Women and girls experienced FGM received appropriate, quality and systemic services.
- 2 GBV case management centers were set up that provide and facilitate referral services for survivors.
- Life skills and vocational training including starter kits provided to GBV survivors.
- Student committees, parents and teacher/Head teachers trained on gender, GBV, Women/human rights and prevention of PSEA.
- Women and youth and men of community members, youth groups, local authorities and CBCPs provided training and sensitization session on, women groups to reduce risk of GBV/PSEA and improve service referrals, they were also rained on gender, GBV, Women/human rights and prevention of PSEA.
- 25 schools to be established with confidential and safe referrals to GBV and FGM service.
- Frontline health workers trained on GBV principles and safe referrals
- 800 of pregnant and 700 lactating mothers provided with specialized consultation on harmful practices.
- 15 of schools with CoC with a clause on GBV and PSEA.
- 15 of schools with confidential and safe referrals systems to GBV and FGM service established.
- Schoolgirls' network established and number of forums coordinated with female head teachers.









Children affected by humanitarian crises are able to access basic child protection services including identification, and tracing, reunification or alternative care for UASC.

- 120 caregivers trained on childcare, child rights and prevention of PSEA.
- UASC supported with emergence material assistance /reunified kit. They were supported through IDTR system.-including children with disabilities.
- UASC reunified with their families. Other UASC put under alternative care / community-based foster care, referred for enrolment /resumption in schools and temporary learning spaces (TLS).

The protective environment for women, girls and boys is improved through elimination of harmful practices and strengthening & establishment of social norms that protect women and children.

- 8  community groups participated on CDLs trainings.
- 24510 of people effectively reached through community dialogue and public declarations-. (Campaigns/radio).
- 1 of community action plans agreed in Barawe and endorsed in consensus manner at community level-1 community action plan Developed.

Psychosocial support services (are provided to women and children according to the IASC pyramid of support services specialized, focused, family /community, basic services.

- 17,995 of children and caregivers attend a child friendly space, peer support, women's association or other focused PSS activities.
- 1330 of people reached through school level awareness raisings.
- 8 of candidate background checks on SEA for new staff conducted. Staff reference check documentations A customize organizational policy on PSEA developed.
- 120 of staff, subcontractors and volunteers received PSEA training.
- 3 complain channels established - One complain mechanism per CP facility.
- 25 survivors have received comprehensive service including safe referral documented clearly.
- Established programme database.
- Set up data collection and data management procedure.
- Conducted monthly programme monitoring.








**Lessons Learnt**

Capacity building of Community based Child protection Committees has improved, and they are equipped with the motivation, skills and authority to protect children.

The capacity of families and communities to protect their children is monumental in providing a protective environment.

Children are less vulnerable to abuse when they and their caregivers are aware of their right not to be exploited or of services available to protect them. With the right information, children can draw upon their knowledge, life skills and resilience to reduce their risk of abuse, violence or exploitation.

New Ways organization's unconditional cash transfer program in Barawe, Marka, Walanweyn, Afgoi and Qoryolei districts have improved children's welfare and has lowered both children's participation in child labour and cushion the effect of economic shocks that may lead households to use child labour as a coping strategy". Boys experienced particularly strong decreases in economic activities. The unconditional cash transfer has indirectly reduced child labour as it has responded to the household vulnerability positively.The involvement and support of the local community members is paramount for child protection.

The Communities Care messages spread from the community discussion participants to the general community

social norms improved in the intervention districts.

Confidence in service providers increased reducing barriers to reporting.

**Challenges**

Using social norms perspectives for sexual violence prevention with conflict-affected communities is very challenging due to security situation.

Many negative practices have developed within the legal systems of Lower Shabelle region which adversely affect the ability of survivors of GBV to access the formal legal system. In many cases, these negative practices have become accepted as policy, though in reality this is not the case.

The local courts don't have capacity and authority to enforce.

Children are vulnerable to infectious disease and malnutrition. Most children in the IDPs camps face dangers of malnutrition due to lack of adequate food and proper health services in the camp.

Lack of children participation in decisions that affects their lives.

Most of the IDPS camps don't have public lights /solar lights. This exposes children (girls to sexual violence and physical assaults.

