Somalia

Consolidated Appeal

Access and Security

Agriculture and Livelihoods

Coordination

Education

Emergency Preparedness

Food Security

Health

Logistics

Multi-Sector

Nutrition

Protection

Shelter

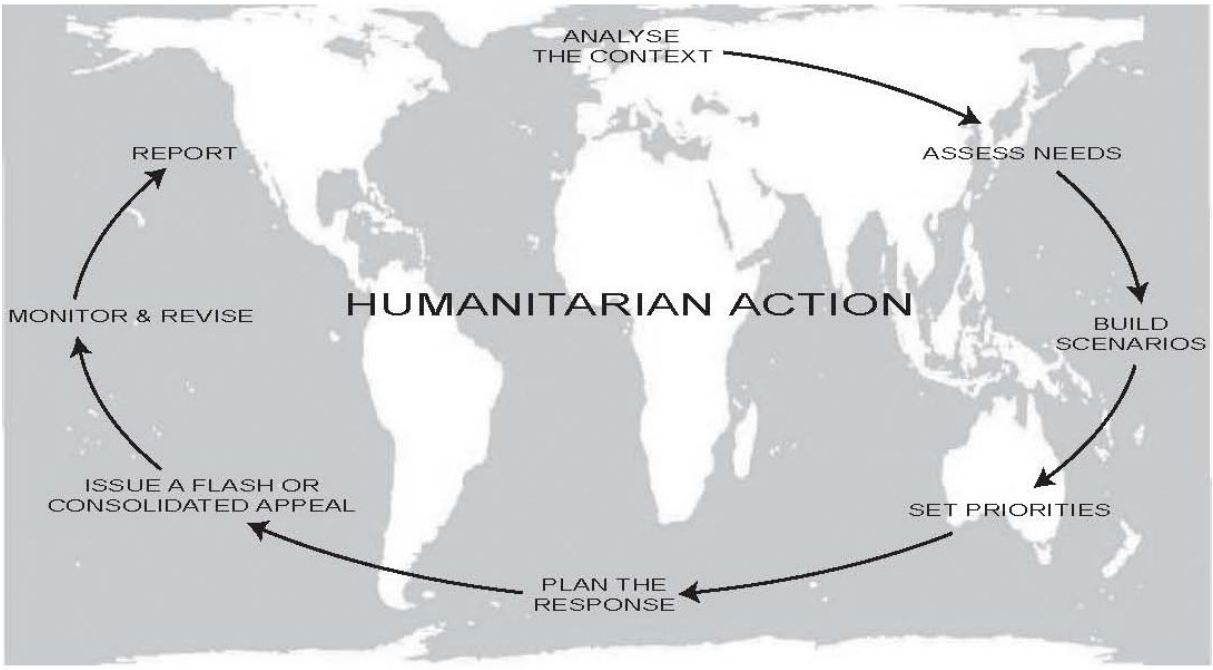
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

S. Abdulle/UNHCR/Somalia/2007

2008

UNITED NATIONS

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)
Aid agencies working together to:



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SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

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ACTED
ADRA
Africare
AMI-France
ARC
ASB
ASI
AVSI
CARE
CARITAS
CEMIR INTERNATIONAL
CESVI
CFA
CHF
CHFI
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CMA
CONCERN
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COOPI
CORDAID
COSV
CRS
CWS
Danchurchaid
DDG
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DRC
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OCHA
OHCHR
OXFAM
OXFAM UK
PA (formerly ITDG)
PACT
PAI
Plan
PMU-I
PU
RC/Germany
RCO
Samaritan's Purse
SECADEV
Solidarités
SUDO
TEARFUND
TGH
UMCOR
UNAIDS
UNDP
UNDSS
UNEP
UNESCO
UNFPA
UN-HABITAT
UNHCR
UNICEF
UNIFEM
UNJLC
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WFP
WHO
World Concern
World Relief
WV

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on http://www.humanitarianappeal.net

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS ARE IN A SEPARATE VOLUME ENTITLED "PROJECTS"

Map No. 3690 Rev. 7 UNITED NATIONS
January 2007

Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Cartographic Section

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following a series of shocks in the first half of 2007, Somalia has experienced a drastic deterioration in the humanitarian situation. The spring *Gu* rains of 2007 performed poorly, while violence in Mogadishu escalated, giving rise to massive displacement. These two devastating developments unfolded in the context of a long-standing humanitarian emergency and a sixteen-year absence of effective central government and basic social services. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization/Food Security Analysis Unit post-*Gu* Assessment, 1.5 million people are in need of assistance and protection, an increase of 50% since the start of 2007.

As 2006 came to a close, the livelihoods and food security situation showed signs of improvement. However, the conflict and tensions of early 2007 quickly reversed any improvements in food security. In January, Transitional Federal Government troops, backed by Ethiopian forces, took control of much of South/Central Somalia from the Islamic Courts Union. Despite hopes that the arrival of the Transitional Federal Government would establish law and order in the capital, violence subsequently escalated between insurgents and Transitional Federal Government/Ethiopian forces. Despite political efforts, the cycle of violence shows no signs of abating. The fighting has been the worst since the civil war of the early 1990s; hundreds of civilians have been killed and thousands more have been injured, with human rights abuses committed by all sides. The conflict has caused massive displacement from Mogadishu. As of 1 November, there are an estimated 450,000 new internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia, in addition to the estimated 400,000 protracted IDPs.

Following Security Council Resolution 1744, African Union Mission in Somalia troops arrived in the country in March 2007. The Mission's mandate was extended in August for another six months, whilst Security Council discussions continue on the possibility of a United Nations peace-keeping mission to Somalia. In July and August, the Transitional Federal Government held a forty-five-day National Reconciliation Conference in Mogadishu, bringing together over 2,000 representatives from throughout Somalia. In the relatively stable zones of Puntland and Somaliland, violence erupted in October over the disputed regions of Sool and Sanaag, displacing well over 20,000 people; insecurity in South/Central and other factors have the potential to further destabilise either or both of the northern zones.

Somalia is thus in the midst of both a new crisis and the chronic humanitarian emergency that has gripped the country for years. The combined effects of poor *Gu* rains, conflict, displacement and diarrhoeal diseases have severely exacerbated the food security situation and caused an alarming rise in acute malnutrition rates. The deterioration in the nutrition situation has been particularly marked in regions that absorbed large numbers of conflict-related IDPs – namely, Lower and Middle Shabelle, traditionally the most agriculturally productive areas. An estimated 83,000 children are moderately or severely malnourished in South/Central, a figure that excludes IDPs, among whom malnutrition rates are often higher. These children are at increased risk of death in a country where, already, one in 12 children will die before his or her first birthday and one in seven will die before reaching the age of five.

Given the current humanitarian situation in Somalia, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have agreed upon three strategic priorities to guide humanitarian action in 2008:

- Save lives and provide assistance to 1.5 million people identified as being in a state of Humanitarian Emergency or Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis[1] or as internally displaced, including an estimated 400,000 protracted IDPs and approximately 450,000 newly displaced;
- Improve the protection of, and respect for, the human rights and dignity of vulnerable populations – with a special focus on IDPs, women, children, victims of trafficking, and marginalised groups – through effective advocacy and the application of a rights-based approach across all sectors;
- Strengthen local capacity for delivery of basic social services and for disaster preparedness and response.

In the coming year, humanitarian partners have committed to strengthening an integrated multi-sectoral approach in Somalia. Geographic priority areas have been identified and coordinated actions will focus on these. The urgent need for an integrated approach to emergency operations and

[1] See Annex I: *Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification Reference Table* for definition of these classifications

disaster risk mitigation is underscored by the deteriorating malnutrition situation and chronic nutrition crisis. As malnutrition is multi-causal, it must be addressed in a coordinated manner that includes feeding centres, primary health care, access to clean water, livelihoods support, education and finding durable solutions to recurring vulnerabilities. Additionally, the humanitarian community will continue to focus on building technical and operational capacity of Somali partners, enabling a more sustained delivery of assistance and services in a continually volatile operating environment in which levels of access are either limited or are subject to change.

Long-standing obstacles to humanitarian access continue – including extortion, piracy and roadblocks – while new obstacles and threats are increasing. Humanitarian workers have been harassed and arrested and now face dangers such as roadside bombs. More than 30 security incidents targeting United Nations staff or assets were recorded between April and September, while NGOs recorded 37 incidents in which they were directly targeted between January and September. Both United Nations agencies and international NGOs report that national staff are being increasingly targeted. In order to improve the conditions for provision of humanitarian assistance and protection, and to raise the profile of Somalia internationally, humanitarian partners will increase advocacy efforts across all sectors in 2008. The humanitarian community must do all that it can to ensure that Somalia does not become a forgotten crisis. However, humanitarian action can have a lasting impact and form a basis for early recovery only if security improves and real progress is made in the reconciliation process.

Unlike the 2007 CAP, the 2008 CAP does not contain an Early Recovery Pillar. Emergency assistance and early recovery/development will be bridged through the CAP's complementarity with the United Nations Transition Plan. The latter covers 2008-2009 and is the UN framework for planning and implementing recovery and reconstruction, supporting the transition to normalisation and ownership of development, and bringing Somalia out of chronic humanitarian emergency.

The 2008 Consolidated Appeal for Somalia seeks **$406,235,651** for 155 projects from 13 United Nations agencies, 28 International NGOs and 21 Local NGOs. Partners have indicated that $26,528,117 is already available for their proposed projects, leaving an **outstanding requirement of $379,707,534**. Just over $46 million of this total is for 22 projects also included in the UNTP; these are flagged as such throughout the CAP document. CAP projects fall within the nine clusters of Access and Security; Agriculture and Livelihoods; Education; Food Security; Health; Nutrition; Protection; Shelter; and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), the two support sectors of Logistics and Coordination, and the areas of Emergency Preparedness and Multi-sector for refugees and returnees. Cross-cutting issues of gender and HIV/AIDS have been integrated into sectoral strategies as appropriate. The need for balanced sectoral funding is more relevant than ever to enable greater integration of response in 2008 to address chronic humanitarian crises. Long-term funding commitments are also needed if partners are to address underlying causes of such crises as well as emergency needs.

Some Basic Facts about Somalia

Population		7,960,000 (United Nations 2007)
Under 5 mortality		135/1,000 (UNICEF 2006
Life expectancy		47 years (UNDP/World Bank Socio-economic Survey 2002)
Prevalence of undernourishment in total population		36% (UNICEF 2006)
Gross national income per capita		$226 (UNDP/World Bank Socio-economic Survey 2002)
Percentage of population living on less than $1 per day		43.2% (Somalia MDG Report 2007)
➢ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source		71% (UNICEF 2006)
➢ IDPs (number and percent of population)		850,000 (10.8%) (UNHCR 2007)
➢ Refugees	➢ In-country	658 (UNHCR 2007) 1,081 registered asylum seekers …
	➢ Abroad	245,000 (UNHCR 2007) (Yemen, Kenya, Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania only)
➢ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)		3/3 (Most severe rank)
Also ➢ Maternal Mortality 1,044/100,000		
➢ Infant Mortality 86/1,000		
➢ People living with HIV/AIDS 40,000		
➢ 0.299 (UNDP/World Bank Socio-economic Survey 2002		

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2008

List of Projects (grouped by cluster), with funding status of each

as of 15 November 2007

http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Cluster	Original Requirements (US$)
ACCESS AND SECURITY	4,369,822
AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS	56,727,096
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED	15,000,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6,520,852
EDUCATION	19,989,417
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	2,770,865
FOOD SECURITY	144,100,809
HEALTH	53,215,003
LOGISTICS	22,245,000
MULTI-SECTOR	8,948,021
NUTRITION	14,117,000
PROTECTION	17,804,537
SHELTER	20,795,011
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	19,632,218
Grand Total	**406,235,651**

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2008

Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation

as of 15 November 2007

http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US$)
ActionAid	800,000
ADO	189,800
ADRA	800,000
AFREC	517,500
AMA	157,000
APDN	54,997
ASEP	350,000
BEERLULA	145,150
CARE	8,414,085
CARE Somalia	7,014,617
CISP	741,540
COOPI	580,366
DIAL	374,840
DRC	4,629,000
FAO	26,960,900
GH	252,650
HARDO	250,000
HISAN	793,500
Horn Relief	2,850,200
IAS	500,480
IMC	200,000
IOM	4,700,138
IR	3,105,660
IRIN	271,799
JCC	669,800
KAALO	653,000
MDM	1,747,400
MEDAIR	1,775,000
Mercy-USA for Aid and Development	289,500
MERLIN	2,750,281
MJEEC	1,000,000
Muslim Aid	1,014,240
NARDO	190,000
NCA	377,267
NRC	4,700,000
OCHA	20,144,053
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	2,230,000

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2008

Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation

as of 15 November 2007

http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US$)
OXFAM UK	922,863
PASOS	135,750
PENHA	1,136,000
PSF - CI	3,001,200
PSI	1,308,300
Relief International	300,000
RMSN	227,640
SAACID	1,500,000
SACOD	434,000
SADO	465,000
SAFE	61,080
SEHO	145,000
SIFO	80,000
SWRDA	50,000
UNAIDS	107,000
UNDP	19,847,640
UNDSS	2,371,182
UNESCO	1,687,050
UNFPA	5,936,600
UN-HABITAT	7,620,000
UNHAS	5,200,000
UNHCR	17,881,571
UNICEF	46,954,260
UNIFEM	250,000
UNOPS	8,249,780
VETAID	1,141,500
VSF (Switzerland)	1,225,000
WFL	600,000
WFP	152,000,000
WHO	21,797,472
World Concern	625,000
WV	780,000
Grand Total	**406,235,651**

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. 2007 IN REVIEW

In January 2007, Transitional Federal Government (TFG) troops, backed by Ethiopian forces, took command of Mogadishu and much of South/Central Somalia from the Islamic Courts Union (ICU), which had been in control since the summer of 2006. For the first time since its formation in 2004, the TFG relocated Ministries to Mogadishu from the Government seat in Baidoa. However, the power shift has not resulted in stability or law and order in the capital. Instead, violence and insecurity have escalated, with ongoing battles between insurgents and TFG/Ethiopian troops. Roadside bombs have been detonated, indiscriminate mortar attacks launched, and suicide bombers have been used for the first time in Somalia. Ethiopian troops have sometimes fired extensively and indiscriminately into crowds, and house-to-house searches have resulted in gun battles in the streets. Hundreds of civilians have died in this most recent conflict and hundreds of thousands have been displaced. Between January and 1 November, 3,400 war-wounded were admitted to Mogadishu's two main hospitals, an average of 11 a day, and reports have mounted of human rights abuses committed by all sides.

In March, following Security Council Resolution 1744, African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) troops arrived in Somalia. Although several African Union (AU) countries pledged a total of 8,000 troops, as of October 2007, only 1,600 Ugandan troops had arrived. In August, the Security Council extended AMISOM's mandate for a further six months, and has continued discussing the possibility of a United Nations peace-keeping mission. Although the presence of AU troops has not diminished the level of violence, the AU mission has undertaken activities such as providing clean water to thousands of IDPs and defusing large quantities of explosive remnants of war (ERW) from both the recent conflict and the years of violence preceding it. .

The ongoing violence and insecurity has resulted in massive displacement from Mogadishu. Between March and June, more than 400,000 people fled – over a third of the city's population. Although some IDPs subsequently returned to the city, thousands fled again in July and August, and movement out of Mogadishu has continued into the final months of 2007. As of early November, it is estimated that, as a result of the 2007 conflict, Somalia now has 450,000 new IDPs in addition to the estimated 400,000 long-term displaced. Most of those newly displaced are from Mogadishu. Unlike previous displacements triggered by clan conflict, floods and drought, these new IDPs may not be able to return any time soon to their places of origin and could, instead, join the ranks of the 400,000 long-term displaced.

In addition to the above, the humanitarian situation deteriorated due to the below normal rainfall during the spring *Gu* rains (April – June), which resulted in reduced crop production and a worsening food security situation in South/Central.[2] Around the same time – and partly precipitated by the severe flooding of late 2006 – Somalia suffered an outbreak of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea (AWD); between January and June, 40,000 cases were recorded in South/Central and at least 1,133 deaths.

All of the above conditions have contributed to the drastic deterioration of the humanitarian situation. More than 1.5 million people are now in need of assistance and protection, an increase of 50% since the start of 2007. This figure includes 490,000 people in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), 295,000 in Humanitarian Emergency (HE), an estimated 450,000 new IDPs and an estimated 400,000 protracted IDPs.

Poor *Gu* rainfall, conflict, displacement and diarrhoeal diseases have combined to create an alarming rise in malnutrition rates. Chronic levels of acute malnutrition have been present in Somalia for over a decade, indicating an absence of various interlinked basic social services. However, 2007 saw a significant deterioration in the nutrition situation, particularly in those regions which absorbed large numbers of conflict-related IDPs – particularly Lower and Middle Shabelle, traditionally the most agriculturally productive regions. In May 2007, acute malnutrition rates above the World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15% were recorded in both regions. Around the same time, critical levels of acute malnutrition continued to be reported in numerous other areas, e.g., among the riverine, pastoral and agro-pastoral populations of Gedo, Bay and Hiran regions, in the Coastal Deeh livelihood zone of Puntland and among Galkayo IDPs (see section 3.1.B). Throughout South/Central, 83,000 children are estimated to be acutely malnourished (14,000 severely malnourished), excluding IDPs.

