NEW WAYS OF WORKING

Community Workshop – Copenhagen, July 7, 2016

Workshop Report
ACCESS & SECURITY MANAGEMENT
The aim of the DEMAC initiative (Diaspora Emergency Action and Coordination) is to improve diaspora emergency response capacities and to facilitate the coordination with the ‘conventional’ international humanitarian system. The project is working with the Sierra Leonean diaspora in the UK, the Syrian diaspora in Germany, and the Somali diaspora in Denmark.

DEMAC organised a series of three workshops for representatives of diaspora organisation and operation-level humanitarian professionals to create a space for joint and mutual learning, to enhance the capacity of diaspora and humanitarian professionals and to improve the coordination of the different actors within the humanitarian systems.

This document covers the DEMAC Phase I activity funded by the European Union. The views expressed herein should not be taken, in any way, to reflect the official opinion of the European Union, and the European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.
Introduction

This workshop report is part of the European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) funded project entitled ‘Diaspora Emergency Action and Coordination’ (DEMAC), led by three partner organisations, namely, the African Foundation for Development (AFFORD), the Berghof Foundation, and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC).

The aim of this second community workshop was to share the outcomes from the humanitarian thematic workshop on Access and Security held in Berlin in June 2016 with Somali diaspora organisations based in Denmark and seek their contribution for minimizing the knowledge gap and increasing cooperation between diaspora groups and conventional actors, and to update participants on the achievements of WHS in Istanbul.

29 participants from diaspora groups based in Denmark attended the workshop. The DEMAC coordinator officially opened the workshop and briefed about DEMAC. DEMAC is an ECHO funded project that aims at improving diaspora emergency response capacity and coordination with the conventional humanitarian system. The workshop started with Humanitarian Principles: Neutrality – Humanity – Independence – Impartiality. Discussion on these principles according to the Somali context and realities on the ground followed. First part of the workshop focused on Access and Safety management, and participants worked on security and safety challenges that they encounter in emergency situation for the access and security. Several international norms were introduced.

Diaspora members who attended the WHS in Istanbul this year presented the outcome and achievements of the summit. They explained the objectives of the WHS; to reinvigorate commitments to humanity embedded with humanitarian principles and to introduce a number of concrete actions and commitments which enable the world community to better prepare for and respond to world crises and be resilient to shocks.

The last session of the workshop was led by the Diaspora Advisory Board. Participants found it important to coordinate among diaspora organizations before even starting to cooperate with the conventional actors. In this regard, the advisory board presented the basic requirements to form an umbrella. Participants divided into four groups and worked on developing the vision, mission and motto of the forthcoming umbrella. They also drafted the structure of the three bodies of the umbrella, membership criteria, governance and expected service delivery of the umbrella.

Lead Facilitator: Ahmed A. Omar ‘Dharbaxo’
Mobile: +45-25125089   email: dharbaxo@gmail.com
Co-Facilitators: Abdulrahman Ugaas, Adam Xusen Garad and Hamza Jama
**Workshop Objectives**

The overall objective of the workshop was to raise awareness of the targeted diaspora communities about the Humanitarian access and safety management in insecure context.

**Specific Objectives:**
- Better understanding of:
  - Challenges and opportunities related to humanitarian access in crisis and conflict environments
- Continuation of the technical aspect on the formation of Somali diaspora network umbrella.

**Main Themes:**
- Humanitarian access and its constrains
- Humanitarian dialogue with non-state armed groups/conflict actors
- Remote management and monitoring
- Security and safety management
- Partnerships and cooperation with local structures

**Workshop Sessions**

During the workshop, challenges and opportunities related to humanitarian access in crisis and conflict environments were explored through presentations, group work activities and interactive discussions. The course contents included:
- Introduction of DEMAC
- Humanitarian principles
- Humanitarian Aid workers access to beneficiaries and access definition
- Acceptance toolkit
- Constrains to access in Somali context
- Cooperation and partnership with the local structures
- Role of conventional and diaspora actors

**Methodologies**

Facilitators used several methodologies to communicate during the training course. It is included;
- Power Point presentation
- Plenary presentation
- Focal group discussion
- Group work
- Case studies
- Lecture
- Participatory exercise
The lead facilitator presented most of the sessions by power point. Materials presented were partially from the last thematic workshop in Berlin. Constrains related to the access and security were deeply investigated according to the Somali context, the facilitator prepared four different scenario of access and each given to a group to discuss. During the plenary presentations, participants had opportunity to comment and give constructive feedback for each scenario.

Minutes from the workshop

Intro
The workshop started with familiarization and participant’s introduction. Norms and venue rules agreed. DEMAC project coordinator went through DEMAC objectives and main activities.