Psychosocial needs remain high as available services do not address the diverse psychosocial needs of children and their caregivers and there are gaps in service provision of specialized, non- specialized and community-based support

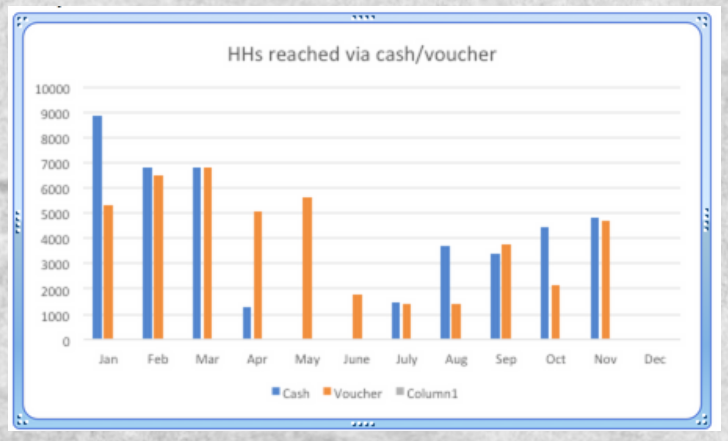
Survivors are often reluctant to pursue prosecution or civil cases against the perpetrator due to the social stigma associated with rape.

In rural and remote areas across Lower Shabelle region the customary law (Xeer) is used to resolve the majority of disputes.

In GBV cases, these decisions are rarely survivor-centered.

# Food Security




**WFP funded project**

**Project Title:** Provision of food to drought and locust affected food insecure people in Afgoye, Wanlaweyn, Barawe, Marka and Qoryoley districts in Lower Shabelle.

The relief intervention aims to help the most vulnerable people affected by the severe recurrent drought and locust infestation in Afgoye, Walanweyn, Marka, Barawe and Qoryley districts in Lower Shabelle regions in Somalia. This is a humanitarian response to meet immediate drought-related humanitarian needs. Just like many other areas in Somalia, the targeted population has been affected by the shocks inherited from prolonged recurring droughts and locusts' infestations. The organization has been implementing a cash/food voucher assistance program for the last 12 months, targeting to reach a total 26036 vulnerable households. These targeted households had limited access to livelihood assets, limited clan or family support and a high reliance on humanitarian assistance. In addition, women, girls, children, female-headed families, and the disabled are disproportionally affected by the crises.

During the twelve-month period of implementation, the project executed the following:
The project conducted sensitization and mobilization exercise in the five target districts. During the execution of this activity, the project engaged the local authority and the target community in a bid to enhance community ownership and participation.
NWO also worked closely with the communities for the selection of beneficiaries and project committees were established involving all groups (youth, men, and women). Targeting criteria were prepared together with the community beneficiaries and made public.
To avoid inclusion and exclusion errors, the project ensured marginalized community members, the minorities and people living with disabilities were included in the committee.
Barawe, Marka,Afgoye ,Walanweyn and Qoryolei beneficiaries were registered on the scope.
Targeting criteria included vulnerable households with severe and moderate malnourished children (boys and girls) under 5 years, HHs without income, women-headed households, households with persons living with disabilities, and drought-affected households whose assets were completely depleted and internally displaced people.
Monitoring and supervision were undertaken by both NWO and Project Committee and the WFP contracted third-party monitoring agency.
Complaint and Feedback mechanisms were established at all distribution points. WFP/NWO hotline numbers and help desks were displayed, and beneficiaries were sensitized to make use of the numbers to report any issue related to the project,
Gender mainstreaming: participation of both men and women in project implementation and project committees was ensured.
During implementation NWO made sure that food assistance does no harm to the safety, dignity, and integrity of the beneficiaries and the community.
The beneficiaries were fully sensitized to make sure they all knew where to submit gender-related concerns and issues.
New Ways conducted community awareness and encouraged women to play a key role in the decision-making related to food management at the household level and overall management of the project.
Protection: the most vulnerable (elders, disabled, PLW) were given priority during registration.
A total 20795 households reached during the twelve month period each receiving US$70 via cash or voucher for 6 months.