[2] The *Gu* rains fall between April – June. The *Deyr* rains fall between October – December.

Within the extremely complex and volatile environment outlined above, humanitarian partners worked towards the achievement of over-arching goals and priorities which had been identified to guide humanitarian actions under the 2007 Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP):

- Provide assistance and protection to the 295,000 people who are in a state of HE and the 490,000 people in a state of AFLC; strengthen the resilience of Somali livelihoods to better withstand natural or conflict-related disasters;
- Improve access to basic social services for the estimated 400,000 IDPs living in protracted displacement in public buildings or settlements, including the 250,000 residing in Mogadishu;
- Enhance the protection of and respect for the human rights and dignity of affected populations;
- Strengthen local capacity for social service delivery and response to natural or conflict-related disaster.

Humanitarian access and response during 2007 was hampered by various obstacles. Long-standing obstructions continued in the form of checkpoints/roadblocks (at one point in late 2007, there were as many as 238 in South/Central), ambushes of aid convoys, heavy and arbitrary taxation of humanitarian cargo, and the presence of self-appointed gate-keepers attempting to divert or loot assistance. Sea piracy resurfaced along the Somali coast, with the hijacking of World Food Programme (WFP)-contracted vessels. In January 2007, Kenya closed its border with Somalia, preventing overland assistance from moving into the country. Although the border was re-opened for humanitarian cargo in March, continued lack of clarity on border crossings delayed delivery of assistance.

Humanitarian workers have been harassed, arrested and subject to damaging propaganda; they also faced new risks, such as roadside bombs. Mistrust between humanitarian workers and authorities has intensified, with authorities attempting to control aid delivery and accusing aid workers (who were providing assistance to IDPs) of supporting terrorists. Insecurity, particularly in Mogadishu, where a curfew was imposed by the TFG in June, has hampered movement of staff within the city and prevented technical staff from outside of Somalia from accessing populations in need. The closure of key airstrips in South/Central during the first half of 2007 often prevented aid staff from reaching Somalia. During the onset of the cholera/AWD crisis, health partners were unable to access parts of South/Central to assess the severity of the outbreak and determine health care needs.

Humanitarian activities were also hindered by the low number of technically qualified partners in the field (e.g., to implement therapeutic/supplementary feeding programmes and food-for-work programmes), lack of effective Government institutions and standardised policies, limited reliable data collection, and delays in getting supplies to Somalia. Finally, a lack of long-term funding resulted in limited capacity to establish long-term programmes or to begin programmes in new areas.

In spite of the above, humanitarian partners were able to provide assistance in 2007. Emergency response focused on flood- and conflict-affected IDPs and controlling the cholera outbreak, while ongoing programmes (e.g., vaccinations, relief food distribution) continued across all sectors. During the flood response and the ongoing response to recent IDPs, a significant number of new partnerships were established – particularly in the Jubas and the Shabelles – between United Nations/INGOs and Somali NGOs, allowing for actions in areas of restricted access.

WFP Food Distribution to IDPs in Middle Shabelle in September 2007. Source:

As of the end of October, partners in the **Food Security** cluster had provided 101,438 metric tonnes (MT) of food to 2,040,976 beneficiaries. Tens of thousands of IDPs in Galkayo, South Mudug and Galgadud received food, as did hundreds of thousands of flood-affected in Gedo, the Jubas and Hiran. In Mogadishu, the Shabelles and other parts of South/Central, over 200,000 IDPs received food. Other programmes implemented include food-for-work, food-for-training, Supplementary Feeding Programmes, and support for hospitals and orphanages. Key actions by **Agriculture and Livelihoods** partners included the distribution of seed and tools; livestock redistribution and agro-pastoral training; capacity support to line Ministries; and development of the fisheries industry in Puntland. Coordinated emergency actions in the animal health sector, particularly with regard to livestock disease control, helped to contain Rift Valley Fever.

Throughout South /Central, **Health** partners provided drugs and health kits, reproductive health (RH) kits and hygiene kits. Flood response included the deployment of mobile clinics and the repair or reconstruction of flood-damaged health posts and mother and child health (MCH) centres. Galkayo hospital was rehabilitated and Baidoa hospital is being renovated. Mobile clinics were deployed in Mogadishu and Afgoye as part of the IDP response and mobile RH services were provided in Mogadishu. In response to the AWD/cholera outbreak, cholera treatment centres (CTCs) were in operation and an early-warning system for outbreak detection/response developed and made operational. Polio and other vaccination programmes continued. Approximately 50% of an estimated 47,000 acutely malnourished children had access to selective feeding programmes (SFPs) implemented by **Nutrition** partners. Emergency nutrition actions were begun in Galgadud, while new SFPs were established in Badadhe, Afmadow and parts of Gedo.

Access to safe water and sanitation services were provided by the **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)** cluster partners to 455,538 IDPs and those affected by floods/cholera (45.5% coverage). WASH activities included treatment of 1,857 wells, rehabilitation of 42 catchments, and drilling of 139 new well and bore holes. New latrines were constructed to serve over 65,000 people, while the water supply was extended in Galkayo to cover IDP settlements. Hygiene promotion reached at least 400,000 people. Large-scale distributions of sanitation items and tools took place. On average, 845m3 of water was trucked on a daily basis (primarily in Afgoye, Merka and Mogadishu).

Protection partners strengthened the Protection Monitoring Network, which serves as a basis for advocacy and response. The Population Movement Tracking initiative was broadened to encompass displacement and cross-border movement due to conflict, natural disasters, livelihoods, evictions and other factors. Maps and narrative reports were produced bi-weekly/monthly. IDP profiling (as a pilot for Inter-Agency Standing Committee [IASC] profiling guidelines) was completed in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Burao, Bossaso and Galkayo, providing information on protection and the basic needs of the displaced and informing future programming. The development of a mixed migration strategy began for Puntland to address the needs of asylum seekers, irregular migrants, and those being smuggled or trafficked across the Gulf of Aden to Yemen. **Shelter** cluster partners provided shelter materials and non-food items (e.g., sleeping mats, jerry cans, kitchen sets) to approximately 150,000 IDP families, mainly in South/Central, and non-food items to over 4,500 families in Galkayo. Permanent shelter activities are ongoing in Bossaso and Garowe. The Joint Programme in Hargeisa (involving Government, NGOs and United Nations agencies) is working in three IDP settlements to upgrade temporary settlements, provide permanent shelter, improve delivery of basic services, work towards large-scale resettlement and build capacity.

Primary school enrolment throughout Somalia rose by 3% during the 2006-2007 school year due to a country-wide go-to-school campaign, expansion of school feeding programmes, capacity-building for teachers and Community Education Committees, the establishment of emergency schools during the drought and flooding of 2006, and increased investment in education by authorities in the North East and North West Zones. Flood response by **Education** partners included the re-activation of 181 of 188 flood-affected schools and the provision of 80 schools tents in flood-affected regions. Throughout Somalia, 144 Community Education Committees were trained in emergency preparedness and response. In response to the recent population displacement from Mogadishu, education partners began mobilising NGOs and Community Education Committees to ensure that IDP students are accommodated within local resident schools.

Logistics partners implemented Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)-funded projects to improve airfield safety and security and to subsidise passenger/cargo flights related to the IDP response. During the flood response, emergency CERF-funded air operations/air drops were

implemented. The cluster improved information sharing through enhanced logistics-related weekly updates on road/air/port access, as well as through CERF air cargo tracking and the consolidated cargo pipeline for Somalia, involving all cluster members. Continuous advocacy was undertaken on road/maritime security issues and on access issues, particularly with regard to humanitarian cargo crossing at the Kenyan border.

In addition to sector-specific achievements, advocacy was stepped up in 2007, with numerous demarches undertaken by the office for the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and partners to increase access to populations in need of assistance, to improve the protection of vulnerable groups and to ensure the safety of humanitarian workers in Somalia. Additionally, in order to ensure principled humanitarian action and a 'do no harm' approach, the humanitarian community has developed a set of Joint Operating Principles (JOPs), which apply the over-arching humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality to day-to-day humanitarian work in Somalia. The JOPs is a statement by humanitarian actors that they will attempt to bring their own practices in Somalia into alignment with global humanitarian principles; it aims to avoid fuelling the system of coercion and violence perpetrated in the past by so-called gate-keepers. Consultations on the JOPs have been held in Somalia, and an action plan for its implementation is being developed. The implementation process will by necessity be gradual and phased, given the fact that certain practices have been in place for several years. Finally, in May, the new Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) travelled to Mogadishu, becoming the highest ranking United Nations official to have visited the city since the early nineties.

One of the most important **lessons learned** from 2007 is that in order to effectively address Somalia's chronic humanitarian crises – especially in the area of malnutrition – a consistently integrated multi-sectoral response is required. Others lessons included:

- Partnering with local NGOs enabled flood response in the Jubas (2006/2007) when access was restricted;
- Need to develop and adhere to 'do no harm' policies (e.g., with regard to large-scale distributions of non-food items [NFIs]);
- More strategic action required to ensure protection of minority clans and other marginalised groups;
- Principal coordination mechanisms remaining in Nairobi have created an unhealthy distance between realities in the field and decision-making in Nairobi;
- Increase decision-making within Somalia through increased number of senior United Nations/INGO staff at field level;
- IDPs and other beneficiaries should play greater role in planning response;
- More local disaster management should be developed and Early Warning Systems supported;
- Pre-positioning of stocks should be increased and contingency plans further developed.

The **cluster approach** was introduced as a pilot in Somalia in 2006. Overall, the use of clusters has enhanced humanitarian coordination. In 2007, United Nations agencies/international NGOs (INGOs) increased partnerships with local NGOs, especially in the Jubas and the Shabelles. An increased number of Somali NGOs became active in clusters at all levels and, along with Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS), assumed lead responsibility for local coordination. Local emergency committees were formed, and partners focused on coordination with these committees, as well as on improving coordination with local authorities.

A database for NFI management is being developed, and Office for the Coordination of the Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has enhanced its information management capacity to improve mapping of cluster actions against assessed needs. However, room for improvement in coordination remains and a number of lessons have been learned regarding the cluster approach. There is a need for agencies to prioritise dedicated cluster chairs and resources; to increase inter-cluster information sharing; and to strengthen structural linkages between clusters and other coordination mechanisms (such as the various working groups) as well as between cluster strategy in Nairobi and activities in Somali. Clusters also need to develop a common approach when dealing with authorities.

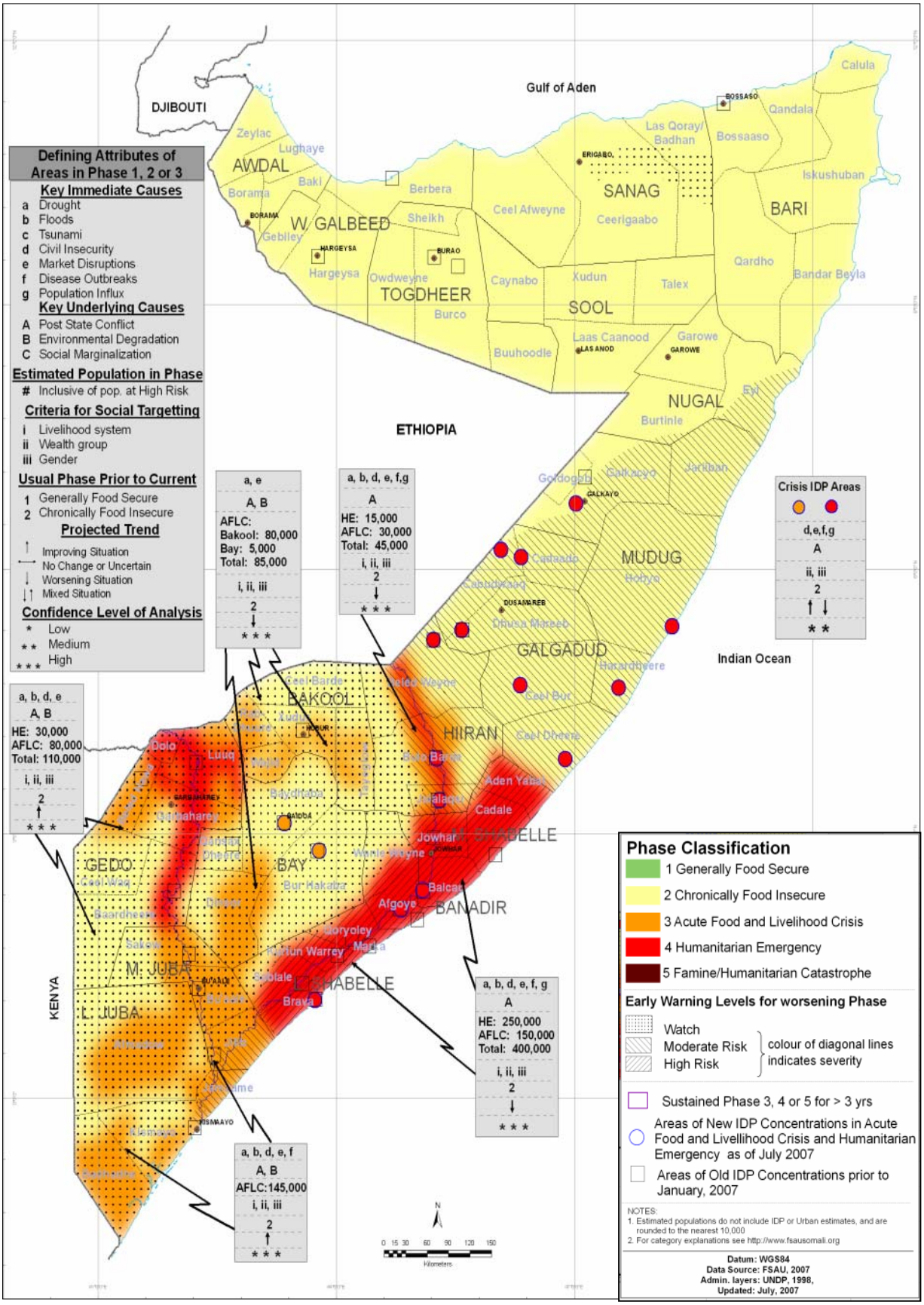
The original **2007 CAP** appealed for **$237,112,824**. Due to improvements in the food security situation following good *Deyr* rains, a revised CAP was launched in April of 2007, seeking **$262,354,615** for 146 projects from 14 United Nations agencies, 21 International NGOs and nine local NGOs. The increase reflected post-flood infrastructure rehabilitation needs, early recovery and disaster prevention actions, and new programmes to support Somali livelihoods. Since the Revised CAP was launched, some sectors (e.g., Food Security) have adjusted their requirements upwards, so

that as of **15 November 2007**, the total appealed for in 2007 was **$366 million**. By the same date, the CAP was **66%** funded, with **$240 million** having been received. The most highly funded sectors are Mine Action and Food (both at 100%), Multi-Sector (96%), Coordination and Support Services (95%), Nutrition (83%), Food Security and Livelihoods (77%), WASH (73%) and Health (62%).

While the total amount of funding for the Somalia CAP has increased significantly over the past few years, the percentage of the CAP funded has hovered at around 66%, a figure largely in line with CAP funding in other countries. The dollar amount of funding outside the CAP has decreased, from $48 million in 2005 to $36 million (as of 15 November) in 2007. CERF allocations for Somalia in 2007 under the two mechanisms of Rapid Response and Under-funded Emergency have, as of early November, totalled $26.1 million; this figure includes over $10.4 million for the flood response (allocated December 2006) and approximately $11 million for the IDP response (March-July 2007). Somalia also received $1 million in the area of security which had not been funded under the CAP. A CERF package totalling $3.6 million and focusing on immediate response to the IDP crisis in Mogadishu-Afgoye was approved in October. The most highly funded sectors under the CERF in 2007 were Logistics (32%), Food Security (19%) and Shelter/NFIs (11%).

As a pooled fund within the CAP, managed and administered by OCHA – together with an advisory board comprised of NGOs and United Nations agencies – the Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) requested $8 million in the 2007 CAP. As of 15 November 2007, the HRF was funded at $11.6 million (inclusive of carry over from 2006), with an additional $3 million allocated from the CERF. Of this total, as of 1 November, $9.4 million has been allocated to 60 projects, the bulk of these in the Livelihoods and WASH sectors in South/Central. Of those proposals funded, 58% were proposed directly by local NGOs or jointly with INGOs/United Nations agencies. Changes during 2007 in administrative procedures have enabled local NGOs (LNGOs) to more easily access the HRF.

Somalia Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Integrated Phase Classification: Post Gu 2007 Projection, July through December 2007



3. THE 2008 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN (CHAP)

3.1. THE CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ANALYSIS

3.1.A The Context

Two of three major factors contributing to the deteriorated situation – conflict/insecurity and displacement – show no signs of improvement in the near future, while the direction of the third – climatic conditions – remains to be seen. Planning for 2008, therefore, is based on the assumption that the most likely scenario for the near future is a continuation of the present situation with regard to security and displacement.

Of the more than 1.5 million people in need of assistance, 785,000 of them are either in AFLC or HE, while another 850,000 are long-term or newly displaced IDPs. The vast majority of the total are in South/Central Somalia, within which there are clear geographical priority regions (See Annex II: *Estimated Population by Region in Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis*). The highest numbers of people in Humanitarian Emergency are in Lower and Middle Shabelle (165,000 and 85,000 respectively), while figures for those in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis are highest in Lower Shabelle (90,000 people) and Lower Juba, Gedo and Bakool (all with 80,000 each in AFLC).

