

**GLOBAL PEACE AND SECURITY FUND (GPSF)
FINAL PROJECT REPORT**

TO BE SUBMITTED ALONG WITH THE FINALIZED PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

Final Project Report			
<i>Project Name:</i>	<i>Prevention of Child, Early and Forced Marriage in Somalia: A Child Protection and Gender Equality Approach</i>	<i>GPSF Number:</i>	<i>14-114</i>
<i>Recipient Organisation:</i>	<i>HAVOYOCO</i>	<i>Report Date:</i>	<i>April 2016</i>
<i>Project Reflection</i>			
Please provide details of project activities as described in the accompanying finalised PMF. Were they conducted as outlined in the proposal work plan and have they met the expected level of performance? If not, why not?			
<p>This report was produced under the CEFM Project, led by HAVOYOCO in partnership with Save the children and funding from DFATD</p> <p>This report draws particular achievements, challenges and recommendations of the CEFM Project; it gives attention to the problem of the under-reporting of such abuse and addresses a range of related issues. Breaking the silence surrounding this problem is an essential step towards its elimination.</p> <p>Havoyoco directly targeted women and girls to enable the building of environments which support gender equality and the fulfillment of the equal right of girls, boys, women and men via engaging a wide range of social actors in order to achieve extensive positive changes in attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors, HAVOYOCO focused that tackling the root causes or drivers of abuse should become a greater priority for governments, donors and others in the international community, including the development of stronger child protection systems at the national level.</p> <p>HAVOYOCO started CEFM project in June 2015, and all the project activities have been effectively conducted and implemented as per project, the project had a great impact to the target vulnerable children, communities and beneficiaries in the grassroots.</p> <p>The project was successfully implemented in the eight locations (Borama, Dila, Boon, Qunujeed , Abdal , Hudusa Shiekh and Berbera of Sahil Awdal Regions of Somaliland.</p> <p>HAVOYOCO with the support of Save the children strengthened and established women lobbying groups , child welfare committees, (CWCs).The tasks, roles and responsibilities of</p>			

women lobbying group ,CWCs include raising awareness on prevention of child early and forced marriage , children’s rights, mobilising communities to protect children from different forms of abuses (sexual, physical, child work and other violations),The CWCs and women lobbying groups were identified.

172 cases both early and forced marriage were identified during the project, 12 were given medical support and services of saving life’s, , 40 were provided psychosocial and counselling training, 54 were provided dignity kits for pregnancy girls and 60 were provided livelihood support while 25 had received skills training such as henna and beatifications in Sahel and Awdal regions

HAVOYOCO organized Children in Sahel and Awdal communities and formed child rights groups (CRGs) which are boys and girls groups, The CRGs/clubs have leaders and consists 9 boys and 15 girls in which they elected democratically the chairperson, vice chairperson and secretary., HAVOYOCO linked the CRGs to the women lobbying groups CWCs, school teachers to participate decisions affecting them and to prevent child early and forced marriage On the other hand the children participated, project activities include recreational activities(drama performance)

HAVOYOCO and SC better engaged with government and law enforcement officials at the national, regional and district level through training and dialogue sessions. And this enabled these stakeholders to contribute towards required legal reforms and structural changes, as well as influence government policies that are necessary to provide the relevant child protection, participation, empowerment and enforcement systems.

One of the challenges we faced at the initial stage was that the perception of the community about CEFM was a taboo, but with HAVOYOCO strong experience on the ground with community engagement, awareness and advocacy led the project successfully

Please provide details of project outputs as described in the accompanying finalised PMF. Were they delivered as outlined in the proposal work plan and have they met the expected level of performance? If not, why not?