# Nutrition

**WFP funded project**

**Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)**

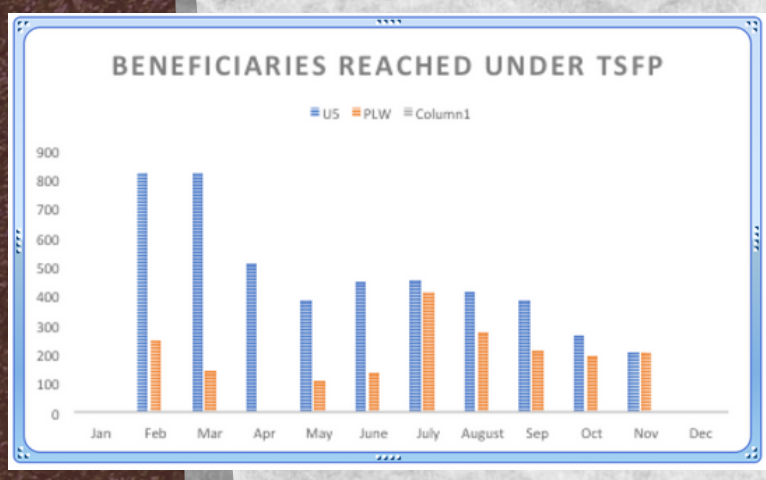
Project Title: Provision of emergency live saving moderate acute malnutrition and preventative through TSFP and BSFP in Lower Shebelle region.
Project Duration: 12 Months
Date Project Started: 1st January 2023
Project completion date: 31st December 2023

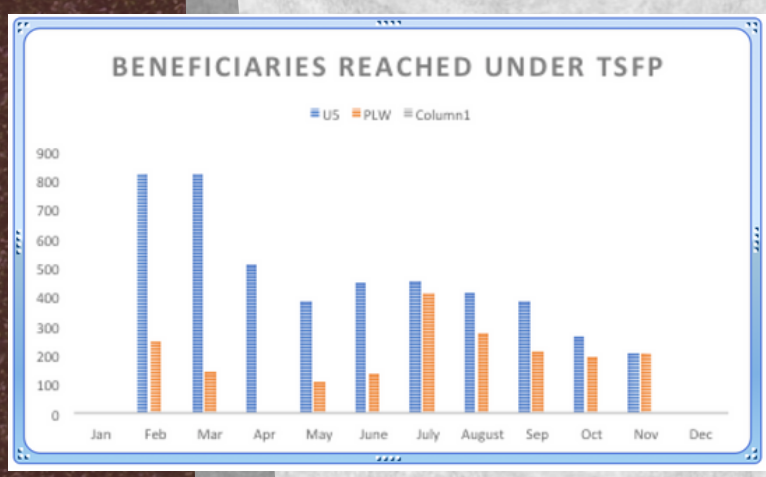
Summary
The critical nutrition situation in Lower Shaballe certainly called for intervention, particularly in the hard-to-reach areas in Barawe, Qoryoley and Marka districts. New Ways organization continued to run TSFP and seasonal BSFP with the aim of preventative and treatment for moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers and as scale up measures. New Ways Organization requested WFP for additional case load target to be able to manage in case of more caseloads that might arise due to drought caused food shortage and high cost of food resulting from Russia-Ukraine war and prolonged drought. WFP honored this and made FLA amendment.
Project Objective

- To rehabilitate 4876 moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months for 12 months via provision of targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP )
- To admit and treat 1916 PLWs through provision of TSFP, BSFP nutrition services.
- To treat 18450 U2 children through provision of BSFP nutrition service.

To admit and treat 7127 pregnant and lactating women diagnosed, admitted, and treated in BSFP as preventatives.
Major Achievements:

- The following were the main achievements made during the 12-month period of project implementation:
- A total of 4697children under the age of 5 were admitted, treated, and discharged after recovery in TSFP.
- 1927 Pregnant and lactating mothers admitted, treated, and discharged after full treatment in TSFP.
- A total of 17594 under2 children admitted, treated, and discharged after recovery in the BSFP as preventative measures.
- A total of 6846 Pregnant and lactating mothers diagnosed, admitted, and treated in BSFP as preventatives.