As a result of the poor *Gu* rains of 2007, three regions in South/Central experienced complete crop failure (Gedo, Bay and Bakool); all other regions recorded between 40-55% of Post-War Average (PWA) of crop production. Cereal production was the lowest recorded since 1995. Overall, rain fed crops failed. The entire country remains classed as Chronically Food Insecure. The food security situation has been seriously compounded by the 2007 conflict and the resulting displacement. Since the start of 2007, there have been three major waves of population movement, with a net result that over 450,000 new IDPs have joined the existing estimated 400,000 long-term IDPs. The displacement has put pressure on the already scarce resources of host communities, disrupted livelihoods and commercial activities, and increased the incidence of communicable disease. (See section 3.1.B).

Chronic levels of acute malnutrition have existed in Somalia for several years. According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)/Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU), the mean prevalence rates of global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) throughout Somalia from 2001-2007 were 15.6% and 2.9% respectively.[3] (The emergency thresholds for GAM and SAM are 15% and 4%.) While the latest increase in food insecurity has contributed to rising acute malnutrition rates in parts of Somalia, food availability is only one factor. Other contributing factors include lack of sanitation facilities and potable water, inappropriate child care practices and limited health services. There is also a direct, traceable relationship between acute malnutrition and diarrhoeal diseases.

Human development indicators in Somalia remain among the worst in the world. Life expectancy stands at 47 years. One in every seven Somali children dies before the age of five. Approximately 43% of Somalis live below the extreme poverty line. Polio – which re-emerged in Somalia in 2005 after three polio-free years – seems to have been brought under control, with no new cases since March 2007. However, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), diarrhoeal diseases and other preventable or easily treated diseases continue to kill thousands each year. Acute respiratory illness is common, especially among children, due to the near universal use of solid fuels for cooking and the lack of adequate household ventilation.

Levels of HIV infection are worrying, especially in the North West, where recent data showed approximately 1.7% of pregnant mothers 15-24 years to be HIV positive. (One sentinel survey in the North West showed a 2.7% incidence of HIV among ante-natal clinic attendees, where 0% had been recorded in 1999.) General health care facilities are scarce, with an estimated one physician per 25,000 people. More than half of health care staff are unskilled, with little opportunity to receive quality training. Security is the main impediment to accessing health care, as staff are sometimes unable to reach their workplace, or potential beneficiaries are unwilling to take risks in order to reach health centres which offer inadequate services.

[3] The results are based on the mean prevalence of 85 30*30 two stage random cluster surveys conducted in Somalia from 2001 to 2007.

The educational system in Somalia, for all practical purposes, ceased to exist in the chaos following 1991, and a generation of Somali children lost the opportunity for formal education. Although there have since been substantial increases in the number of operational primary and secondary schools (1,733 formal primary schools and 153 secondary schools are operational), formal education opportunities remain extremely limited. Currently, 28% of primary school age children (6-13 years) are attending school (with rates in South/Central being significantly below the mean). Just 4% of those children will complete primary school. Only 7% of children of secondary school age (14-17) are attending secondary school; in urban areas the figure is 14%, while in rural areas it is just 1%. The gender differential in school attendance widens with age, with eight girls for every ten boys in primary school but only five girls for every ten boys in secondary school. The majority of the 12,787 teachers in the primary system are untrained and unpaid. Absence of teacher salaries and the reduced capacity of communities to provide incentives in many areas (partly due to increased food insecurity) are key problems in education provision.

''These IDP boys are playing on an anti-aircraft gun which was left on the grounds of a school yard in Galgadud region during the 2007 conflict.'' Source: UNICEF

Although childhood immunisation campaigns have been ongoing in Somalia, immunisation coverage continues to be inadequate, largely due to lack of sustained access of health care workers. Only 12% of children aged from 12 to 23 months have been fully vaccinated. Polio coverage is relatively high, with 39% having received polio 3. An alarming 36% of children aged from 12 to 23 months have not received any of the basic vaccinations.

Khat-chewing remains pervasive, with deleterious effects on levels of productivity; khat addiction reduces household income available for food, water, health care and other basic needs, and is believed to contribute to domestic violence.

A number of long-standing protection issues continued into 2007, abetted by the fact that, despite the Arms Embargo, Somalia is awash with weapons. Aside from the 2007 conflict between TFG/Ethiopian forces and insurgents, clan violence has continued (e.g., in Kismayo and Galgadud), with civilians displaced or caught in the cross-fire. Following the ousting of the Islamic Courts in late 2006 and early 2007, there was an increase in the number of checkpoints and roadblocks. At checkpoints, citizens are subject to looting, extortion, rape and other forms of violence. Child recruitment continues. During 2007, children were reportedly used by all parties to the conflict. Children have been maimed and killed by ERW and landmines; during the first six months of 2007, 33 children and 186 adults died in ERW or landmine incidents. Almost half of Somali children (49%) are engaged in child labour. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) continues, and there is little in the way of victim support (counselling, medical treatment or obstetric care) or appropriate law enforcement mechanisms for

women who have been raped. Minority clans suffer discrimination, often being denied access to assistance, even when that assistance is targeting them.

The seasonal mixed migration through northern Somalia to Yemen continued in 2007, and both the number of people crossing the Gulf of Aden and the number of casualties are expected to exceed those of 2006. Between 1 January and mid-October, up to 20,000 Somalis and Ethiopians had been smuggled or trafficked to Yemen (with Ethiopians moving for economic and protection-related reasons). New arrivals in Yemen cite violence, arbitrary arrest and clan conflict as reasons for fleeing Somalia. Many report abuse before and during the sea journey involving iron bars, daggers and other weapons. In 2007, there was a notable increase in the number of Somalis from South/Central attempting to travel to Yemen. People from South/Central and from Ethiopia preparing to attempt the crossing have been detained and/or deported by authorities; as of mid-October, at least 401 had died during the journey and over 300 remain missing at sea. During one week alone in September, 62 people died. Human trafficking of Somalis and Ethiopians has also been identified in Hargeisa in Somaliland; young girls are trafficked for sexual exploitation and domestic labour.

IDPs are among the most vulnerable groups in Somalia. There are currently an estimated 400,000 long-term IDPs and another 450,000 newly displaced persons from Mogadishu. Many IDPs have suffered multiple displacements and face discrimination, exploitation and physical violence. Most live in shelters made of scrap material or in public buildings without adequate sanitation or access to safe drinking water. Poor shelter and household hygiene leaves IDPs exposed to extreme weather and disease, increasing the risk of respiratory and other ailments. The combination of congested settlements, inadequate shelter materials, high temperatures and strong seasonal winds raises the risk of fire. (Between June and September, there were 11 fires in Bossaso settlements alone.) Due to the lack of publicly owned land, IDPs often end up paying high rents to landlords without being allowed to install basic services or to upgrade their shelters.

Self-appointed gatekeepers often attempt to divert humanitarian assistance and deny IDPs access to basic services. Some NFI distributions in IDP settlements during 2007 were followed by crowd violence, arson and looting, highlighting the extreme vulnerability of IDPs. Levels of acute malnutrition among the protracted displaced are generally above those of resident communities; currently, the highest rate of acute malnutrition in Somalia is among Galkayo IDPs (21.9%). Access to health facilities is often related to the protection environment, as is access to education; further, displaced children are often unable to sustain school enrolment. Poverty forces IDP girls into exploitative work relationships, and child labour is common; children are also subject to kidnappings for ransom. IDP women are particularly vulnerable to abductions and sexual violence. In Galkayo, for instance, 43% of IDP women do not have safe access to latrines due to the potential for rape.

Other human rights issues specifically affecting women include female genital mutilation (FGM)/female genital cutting (FGC). Of women aged 15-49, 98% have been circumcised, with 78% having experienced the extreme form of FGM. Somali women remain among the most high risk groups in the world for maternal mortality, with approximately ten deaths per 1,000 births. Haemorrhage, prolonged and obstructed labour, infections and eclampsia all contribute to maternal death and the practice of FGM raises the incidence of all these complications. Only one-third of births are attended by skilled health personnel. The knowledge among women of HIV/AIDS and HIV transmission is low, with 35% of women between 15-49 having never heard of AIDS, and only 15% of women aware of condoms as a preventative measure in HIV transmission.[4]

Despite the internal conflict and related desperate humanitarian situation, Somalia is hosting 600 refugees and around 1,000 asylum seekers in Somaliland and Puntland. Most of them are Ethiopians and have been staying in Somaliland for years. Due to the deteriorated situation in Ogaden in Ethiopia, a wave of new asylum seekers has been observed in Puntland during 2007. In addition, there are about 245,000 Somali refugees in neighbouring countries, such as Yemen, Kenya, Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania.

While in the north of Somalia, progress has been made in rule-of-law programmes, institutional capacity building, infrastructure rehabilitation and strengthening of law enforcement and judicial structures, events in southern Somalia and other factors have the potential to destabilise Puntland

[4]All figures from this paragraph are taken from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006.

and/or Somaliland. The boundary dispute between Puntland and Somaliland over the Sool and Sanaag regions is a source of ongoing tension; the dispute once again turned violent in September/October, with an unconfirmed number of deaths and more than 20,000 people displaced. In South/Central, while the capacity of local authorities differs between regions, effective functioning central state institutions are weak or non-existent.

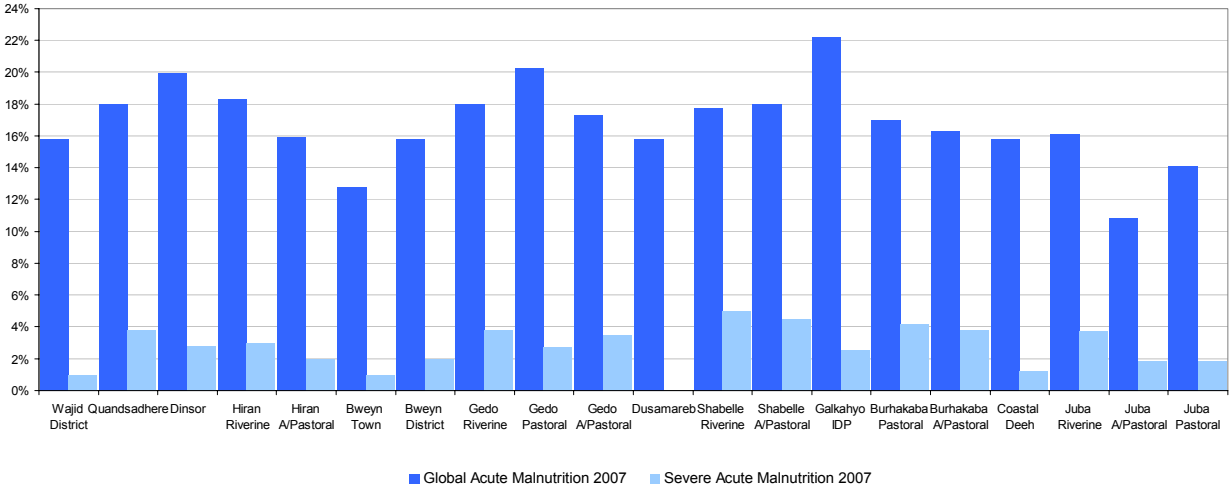
There is at present little institutional capacity within the TFG/Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs) to adhere to obligations incurred by the ratification of international instruments. Law enforcement, the administration of justice and the application of international human rights standards are all in critical need of establishment, strengthening and support. The National Reconciliation Conference, completed in August in Mogadishu, made broad commitments to a clan ceasefire and disarmament and to the restoration of properties stolen during years of clan conflict. While lacking the participation of certain opposition actors and not directly addressing issues of political power-sharing, the conference did possess elements of a nascent political dialogue. It is hoped that the Conference marks the first step in a process that will contribute to and support efforts to lift Somalia out of chronic humanitarian emergency.

3.1.B Humanitarian needs analysis

The most recent events in Somalia have left more than 1.5 million people in need of assistance and protection. Poor *Gu* rains, conflict and internal displacement – combined with an AWD/cholera outbreak between January and June (1,133 related deaths) – have compounded a long-standing humanitarian crisis, particularly in the South/Central regions, and created an alarming deterioration in the nutrition situation in the Shabelle regions. A mood of desperation is growing in Somalia and large-scale humanitarian actions are urgently needed to prevent the situation from becoming catastrophic. There are currently 490,000 people in AFLC, 295,000 in HE, and 850,000 people who are either long-term or newly displaced. Those in HE – as well as many of the 450,000 recently displaced – require immediate life-saving assistance in the form of food and water, as well as health and sanitation interventions. They also need immediate livelihood support in order to protect them against complete loss of livelihood assets. Persons in AFLC need immediate livelihood support as well as strategic sectoral interventions, e.g., the repair or maintenance of water sources and improved health care access.

Presently, prevalence rates for GAM and SAM throughout Somalia stand at 15.7% and 2.7% respectively (emergency thresholds are 15% for GAM and 4% for SAM), with significant variations between zones. South/Central has 16.8% GAM and 3.2% SAM; the North West has 9.3% GAM and 1.2% SAM, and the North East has 14.4% GAM and 1.4% SAM. Malnutrition hits children especially hard. An estimated 83,000 children in South/Central (excluding IDPs) are suffering from moderate and severe malnutrition. High levels of stunting (above 20%) – which affects children's growth and mental development – are reported throughout Somalia. .

Rates of Global and Severe Acute Malnutrition 2007

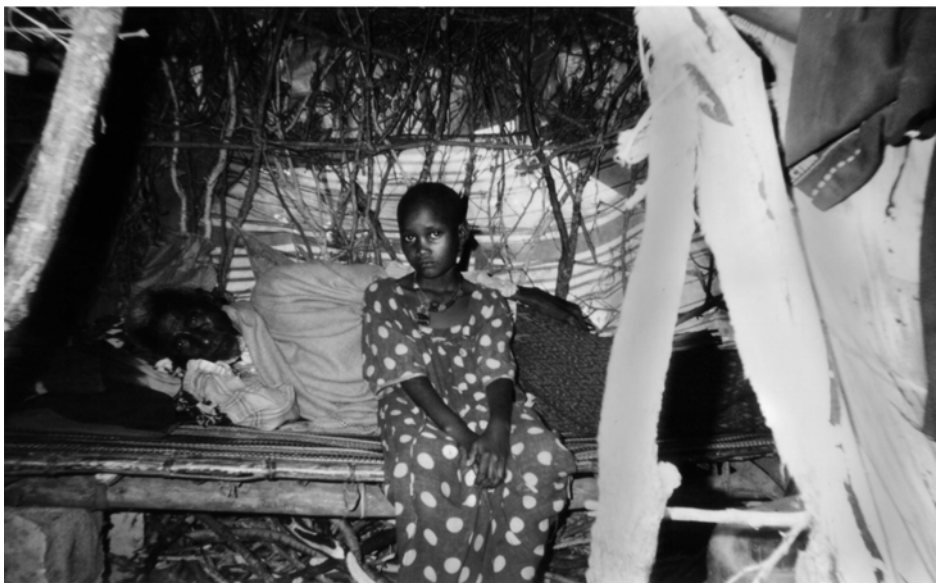


GAM emergency threshold	15%
SAM emergency threshold	4%

The chronic and intensifying nutrition crisis is multi-causal, a consequence of poor access to safe drinking water, poor hygiene practices, increased disease incidence, low dietary diversity, poor maternal and child care practices and inadequate health services (low coverage of measles vaccine, Vitamin A supplementation and SFPs). The above deficiencies also contribute to high infant and child morality rates. One in 12 Somali children dies before the age of one (86 per 1,000 live births), while one in every seven children does not survive to his or her fifth birthday. Lack of access to improved sources of drinking water, linked to a range of health and nutrition crises, is high: 71% of the population does not have reliable access to safe water. Half the population lives without any type of toilet facilities, and about two-thirds lack sanitary means of excreta disposal. Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a number of diseases, including diarrhoeal diseases and polio.

There is virtually no element of life in Mogadishu and the surrounding regions that has not been disrupted and made worse by the ongoing conflict of 2007. The periodic closure, since June, of Bakara and other principle markets in Mogadishu has led to loss of income generation and increases in basic commodity prices. The difficulty and danger of transporting goods within and between regions has also increased food prices. Many students in Mogadishu are unable to attend school due to security concerns (reports of up to a 50% drop in enrolment), and schools in a number of districts of the city have been closed due to the militarization of those areas and/or the displacement of those residing there. Thousands of children who fled the city now have no access to education. Recent inflation – particularly the rising price of food commodities – is limiting parents' ability to pay school fees.

The most obvious upheaval, however, has been the population displacement. From February to March, over 400,000 people left the city. Just over a quarter of these returned between May and June, primarily because there were inadequate livelihood opportunities in the places to which they had fled. When they returned to capital, they found that food, medical supplies and economic opportunities were scarce, and many found their homes destroyed. Between July and November, another 170,000 left the city due to increased violence, arbitrary arrests and diminished livelihood opportunities. Currently, an estimated 450,000 residents of Mogadishu remain displaced. The majority of new IDPs are in Galgadud (127,000), with other high concentrations in Lower Shabelle (170,000), Middle Shabelle (49,000), Mudug (45,000) and Hiran (42,000).