Comments from Participants:
➢ What will be the next phase of DEMAC? More community workshops to consider.
➢ Conventional actors should recognize diaspora efforts and give space and funds.
➢ Demac should rotate the diaspora members that attend thematic workshops with the conventional actors.
➢ Some of DEMAC activities should be held in Aarhus, Odense and other main cities in Denmark.

Core Humanitarian Principles
Particular emphasis was placed on the humanitarian principles (humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence) that should guide all humanitarian work and are perceived as crucial for gaining and maintain long-term access.

The session was to refresh participants understanding of the core humanitarian principles and for new participants to understand more on the principles.

Challenges and constrains to reach the needy people.
The session started with working in groups with different scenario on the constraints that may face diaspora organizations during crises reaching people suffering in Somalia context.

Summary

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<td>Humanity</td>
<td>Motivation; basis is inherent dignity of each person</td>
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<td>Impartiality</td>
<td>Assistance based on need alone</td>
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<td>Neutrality</td>
<td>Refrain from taking sides in conflict</td>
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<td>Independence</td>
<td>Autonomy from others’ goals and motivations</td>
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Scenario: Aid commodities to be transported to four different parts of Somalia from Denmark. Aspects to look at: Security, politically related access constraints and bureaucratic restriction. Groups had to discuss which obstacles, problems, issues or difficulties the Diaspora can meet when trying to reach the people in need.
Group A: Floods in Bardhere

- Getting the right transport means and company that can deliver aid to Somalia.
- High transport costs.
- Paper work in Denmark
- Transportation goods from Kismaio port to Bardhere, road blocks, attacks, kidnaping.
- Risk looting the aid goods by no-state armed groups.
- Taxation at the port.
- Distribution conflicts.
- The group suggested to not import food aid from abroad rather to encourage local farmers and buy the food from local markets to avoid conflict of interest.
- Collaborate with UN and INGOs for the transportation and security information.
- Remember work law profile; in some situations the diaspora representative in the field is seeing as ‘Walking Dollar Bill’.

Group B: Fifty beds and medicine to deliver in Johar.

- Transporting
- Bidding for the beds and thereafter, selection of the material.
- Choosing the right company to transport the goods.
- Getting the right agreements and paperwork in place to insure that the good reach their destination.
- Choosing the right person to assist in the distribution of the good when it finally reaches their destination.
- The security of this person in charge. Their visa and paperwork to actually access the country they are trying to help.
- There could be issues with the local partner that might be not authentic or might not be impartial, independent and so on.
- When the food reaches the country in need, looting.
- We have to insure that we do a thorough research of our local partner so we are sure that they can carry the work that is needed.
- There is also the issue of making sure all the documentation and records are in place, there is no corruption, and transparency.
- There is the issue of political insecurity, you might have made an agreement with one government official, and when the work is actually carried out that person is replaced and you have to go back to step one.
- Corruption can be slightly be avoided by entrusting this work of getting the paperwork signed to be have access into the communities, due to the fact that the local partner would be less pressured to succumb to corruption.
- Roadblocks. That the aid is seen be the beneficiaries as a petty aid and there might be discontent with receiving the help.
- In terms of medical hand overing, which hospital should receive this medical? Private hospital or government owned hospital.

Group C: Transportation of vaccination medicine, such as polio, measles to Jammame

- There is the need to act fast since these diseases can spread fast.
- There is a need to have experts in the field that can store, distribute and administer this medicine.
- Getting the right agreement and authorization from the government.
- Reaching the right target group, the people in need.
Corruption.
Road obstacles while transporting the items, freelance militia may demand for money.
Miss perceptions of the vaccination in the areas controlled by militias.

Group D: Transportation of food and temporary shelter for people affected by Sunami in Hobyo

- Internal issues that can arise: Lack of coordination
- More paperwork.
- Transportation expenses
- High prices/costs
- Corruption – Local authority might exploit this emergency to their advantage.
- Security – Roadblocks, kidnapping, looting and so on.
- Permission from local authority – it is very important to give the local partner the responsibility to carry out this task, to avoid authority demand more money from Diaspora members.
- May ask for taxation
- Delay – contractors.

Access and safety management
Humanitarian access and assistance in conflict settings (by Global public policy).
Definition: “Access by humanitarian actors to people in need of assistance and protection and access by those in need to the goods and services essential for their survival and health, in a manner consistent with core humanitarian principles International normative framework.

- General security roles (treaties, customary law, general principles)
- International Humanitarian Law (for IAC and NIAC)
- International Human Rights Law
- International Criminal Law
- National laws and norms

Access challenges:
Effects on types and sectors of programming
The most high-insecurity emergencies are related to food, secondly health.
Challenges for people in need – The highest source are Corruption and insecurity/violence.
When carrying out a project it is beneficiary to carry out a structured approach,
This is made up of the following:
Implementation, Design, Analysis, Neutrality and impartiality in humanitarian negotiations with actors, including military forces and non-state armed groups, are essential to secure and sustain humanitarian access.