# WASH









**SHF funded Project in Afgoye District of Lower Shablle Region.**

OUTPUT 1: 3,600 target drought-affected communities and IDPs in Afgoye district have equal access to sustained safe water through emergency water trucking and another 2000 people are benefitting from rehabilitation of 4 shallow wells, 1500 people are benefitting from the rehabilitation of 1 borehole and capacity building of 5 WASH committees.

| Indicator | Target | Achievement | % Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of water systems rehabilitated | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Number of water points rehabilitated. | 4 | 4 | 100 |
| Number of people reached with emergency water trucking services in vulnerable settlements and communities | 3600 | 3600 | 100 |
| Number of water committees trained. | 3500 | 3500 | 100 |
| Number of water points chlorinated. | 10 | 10 | 100 |

OUTPUT 2: 4600 (1000 men, 2500 women, 700 girls, and 400 boys) drought-affected people in Afgoye target locations have access to improved sanitation facilities that are desludgable and gender-segregated including 12 latrines for people living with disabilities and positioned at a safe area close to dwellings in addition to the distribution of 63 sanitation facilities.

| Indicator | Target | Achievement | % Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of gender sensitive latrines with protection features constructed (lockable doors both inside/outside, outside light, close to dwelling). | 80 | 80 | 100 |
| Number of latrines constructed which are accessible to people living with disability. | 12 | 12 | 100 |
| Number of sanitation tools kits or sets provided. | 63 | 63 | 100 |
| Number of Quarterly supervisions undertaken during the project period | 2 | 2 | 100 |

OUTPUT 3: 4900 beneficiaries from drought-affected IDPs and host communities in Afgoye benefitted from inclusive hygiene messages and 1200 HHs were provided with hygiene kits distribution including soap, water containers, and female sanitary items to scale-up of AWD prevention and response measures through behavior change and improve hygiene through training.

| Indicator | Target | Achievement | % Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of hygiene kits distributed. | 1200 | 1200 | 100 |
| Number people reached with hygiene promotions. | 10,000 | 7850 | 78.5 |
| Number of hygiene promoters trained. | 10 | 10 | 100 |

Lessons Learnt

•The integrated intervention of WASH, Nutrition and Health increased the utilization of the services and improved the livelihood of the community.

•Involve the community in the maintenance and operation of latrines ensured their sustainable use over time.

•Along with latrine construction, provision of sanitation and education reinforced the importance of using latrines and proper waste disposal.

Major challenge & way forward

·Climate Change and Natural Disasters: Climate change always disrupts water sources and sanitation infrastructure, increasing the vulnerability of communities. Natural disasters do damage existing facilities, making it challenging to sustain WASH services.







# WASH

**SHF funded Project in Baidoa of Bay region**
**Title: Provision of integrated lifesaving WASH services to drought affected population in Baidoa district of Bay region**

Achievements:

•Through this project, New Ways has identified and engaged a water vendor and sign a memorandum of understanding with them and they provided water to the 9150 drought affected individuals (Men-1500, Women-7150, Boys-250 and Girls-250) to increase immediate access to clean and safe water to ensure an equitable water distribution. for a period of 60 days. The water trucking was done in 7 IDP sites in Baidoa district i.e (Boorka-175, Buulo Isaak-200, Buur Heybe-250, Dubi Gas-250, Garaas Goofe-250, Idin Alle-200 and Wardhere 2-200).

• New Ways carried out routine water quality monitoring and testing by chlorination of water sources targeting 14 water sources to reduce the likelihood of an AWD/Cholera outbreak. All the rehabilitated shallow wells will be chlorinated at the point of use and monitored on weekly basis. The rehabilitated and 10 more will be chlorinated on weekly basis. The wells that were chlorinated included: (Al-Furqan-1, All Magan-1, Tuugsoy-1 and Wadajir 2-1, Boorka-1, Buulo Isaak-1, Buur Heybe-1, Dubi Gas-1, Garaas Goofe-1, Idin Alle-1, Wardhere 2-1, Qahira weyn-1, Misgale-1 and Idin Alle-1).

• Through this project New Ways has identified and engaged a water vendor and sign a memorandum of understanding with them and they are providing water to the 1650 drought affected individuals (Men-250, Women-1200, Boys-50 and Girls-150) to increase immediate access to clean and safe water to ensure an equitable water distribution. for a period of 60 days. The water trucking is being done in 4 IDP sites in Baidoa district i.e The locations include: Alfurqan2-450, Alla-Magan-358, Tuugsoy-400 and Wadajir 2-442).

• New Ways constructed 100 flood-resistant latrines to benefit residents in Baidoa IDP and hard-to-reach areas. A total of 5000 (1500 men, 2500 women, 500 girls, and 500 boys) people are benefitting from access to the sanitation infrastructure. At each latrine, a handwashing station was installed. All latrines are gender segregated. The constructions was done in ((Al-Furqan-14, Awdiinle-14, Awshiine-14, Boorka-14, Misgale-14, Qahira Weyn-14, Tuugsay-16).