A picture taken by 14-year-old Halima of her sister and her father in an IDP settlement in Baidoa; the family was displaced from Mogadishu during the 2007 conflict.

The displacement has, in turn, had numerous negative consequences of its own. Livelihoods have been lost or disrupted, with the vast majority of new IDPs having no means whatsoever of income generation. The strain on already limited water sources is significant, and has contributed to increases in water-borne diseases, particularly the AWD/cholera outbreak of 2007 in which at least 1,133 people died. The strain displacement puts on food availability is apparent: 30% of the districts in Humanitarian Emergency also have areas of high concentrations of IDPs. The Shabelles – home to 85% of those in HE – absorbed a quarter of new IDPs. In Mudug, Galgadud and Bay/Bakool (where over half of those newly displaced are living), it is reported that more than 80% of IDPs do not have access to clean water. This fact, combined with generally poor sanitation conditions,

limited access to health care and localised or widespread flooding during the *Deyr* season, is creating a situation ripe for the outbreak of diarrhoeal diseases. In October, cholera deaths were confirmed in South/Central Somalia (though early response prevented the spread of the disease). Meanwhile, farmers in the Shabelles have reportedly been reluctant to plant crops due to fears that prevailing or rising insecurity will affect their ability to harvest.

On top of the long-standing protection concerns mentioned in the previous section, new issues have emerged because of the recent violence. There have been hundreds of civilian deaths and many more injured as a result of indiscriminate shelling and use of firearms in residential neighbourhoods. Freedom of movement within the city has been severely curtailed due to the violence and re-emergence of checkpoints, while movement within and between regions is difficult and dangerous. Concentrations of unexploded ordnances (UXO) and ERW in areas of South/Central have resulted in civilian deaths, especially among children. Members of civil society, human rights activists, journalists, TFG officials and those viewed as TFG sympathisers have been assassinated, while humanitarian workers have been kidnapped, arrested and subject to numerous threats. Authorities have accused aid workers assisting IDPs of supporting terrorists and have at times attempted to downplay the scope of the crisis.

There have been arbitrary arrests and detentions, sometimes of minorities, as well as house-to-house searches. Crackdowns on freedom of expression have resulted in media houses being threatened, shut down or targeted by armed forces. IDPs have been forcibly evicted from public buildings (over 7,000 IDPs and residents evicted between June and October), while the closure of the Kenyan border on security grounds has prevented Somalis fleeing the conflict from seeking asylum in Kenya. In Mogadishu, Kismayo and other areas, IDP women and girls have increasingly become targets of sexual violence by youth gangs and freelance militia at settlements and roadblocks. In June, the TFG declared a curfew in Mogadishu, which has restricted provision of those basic social services that do exist (e.g., transportation and health facilities). No system has been established to ensure that urgent medical care can be obtained during curfew hours or that people are able to reach hospitals at night.

The conflict has also had serious implications for humanitarian access and delivery of assistance. The increased number of checkpoints and roadblocks (at one point in late 2007, as many as 238 in South/Central) subjected overland transport of humanitarian cargo to delays, heavy and arbitrary taxation, and ambush. Sea piracy returned to the Somali coast; after WFP-contracted vessels were hijacked, the agency found it difficult to contract vessels to ship food aid to Somalia. The temporary closure by the Kenyan Government of its border with Somalia – and the subsequent lack of clarity on border-crossing issues – created numerous delays in the overland movement of aid from Kenya into Somalia.

Freedom of movement for aid workers, particularly in Mogadishu, has been reduced by roadblocks and checkpoints, escalating insecurity and the curfew, with both INGOs and United Nations agencies reporting that national staff are increasingly being harassed and threatened. The closure of numerous key airstrips in South/Central during the first half of 2007 severely restricted the ability of humanitarian partners to get into Somalia. Aid workers have been harassed, arrested and subject to damaging propaganda. Programmes – including nutrition interventions – have been disrupted or delayed, contributing to the worsening of the nutrition situation. Food distributions have been disrupted, while at the onset of the cholera/AWD outbreak, health partners were unable for a period to assess the severity of the crisis due to difficulties reaching affected areas.

3.2 SCENARIOS

POLITICAL SCENARIOS

Context

Following the ousting of the Islamic Courts Union from Mogadishu and other parts of South/Central Somalia by a coalition of forces loyal to the TFG in late December 2006/early January 2007, the TFG has made efforts – through the National Reconciliation Congress (NRC) – to reach out to some of the stakeholders. The outcome of the 45-day NRC, which ended in August, involved a series of agreements on leadership of some key clans and recommendations regarding the transitional process. In September, 2007, Somali opposition groups met in Asmara, where they formed the Alliance for the Liberation of Somalia, aimed at the removal of Ethiopian forces from Somalia. A crisis

within the TFG in late October – which resulted in the resignation of the Prime Minister – was resolved peacefully. The Government's handling of the appointment of a new Prime Minister and cabinet, and how well they are able to work together, will have a significant impact on the situation on the ground.

Best Case Scenario
Genuine dialogue opens between the TFG and key members of the various opposition groups, including those based in Asmara. The discussions lead to the lessening, if not the end, of insecurity in Mogadishu and the broadening of the political process to incorporate most key stakeholders. A comprehensive political and security agreement is formulated, which would, *inter alia*, facilitate the withdrawal of Ethiopian forces, security sector reforms (including disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration [DDR] of armed groups, the extension of the TFG's authority across the country, and a timetable for the completion of tasks for the transitional period, including the constitutional process and the holding of free and fair elections scheduled for 2009. Such outcomes would encourage additional troop contributions to AMISOM. An improved security context would enhance access and humanitarian assistance in previously inaccessible areas.

Most Likely Scenario
The *status quo* continues with slow progress on the dialogue between the TFG and key opposition groups. The security situation, especially in Mogadishu, does not improve, and may even worsen in some parts of the country. Progress towards any comprehensive peace agreement is extremely slow. In such a scenario, population displacement continues, as do civilian casualties and livelihood disruption. Humanitarian access continues to be affected by insecurity.

Worst Case Scenario
There is no prospect for dialogue between the TFG and opposition groups, leading to a hardening of positions and an escalation of the military confrontation, resulting in extreme violence and insecurity. Rifts within the TFI worsen, leading to a further erosion of the TFG's political and military position and creating security vacuums which will be exploited by extremist elements and independent warlords. In such a scenario, the prospects of a return to an anarchical situation in most of South/Central could not be ruled out. The international community loses interest in Somalia and fails to commit the resources necessary to make the political process attractive. Human rights abuses continue or worsen, population displacement and loss of life increase; economic activities are further disrupted. Humanitarian space becomes even more constricted.

CLIMATIC SCENARIOS

Climatic conditions in Somalia affect livelihoods, food security, nutrition, health, and population movements. According to the 20th Climate Outlook Forum (September 2007, Nairobi), there is increased likelihood of near normal to below normal rainfall over much of Somalia during the *Deyr* season (October-December 2007). If the *Deyr* rains are inadequate and result in a poor harvest, food security and nutritional status will likely deteriorate in southern areas in late 2007/early 2008. Given the poor *Gu* rains of 2007, another season of poor rainfall would raise vulnerability among riverine, pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, produce further declines in rangeland resources, create pasture and water shortages, and slow down or reverse recovery made last year. A second crop failure in Gedo, Bay and Bakool would be a serious blow to a population reliant on cereal production. With critical rates of acute malnutrition just below 20%, a shortage of local foods (cereal and milk) could be devastating.

Above normal rainfall is forecast in the Ethiopian highlands, including part of the upper catchments of the Juba and Shabelle river basins. Heavy rains in June-September in the Ethiopian highlands have already caused increased river levels, especially in the Shabelle, resulting in localised floods in Hiran and Middle Shabelle. Irrigation conditions and road infrastructure in these regions were seriously affected by the floods of late 2006, which damaged river embankments and destroyed irrigation canal ridges, culverts and barrages. Another season of flooding in the riverine areas of the Shabelle valley, already in Humanitarian Emergency, would increase the vulnerability level in these regions.

3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

CAP

Consultations for the 2008 Somalia CAP took place in Hargeisa, Garowe, Baidoa and Nairobi in August and September 2007 with more than 430 participants (207 in Somalia and 232 in Nairobi) from United Nations agencies, donors, local and international NGOs, local authorities and the TFG. Thirteen donors were also consulted in a separate meeting in September. The issues arising from this broad consultation process informed the development of the 2008 CAP. This year's CAP focuses on saving lives and providing assistance to the more than 1.5 million Somalis who are in HE or AFLC or are internally displaced. It also commits to improving protection of and respect for the human rights and dignity of vulnerable populations and to strengthening local capacity for delivery of basic social services and disaster preparedness and response.

Geographical focus will once again be on South/Central regions, where the majority of emergency needs lie, and on specific areas within South/Central which have been hit particularly hard by the current crisis. Partners have identified an urgent need to make response more integrated and multi-sectoral in order to address multi-causal humanitarian crises (e.g., malnutrition). There has also been a commitment to increase advocacy across all sectors, focusing particularly on protection/human rights issues and on improving access to populations in need of assistance and protection.

Over-arching multi-sectoral indicators against which progress will be measured are: the number of people in HE or AFLC; levels of malnutrition; access to basic social service; levels and trends of human rights violations; and increased capacity of local actors for delivery of basic social services and for disaster preparedness/response. (See Section 4: *Strategic Monitoring Plan*)

The Early Recovery pillar of the 2007 CAP has been removed. However, the need remains to bridge emergency assistance with development in order to address the underlying causes of long-standing critical problems. While some projects within the 2008 CAP have early recovery/development components linked to life-saving assistance, the bulk of early recovery/development activities will fall under the rubric of the United Nations Transition Plan (UNTP), which comes into effect in 2008. Covering the period 2008-2009, it is the framework for planning and implementing recovery and reconstruction, supporting the transition to reconstruction/development, and bringing Somalia out of chronic humanitarian emergency. The UNTP and the CAP are complementary mechanisms. Some projects that contain both emergency actions and a focus on long-term development will be included in both the CAP and the UNTP. These projects will be clearly flagged as such in both documents.

Advocacy

Along with IASC members (Humanitarian Country Team), OCHA Somalia is constantly advocating to improve conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the protection of civilians in Somalia and to raise the profile of Somalia internationally. As well as emphasising the mobilisation of partners and resources, and more substantial and consistent international commitment, advocacy will focus on maintaining and gaining humanitarian space. An element of advocacy in 2008 will be the JOPs – a statement by the international aid community in Somalia concerning the provision of humanitarian assistance. The JOPs applies the over-arching humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality to day-to-day humanitarian work in Somalia. By adhering to the JOPs, agencies and NGOs agree to examine current practices and to try to bring these practices in line with humanitarian principles. Through the joint adoption of a coherent approach and the improvement of day-to-day practices in accordance with humanitarian principles, the humanitarian community hopes to secure greater humanitarian space and to avoid fuelling the system of coercion and violence perpetrated by gate-keepers in Somalia for the last number of years.

Mainstreaming of Gender and HIV

Somali men, boys, girls and women have been affected by and reacted differently to the numerous disasters they have faced over the last 17 years. The prolonged humanitarian crisis has stretched customary coping mechanisms to breaking point and disrupted family and social networks, altering the traditional roles of men and women. In order to address the specific needs of men, women, boys and girls, clusters have committed to mainstreaming gender in 2008; such an action will require undertaking a gender analysis to identify these different needs and to respond adequately to them. The overall aim of mainstreaming gender is to ensure that needs are met in a more targeted manner. OCHA will assist the clusters in meeting their commitments for 2008 to target certain at-risk groups and to increase the capacity and participation of these groups in the design and implementation of

humanitarian programmes. In this regard, an IASC Gender Advisor will be deployed to the field to provide technical advice, training and other assistance to humanitarian partners.

There are currently an estimated 40,000 Somalis living with HIV, over half of whom are women or girls 15 years and older. During a humanitarian emergency, vulnerability to HIV can increase for several reasons, including population movements within/across borders; a rise in commercial sex workers, transactional sex and SGBV; and lack or disruption of prevention of mother to child transmission services. Those already living with HIV/AIDS often suffer disruption of essential services and medication and are at higher risk of opportunistic infections and disease outbreaks. Poor nutritional status increases the risk of morbidity and mortality. Family networks affected by HIV/AIDS – e.g., orphans/child-headed households, households with decreased livelihood resilience due to a family member with HIV/AIDS – are also highly vulnerable in a humanitarian crisis.

HIV/AIDS programming in an emergency setting should prioritise actions designed to have the greatest impact on HIV-related morbidity and mortality in the short and medium term while remaining mindful of longer term structural HIV programming. The overall aims of mainstreaming are increased access to AIDS-related services for sufferers and affected family networks, and strengthening of prevention activities that correspond to the increased risks associated with humanitarian emergencies. Those projects in the 2008 CAP which focus on HIV/AIDS or have an HIV/AIDS component target the most vulnerable groups and aim to:

- Prevent new HIV infections and care for and treat those already living with HIV;
- Reduce the vulnerability associated with family networks affected by HIV;
- Prioritise actions related to HIV prevention, care, treatment and mitigation within the context of humanitarian action.

Coordination

A number of existing mechanisms support coordination. In 2006, in line with global humanitarian reform initiatives, Somalia was one of four countries that piloted a national IASC[5]. The IASC (Humanitarian Country Team), which is chaired by the HC and has membership of seven United Nations agencies and seven NGOs (with the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] as an observer), meets once a month and addresses policy and operational issues. Clusters of sectoral partners[6] were also developed in order to improve preparedness, response and accountability and to fill gaps across the sectors. The cluster approach will continue in 2008, while OCHA will continue to support and coordinate inter-agency humanitarian response through, for example, its chairing or co-chairing of inter-cluster meetings and various working groups; advocating at local and international levels; gathering information and providing needs analysis; leading inter-agency missions.

Inter-cluster coordination

Inter-cluster coordination meetings are held twice monthly in Nairobi, while regular cluster meetings now take place in Somalia, including WASH, Health, Nutrition and Education. Various working groups (e.g., IDP, Food, Logistics) meet on a regular basis to discuss operational issues, obstacles and response. Given the critical and long-standing malnutrition situation in Somalia, partners have agreed to prioritise inter-cluster coordination and multi-sectoral integration of response when addressing multi-causal emergencies in 2008. Clusters have emphasised this need in their response strategies and project selection. For example, the Food Aid response plan incorporates in its objectives and activities:

- Nutrition (support to SFPs);
- Displaced populations (among targeted priority groups for food relief);
- Education (food aid used to increase and maintain enrolment/attendance);
- HIV/AIDS (improving nutritional and health status of at risk groups, including people living with HIV/AIDS).

[5] The IASC membership includes OCHA, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP, FAO, WHO, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), CARE, Gedo Health Consortium (GHC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), OXFAM, *Nederlandse Organisatie voor Internationale Bijstand* (NOVIB), CONCERN, Save the Children Fund (SCF)-UK, and Advancement for Small Enterprise Programme (ASEP). ICRC is an observer, while FAO/FSAU and Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS-Net) are technical advisors.

[6] Somalia's nine clusters are Agriculture and Livelihoods; Food Security; Education; Health; Logistics; Nutrition; Protection; Shelter; and WASH.

Coordination of International Support to Somalis (CISS)/Somali Support Secretariat (SSS)
The Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) has been phased out and replaced by the CISS. Under its new name, the Secretariat began functioning in August 2006. It is a single, harmonised, transitional secretariat to support the political, planning and technical coordination between the international community and Somalia. The CISS is focused on medium/longer term development/transition issues in Somalia and is comprised of four constituencies, including the IASC. The IASC presence in the CISS provides a bridge between emergency response and long-term approaches.

Coordination with Authorities
The implementation of humanitarian assistance is coordinated with local and regional authorities and through the Minister of Planning and Economic Development as well as through other relevant TFG line Ministries. United Nations action in Somalia continues to be guided by the Memorandum of Understanding, signed in March 2006 by the TFG and the United Nations, which spells out responsibilities and basic humanitarian principles. Meanwhile, discussions are taking place between the United Nations and the TFG on the Agreement for Basic Cooperation, which elaborates on modalities for cooperation between the signatories – including provisions for supporting capacity-building – and spells out the need to ensure humanitarian space.

Pooled Funding
Pooled funding will continue to be an important tool in humanitarian response in 2008 through both the CERF and the HRF. Under its dual mechanisms, CERF allocations to United Nations agencies allow for rapid response – enabling early action to time-critical humanitarian needs – and strengthen the core elements of humanitarian response in under-funded crises. The HRF, a pooled fund of unearmarked donor contributions, is directly accessible to both United Nations agencies and local and international NGOs. Its flexibility enables rapid response projects that are developed in the first phase of an emergency before mainstream responses come into play. The HRF, unlike the CERF, also supports early recovery projects. The approval process for the HRF, guided by an advisory board consisting of representatives of United Nations agencies and local and international NGOs, and chaired by the HC, works more rapidly than that of traditional funding mechanisms. The number of HRF projects nearly tripled in 2007, going from 22 the previous year to 60.