Output 1.1. Support (financial and technical) provided to Children’s Units of MoLSA and MoJ to address CEFM via legal frameworks and codes of conduct

<p>0. Organize project kick-off workshop</p>	<p>HAVOYOCO organized and carried two days for project launching meeting in the project targeted areas including Borama, Dila, Boon and Qulujeed of Awdal, Berbera , Hudusa, Abdaal and Sheik of District of regions of somaliland . The project kick off meeting have</p>
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	<p>participated by a total of 736 community members such as village committees , Traditional leaders ,Teachers , , religious leaders , parents ,men, women ,youth and children , The meeting has successfully met its objectives, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introducing the project to the implementing partners; 2. Ensuring that government officials and community members have a clear <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding of program goals and the project plan;
<p>1.1.6.Establish and strengthen reporting mechanisms against CEFM from national to community level</p>	<p>HAVOYOCO conducted 8 training of adult and 8 trainings for girls and boys groups on Establishment and strengthening of reporting mechanisms from national to community about CEFM , A total of 412 have attended (120 girls 72 boys 165 women and 55 men)</p> <p>These trainings have been held Borama , Dila , Qulujed ,Boon of Awdal region , and Abdaal , Berbera, Hudusa and Sheik of Sahil region</p> <p>The participants were from Child welfare committees Women lobby groups Child right Groups Midwives Sheikhs ID camp Heads Attorney general/Dept of Child Unit and Villages heads</p> <p>After the training participants learned the following lessons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of CEFM Reports • Why reporting CEFM cases) • Why we need to report • What is the benefit of reporting the cases? • Who are these reports are helpful? • What type of information we are reporting? • Where to find cases to report? • How to gather CEFM cases? Methods /steps

	<p>to take</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whom to report the CEFM cases
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Output 1.2 Training, technical support and awareness raising sessions provided to government officials on CEFM, gender equality and child rights

<p>1.2.2.Organize 3 days training for 60 regional level law enforcement officials (police, judiciary & custodian corps) on the prevention and protection of children from CEFM</p> <p>1.2.3.Organize 3 days training for 105 district level law enforcement officials (police, judiciary & custodian corps) on the prevention and protection of children from CEFM</p>	<p>seven 3-day trainings on the prevention and protection of children from CEFM were conducted, exceeding project targets by reaching a total of 201 law enforcement officials (153 male and 48 female) from various backgrounds including police officers; lawyers; judges; officials from the Attorney General Office; the Somaliland Lawyers Association; the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; the Ministry of Justice; religious leaders; and Legal Aid officers. The trainings aimed at strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officials to both prevent and respond to CEFM through the provision of child friendly spaces, as well as services for survivors of CEFM. A key topic discussed during the training included the minimum age for marriage in Somaliland, which creates additional challenges for law enforcement officials in their actions to protect children from CEFM, as the definition of the child entrenched in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international conventions differs from the Shafia’ Islamic School of thought practiced in Somaliland. In addition, the participants discussed case management in relation to CEFM, as well as the existing laws and policies in Somaliland to protect children from CEFM. The participants strongly recommended that the government should develop laws and policies to prohibit CEFM, as well as to provide social support for children who are affected as a result of CEFM. At the close of the workshops, the participants agreed to collaborate with each other to protect children from CEFM. The objective was strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officials to generate and implement recommendations for on-going legal reforms and to improve their management of CEFM cases.</p>
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Overview of trainings for law enforcement officials

Level	Location	M	F	Total
Regional	Berbera	21	9	31
Regional	Borama	23	8	31
District	Sheik	25	10	35
District	Abdaal	29	10	39
National	Hargeisa	22	8	30
District	Dila	32	3	35
		152	48	201

Output 2.1 Child Welfare Committees established, supported and trained on CEFM, gender equality and child rights

2.1.1. Establish/strengthen 8 Child Welfare Committees (CWCs, 9 members each with total members of 72) in the 8 intervention villages	To promote a protective environment for girls and boys, and enhance commitment and action to address CEFM by a range of different actors at community level, the project mobilized families, communities, community-based organizations and local service providers to play an essential role in
2.1.3. Establish 8 Women	