• Two supervision and monitoring of all the project activities in line with the work plan was done. The supervision was conducted in the month of February 2023, checking on all the activities and how much of the activities were implemented during the supervision period.

• New Ways constructed 15 flood-resistant latrines to benefit people living with disabilities. A total of 750 (200 men, 400 women, 100 girls, and 50 boys) people are benefitting. The latrines were constructed in the Baidoa district. The construction was done in (Al-Furqan-2, Awdiinle -2, Awshiine-2, Boorka-2, Misgale-2, Qahira Weyn-2, Tuugsay-3).

• 80 sanitation tools  have been distributed to support the cleanup campaigns in (Boorka-10, Buulo Isaak-10, Buur Heybe-15, Dubi Gas-10, Garaas Goofe-15, Idin Alle-10 and Wardhere 2-10).

• 1800 hygiene kits were distributed consisting of 20-liter jerricans, Buckets, Water purification tablets, soap, and female sanitary pads to 800 households in Baidoa i.e tuugsoy -371, Alfurqaan 279 ,boorka-150, Misgale 200, Qaahira wen 300, Awdinle 250, Awshine 250.

# Health & Nutrition

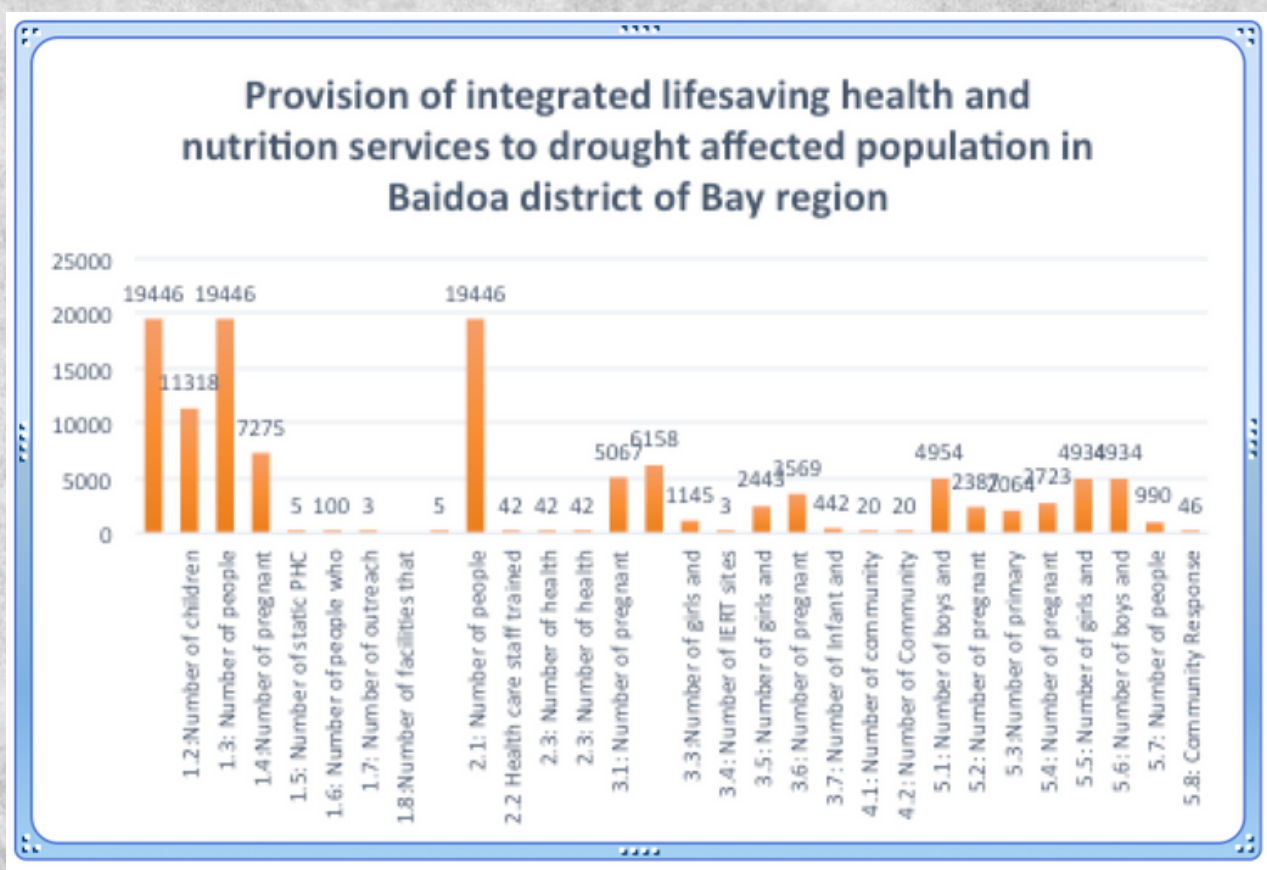







**SHF funded Project in Baidoa of Bay region**
**Title: Provision of integrated lifesaving health and nutrition services to drought affected population in Baidoa of Bay region**