3.4 RESPONSE PLANS

OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATED RESPONSE
The current desperate humanitarian situation in Somalia, in which 1.5 million people are in urgent need of assistance and protection, is the result of several interlinked factors. Massive and ongoing displacement, acute malnutrition, poor health status, lack of access to safe water, low levels of education, food insecurity, and disruption or lack of livelihood opportunities are among the principle and related realities of life in Somalia that over the last several years have together contributed to the humanitarian emergency. Violence and insecurity have meanwhile persisted, particularly in South/Central Somalia, either directly causing the above problems or seriously compounding their effects.

In recognition of the multi-causal and chronic nature of Somalia's humanitarian crises, the 2008 CAP is committed to increasing integration between sectors, thereby responding to critical situations from complementary rather than discrete angles. The Operational Framework for the 2008 CAP outlines the approach humanitarian partners have agreed upon for the coming year. The IASC for Somalia – supported by OCHA – will be responsible for monitoring and ensuring consistency and continued coherence among the various cluster response plans contained in the 2008 CAP. The IASC will also ensure that partners continue to focus on identified geographic priority areas, which may shift over the course of the year. Following on from the three strategic priorities decided upon for the coming year, the Operational Framework aims to ensure that the priority issues of malnutrition, displacement and disaster preparedness/response are addressed in a coordinated and cohesive manner, and that the cross-cutting issues of Gender and HIV/AIDS are effectively integrated.

The chronic nutrition crisis faced by most of the population of South/Central Somalia is the result of the cumulative effects of high rates of illness, limited health services, poor water and sanitation services, poor care practices and reduced availability and access to nutritious food. The response to the crisis, therefore, requires the involvement of all sectors in a coordinated fashion. To this end, the Nutrition Cluster will step up coordination and integration with the other key sectors: Food Aid, Health,

WASH, Agriculture and Livelihoods, and Education. Clusters will focus actions on reducing the rates of acute malnutrition through life-saving actions – selective feeding programmes, food distribution and mobile health services – carried out in parallel with programmes aimed at developing an environment at community level which promotes healthy growth and development of children. Actions will aim at enhancing access to basic services – including health care, potable water and sanitation facilities – in addition to improving health and hygiene education. Clusters will also focus on building community resilience to shocks through programmes aimed at diversifying and enhancing livelihoods. These efforts will be coordinated to ensure appropriate geographical targeting and enhanced impact.

Displaced persons in Somalia are especially vulnerable to threats to their health and safety, and all sectors will pay particular attention to alleviating the suffering of IDPs. The integrated inter-cluster methodology for addressing the basic needs of IDPS and seeking durable solutions will adopt a district-based approach in priority geographical areas. Immediate life-saving assistance, provided through a coordinated package of basic NFIs and emergency shelter assistance, will be coupled with the upgrading of services in areas hosting large concentrations of IDPs. The response will ensure that both displaced and host communities benefit, an approach that is vital in areas where the general population is already facing high acute malnutrition rates. Where IDPs have fled to areas of clan affiliation and have indicated a wish to integrate, clusters will focus on stabilising populations and regenerating livelihoods as soon as possible. This approach will be complemented by the provision of district-wide basic services. In locations where opportunities for medium-term solutions are less likely due to land and property disputes or lack of clan protection, the focus will remain on humanitarian assistance.

In order to better reflect the strategic priorities of 2008, there will be a stand-alone category in the CAP containing projects focusing on emergency preparedness and risk reduction. The decision to prioritise emergency preparedness and response reflects the commitment to combine emergency relief with longer term programming to address the chronic nature of Somalia's crises. A number of projects in the 2008 CAP focus on technical initiatives – improving or developing early warning systems, rehabilitating river embankments, constructing or rehabilitating drainage canals, supporting rangeland conservation and management – as well as on capacity-building of community-based emergency preparedness, either of local NGOs or through disaster management and preparedness authorities in the North East and North West zones. Relevant clusters will also focus on disaster preparedness by, for example, strengthening livelihoods resilience or building capacity of WASH authorities and local communities to manage water and sanitation facilities.

By highlighting persons affected by HIV/AIDS, women, girls, boys, the disabled and minorities as having particular needs or by targeting these groups specifically, clusters have committed to integrating HIV/AIDS and Gender as cross-cutting themes within their programming for 2008. This commitment involves, for example, increasing the participation and involvement of women and other vulnerable groups in response activities, as the Agriculture and Livelihoods cluster will do; enhancing skills and capacities of targeted groups, as the Food Security and Protection clusters have committed to doing; and ensuring that basic services and better equipped facilities exist to meet the particular needs of different groups, as the Health, Education, Nutrition, Shelter and WASH clusters will do.

The Response Plans that follow outline the humanitarian situation and needs analysis per sector and delineate the ways in which the integrated approach described above will be implemented within and across sectors in the humanitarian response in 2008.

3.4.1 Access and Security

Cluster Leads: OCHA, United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)

Analysis of needs

Somalia remains one of the most worrying humanitarian crisis in the world, with 1.5 million people in need of assistance and protection. The majority of these people live in South/Central Somalia, in areas to which the delivery of timely and effective humanitarian assistance is seriously hampered by the lack of sustained access and increasing insecurity. In 2007, while the security situation constantly deteriorated, especially in and around Mogadishu, the number of roadblocks and checkpoints limiting humanitarian access increased. Reliable access and improved security conditions are essential to address the urgent needs of the most vulnerable people.

While some relief response could be achieved even in a narrowing humanitarian space, initiation of early recovery activities requires more sustained access. Current re-engagement and investment plans for Somalia place increased emphasis on making the security posture sufficiently robust in order to sustain a field presence despite varying levels of volatility. Essential to achieving these goals are the establishment of secured United Nations compounds in key locations, the provision of adequate communications and protective equipment, the availability of effective contingency capacity (e.g., medical support), and the provision of enhanced security training to allow staff to work effectively under the prevailing conditions. In addition to scaling up operational support to more effectively manage security risks, efforts should be focused on better engagement at local level, support of peace-building and reconciliation efforts, and advocacy at local, regional and global levels.

Objectives

- Enhance and ensure the safety and security of humanitarian staff and operations;
- Revise and implement a humanitarian advocacy strategy with the objectives of improving conditions for effective, efficient and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance and improving the accountability of all actors;
- Agree to a principled common access approach and implementation mechanisms to better inform and sustain humanitarian action in Somalia;
- Enhance engagement with relevant communities and consolidate emerging peace-building and reconciliation efforts to improve humanitarian access and security.

Partnerships

OCHA, UNDSS, Logistics Cluster, NGO-Security Preparedness and Support (NGO-SPAS), UNDP, IASC members, CISS, local, national and *de-facto* authorities.

Key indicators

- Increased personnel and resources to strengthen risk management capacity (including enhanced coordination and cooperation between UNDSS, NGO-SPAS and other actors);
- Increased presence of humanitarian actors in Somalia;
- Increased number of areas where humanitarian activities can take place undisrupted;
- Increased access to and use of basic social services by targeted populations;
- Agreement is reached on the JOPs and actors commit to change practices; country-wide roll out takes place.

Monitoring

Information will be gathered through UNDSS, NGO-SPAS, OCHA and humanitarian actors regarding areas of operation and number of beneficiaries.

Implications if the response plan is not implemented

In view of the direct effects of security and access on the delivery of humanitarian assistance, failure to implement this response plan will result in a lack of urgently needed personnel and resources to provide much needed assistance and increased humanitarian suffering. Approximately 1.5 million people, including those in humanitarian emergency and livelihood crisis, IDPs and other vulnerable groups, are at risk of increased malnutrition rates, further depletion of assets, collapse of basic services. More people will become vulnerable and a breakdown between the humanitarian community and the authorities could also be expected. The security of current humanitarian operations and personnel will be further jeopardized.

3.4.2 Agriculture and Livelihoods

Cluster Lead: FAO
Cluster Co-Chair: ASEP

Analysis of Needs

The agriculture and livestock sectors remain crucial elements in the predominantly agrarian rural economy of Somalia, where some 80% of livelihoods are directly dependent on a sustainable exploitation of the natural resources base. Drought and floods are recurrent phenomena in regions where agriculturalists and pastoralists experience prolonged dry seasons and high variability in precipitation. During prolonged dry seasons, households expect a degree of austerity as livestock production and values decline, and grain prices increase. Where water availability falls below the requirements for average crop and rangeland production, a prolonged dry season becomes a drought.

Normally, agriculturalists and pastoralists in Somalia experience such a widespread failure once every three to five years and a major drought once every ten years.

Localised seasonal flooding is common in parts of the Juba valley, where "dhesheeg" flood recession cropping is commonly practiced. Serious localised riverine flooding on both the Juba and Shabelle rivers occurs on average once every five years. Extensive flooding (as in 1997/1998 and 2006/2007) occurs roughly every ten years and widespread catastrophic riverine flooding occur around once every fifty years. The consequences of drought and riverine flooding are compounded in Somalia by other factors such as civil unrest and population movement. There are now an estimated 850,000 displaced persons in Somalia (most of whom are women and children) and the recent exodus of some 450,000 people from Mogadishu due to the most serious conflict in 17 years has exacerbated the food security and livelihoods situation, particularly in southern and central regions of Somalia.

Somalia is historically a cereal deficit country; a large proportion of the national cereal requirement is imported (commercially or through food aid). Poor rural households produce 20-60% of their own food requirements in any given year and the balance is purchased or obtained through barter. Therefore, individual production and the ability of households to purchase food are key determinants to food security in Somalia. The direct effects of drought, floods, insecurity and lack of governance on food security, nutrition and livelihoods of drought, floods, insecurity and lack of governance include:

- Limited own food production (cereal stock consumed during preceding poor harvests and drought, and, in areas affected by flooding, lost due to inundation of underground grain stores by flood waters);
- Fluctuating Terms of Trade relative to agriculture and livestock products and currently low training-of-trainers (ToT) relative to labour;
- Reduction in livestock holdings from drought or increased prevalence of disease in flooded areas;
- Disruption of internal markets and continued reduced access to export markets, particularly for agricultural export crops;
- Fluctuating and overall trend of increasing prices for locally produced agricultural and livestock commodities;
- Rapid inflation resulting from devaluation of the Somali shilling affecting prices and access to basic imported commodities (food, fuel);
- Low labour opportunities;
- Poor food utilisation because of high incidence of diseases (e.g. diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection (ARI), malaria, aflatoxin contamination of stored grain, etc.);
- High incidence of diseases and limited health services;
- Serious environmental degradation of rural productive infrastructure especially in relation to flooding in riverine farming areas;
- Serious environmental degradation, mainly as a consequence of the export charcoal trade affecting livelihoods (85%) based on sustainable natural resources management;
- Increased number of destitute IDP households, especially in southern and central regions.

Based on the post-*Gu* 2007 assessment carried out by the FAO/FSAU, the food security situation in most of the drought and flood-affected regions of Somalia, including in Gedo and the Juba Valley, have improved. However, the overall number of people in need of assistance in Somalia has increased since March 2007 due to the significant deterioration in the humanitarian situation in the Shabelle regions. Currently, there are then an estimated 1.5 million people in Somalia in need of humanitarian assistance, a 50% increase from the one million people who were in need of humanitarian assistance following the 2006 *Deyr* season. Of the 1.5 million, 295,000 people are in a state of Humanitarian Emergency and 490,000 are in AFLC. Approximately 50% of the 1.5 million people in need are IDPs, both long-term and newly displaced. Insecurity, particularly in South/Central Somalia, continues to pose the biggest impediment to agricultural and livelihoods assistance.

Gu 2007 cereal production in southern Somalia, where 90% of Somalia's cereal production originates, has been estimated at just 48,600 MT, the lowest production in the last 13 years and just 31% of the 1995-2006 PWA. Whereas three regions (Gedo, Bakool and Bay) experienced almost complete crop failure, there are substantial underground grain reserves in Bay and Bakool regions resulting from the 2006 *Deyr* season bumper sorghum harvest in these regions. Sorghum grain production in the north west was normal.

While the Shabelles are generally among the more resilient and food secure regions in Somalia, a series of shocks, including the 2006 *Deyr* season riverine flooding, the lowest *Gu* season cereal crop production in a decade (44% of PWA), sharp increases in the rate of inflation resulting in a 40-60% rise in basic commodity prices, disruptions in trade and economic activities, increasing numbers of IDPs (as of 1 November, an estimated 219,000 extra people in the two regions) from Mogadishu, a cholera outbreak and continuing civil insecurity have all contributed to the food security crisis in Middle and Lower Shabelle. Currently, 85% (250,000) of the 295,000 people in a state of Humanitarian Emergency and 31% (150,000) of the 490,000 people in AFLC are to be found in Middle and Lower Shabelle. Another 15,000 people in Humanitarian Emergency and 30,000 in AFLC[7] are in Hiran region, where the food and livelihood security situation for riverine farmers and agro-pastoralists continues to deteriorate.

In the central regions of Mudug and Galgadud, the 2007 *Gu* season rainfall (amounting to only 20-40% of the long-term norm) coupled with a massive influx of IDPs (60% of those fleeing Mogadishu are seeking sanctuary in these two regions) is putting severe stress on limited resources and stretching livelihoods coping mechanisms, leading to an imminent food security and livelihoods crisis. Galgadud region is currently hosting around 110,000 IDPs – an estimated 30% increase in population in the region.

Despite the formation of the TFG in 2004, institutional challenges at the governance level have led to heavy reliance on NGOs, the private sector and the United Nations for coordination and support to agriculture and livelihoods actions. Emerging Somali institutions and humanitarian actors in Somalia are heavily dependent on the FAO/FSAU project for timely, relevant and appropriate data on the food, nutrition and livelihood situation in the country.

Underlying feminised poverty has worsened the position of women and children, especially in female-headed and child-headed households, increasing the use of unsustainable and sometimes risky coping strategies that expose women and children to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, exploitation, HIV transmission, trafficking and, in the case of children, recruitment as child soldiers.

To foster recovery and respond to pressing humanitarian needs, partners in the agriculture and livelihood cluster stresses the need for long-term solutions for the agriculture and livestock sectors in conjunction with humanitarian actions. Current geographical areas of deepest concern in regard to current or imminent food security crises include Lower and Middle Shabelle and Hiran regions and the central regions of Mudug and Galgadud.

The response strategy of the agriculture and livelihoods sector is based on agreement that the crises affecting the livelihoods of pastoral, agro-pastoral and agricultural communities warrant a sound mechanism at two levels. First, immediate relief to the most vulnerable areas, as identified by the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC), as well as short to early recovery actions targeting different livelihood groups. As in 2006 and 2007, the strategy aims to prevent families in the Chronically Food Insecure phase from falling into Acute Livelihood Crisis or Humanitarian Emergency, while allowing families in Humanitarian Emergency to regain productive assets and progressively resume sustainable livelihoods.

Cluster Objectives

- Protect and improve household food security, including asset base, through increasing access and availability to food, means of production and sustainable livelihoods;
- Ensure that resource allocation (including assets and cash and food-funded work programmes) for food security and livelihood support is proportional to needs as outlined in the IPC;
- Increase participation and involvement of women and disadvantaged groups in food security and livelihoods actions;
- Strengthen local institutional and community capacity in order to maximise response for most vulnerable areas/groups;
- Strengthen community capacity to cope with future shocks;
- Strengthen capacity of the IASC Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster to coordinate, monitor and report on cluster activities including activation of the Cluster in Somalia in coordination with line Ministries and existing national coordination structures.

[7] See Annex I: *Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification Reference Table* for definition of these classifications

Partnerships Reflected in the CAP

Action Contre La Faim (ACF), ASEP, African Rescue Committee (AFREC), Agricultural Development Organisation (ADO), Agro-Pastoral Development Network (APDN), Agrosphere, CARE Somalia, Centre for Education and Development (CED), Central Regions Livestock Professionals' Association (CERELPA), *Cooperazione Internazionale* (COOPI), Development Initiatives Access Link (DIAL), FEWS-NET, FAO/FSAU, FAO Somalia Water and Land Information Management System (SWALIM), General Assistance and Volunteers Organization (GAVO), Green Hope, Hijra, Himilo Relieve And Development Association (HIRDA), Handicap Initiative Supporting And Networking (HISAN), Horn Relief, Humanitarian Action for Relief and Development Organisation (HARDO), KAALO Relief and Development Organisation (KAALO), Lifeline Somalia, Middle Shabelle Agricultural Association (MISHAGA), Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment (MoLAE), Muslim Aid, Oxfam-GB, Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA), Relief International, Resource Management Somali Network (RMSN), SAACID (local NGO with a Somali name), SCF-UK, Social-Life and Agricultural Development Organisation (SADO), Somali Action for Community Development (SACOD), Somali Development and Rehabilitation Organisation (SDRO), Somali Integrated Fishing Organisation (SIFO), South Western Livestock Professionals' Association (SOWELPA), Social Relief and Development Agency (SRDA), Somali Relief and Development Organization (SRDO), Sustainable Agro-Pastoral Development Organisation (SADO), Una Consortium, UNDP, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), WFP, Women and Child Care Organisation (WOCCA), VETAID (UK), *Vétérinaires sans Frontières* (VSF)-Switzerland), Wageningen University, Water For Life (WFL), World Concern International (WCI).

Indicators

- Number of beneficiaries in work/food security/livelihoods programmes;
- Number of households in Humanitarian Emergency and AFLC (reduced);
- Number of households moving from AFLC to Humanitarian Emergency phase (reduced through preventing/averting complete and irreversible depletion of key livelihood assets is averted);
- Nutrition indicators – GAM and SAM by district;
- Agriculture indicators – Crop yield per ha per capita, grain prices;
- Livestock indicators – Milk production/sales, calving index, livestock prices;
- Increased number of national NGOs involved in planning/implementation of humanitarian response.