<p>Lobby Groups (20 members each-total 160) in each of the 8 intervention villages</p>	<p>building a protective environment for all children, A total of 8 Women Lobby Groups and 8 CWCs were established between June and September 2015, thus meeting project targets. The aim of these structures is to provide a channel for networking and advocacy by stakeholders within the community in order to protect children and promote discussion on CEFM, as well as provide community-based structures that offer opportunities to girls, boys, women and men to learn more about topical issues related to child protection, including through peer learning. In addition, the established groups and members were trained on basic leadership skills, group management roles and responsibilities, risks, and impacts of CEFM. The groups have also established leadership structures comprised of a chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary and group members. The groups have also each developed action plans to prevent, and protect girls and boys from, CEFM at the community level.</p>
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Overview of established community-based structures

Region	Structure N groups	M	F	Total of participants
Sahil	4 CWCs	20	16	36
	4 Women lobbying groups	0	80	80
Awdal	4 CWCs	20	16	36
	4 Women lobbying groups	0	80	80
		40	192	232

<p>2.1.2.Organize 16 training sessions (1 per group - 3 days)</p>	<p>HAVOYOCO held 8 training sessions in all sites of the project.</p>
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<p>per session) for the members (144 members in total) on prevention & protection of children from CEFM and reporting of cases of CEFM</p>	<p>Each training took three days and 144 participants benefited from these trainings. The participants were taught how to report CEFM cases and also given extensive knowledge on prevention and protection of children from CEFM. “Child Early and Forced Marriage and their complications are preventable but it is not easy to change traditions and attitudes which have been practiced for a long time. Hence, We need to raise a lot of awareness not only about the bad consequences of CEFM but also about the legal implications of such practices.”Asma (Participant) said</p>
<p>2.1.3. Provide financial and technical support to the CWCs to conduct community-led dialogue sessions against CEFM in their communities</p>	<p>On 23th - 24- 27th January 2016. HAVOYOCO provided financial and technical support to the CWCs to conduct four community-led dialogue sessions against CEFM in their communities.</p> <p>These community-led dialogue sessions have held project targeted locations include at Borama, Abdaal, Shiek and Berbera. At total of 128 (48 women, 36 men, 27 girls and 17 boys) . have attended and they were from Traditional leaders , health workers , religious leaders , youths women lobbying groups .during sessions the CWCs have facilitated and passed the key messages while the other community members were discussed</p> <p>The problems of CEFM ,and way to mobilize the community in their locations</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Achievements of the sessions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HAVOYOCO CEFM staff mobilized and have made orientation meeting before conducting the community led dialogue sessions • The 9 CWCs members have facilitated and conducted the community led dialogue sessions at the community level • The participants highlighted the negative impacts of child early and forced marriage • Increased awareness of community members in the project areas on prevention of child early and

	forced marriage.
<p>2.1.4. Organise 16 awareness raising sessions (1 per group, 2 days per session) for Women Lobby Group members (320 members in total).</p>	<p>From 22 to 25 July 2015, HAVOYOCO carried out eight 3-day awareness raising sessions with 125 women from the Women Lobby Groups in the project targeted areas, including Dila, Borama, Boon, Qulujed in Awdal region and, Berbera, Abdaal, Hudusa and Shiekh in Sahil region. The sessions aimed to raise awareness of Women Lobby Group members on the negative effects of child, early and forced marriage on girls and boys. The sessions also put focus on the positive values and practices that parents and caregivers are already applying to protect their children from early marriage</p> <p>Some of the key topics presented during the awareness raising sessions included discussions on the standpoint of Islamic religion towards CEFM, and the negative consequences of CEFM on married children (especially girls), such as school dropout, health complications, child neglect and family separation</p> <p>The local partners are very much aware that these issues can be sensitive to discuss for some participants. In order to address this issue, the local partners used strategies to make sure all participants would be comfortable to discuss these sensitive topics. For example, priority focus was given to demonstrating respect for all participants' points of view about early marriage, while highlighting the benefits of delaying marriage until adulthood. The following key messages were emphasized throughout the various project locations</p>
<p>2.2.1.Organise one drama performance on the negative impact of CEFM on children's lives to schools community, community members, youth, children in each intervention</p>	<p>On 27th January 2015 HAVOYOCO Organized and undertaken one drama performance about the negative impact of CEFM on children's lives to schools community, community members, youth, and children in Abdal Village of Sahal region</p> <p>The aim of this public mass awareness campaign was to educate the local community to engage with the local community to understand the risk associated with child</p>

early and force marriage and ways of prevention and better responses by the community structures.