New Ways started the implementation of this SHF Health/ Nutrition project under the title Provision of integrated lifesaving health and nutrition services to drought affected population in Baidoa district of Bay region, currently, planned activities have been completed. Staff who were involved in the project implementation were recruited and trained.
This project contributed to reduction of mortality and morbidity among 19446 beneficiaries: (i.e 10,450 women, 1320 men, 3386 girls and 3690 boys) 7529 women of childbearing age and 3995 children under five years were immunized/vaccinated against vaccine-preventable diseases, A total of 19446 persons were treated for common illnesses during the reporting period, 7257 pregnant and lactating women were provided with Antenatal, Skilled birth delivery, and postnatal care services during the reporting period. A total of 42 staff (17 Men and 25 Females) were trained on IMCI.
42 staff (18 men and 24 females) have been trained on Basic Emergency Obstetric Care (BEmOC). 42 staff were trained on Mental health and psycho-social support [MHPSS). A total of 5067 pregnant and lactating women were screened for acute malnutrition and referred. A total of 6158 children (3015 boys and 3143 girls) aged 6-59 months were screened for acute malnutrition and referred. 1145 (518 boys and 627 girls) aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition were admitted for treatment. 2443 children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition were admitted. A total of 3569 pregnant and lactating women with acute malnutrition were admitted for treatment and 46 feedback responses were received from the beneficiaries.



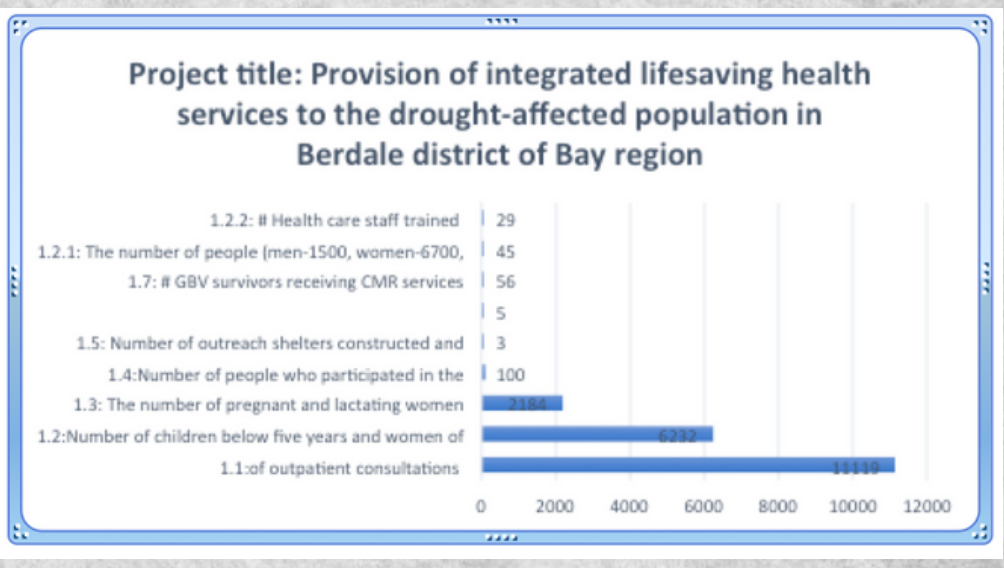
# Health




**SHF funded Project in Berdale of Bay region**

**Main Objective:** To improve access to integrated lifesaving emergency response interventions with a focus on maternal and child health services to the drought-affected population through static and mobile health clinics in **Berdale** district of Bay region of South West State Somalia. New Ways started the implementation of this SHF Health project under the title provision of integrated lifesaving health services to the drought-affected population in Berdale district of Bay region, currently, planned activities are ongoing. Staff who are involved in the project implementation were recruited and trained.