Monitoring

- Ongoing, all-inclusive process involving local communities, local Government, line Ministries, local and international NGOs, United Nations agencies and independent national consultants);
- Presentation, analysis and peer review through the Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster.

Table A: Proposed Agriculture and Livelihood Cluster Activities

Cluster Priority Programmes in Support of Strategic Priorities	
AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS	
Specific Objectives	**Priority Actions to Achieve Cluster Objectives**
Protect and improve household food security, including asset base, through increasing access and availability to food and means of production.	1. Cash and food distribution to vulnerable and displaced populations with no visible means of support. 2. Livelihood support and diversification. 3. Livelihood-enabling assets delivered to destitute households. 4. Targeted cash relief and cash for work for key infrastructure rehabilitation in support of livelihoods. 5. Drought mitigation activities with agropastoralist communities. 6. Strengthening of public rural infrastructure, increased fodder production, construction of sand dams in seasonal rivers in drought-prone areas, rehabilitation of river embankments in line with SWALIM recommendations, and improved capacity of veterinary services for diseases surveillance and emergency treatment, also with regard to the carcass and live animal export trade. 7. Targeted seed distribution to areas with significant crop failure, improved run-off water utilisation for agriculture in non-riverine areas, animal re-distribution to marginalised or destitute pastoralists, provision of pack animals for increased mobility, targeted de-stocking, promotion of animal draught power, and other livestock actions where and when appropriate.

Cluster Priority Programmes in Support of Strategic Priorities	
AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS	
Specific Objectives	**Priority Actions to Achieve Cluster Objectives**
	8. Improved storage, processing and marketing of agricultural, livestock and fishery products (especially targeting women) 9. Large-scale community-based water conservation, floodwater management, controlled irrigation and rangeland management in support of sustainable livelihoods and food security. 10. Support to coastal and riverine fisheries activities through inputs distribution and training 11. Enhancement of food security for HIV/AIDS affected households.
Ensure that resource allocation for food security and livelihoods support is proportional to the IPC.	12. Coordination (Somali Support Secretariat, IASC clusters) support for regional emergency coordination structures at the field level, and general advocacy.
Increase participation and involvement of women and vulnerable groups in food security and livelihoods actions.	13. Mainstream gender dimension in every project proposal. 14. Mainstream actions in support of vulnerable groups. 15. Promotion of participatory needs assessments and women's representation in local community committees.
Strengthen local institutional and community capacity in order to maximise response for most vulnerable areas/groups	16. Direct support to competent Somali partners (e.g. in monitoring and evaluation, reporting and financial tracking) through direct funding of proposals from national NGOs. 17. Training and support of local relief committees (with a focus on women's groups). 18. Support to local initiatives that also address conflict prevention. 19. Capacity building for key line Ministries and regional/district service-oriented representation.
Strengthen community capacity to cope with future shocks.	20. Food for work and cash for work to rehabilitate key infrastructure in support of rural livelihoods. 21. Drought mitigation activities with agropastoralists. 22. Strengthening of public rural infrastructure, improved run-off water utilisation for agriculture in non-riverine areas, increased fodder production and integration of agricultural and livestock production, animal redistribution to marginalised and destitute pastoralists, provision of pack animals for increased mobility of pastoralist households, promotion of animal draught power, targeted de-stocking, and other livestock actions where and when appropriate. 23. Improved livestock diseases surveillance, increased capacity for emergency disease control and improved animal health through a practical functioning public-private partnership. 24. Support to livelihood diversification and provision of livelihoods-enabling assets to destitute households. 25. Environmental protection, soil conservation and forestry. 26. Water conservation activities for agriculture and livestock. 27. Improved storage, processing and marketing of agricultural, livestock and fishery products (especially targeting women) 28. Input distribution and training to support coastal and riverine fishing activities 29. Enhancement of food security for HIV/AIDS affected households.
Strengthen capacity of IASC Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster to coordinate, monitor and report on cluster activities including activation of the Cluster in Somalia in coordination with line Ministries and existing national coordination structures.	30. FAO, as lead agency for the Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster to employ a dedicated Cluster Leader and Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist to provide effective and dynamic leadership to the cluster, coordinate, monitor and report on cluster activities, and activate the cluster in Somalia in coordination with line Ministries and existing national coordination structures.

Implications If the Response Plan is not Implemented

- Marginalised groups will fall into destitution or, at best, livelihood recovery will be delayed and slow, exposing them further to future shocks;
- Increased potential conflict over resources;
- Increased number of households engaged in unsustainable coping mechanisms;
- Limited access to vulnerable populations in remote or insecure areas if local capacity is not strengthened;
- Continued closure of livestock export markets will impact severely on pastoralist household economy, not only in Somalia but also in Ethiopia;

- Increased or maintained high malnutrition rates (as evidence by increasing GAM and SAM figures) in most affected districts;
- Increased number of people in state of ACFL or Humanitarian Emergency;
- Decreased agricultural and livestock production.

3.4.3 Education

Cluster Lead: UNICEF

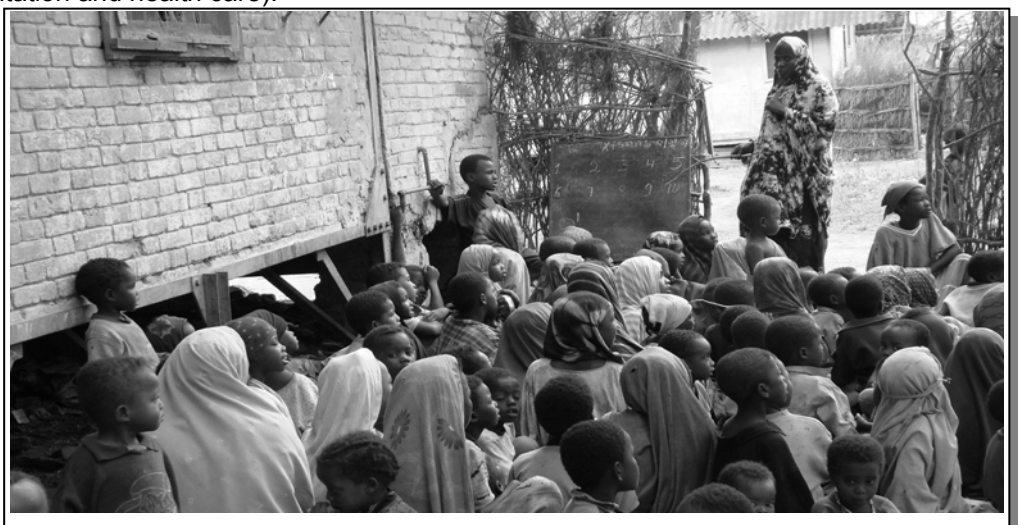
Analysis of Needs

Somalia has one of the lowest enrolment rates in world. According to the primary school survey for 2005/2006 academic year, only 28% of school-age children (6-13 years) were enrolled in primary schools (22.2% of all girls are enrolled and 33.6% of all boys). Of the three zones, South/Central recorded the lowest gross enrolment rate (GER) of 20.5%. Hiran, Lower and Middle Shabelle and Benadir regions accounted for about 60% of the total GER in South/Central (Mogadishu recorded about 38% of total GER in the South Central zone). In the remaining seven regions of South/Central, only about 15% of school age children are enrolled in schools. The education system in Somalia is marked by high dropout rates, especially for girls. More than 40% of students drop out before reaching grade four; throughout the country, lower primary class group constitutes 76.3% of all class groups (grade 8 class group represents only 3.4% of total class groups).

The majority of the 12,787 teachers in the primary education system are untrained and unpaid. Absence of teacher salaries and the reduced capacity of communities in many areas to provide incentives to qualified teachers is a key problem in education provision. In the absence of state institutions, there is no standardised education system. While several unregulated education networks or umbrellas provide basic education services, lack of curriculum standardisation and medium of instruction makes mobility between schools very difficult.

There are insufficient and adequate learning spaces, and the condition of many of the schools in permanent structures is extremely poor. About 35% of schools in South/Central are traditional school structures (made of sticks, branches and thatched roofs). More than half of all schools in Somalia do not have adequate drinking water available in their school compound. According to the primary school survey of 2005/06, only 60% of all schools have benches and desks, while 35% - most in South/Central Somalia – have no furniture and children sit on the floor. Even in those schools where furniture is available, the condition of the furniture is poor. In some schools more than six children share one desk and one bench and more than 90 pupils share a single classroom.

Most schools in Somalia do not have access to adequate school supplies and kits or to textbooks. In the absence of national printing facilities, UNICEF and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) are the only sources of textbooks. The 2005/2006 primary survey indicated that only 34% of schools received grade 1-4 textbooks for the 2005/2006 academic year, and only 16% of schools received grade 5-8 textbooks. Schools in rural areas and those in the IDP sites are the worst affected in terms of education facilities (infrastructure, learning materials and kits, water, sanitation and health care).



Children recently displaced from Mogadishu due to the 2007 conflict attending school in Jowhar, Middle Shabelle. SOURCE: UNICEF

Due to combined effects of droughts, floods, disease outbreaks and ongoing conflict, many school-age children, mostly in South/Central Somalia, miss the opportunity for quality education. According to FAO/FSAU's Post-*Gu* 2007 analysis, of the 1.5 million Somalis in need of humanitarian assistance about 330,000 are school-age children, most of whom are not in school and may have their chances of education ruined. The majority of the 1.5 million people in need of assistance are in Lower/Middle Shabelle and Hiran regions, traditionally among the most agriculturally productive regions of Somalia and, with the exception of Benadir, the regions with the highest school enrolments in South/Central. The lack of education feeds into several other crises, as levels of education are linked, for example, to hygiene and health practices, child care and feeding practices, and knowledge of HIV prevention.

The school enrolment and education situation has been exacerbated by the ongoing conflict between TFG/Ethiopian troops and insurgents, the resulting displacement and the restriction of internal movement in Mogadishu due to checkpoints and curfews. Many parents are unable to pay school fees and support education activities in their villages/districts due to multiple livelihood stresses. Thousands of IDP children from Mogadishu have fled to areas where there is no access to education, while other children who remain in Mogadishu are affected by the current conflict. In Mogadishu, there are reports of a 50% drop in enrolment since schools reopened in August 2007, primarily due to families having fled the city and those remaining being reluctant to send children to school due to insecurity. Schools in Huriwaa, Towfiiq, Hodan, Ex-control, Industrial area and Xamar Jadiid districts of Mogadishu have reportedly been closed due to the areas becoming militarised zones.

The Education sector response for 2008 will focus on addressing the critical issue of access to primary education and ensuring that displaced and other vulnerable children are put into schools and that those children already in school remain. Placing children into safe and healthy schools is both life-saving and life-sustaining; for example, child labour and child recruitment are both, in part, addressed by getting children into schools. This response strategy will also link with early childhood development initiatives by creating programmes for mothers to increase child-survival opportunities.

The Education sector will partner with other sectors, such as Health, WASH and Nutrition and with child protection programming. Special emphasis will be placed on areas severely affected by the current crisis. Lower and Middle Shabelle, Benadir, Hiran, Galgadud, Gedo and Bakool regions will be particularly targeted, though attention will also be paid to the rest of South/Central and to the North West and North East zones. Education sector response promotes multi-sectoral programming convergences, especially with WASH, Protection, Health and Food Security.

Strategic Priorities

Key strategic priorities for the Education cluster in 2008 will be: improving access and retention through formal and non-formal education channels, with special emphasis on gender equity, inclusive education, teacher support, awareness and advocacy, capacity development of education authorities in quality assurance, and emergency preparedness planning and response. Strategies will aim to address the following principle cross-cutting issues:

- Gender;
- HIV and other sexually-transmitted infections (STIs);
- Environment;
- Peace and conflict prevention and resolution;
- Protection of women and children, including issues of psychosocial care and support. Education response strategy is developed within the framework of Inter-Agency Network on Education in Emergencies (INEE)'s Minimum Standards of Education in Emergencies.

Objectives

- Increase enrolment and retention of school going population (aged between 5-18 years) with emphasis on gender equity and inclusiveness;
- Address socio-cultural barriers that hinder the enrolment of girls and children with special needs through community mobilisation and sensitisation, and by combating violence in the school place;
- Integrate HIV prevention education for teachers, youth and children into education;
- Support early childhood education and development initiatives;
- Improve teacher competence through in-service training, mentoring and provision of basic incentives;

- Provide psychosocial training to teachers in IDP sites and other emergency affected areas and psychosocial outreach to children through child-friendly spaces and integrate life-skills based approaches to HIV;
- Support vocational and livelihood education programmes;
- Improve capacity of education authorities in monitoring and quality assurance;
- Decrease communities' vulnerability to emergencies;
- Improve coordination among the zonal and regional education actors;
- Procure and pre-position adequate and relevant basic education materials, kits and supplies;
- Increase UXOs awareness among children, teachers and the public, and reduce the risk of UXO injuries.

Activities

- Rehabilitation and construction of child-friendly school infrastructure to increase learning spaces and provision of recreational materials;
- Establish early childhood education development facilities;
- Provision of school kits/materials/supplies;
- Provision of temporary school infrastructure - traditional school structures and tents;
- Implementation of SFPs to food deficit and low-income areas;
- Conduct short-term teacher training programmes to enhance essential skills, including HIV prevention;
- Provide short-term emergency teacher incentives to increase number of teachers available;
- Provision of psychosocial training to teachers and psychosocial support to students affected by emergencies ;
- Mobilise and sensitise communities to increase enrolment (especially for girls) and support/empower community education committees (CECs);
- Train education authorities' staff in programme planning and monitoring;
- Technical support to education authorities in emergency response planning;
- Support regional and zonal coordination mechanisms and improve emergency preparedness plans;
- In coordination with the protection cluster, develop UXO education programmes for children and the public; develop UXO awareness raising materials and link with local media.

Indicators

- 132,000 (40% of the affected) school-age children enrolled and retained in school – at least 40% girls (based on FAO/FSAU worst affected regions);
- Number of communities reached in each region through go-to-school campaigns;
- Number of teachers (male and female) trained, mentored and given incentives, and provided with psychosocial training (male and female);
- Number CECs/teachers/mentors trained in school management and administration;
- Number of vocational skills centres supported and youth graduated from these centres;
- Number of regional education structures supported;
- Number of children given access to child-friendly activities and spaces and to psychosocial care/support;
- Number of teachers and youth provided with HIV education;
- Number of education authorities' staff trained in planning and monitoring of education activities;
- Number of Minimum Standards for Education in Emergency trainings conducted;
- Quantity of food distributed and number of children fed;
- Number of school children and youth participating in UXO awareness training.

Implications if this response plan is not implemented

Decreased attendance and increased dropout, and a generation of children left without access to even the most basic education. Insecurity, physical and psychological abuse, trauma and other vulnerabilities may lead to direct participation of children in fighting and a violent way of life, while education is a key means of increasing skills and capacities, including conflict resolution, which is fundamental to peace and stability. Establishing healthy and protective schools as 'zones of peace' provides a safe environment for children and provides them with access to basic education rights.

3.4.4 Food Security

Cluster Lead: WFP

Analysis of Needs

Somalis, particularly those living in the south and central areas, remain in a precarious food security situation caused by over 17 years of civil conflict, recurrent droughts and severe floods. Basic social infrastructures, productive activities and livelihoods have suffered from neglect, lack of investment and frequent climatic shocks. Following the floods and the failed crop production of the *Deyr* 2006-2007, and largely due to the ongoing military conflict, in 2007 there has been trade disruptions, population displacement, hyper-inflation, a significant reduction in cereal imports and continued civil insecurity. The number of vulnerable Somalis in need of food aid rose during this period from one million to 1.2 million people. The cumulative effect of these negative events has been poor dietary diversity, a drastic reduction in the ability of households to access food and a deterioration in the nutrition situation. It has become increasingly difficult for Somali families to provide for their own food needs and meet minimum food requirements.

A decline in the availability of locally produced and commercial food stocks in south and central Somalia, as well as speculation regarding future cereal commercial imports and local production, is likely to push already escalating cereal prices further upwards. The country has a requirement of approximately 640,000 MT of cereals per year but, in a good year, harvests no more than 300,000 MT. The year 2007 saw the worst *Gu* cereal harvest in thirteen years, at just 31% of the 1995-2006 PWA; since May 2007, cereals imports have decreased by 40%. Traders could potentially fill the gap but face considerable logistical difficulties in delivering to the commercial market. Once the food does get on the market, it is cost prohibitive for many Somalis. The Agriculture and Livelihoods sector reports that the ability of a household to purchase food is a key determinant to food security in Somalia. Food aid distributions are expected to contribute to a stabilisation or a slowing of the rapid cost increase of basic food commodities such as oil, pulses and cereal, as it did in the Juba Valley in 2007, when cereal and oil prices remained stable due to humanitarian deliveries. Distributions are planned so as not to coincide with the local harvest.