The Circus drama show was conducted in the right time to the right place, different spectators including children, women. Youth and community elders came to watch the Circus Drama show.

An estimated **900 people (include 595 women, 211 men , 53 boys and 43 girls)** audiences were participated and benefited the awareness campaign

Summary of accomplishments of the drama performance :

The support and funding from **save the children** has enabled HAVOYOCO CEFM project to successfully complete the following activities:

- Composed of the drama as means to convey the messages to the community
- Rehearsed and pre-tested the Drama, poets , songs before performed
- Conducted 1 circus Drama public awareness shows in the targeted Village
- Documented the public awareness Drama show
- 'Key messages were delivered to the target audiences
- A total population of 900 were reached and benefited the CEFM messages

<p>2.2.3. Engage with local Mullahs to give speeches at Friday prayers at Mosques about the harmfulness of CEFM on children and to advocate for positive decisions by parents on marriage</p>	<p>HAVOYOCO organized and conducted two awareness raising sessions (Muhadira) on child right issues by increasing community awareness the importance of child protection in Islam. The awareness raising sessions have held at Dila Village and Abdaal village of Sahil and Awdal regions a total of 680 community members reached (430 female and 250 male) The people were listening carefully during awareness raising sessions. These awareness raising sessions were facilitated the religious leaders in above mentioned villages.</p>
<p>2.2.4. Develop and disseminate IEC materials (banners, posters, T-shirts, flyers and stickers) with CEFM prevention messages, such as ‘Children not brides’ and ‘I am a child, not a wife’ during the key events such as 16th June, the Day of the African Child, Universal Children’s Day, and International Women’s Day which will be conducted mainly at the national and regional levels.</p>	<p>HAVOYOCO developed and disseminated IEC materials include banners posters, billboards, and T-shirts, with CEFM prevention messages. And participated main events such as universal children’s day , and international women’s day that was conducted in the regional level , in collaboration with Ministry of labor and social affairs</p>
<p>2.1.6. Support women lobby groups to organize community mother’s group meetings to stop marrying-off their children before 18 years.</p>	<p>On 24th -26th November 2015, and 20th December. HAVOYOCO and SCI CEFM project staff together organized and supported women lobbying groups to conduct mothers meetings to stop marrying-off their children before 18 years. The mothers meeting sessions were held different project locations include Borma , Abdaal sheik, and Berbera ,a total of 124 participants were attended 96 mothers and 28 women lobbying groups The mothers groups were fully understood the following sessions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mothers groups were presented the effects of early marriage for their daughters

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learned the impacts and consequences of early and forced marriage• Increased awareness of mother groups on prevention of child early and forced marriage• Documented all sessions through video-recording and taken photos <p>Finally the mothers groups promised that they will meet monthly to prevent early forced marriage and work as voluntary basis HAVOYOCO CEFM team also coordinate and have monitoring role</p>

The participation in the awareness raising sessions was inclusive and expressed the importance of addressing CEFM, as this issue has been largely ignored so far, even if it has been negatively impacting the lives of girls and boys.

<p>1.2.7. Provide health education and information on family planning (i.e. focusing on breast feeding, child spacing) for young married girls and boys, parents and the community</p>	<p>HAVOYOCO conducted health education sessions at Boon, Borama, Dila, Qunujed, Berbera, Abdal, Hudusa , Sheik villages of Sahil and Awdal regions these sessions were facilitated a professional health workers a total of 240 participants attended (80 young fathers , 80 early marriage mothers and 80 parents)</p> <p>During sessions the facilitators were provided health education and information on family planning for example Focusing on breast feeding and child spacing</p> <p>The following topics were covered during the sessions:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of Prevention and Protection of Children from Early & Forced Marriage. • The benefits of breastfeeding • The Quran on Breastfeeding • Promoting family planning • Delaying first pregnancy • Methods of family planning • Breastfeeding Benefits for infant and mother • Why not infant formula? • HIV and breastfeeding • Drawings on breastfeeding.
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Output 3.1 Girls’ and Boys’ Groups established, supported and trained on life skills, with a focus on CEFM, gender equality, child rights and leadership

3.1.1. Establ	Eight girls’ and boys’ groups were established in Berbera ,
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sh/strengthen 8 girls groups with 15 members per group (120 girls in total) and 8 boys support groups with 9 members per group (72 in total).