The project is implemented partly, within an IDP set-up and emphasis was placed on the protection of the beneficiaries at the health and health promotion service points.




The project achievements included:

- A total of 11,119 people were reached with outpatient services this included 671 men, 3769 girls, 3425 women and 3254 boys.
- A total of 6232 women and children under five years were immunized against vaccine preventable diseases
- A total of 2184 women were reached with ANC, PNC, Delivery and benefitted from the services of skilled birth attendants.
- 100 persons including community leaders, local authorities, women groups, youth, elders, and the disabled participated in the mobilization workshop during the project launch.
- 3 outreach shelters were constructed and furnished with materials for the mobile sites
- 5 facilities were supported by the medical supplies bought for the project to ensure that the facilities have enough supplies throughout the project period.
- A total of 56 women were reached with GBV services
- 10,903 persons including 3425 women, 3447 girls, 702 men and 3329 boys have been reached through health promotion messages.
- A total of 45 staff (17 Men and 25 Females) were trained on IMCI/BeMONC/MHPSS/CMR
- Two supervisions exercises was undertaken to monitor project achievements against its set target.







# Reproductive Care

**UNFPA funded project**

**Project title: Provision of qualityReproductive care (CEmONC) in Guri'el and Barawe hospitals**
Main Objectives of the project:
To increase access to quality emergency obstetric and routine reproductive, maternal and newborn are services in Guri'el in Galgadud region and Barawe Hospital in Lower Shabelle region.

Key functions of the comprehensive reproductive services include:
•Provision of injectable antibiotics
•Oxytocin drugs
•Anticonvulsants
•Manual removal of the placenta
•Removal of retained POCs through MVA
•Assisted vaginal delivery
•Blood transfusion
•Caesarian section

Among GBV related health problems that were addressed included:
- Unwanted pregnancy
- Unsafe self-induced abortion
- Sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS.
- Psychological trauma, as well as social stigma and rejection

Interventions in the year 2023 with the support of UNFPA/MOH:
- Emergency services delivered to women with complicated pregnancies and childbirth in Guri'el district of central Somalia and Barawe district of Lower Shabelle.
- Established Antenatal Care services in Guri'el district and Barawe district.
- Provided comprehensive package including family planning, TT immunization, nutritional counseling, Iron/folate supplementation, pregnancy monitoring, and early detection and management of pregnancy complications in both cities.
- Harmonized reproductive health services with HIV/AIDS counseling and STDs control activities.
- Community has been mobilized and the public made aware of the availability of the services.
- Conducted on-job refresher training and skills coaching for Midwives and nurses and other health workers working in all these centers.
- Executed Monitoring and supervisory support.
- Provided Psychological support including dignity kits.
- Introduced Emergency drugs and skills that are essential for safe delivery.

Constraints and challenges:
- Limited knowledge among the staffs on usage of instruments such as vacuum delivery and Manual Vacuum Aspiration,
- Underlying health system weakness.
- Low uptake of modern family planning services which is due to existing cultural practice and
- General insecurity especially in Lower Shabelle delaying supervision sometimes.

| Description of indicators | # Reached |
|---|---|
| ANC Consultations | 9148 |
| Total Delivery | 5618 |
| Total Deaths | 67 |
| Total Obstetric Complications | 1585 |
| Total # Clients receiving FP method | 4123 |

# Food Security




**DERF funded and OFROSOM facilitated project**

Anticipatory Action Intervention: Irrigation canal rehabilitationin Shalambod / Marka Lower Shabelle-South West State.

The project was designed to assist 352 households (2112 persons) affected by drought in Marka district by supporting them improve their food accessibility via enhanced food production through rehabilitation of their irrigation 2-km facility in the Shalanbod community and provision of farm inputs, 52 men and women from 52 food insecure households in Shalanbot were engaged to execute the rehabilitation exercise via Cash for Work modality. The project also aimed at empowering the community's canal management capacity through the establishment and training of a canal management committee for sustainability.

The project's specific objectives were as follows: (i) meeting the food consumption gap of the most vulnerable households in the project site area (short-term),

(ii) to build and rehabilitate community assets that reduce the risk of disaster, strengthen livelihoods and build resilience over time.

The DERF-funded project was implemented under New Ways Organization's Livelihood program sector. During implementation, the project managed to rehabilitate the 2km canal via cash for work. The 52 vulnerable households who participated in the rehabilitation exercise managed to access food using the money they received from the project in the form of cash for work during the three months they worked. 300 subsistence farmers in Shalanbod also received farm inputs to help them start cultivation.