Of ongoing concern is the rapidly deteriorating situation in the Shabelle regions where – given the current high prices of food on the commercial markets – wages are insufficient to provide for a family's minimum food requirements. In Afgoye, for example, where more than 100,000 IDPs have taken refuge, a kilogramme of maize costs more than 3,500 Somali shillings (Ssh),[8] while the labour wage has plunged to 10,000 Ssh/day,[9] about half of what it is in other districts. A day's wage does not provide enough income for the purchase of three kg of maize, a kg of rice or half a litre of oil; given current high food prices, the wage is insufficient for a family's minimum food requirements.

There is a chronic nutrition crisis in many regions of southern Somalia, with GAM rates frequently over 15%. Underlying causes of malnutrition include poor household access to clean water, inadequate sanitation and health services, inadequate feeding practices and poor dietary diversity (e.g., sub-standard protein and micronutrient intake, and a disproportionately high consumption of sugar), exacerbated by recurrent shocks such as, acute watery diarrhoea and poor household access to adequate food. While food aid alone cannot solve the problem of malnutrition in Somalia, it enhances dietary diversity and micro-nutrient intake and provides a temporary cushion of support for children under five and pregnant and lactating women to prevent a further deterioration while medium to long-term measures are put in place.

In 2007, humanitarian food aid has made an essential contribution to the stabilisation of the nutritional status of the population. The FSAU nutrition survey in the Juba Valley concluded that enhanced humanitarian food aid, an increase in the cereal harvest, and improved access to fish and fruit all contributed to better household food security and an improvement in the nutritional status of rural children. In 2007, WFP – in discussion with the nutrition cluster – began a pilot initiative in Dinsor district (Bay region) whereby fortified food, oil and pulses are provided to the targeted population in recognition of the availability of cereals in the area and poor dietary diversity. A new nutrition assessment, in collaboration with the FSAU is being discussed. However, the provision of relief food is, at times, challenged by issues relating to humanitarian access, such as the pirating of ships

[8] Approximately $0.24.
[9] Approximately $0.69 daily.

carrying food aid, road blocks and illegal taxation. The prevailing civil insecurity situation in Mogadishu has largely brought the humanitarian food aid response in the capital to a halt.

Preliminary indications for 2008 warn of a possible degradation in the political and food security situation. According to the recent Climate Outlook Forum for the Greater Horn of Africa, normal to below normal conditions are expected for the 2007 *Deyr.* If the *Deyr* season results in a poor harvest and the security situation continues to deteriorate, household food security and nutritional status are likely to further deteriorate in South/Central Somalia during the first half of 2008; this situation would mainly affect agro-pastoral and riverine farmers in the south for a second consecutive season. With critical malnutrition just below 20%, a shortage of local foods (cereal and milk) could be devastating. Pastoralists in Somalia could also face pasture and water shortage, which could slow down or even reverse the recovery made in the last year (FEWS-NET September 2007). The situation of the recently displaced populations is also not likely to improve in 2008, and the number could increase given recent political instability.

A second crop failure in Gedo, Bay and Bakool could adversely impact access to food, especially for populations reliant on cereal production. With critical malnutrition just below 20%, a shortage of local foods (cereal and milk) could be devastating.

Currently in Somalia there are agro-pastoralists, riverine farmers, urban poor and IDPs who are acutely food insecure and extremely vulnerable to shocks. Many have been reduced to a level of destitution in which they are not able to live or rebuild their livelihoods without support while others retain a minimum level of assets with which they eke out a subsistence living. Emphasis on relief assistance, through general food distribution in Somalia, is a function of the humanitarian crisis and levels of vulnerability.

However, it is important to recognise that humanitarian inputs are not a long-term solution to a recurrent situation whereby each shock increases the number of destitute and the level of destitution. In 2008, within the food aid cluster there is expected to be a shift from relief towards recovery and targeted actions such as supplementary feeding – where appropriate and depending on an improvement in the humanitarian context. Linkages with the Agriculture and Livelihood Sector are being discussed and, where feasible, joint projects will be undertaken. Food aid can be used as a critical input to support recovery activities that are expected to enhance long-term household food production and to protect household assets.

Cluster Objectives

- Ensure access to life-saving food aid for Somalis affected by conflict and disaster;
- Protect assets and help restore the livelihoods and enhance the resistance to shock of vulnerable households;
- Improve the nutrition and health status of children, mothers, tuberculosis patients, people living with HIV/AIDS and other groups at risk;
- Support access to basic education, particularly for girls.

Partnerships

ACF, Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), AFREC, Africa Educational Trust (AET), African Muslim Agency (AMA), ADO, Association for Integration and Development (AID), Candlelight, Jubashine, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), DRC, INTERSOS, *Comitato di Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario* (COSV), GAVO, Horn Aid, Horn Relief, International Aid Services (IAS), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), CARE International, WCI, International Medical Corps (IMC), Mercy-USA, Muslim Aid UK, New Ways International, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), WFL, Red Sea Community United Effort (RESCUE), SOS-Kinderdorf International, WVI, UAE Red Crescent Society, SAACID, FSAU, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP,WHO, FAO, UNAIDS, ILO , Mogadishu Ports Authority (MPA), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Education Somaliland, Ministry of Education Puntland, Somaliland Ministry of Agriculture, Edna Aden Maternity Hospital, Medina Hospital Mogadishu, Handicapped Feeding Centre, Hargesia Orphanage Centre, among others.

Priority Activities

1. The provision of relief food to vulnerable and displaced populations with no visible means of support.
2. The use of food as a recovery tool to provide temporary economic support to communities and, in the longer term, build community assets that will assist in promoting enhanced food security.
3. Support to supplementary feeding programmes to address the ongoing problem of malnutrition amongst children under five and pregnant/lactating women and their families.
4. Food aid to be used to increase and maintain enrolment and attendance rates at school.

Indicators

- Quantity/type of food delivered through general food distribution, food for assets and social support programmes;
- Number of beneficiaries reached through general food distribution, food for assets and social support programmes;
- Number of households in Humanitarian Emergency and AFLC phase reduced;
- Nutrition indicators – GAM and SAM by district, livelihood or in IDP sites;
- Number of community assets created.

Monitoring

- Distribution monitoring to ensure that food aid reaches the targeted beneficiaries;
- Number and type of physical assets produced through food for assets;
- Impact of assets on the community and particular benefit to women and children;
- Changes in the malnutrition situation as reported by the nutrition cluster.

Implications If the Response Plan is Not Implemented

Loss of life for the most vulnerable populations. Marginalised groups will slip into destitution and will be in need of emergency food aid, No stabilisation of the emergency level malnutrition rates. Lack of improvement in the enrolment and attendance rates of girls and boys in school. Households continue to move in search of resources and continue to engage in negative coping mechanisms. Children remain outside the education system.

3.4.5 Health

Cluster Lead: WHO

Analysis of Needs

After 15 years of conflict, the health care system remains underdeveloped, poorly resourced, and inequitable. It struggles to provide services to a limited number of Somalis in a context characterized by inadequate resources and capacity, insecurity and financial and operational fragmentation. The health infrastructure is appalling, with a lack of basic sanitation and maintenance, and an absence of basic equipment. Furthermore, more than half of the health staff is unskilled with little opportunity of receiving quality health training. Security forms the main obstacle to accessing to health care, either because health staff are unable to reach their workplace or because people are not willing to risk their lives to reach health centres which often provide inadequate health services.

At the same time, the existing health threats are tremendous. HIV prevalence for adults 15-49 is estimated at 1.4 percent (2004). TB is at 460/100,000 (2000).[10] The maternal mortality rate is 1,044/100,000 live births (2005), caused by major delays in accessing reproductive health services especially emergency obstetric care services and poor quality of ante- and postnatal care at the facility level further compounding the problem. Large-scale displacement due to ongoing conflict contributes to a continuing scarcity of food and safe drinking water for large parts of the population which, in turn, contributes to serious health problems. Up to September 2007, South/Central Somalia and Somaliland were still recovering from an Acute Watery Diarrhoea outbreak affecting over 30,000 people and killing more than 1,100.

Other important causes of morbidity and mortality are vaccine-preventable infections like measles and meningitis. Malaria and acute respiratory infections are among the main reasons of morbidity and mortality that can be easily treated or prevented. Risk of infection with these diseases increases due

[10] UN / World Bank, Somali Joint Needs Assessment : "Social Services and Protection of Vulnerable Groups Cluster Report" 2006. p.11

to inadequate quality and quantity of water, substandard and insufficient sanitation facilities, overcrowding, poor hygiene, and scarcity of soap.

Adequate shelter, water, food, and sanitation linked to effective case management, immunization, health education, and disease surveillance are crucial. Therefore, strategic priorities for the health cluster have been defined as follows:

1. Ensure access to quality primary and secondary health cares services.
2. Prevention and control of communicable diseases (in close collaboration with WASH).

The target population for the CAP 2008 has been identified as 1.5 million people in need of humanitarian aid in South Central Somalia.

Partnerships
WHO is the health cluster lead, consisting of health authorities, United Nations agencies such as UNICEF, UNFPA and UNAIDS, and over 50 international and local NGOs working in health. The same agencies work jointly under the umbrella of the Health Sector Committee (HSC) under Coordination of International Support to Somalis (CISS), formerly Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) based in Nairobi.

Objectives
Improve availability of and access to health care services for IDPs and host communities, with a special focus on vulnerable groups such as women and children, through mobile clinics or strengthening of existing services, as well as through the promotion of health-seeking behaviour:

- Ensure control of communicable diseases through establishment of an effective disease Early Warning and Response System (EWARS);
- Improve quality of health care and treatment, including HIV/AIDS, with special focus on health infrastructure (physical equipment and supplies, including drugs for HIV/AIDS treatment, post exposure prophylaxis [PEP] kits, etc.) and human resource capacity;
- Enhance coordination, preparedness and monitoring and evaluation for humanitarian health and HIV/AIDS response in conjunction with other clusters (especially WASH, Nutrition and Protection);
- Improve health information management system to ensure availability of reliable data on the health status of the population, including on HIV/AIDS;
- Ensure availability of health education material on prevention and treatment of targeted diseases (malaria, TB, AWD, HIV/AIDS).

Activities

- Provision of life saving health services to vulnerable groups and host communities through mobile clinics and fixed facilities;
- Reinforcement of health care services through provision of trained health staff, equipment and supplies to ensure high quality of health care services provided;
- Establishment and rehabilitation of health facilities, so as to ensure better access to health care especially for vulnerable groups;
- Delivery of health education through social mobilisation and campaigns;
- Provision of RH services as a means to improve maternal and young child health;
- Provision of pharmaceutical services through technical support and guidance;
- Strengthening health coordination at regional and national level in order to better prepare for and respond to emergencies through establishment of emergency response plans at the regional level;
- Strengthened preparedness and response to communicable disease outbreaks through establishment of early warning system;
- Provision of essential psychosocial and mental health actions;
- Enhance awareness and treatment of HIV/AIDS in Somalia.

Indicators

- Number of IDPs with access to basic health care services;
- Percentage of host community with access to basic health care services;
- Percentage of coverage of MCH/OPD/hospitals rehabilitated and equipped to acceptable standards;

- Utilisation rates of MCH/OPD/hospitals rehabilitated and equipped to acceptable standards;
- Number of disease outbreaks investigated;
- Number of health facilities participating in reporting diseases to EWARS;
- Number of fully functional referral public health laboratories;
- Availability of blood safety equipment and reagents at health facilities and hospitals;
- Number of health facilities providing Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC);
- Number of health facilities equipped for providing medical/psychosocial aid to SGBV survivors.

Monitoring

- EWARS monitors the trend of communicable diseases in order to take appropriate public health actions; at the same time, EWARS estimates the workload of different health units involved in the system to rationalise resource allocation;
- As part of the decentralised cluster approach, regional focal agencies are responsible for monitoring activities included in their regional health cluster action plans;
- At least one monitoring and supervision visit will be conducted per project.

Implications if the Response Plan is not implemented

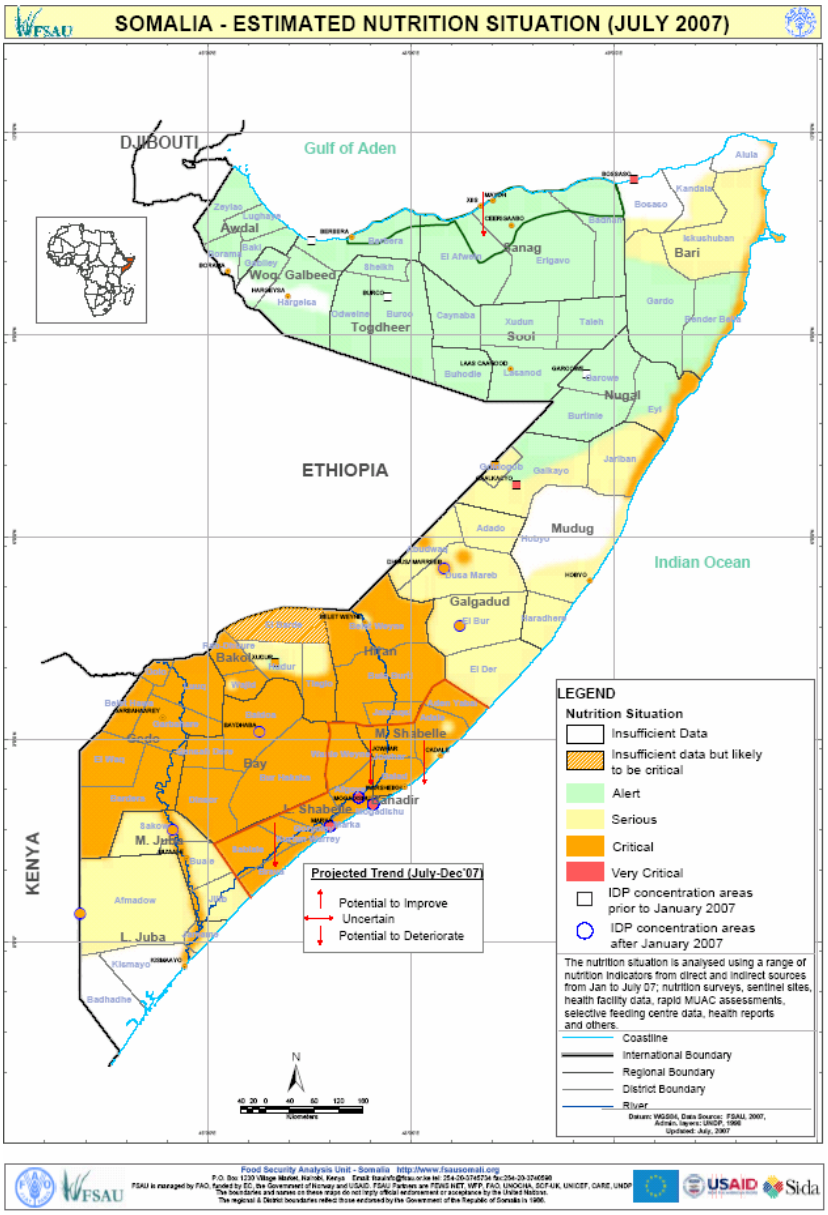
It is evident that with the existing health threats and the dilapidated health system that if no radical improvements are rapidly brought about, more disease outbreaks can be expected, increasing morbidity and mortality and creating an even further deterioration of the already critical humanitarian crisis.

3.4.6 Nutrition

Cluster Lead: UNICEF

Analysis of Needs

The multiple and sequential shocks experienced by Somalis – including the 2006 drought, the floods of 2007, widespread diarrhoea and ongoing insecurity – continue to contribute to a critical and serious nutrition situation in most parts of Somalia. The chronic nature of the nutrition crisis is most prevalent in South/Central Somalia which, as the nutrition map shows, has been hardest hit by these shocks. GAM rates exceeding the WHO's recommended emergency thresholds (GAM>15%) were recorded in most of the nutrition assessments undertaken in the first half of 2007. A critical nutrition situation exists in Lower and Middle Shabelle, Bay, Hiran and Gedo regions and parts of Bakool region. Nutrition analysis for the Juba riverine population and IDPs in various areas, including Galkayo and Bossaso, also indicate a critical nutrition situation. Low micronutrient supplementation coverage has been recorded, along with



relatively high disease prevalence, e.g., in the Coastal Deeh and in the Shabelle riverine populations, where Vitamin A supplementation was 26.5% and 25% respectively. A diarrhoea outbreak took place between March and June 2007 in most parts of South/Central Somalia.

Based on the 2007 FAO/FSAU Post-*Gu* analysis, an estimated 83,000 children aged 6-59 months are acutely malnourished in South/Central Somalia, with about a third of them being in Lower and Middle Shabelle. The recent IDP crisis in Somalia adds to an already existing crisis. An estimated 13,500 children out of the total acutely malnourished (83,000) are severely malnourished and in urgent need of emergency nutrition response as well as preventative strategies. Due to the overall nutritional vulnerability, the ongoing and planned actions of the Nutrition cluster will largely target the entire population, with particular emphasis on acutely malnourished children, children under five, areas of high IDP concentration, pregnant and lactating women and marginalised groups.

The priority strategic areas of focus for the Nutrition cluster include implementation of basic life-saving nutrition actions, programmes addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition, specific efforts to enhance promotion of infant and child feeding practices and improvement of in-country technical capacity in nutrition action implementation. The services will be delivered to all identified vulnerable groups irrespective of gender, HIV/AIDS status or other social category. Adequate funding for both short-term and long-term nutrition actions and a strong inter-agency commitment for integrated response are needed to respond to the chronic nutrition crisis.