Local Partnership - by Abdirahman Ugas

Why should your group work with partner organizations?
There is a sharing of knowledge, a creation of a community and so on.
There needs to be a clear balancing of expectations of each other.
**Why a partnership?**
Such collaboration can ensure that development initiatives capture the creative potential of diverse actors for deeper impact, foster local ownership for sustainability and are integrated for effectiveness in addressing complex problems.

**Principles of partnership**
- **Equity** – all partners have valuable resources and expertise, as well as risks and benefits that lead to a complementary purpose and respect.
- **Transparency** – A crucial factor to developing trust, a positive environment to collaborate and ensuring decisions are made in a socially responsible way.
- **Mutual benefit** – including commitment to other partners as well as to the shared partnership, leading to a deeper engagement.

**Operational principles**
Communities – primary stakeholders; There is a need for clear coordination; Non-discrimination – There is no given preference given to a certain clan or group; Consistent communication - transparency in the communication; Funds are spent wisely; Monitoring and evaluation; Learning from each other.

**Accountability requires transparency:**
Local government partners
Good governance relies on productive relationships between government and citizens and amongst citizen groups. Parties that share common interests are a natural way of achieving governance goals.
Informative and traditional Civil Society
Formally organized civil society, there are also informal civil society groups. Including small, unregistered community-level groups as well as social movements.
Private sector partners:
Engaging the private sector helps programs be more sustainable and achieve greater scale and brings leverage to our efforts.
Two categories of private sector entities: Individual private business and corporate companies.

**Cross-sector partnership:**
Innovative approaches and integrated solutions to complex challenges.
Access to more resources
A range of mechanism can be used easier

**Partnerships in Emergencies:**
Partnership approach in rapid-onset emergencies like floods and earthquakes.
Coordination of often chaotic, communication is challenging and resources are limited.
Diaspora organizations and their local partner have been active before emergency hits.
Networking:
By organizing the emergency response in a network, the relief can reach a broader surface. Networks and coalitions can help achieve objects that individual organizations cannot reach on their own.

Types of partnership categorized into three categories:
Project partnerships; Strategic partnership; Alliances with single organization or groups

Role of Diaspora and Conventional Actors - by Hamza

It is the role of Diaspora to be the bridge between the Donors and the conventional actors. They should serve as a strong assistance and protection humanitarian actor to perform the following roles:
- Mobilizing financial material and human resources for the Humanitarian emergencies and development (including rehabilitation and reconstruction) activities.
- Provide capacity building and mentorship of conventional actors.
- Establish Emergency Response department
- Diaspora can play also these roles:
  - To be linked in the Accountability Chain: Ensure action is taken when humanitarian and development systems do not perform at all.
  - Ensure needs assessment, project planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation are fully implemented.
  - Mediate and/facilitate in situation of conflict and Other Situations of Violence

Reporting on Diaspora Participation at the WHS - by Yasin and Ga’al

The coordination of the Danish Diaspora team was very good. They met after each session or event and exchange information.

World leaders meeting confirmed that 20% the world humanitarian funds go directly through local actors by 2020. Ministry of interior of the Somali government also attended the summit and met with the Danish Diaspora team.

WHS was initiated by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, the World Humanitarian Summit brought together governments, humanitarian organizations, people affected by humanitarian crises and new partners including the private sector to propose solutions to the most pressing challenges and set an agenda to improve humanitarian action for the future. 15 Syrian, Somali and Sierra Leonean diaspora humanitarians as well as the DEMAC project coordinators participated in the WHS to strengthen the voice and representation of diasporas in the humanitarian system. The diaspora representatives engaged actively in the WHS, by giving talks on a diverse range of panels and side events.

A joint diaspora commitments statement was formulated by diaspora organisations and facilitated by DEMAC prior to the WHS. The statement has been endorsed by 51 diaspora organisations to date. The participants perceived an increasing
recognition of their role and the added value they contribute to the humanitarian response, which was also addressed by several speakers at the WHS.

A positive outcome was seen in the media attention, before, during and after the summit, which enabled the different diaspora groups to present their work, activities and to reach a broader public.

The Somali Network Platform – by the Advisory board

Background:
There are many single Somali organizations working independently.

Problem/Need:
- Activities of reorganization are not coordinated and many of the existing ones lack of experience, network, resource and know-how
- Carrying out of activities alone is very difficult, time consuming, overlaps occur, lack funding/expertise and networking
- Addressing the need of the community to have a common voice.
- The advocacy work is stronger and powerful when there is one voice among the Somali diaspora.