During implementation, the project ensured the needs of all social groups in the project area are considered. Minority groups, women, boys and girls, elderly people, households with persons living with disability, and youths were considered in the project. All these social groups were represented in the canal management committee, project staff, and households receiving farm inputs. Representatives of these different social groups were also involved in the consultation, supervision, and monitoring activities.

Results and outcomes achieved.

The following results and outcomes were achieved during the project implementation period:

- 52 food-insecure households accessed food after receiving cash via cash for work for three months
- 2-km canal rehabilitated for irrigation
- 300 subsistence households received farm inputs and managed to start farming activities
- 20-member canal management committee established and trained.

| Indicator | Target | Means of Verification |
|---|---|---|
| # of people who receive conditional cash | 312 people | Cash transferred/vouchers provided, Photos, and activity report, |
| # of Number of assets rehabilitated | 2-km secondary canal | Activity report, Activity pictures, photos |
| # of farmers who received farm inputs | 300 farmers | Distribution list, Activity report, Activity pictures, photos |
| # of asset management committee trained | 20 members | Signed daily attendance list, Activity report, Activity pictures, photos |

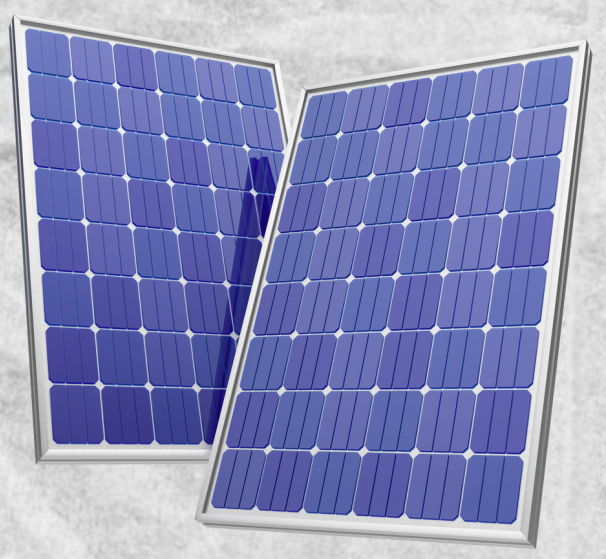


# WASH

**DERF funded and OFROSOM facilitated project**

Project Title: Anticipatory Action Intervention in Marka in Lower Shabelle - South West State

The overall objective of the project was to assist 3000 households affected by drought in Marka through provision safe water through rehabilitation water pumping system; a new elevated water storage facility and newly constructed water distribution points will help avert the crisis through food assistance, water and Hygiene Kits. This DERF grant through OFROSOM enabled to provide the WASH services needed to the drought-affected communities through the provision of safe drinking water through rehabilitation of the shallow well.
The project significantly contributed to gender equality, including across age groups. Minority clans/ethnic groups were included in consultations of the project implementation and the monitoring activities.
Shallow well was rehabilitated having solar system, elevated water tank and a water kiosk and in the process 3000 droughts affected people got safe drinking water continuously.
Hygiene promotion to3000 people directly benefitted in this activity.



*Results and outcomes achieved*
The following results and outcome achieved during the project implementation

- Better living conditions for 500 HHs drought-affected people and have access to safe water for drinking and hygiene use through providing temporary safe water to 3000 men, women and children who are drought affected through rehabilitation of 1 shallow well, installation of solar system and water tank.
- Improved hygiene and sanitation condition of the affected communities through carrying out routine water quality monitoring and testing by chlorination of water sources targeting 4 water sources to reduce the likelihood of an AWD/Cholera outbreak.
- Improved hygiene practices through organizing hygiene promotion community sessions.



Priority was given to the following most vulnerable people:

- The poor
- The elderly
- The sick
- The widowed,
- The orphaned
- The people living with disabilities
- The marginalized.

A total of 500 families in Marka district benefited from the project. Beneficiaries were identified through New Ways field team in coordination with local authorities and traditional respective elders. In order to minimize risk related to beneficiary selections, New Ways field team with the support of relevant local authorities and the community conducted participatory process involving the beneficiaries themselves as well as in line with outlined criteria which focused on families who were the most vulnerable, disabled people, and women-headed households.

# NEW WAYS

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