Borama, Qunujeed , Hudusa, Dila, ,Abdaal, Boon and sheik villages of Sahil and Awdal Regions, CRGs members are now active with the participation of 192 children (72 boys and 120 girls). In identifying the target members of the groups, the project team engaged community committees, teachers and children. These girls’ and boys’ groups were established with the objectives of supporting the empowerment of girls and boys so they can fulfill their equal rights and protect themselves from abuse, exploitation and various forms of violence, including CEFM, as well as participate and influence decisions that affect their lives. During initial training sessions, girls and boys were asked to identify key protection concerns and issues for children at the community level. The main issues identified by boys and girls include: child labour, abandonment and neglect, physical punishment at both community and school levels, CEFM, sexual abuse and children living and working on the streets. The boys’ and girls’ groups acknowledged that most of the protection risks faced by children often happen while they are at home, at school, and within the wider community.

Overview of established Girls’ and Boys’ Groups

Region	N of groups	M	F	Total
Awdal	4	36	60	96
Sahil	4	36	60	96
		72	120	192

Output 3.2. Gender sensitive reproductive health services provided to pregnant girls, alongside medical, legal and psychosocial support for survivors of CEFM

- HAVOYOCO Provided 54 clean dignity kits for child early and forced marriage pregnancy girls in Awdal and sahil region
- HAVOYOCO provided medical support for 12 cases of early and forced marriage in Awdal and Sahil regions
- Sahel and 12 from Awdal region
- At total of 40 girls of victims child early and forced marriage have trained one of psychosocial and counseling training in Awdal and sahil regions
- The total cases of sahil region was 94 (88 early marriage and 6 forced marriage)

- **Sahil Region:**
- Married cases : 32 Cases
- Divorced Cases : 27Cases
- Separated Cases : 35 Cases
- Death Cases : **0 Case**
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- The total cases of Awdal region was 77 (66 early marriage and 19 case are forced marriage)
- **Married cases : 38 Cases**
- **Divorced Cases : 27 Cases**
- **Separated Cases : 12**
- **Death Cases : 1 Case**

The Total cases of Sahil and Awdal regions are 172 child early and forced marriage

Output 3.3 Equitable education and livelihoods training and support provided for girls and boys who have married early or those at risk, as well as women headed households with girls at risk of CEFM

<p>3.2.1.Support educational opportunities for children, including vocational skills training, for girls and boys who have married early or those at risk of marrying early</p>	<p>HAVOYOCO also supported 25 girls affected by child early and forced marriage and provided skill training program for three months course such as Henna and beatifications , 13 from Sahil region while 12 from Awdal region .</p>
<p>3.2.3.Provide livelihood support to women at risk of marrying their daughters early due to poverty (160 HHs)</p>	<p>60 victims for child early and forced marriage have received livelihood support for their parents to improve the life's of the affected daughters both Sahil and Awdal regions</p>
<p>3.1.3. Support girl</p>	<p>○ HAVOYOCO conducted four 2 days training for</p>