Group work:

Group A
1. Why do we need an umbrella organization? What can it contribute and what problems can it solve?
   - Yes we need for a platform organization: Yes we need a platform, this creates unity and information sharing.

1. How can this umbrella organization bring people together? In a unity form or as a platform for networking? Advocacy, representation and stronger voice.
   - This platform should be responsible and accountable for the Somali community.

1. How can the umbrella reflect on the people it represents in order to make sure the balance of representation within the Somali community should prevail?
   - Enhance the Somali territories; provide better and quicker assistance towards them.

Group B
1. What is the mission of the Umbrella?
   - Vision: Somali people living in peace and prosperity

2. What is the goal of the umbrella?
   - Mission: Unity, mutual, cooperation, respect. Working hard towards development of Somali territories

3. What is the vision of the umbrella?
Motto: Together we can achieve

**Group C**

1. Should the umbrella have advisory board, executive committee and community councils/ delegates?
   - Yes

2. What should be roles and responsibilities of each body?
   - Advisory board, executive committee should be official voted in personalities with who will work within the structures of the platform. Community delegates are working in unofficial structures.

3. Do you have alternative way for the umbrella structure? If yes please mention?
   - No

4. How many members should each organ/body of the umbrella consist of?
   - Representatives should be voted in a big election or representatives can be voted in by their own community

**Group D**

1. How many organizations can be members in the umbrella – approximately?
   - As many as possible but they should be structured in units. Ex. Health, education etc.

2. Can the umbrella promote the interest of the Somali community in Denmark? Can you mention some of interests that the umbrella can eventually promote, work on or enhance?
   - Enhance the Somali community, business possibilities, and reputation.

3. Can you think of potential conflict of interests and how can we mitigate if they arise?
   - Establish a guide lines, organize a conflict resolution course and develop by-law.

4. Who should we partner with? Come up with organizations/ institutions you might think of
   - State leaders, Conventional, organizations,

For the common meeting
- E-mails and information must reach everyone in all the cities of Denmark
- Develop Doodle link so people can vote when they can meet.

**Conclusion**

- The umbrella organization is a reality and every Somali organization that accept the conditions and structures are welcome to join
- Reach more women – create a support system
- The diaspora advisory board should make a list of all the Somali organization. We need to put a registration system, meeting locations and times, courses and other important information are shared.
- Learn the language of the conventional actors and capacity building
- Keep more transparency in the work we do –
- If you are working in crises area where DRC cannot visit there is always monitoring alternative. So do not give up try to find actors who can monitor and evaluate your intending project.
Be consistent in your work and search of the information that is useful in your decision making.

The workshop concluded with evaluation session whereby participants were given workshop evaluation forms to fill for improvement.

**Agenda**

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Facilitator</th>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 – 10:45</td>
<td>Welcoming and registration</td>
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<td>10:45 - 11:00</td>
<td>Introduction: DEMAC,</td>
<td>Dharbaxo</td>
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<td>11:00 - 11:30</td>
<td>Ethics, Humanity and Humanitarian Principles</td>
<td>Dharbaxo</td>
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<td>11:30 – 12:00</td>
<td>HUMANITARIAN ACCESS: How do we gain?</td>
<td>Dharbaxo</td>
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<td>12:00 – 12:30</td>
<td>Humanitarian access and assistance in conflict settings- Gppi</td>
<td>Dharbaxo</td>
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<td>12:30 – 12:45</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<td>12:45 – 13:15</td>
<td>Humanitarian Dialogue</td>
<td>Ugaaska</td>
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<td>13:15 – 13:45</td>
<td>Local Partnership</td>
<td>Dharbaxo</td>
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<td>13:45 - 14:30</td>
<td>Lunch and Pray</td>
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<td>14:30 – 15:00</td>
<td>Safety and Risk management</td>
<td>Dharbaxo</td>
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<td>15:00 – 15:30</td>
<td>Role of conventional and diaspora actors</td>
<td>Hamza</td>
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<td>15:30 – 16:00</td>
<td>Focus group: Discussions and Dilemmas</td>
<td>Adam</td>
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<td>Coffee break</td>
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<td>16:15 – 17:30</td>
<td>Networking</td>
<td>The board</td>
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<td>17:30 – 17:45</td>
<td>Wrap-up and Evaluation</td>
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### Participants

**DEMAC WORKSHOP – NEW WAYS OF WORKING?**

**Community workshop series – workshop 2**

Saturday 30/07/2016, 10:00 – 17:30
Arseniavæj 6, 1436 Copenhagen K, Meeting room B, Hall C

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