<p>and boy group members to conduct peer-to-peer education (2 sessions per village (16 sessions in total) and 20 participants in each session (total participants will be 320).</p>	<p>peer to peer education training at Berbera , Borama , Sheik and Qunujed of Sahil and Awdal regions , The overall objective of this activity was to support CRGs members to teach peer to peer education approach to be enhanced their capacity a total of 120 CRG members participated.(80 boys and 40 girls) when the training ended the participants Strengthened their capacities of children to support the establishment and implementation of the Peer to peer education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved their competencies for self-assessment and monitoring implementation of the peer to peer approach ○ Enhanced the children’s understanding of peer to peer approach and its relationship to the fulfillment of their rights.
<p>3.1.4.Facilitate child-led initiatives (4 meetings reaching 160 officials) to interface with duty bearers to discuss and share their concerns related to CEFM</p>	<p>HAVOYOCO facilitated 4 child led initiatives meeting and attended 180 children (120 and 60 girls) The main purpose of this activity was to create a platform in which children may discuss with the duty bearers and openly express their concerns. And the children raised the following initiatives ‘</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child early marriage 2. Increasing Drop out of the schools 3. Using drugs (chat and cigarettes) 4. Migration(Tahrib) 5. Corporal punishment and humiliation in the schools 6. Depression/ Hopelessness when it comes to their

	<p>future.</p> <p>And the children developed detailed action plans</p> <p>That they will implement in their schools the upcoming months</p>
<p>3.1.5. Support children’s recreational activities, poetry, drama and sport tournaments.</p>	<p>On 1st -February2016, 18th February 2016, And 25th February 2016. HAVOYOCO has successfully conducted three recreational activities for drama performance on prevention of child early and forced marriage</p> <p>These three drama performance have been held in Berbera, Borama and Abdaal at school level.</p> <p>The established and trained Child right groups have composed and performed drama in each location</p> <p>While HAVOYOCO provided financial and technical support</p> <p>During the drama the people were very interesting to the different ways that the children acted and delivered the key messages to the target audience.</p> <p>All drama sessions were conducted in the right time to the right place, a different spectators including children, women. Youth and came to watch the drama.</p> <p>An estimated 1402 people (include 218 women, 321 men , 519 boys and 344 girls) audiences were participated and benefited the awareness campaign</p> <p>The support and funding from save the children has enabled HAVOYOCO CEFM project to successfully complete.</p>



Did you reach the target beneficiaries as planned? (Type(s) of beneficiaries, target organisations and numbers, etc.) Did other stakeholders contribute to the project and if so how?

Yes, HAVOYOCO reached the target of the project as per the plan, ministry of justice, MOLSA, ministry of religion, imams, community leaders, children, women groups such as NOW contributed to the project by attending project activities, lobbying and in general the awareness of the community on CEFM Protection & awareness

Briefly describe whether the project met the expected level of performance for outcomes as they were originally planned.

The Project met the expected level of the performance as originally planned, HAVOYOCO successfully implemented the project activities in which HAVOYOCO closely collaborated with the children CEFM Project staff.

HAVOYOCO maintained to regularly follow project by seeking technical support from the children staff to better implement the project with quality and effectiveness through following quality benchmarking developed by the MEAL team.

Lessons Learned: In hindsight, what, if anything, could have been done differently?

CEF project gives great participation to the most target group who, are core body in sub-committees (CRG). This is very important applied practices that demonstrate tangible impact because of their understanding to the project context, their role, knowing where are their target locations; schools, Kuranic schools, playing grounds, and other areas that the community meets. In short, they know they are vulnerable group by current problem of CEFM.

1. There is a need to increase the access and coverage of the project by reaching more CEFM victims throughout the country
2. Girls were empowered in the prevention and fight against CEFM, and through the establishment of girls groups and training in life skills
3. The circus was a good means and tools to disseminate the key messages for CEFM
4. Communities in Somaliland recognized that CEFM is a harmful practice and has a serious health impact to the lives of young girls.
5. It increased the rate of school drop out of young and beloved children
6. The prevalence of early marriage is too high according to Somaliland particularly rural areas.
7. Women groups can be change models of prevention for child early and forced marriage

8. Strengthening of Community structures an effective way according to reporting mechanism for the CEFM case issues handling during their implementation activities.

Financial Management: Was the project implemented as per the original budget and financial management expectations? If not, please identify and explain, especially where variances are in excess of 10% (over and under). Special attention should be given to the overall total costs especially if there were savings per sub-paragraphs 5.04 and 20.02 (requiring return of funds) or over expenditures.

HAVOYOCO followed the project original budget as per the budget line, There is no any change or variance in the budget

Risks and Challenges: What challenges or constraints did you face in implementing this project? (Consider legal, partnership, contracting, logistical, operational, etc.). Were these challenges anticipated prior to project implementation? How were these challenges addressed? Based on experience with this project, what measures would you take to address risks in the future for similar initiatives?

- The coverage of the project area was limited to only specific places and there is a need to increase the coverage of the project area
- At the initial stage talking about CEFM was a taboo and still it is taboo in the unreachable communities
- To the CEFM victims in the rural areas access to health facilities and services is limited
- Inadequate of community understanding of the subject matter of CEFM and the existence of legal frame works.
- Lack of conceptual clarity on early / forced / child marriages in the legal and policy frameworks.
- Limited reliable official data (quantitative and qualitative) on early / forced / child marriage. “The absence of reliable data on early and forced marriages is, on the other hand, an irrefutable prove of the lack of commitment of the state institutions to identify, monitor, prevent and combat the harmful practice of early marriages and needs to be addressed in any further public national strategy”
- Early marriages problematic is almost absent from the most relevant active policies (child rights, Somaliland inclusion, gender equality, education, etc.).

Success: Describe the major successes of the project. Were there any unanticipated benefits/outcomes? For projects that tested innovative approaches, were these successful? Could they be replicated in other projects? Would you do anything differently? Describe the impact that the project made, in terms of the problem you were addressing (as per the problem statement in original project proposal).

One of the success achievements of the project is that the project saved lives of young girls who are victims of the child early and forced marriage through livelihood support, medical support, psychosocial support, providing dignity kits and providing better counseling through mothers meetings, skills training and income

A large proportion of children, our beloved children, are victims of violence everyday around the rural areas, schools and IDPs. This is especially true in Somaliland. Therefore As HAVOYOCO realized the implications of CEFM for human and social development, it placed in sharper focus in the CEFM implementation of activities through technical support from SCSOM staff,

One of the success stories of the project is that HAVOYOCO gave better engagement and room to different stakeholders such as the religious leaders, community gatekeepers, women groups, CWCs, children of CEFM victims, key government institutions and SCSOM Project staff and this gave us a better concern especially growing for the violation of sexual and reproductive rights suffered by underage child brides and mothers, who are more prone to experiencing maternal and child mortality and malnutrition

Gender Considerations: How has the project acknowledged and addressed the different needs of women, men, boys and girls? If the project was specifically aimed at supporting resolutions on women, peace and security please explain how it has addressed and incorporated the specific needs of women and girls? Were they delivered as outlined in the proposal plan? If not, please explain why not and what impact this had on the project.

Describe the measures taken to ensure that the interests/needs of women, men, girls and boys were addressed. Please consider the following:

- a) Planning:** What gender inequalities were recognized within the context of the project and how were they addressed within the project?
- b) Implementing:** How were the needs/interests of women, men, girls and boys addressed by project activities?
- c) Evaluating:** How did women, men, girls and boys benefit from the advantages/gains of project activities? Provide concrete examples/indicators.

HAVOYOCO recognized the importance of gender mainstreaming throughout the project implementation, for example in the recruitment stage HAVOYOCO used 50% ratio and in general havoyoco highly considers the gender mainstreaming across the project implementation of activities, communication, monitoring and planning

Communications: How were the activities, outputs or achievements of the project communicated? Where there was a communication strategy, was it implemented as planned? What was the strategy's impact? Please provide copies of any media coverage, press releases, etc. Please highlight any instances where DFATD's contribution was acknowledged.

In any communications and the development of IEC materials, HAVOYOCO used to engage all key stakeholders and key actors of the project to validate the messages before it reaches to the final productions

Evaluation/Measuring Impact: If the project was formally evaluated, what were the results? Please provide copies of evaluations or indicate when they will be available. If no formal evaluation was conducted, summarize the results of informal evaluation methods (e.g. activity evaluation forms, surveys, case studies, feedback, etc.).