Objectives

The overall Nutrition cluster objectives are to lower the incidence of malnutrition, avert excess mortality due to malnutrition and promote better nutritional status among populations in the affected areas. The specific objectives are:

- Support and expand intensive SFPs, including community-based nutrition actions, to the access of nutritionally vulnerable populations to emergency nutrition response;
- Ensure integration of emergency nutrition response (emergency SFPs) with medium-term multi-sector programmes addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition (including health, maternal and child care practices, food security and livelihood promotion, water and sanitation);
- Develop and promote appropriate infant and young child feeding strategies in Somalia;
- Strengthen technical capacity and make available appropriate resources to local NGOs/ community-based organisations (CBOs) and national staff to facilitate emergency and long-term strategies to address malnutrition.

Partnerships

WVI, IMC, GHC, Muslim Aid, SRCS, SCF-UK, ACF, ADRA, World Concern International (WCI), Deeg-Roor Medical Organisation (DMO), African Muslim Agency (AMA), Somalia Aid Foundation (SAF), AFREC Child Aid Somalia (CAS), *Comitato di Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario* (COSV); INTERSOS, Green Hope, Humedica, Mercy USA, WHO, DIAL, Jubaland Charity Centre (JCC), *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo Dei Popoli* (CISP), Somali Initiative for Female Activists (SIFA), UAE Red Cross, *Médecins Sans Frontières* (MSF)-Belgium, MSF-Holland, MSF-Switzerland, MSF-Spain, line Ministries, UNICEF, WFP and FAO/FSAU.

The above agencies will work through the Nutrition cluster or liaise with cluster members in implementing the nutrition response in a coordinated manner, thereby enhancing both effective resource utilisation and impact. Different programmes with potential for complementarities will target common beneficiaries to enhance integrated response, and agencies will explore innovative and alternative approaches to complement their planned or ongoing activities.

Activities

- Technical support and capacity improvement of the SFP implementing agencies (training and supportive supervision);
- Support the current non-emergency and emergency nutrition response activities and advocate for integration of complementary programmes, including food security and livelihood promotion projects, comprehensive public health services, and water and sanitation;
- Emergency nutrition supply procurement and delivery to the affected regions and support to the warehousing facilities for buffer stock;
- Promote dietary diversity in all seasons through improved awareness on storage and preservation methods of locally available foods; promote appropriate feeding habits (including breastfeeding and complementary feeding);

- Identify and support the CBOs and Somali nationals with potential to improve nutrition response coverage in both accessible and inaccessible areas;
- Improve inter-cluster coordination and inter-sectoral programme coordination to enhance field level information sharing, programme complementarities and resource utilisation.

Indicators
- The prevalence of acute malnutrition rates and crude child mortality rate;
- Number of previously acutely malnourished children that have been cured in SFPs by region (coverage analysis including admissions trends and specific SFP performance indicators based on Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response [SPHERE] Guidelines recommendations);
- Number of emergency nutrition programmes established to manage malnourished cases;
- Number of additional programmes established within health and nutrition facilities that address underlying causes of malnutrition, e.g., kitchen gardens, water points, hygiene promotion, locally available food preservation and preparation demonstration centres, etc.;
- Number of additional national NGOs trained and involved in the management of acute malnutrition in South and Central regions;
- Percentage coverage of (multiple) micronutrient supplementation through routine, accelerated campaigns and expanded SFPs;
- Number of health and nutrition workers from supporting and implementing agencies trained in maternal and child feeding/nutrition response in emergencies;
- Development and roll-out of the national guidelines for management of acute malnutrition and IEC materials promoting proper infant and young child feeding practices.

Monitoring
Through periodic nutrition assessments, the nutrition situation will be closely monitored and the influencing factors documented for appropriate action. Ad-hoc studies like knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) study and micronutrient deficiency disorder studies will also be undertaken to monitor the diverse factors affecting nutritional status. Programme performance feedback will be given to relevant stakeholders through sharing of monthly project reports and through discussions facilitated in the regular monthly Nutrition cluster/Nutrition Working Group meetings in both Nairobi and Somalia. Compilation of nutrition reports will continue. Critical assessment and analysis of the overall emergency nutrition response performance and integration with complementary programmes will be conducted jointly by the implementing and supporting agencies on a quarterly basis to enhance quality and coverage of programmes.

Implications if the Response Plan is not implemented
In view of the current nutritional crisis, failure or delay in response will lead to sustained acute malnutrition levels above the emergency thresholds as well as increased risk of death and/or permanent impairment of many children currently malnourished or at risk. Chronic malnutrition is likely to be more prevalent. The cycle of malnourished children becoming malnourished adults who then parent malnourished children entails that a significant portion of the population in South/Central Somalia will never achieve its full physical and mental potential.

3.4.7 Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law

Cluster Leads: OCHA/UNHCR

Analysis of Needs
The protection situation in Somalia has deteriorated considerably since the Revised CAP of early 2007. The conflict in Mogadishu between TFG/Ethiopian forces and anti-Government or insurgent forces has seen the use of road side bombs, attacks on civilian buildings and markets, arbitrary attacks and summary executions, and has resulted in massive displacement of civilians since February 2007. From February to August 2007 Population Movement Tracking (PMT) witnessed and reported large-scale displacement from[11] Mogadishu as well as returns[12] to Mogadishu from previous areas of displacement. The displacement invariably had considerable impact on the areas to which

[11] From February to April 2007, approximately 450,000 persons were displaced from Mogadishu because of the fighting, which included indiscriminate attacks on civilian areas by both parties to the conflict.
[12] From May to end June IDP returns totalling to 230,000 persons.

the IDPs have fled[13]. The living conditions for many of these IDPs are deplorable, with widespread destitution and hunger, as well as exposure to abuse and violence. Combined with the estimated 400,000 IDPs existing prior to 2007, the total of IDPs in Somalia is now estimated at 850,000.

Protection violations that existed in 2006 continue, but have been exacerbated by the instability that the conflict in Mogadishu has engendered in other parts of Somalia. In addition, the conflict has led to new dynamics and incidents in protection violations, especially linked to the armed conflict in Mogadishu. Clan conflicts have been re-energised, especially around Kismayo and in the Galgaduud area. Official and illegal checkpoints have increased dramatically around South/Central, with associated incidents of looting and SGBV. The use of children in armed conflict remains widespread, most recently by both sides to the current conflict in Mogadishu.

Gatekeepers have re-emerged around IDP sites, attempting to control and siphon off humanitarian assistance. The presence of IDPs on private land has led to systematic abuses by certain landowners, including kidnapping of children for non-payment of rent. Cases of SGBV have been reported amongst those displaced from Mogadishu, but also in the established IDP sites in all parts of Somalia. The weak position of minority clans and their absence of recourse to justice through the customary system leaves them more vulnerable to many of the abuses mentioned above. In addition, the conflict in Mogadishu has led to a further proliferation of UXOs, killing of civilians during indiscriminate attacks, the breakdown of clan support to the most needy, targeted assassinations, arbitrary arrests, killing of journalists, closure of media houses, restrictions on freedom of movement, killing of ethnic Oromos, and forced evictions of IDPs from Government and private buildings. Human trafficking has also been identified.

Sexual violence is arguably one of the worst global protection challenges due to its scale, prevalence and impact. Often ostracized by their communities, survivors have to battle with the physical injuries, trauma and stigma of such violence for the rest of their lives. This type of violence persists almost unchallenged and is often a result of war/conflict, natural disasters, and breakdown of community norms. Although there is currently no systematic monitoring of cases of SGBV in place in South-Central Somalia there is anecdotal evidence which confirms that adolescent girls, young women and sometimes boys among the displaced have been abducted, harassed and raped. Women and children are sometimes forced to offer sex in exchange for food, shelter and protection. The impact of sexual violence such as rape can be devastating for a person's physical and mental health. Physical effects include unwanted pregnancies, unsafe and complicated abortions, HIV/AIDS and other STIs and often severe injuries.

The protection response planned for 2008 will build on inter-agency initiatives from the previous years, focusing on proactively responding to systematic patterns of protection violations through advocacy, prevention, care and support. However, given the current situation in Mogadishu and the aggravating effect it has on protection violations across the country, a specific focus and new strategy will be applied to Mogadishu and South/Central. This will include strengthening accountable advocacy on International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law with the main parties to the conflict. In addition, there will be further development of regional and community protection capacity in areas which are accessible, as well as collaborative advocacy actions, rights-based programming, and regional community preventative mechanisms.

Focus will remain on the most vulnerable, including displaced populations, women, minorities, children, disabled, and people vulnerable to, infected with or affected by HIV/AIDS. Given the dramatically changed situation since 2006, the humanitarian community will revise the IDP Strategy, but continue to work within the framework of Joint Programming for durable solutions for IDPs and Joint Action Plans on SGBV, ensuring a collaborative response to addressing protection actions. The cluster will concentrate on enhancing existing monitoring/reporting systems, promoting mechanisms for prevention and strengthening advocacy efforts, with a renewed emphasis on strengthening cluster capacity at field level to ensure effective response.

[13] It is estimated that as of August 2007, 127,000 new IDPs from Mogadishu are in Galgaduud; 170,000 are in Lower Shabelle; 42,000 in Hiran; 45,000 in Mudug; 49,000 in Middle Shebelle; and 23,000 in Bay, although other regions are hosting large new and old IDP populations.

Partnerships
Organisations engaged in this sector include: Coalition of Grass Root Women's Organizations (COGWO), NRC, UN-HABITAT, DRC, UNFPA, Handicap International, International Organization for Migration (IOM), NOVIB, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

Objectives
- Effective advocacy with relevant stakeholders and parties to conflict to promote adherence to IHL and human rights law, with emphasis on humanitarian concerns;
- Institutional capacity building of Government and civil society entities at all levels for effective prevention of and response to protection challenges, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable;
- Human-rights based approaches are mainstreamed in the programme design and delivery of all clusters;
- Community capacity enhanced for protection of the most vulnerable;
- Conducive environment for durable solutions for protracted displaced populations.

Indicators
- Number of trainings delivered on International Human Rights law (IHR)/International Humanitarian Law (IHL) to authorities in three zones implemented;
- Number of advocacy campaigns conducted targeting relevant stakeholders on key protection issues;
- Trends analysis of patterns of violations in South/Central reported per month, highlighting changes for advocacy purposes;
- Number and effectiveness of human rights/protection networks functioning;
- Number of protection-related policy, advocacy and coordination initiatives undertaken by Government bodies and civil society;
- Human Rights/protection/gender/advocacy trainings and checklists developed and implemented for each cluster;
- Number of multi-sectoral, community-based, participatory approaches integrated into joint programming;
- Number of community mobilisation/awareness activities conducted with and by communities;
- Reduced impediments to access to basic services reported;
- Number of trainings of relevant stakeholders related to prevention of and response to SGBV and HIV/AIDS conducted and effective systems established;
- Increased returns to places of origin in safety and dignity;
- Reduced amount of primary and secondary displacement reported.

Monitoring
All objectives, indicators and activities are interlinked and work to support national and local systems and mechanisms needed to accomplish the overall goal: to improve the protection environment in Somalia, particularly for the most vulnerable. As such, through the reinforcement of the existing coordination mechanisms, the specific activities undertaken through joint implementation and/or programming will be closely monitored. Special attention will be paid to the mainstreaming of gender issues in all aspects of humanitarian and development work, including strategically targeted assistance to women and girls in their search for equality. With regard to SGBV, solutions must be found which utilise protection tools and rights-based approaches.

Implications If the Response Plan is not implemented
- Human rights violations and protection needs will go unreported or unaddressed;
- Organisations and agencies will face increased difficulty in designing effective prevention and response mechanisms, and local and regional authorities will pay minimal attention to international instruments and standards;
- Further deterioration of the material, physical, and legal safety of vulnerable individuals and groups will occur;
- The lack of progress on sustainable reintegration of returnees, IDPs and other affected groups.

3.4.8 Shelter

Cluster Leads: UNHCR, UN-HABITAT

Analysis of Needs

2007 witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of newly displaced people, due primarily to the renewed conflicts and natural disasters in South/Central Somalia. Currently the country is hosting over 850,000 IDPs, with the majority concentrated in the South. According to IDP Profiling data, these IDPs live together with other vulnerable communities such as urban poor, returnees and migrants.[14] IDPs are exposed to extreme weather and physical attacks or banditry, and face the risk of increased mortality due to the effects of exposure and poor household hygiene conditions. In most instances, the settlement areas are unplanned and overcrowded with minimal availability of basic amenities and lack of sanitary facilities. The combination of congested settlements, unsuitable and highly flammable materials, high temperatures, and strong seasonal winds in some areas enhance the risks of fires, leaving many families homeless yet again. The humanitarian situation of the majority of new IDPs is even more appalling, as the IDPs lack sufficient shelter, clothing, blankets and sleeping mats.

IDP shelters generally consist of simple structures made of non-durable materials such as wooden sticks, plastic sheeting, pieces of cloth and cardboard that fails to provide adequate shelter, a factor that predisposes families to a range of communicable diseases, including respiratory tract infections. Due to the unhealthy environment, women, children and the elderly suffer the most as a result of lack of proper shelter. Women are also at increased risk of physical and domestic violence, including rape (raising the risk of HIV), when they relieve themselves at night. UXO/ERW have also become a risk in and around IDP settlements in South/Central. Finally, IDPs depend on natural resources for shelter and fuel, a dependence often resulting in severe degradation of the natural environment.

Due to the lack of publicly controlled land, in particular in Puntland and South/Central Somalia, IDPs often pay high rents to landlords without being allowed to install basic services or to upgrade their shelters. In addition, they are often victims of random and sudden evictions. In Mogadishu, the TFG has prevented return to public buildings of IDPs who have fled the ongoing violence.

The Shelter Cluster has designed its Response Plan based on the above, and keeping in mind regional differences as well as the UNTP and the Joint United Nations IDP Strategy (and building on recent successful experiences, particularly in Bossaso). Somalia, as a complex and protracted emergency, requires an approach to shelter that goes beyond an emergency response and contingency planning. The IDP Strategy advocates upgrading conditions in temporary locations in parallel with more durable solutions linked to livelihood opportunities. All actions have a strong protection focus. Shelter solutions cannot be dissociated from broader settlement conditions; as such, clear linkages with other clusters (WASH, Protection, etc.) are needed.

- In **South-Central Somalia** the agencies will focus on covering the emergency shelter needs, while upgrading the conditions in temporary settlements. Zonal strategies should look at the possibility of durable solutions, including supporting IDPs to return to their areas of origin;
- In **Puntland,** the focus will be mainly on upgrading temporary settlements and on up-scaling of durable shelter solutions. Together with this focus, the agencies will strengthen their emergency shelter response capacity on the ground;
- In **Somaliland,** the Shelter response will focus on identifying permanent shelter solutions, including institutionalised mechanisms to create an appropriate housing stock for long-term IDPs.

The Shelter Response will also encourage the authorities to develop, enact and enforce norms and standards that regulate the layout of the IDP settlements and the materials used. More serious work is also needed on tenure options for IDPs, including defining the obligations of the landlords with regard to basic services on rented land. Further, the temporary and permanent shelter actions will be

[14] The IDP Profiling Project Somalia is a Somalia Protection Cluster/IDP Task Force pilot initiative that has developed and tested tools for profiling of IDPs with the aim of providing overall information on IDPs for global monitoring as well as proving context specific information to facilitate preparation of local assistance to IDPs. The project has been guided and monitored by a core group of agencies consisting of UNHCR, OCHA, NRC and DRC, with support from UN-HABITAT, UNICEF and other members of the Protection Cluster Work Group/IDP Task Force. Implementation in the field has been led by DRC while UNHCR has been handling data management and proving support to report production. The project has been based on the draft Guidelines for IDP Profiling developed by Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) of the NRC.

in line with larger urban planning exercises for the cities, setting the ground for sustainable urban growth (slum prevention), full integration of the IDPs and sustainability of the services provided through cost-sharing mechanisms.

On a conceptual basis, the shelter actions are divided into three categories:

- Emergency shelter assistance/actions in case of new displacements, including contingency planning and stocks;
- Improvement of the living conditions in temporary IDP settlements, including provision of temporary shelter mobile units that can be relocated to eventual new, permanent locations;
- Resettlement to permanent shelter sites as part of integrated planning exercises, including provision of incremental durable shelter solutions.

Partnerships

United Nations Agencies: UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNDP.
INGOs: NRC, DRC, Islamic Relief.

Sector Objectives

Objective 1: To meet immediate shelter needs of newly displaced and other vulnerable target groups, with particular focus on South/Central Somalia, through an integrated approach including emergency shelter supplies, provision of NFIs and other available means.

Objective 2: To improve living conditions, and upgrade, develop and implement temporary shelter solutions, looking to reduce risk of exposure to SGBV and HIV, as required and feasible, for the long-term displaced in their current locations in all parts of Somalia

Objective 3: To develop and implement durable shelter solutions, as required and feasible, for the long-term displaced (including female-headed households and other vulnerable groups) in their current locations, other areas with livelihood opportunities or in their areas of origin, providing security of tenure.

Key Indicators

- Number of IDPs having improved access to social and basic services;
- Shelter needs of the newly displaced populations as identified by population tracking are met;
- Number of non-food and shelter items supplied and households assisted;
- Acceptable temporary shelter solutions provided to 25% of those identified in need of shelter assistance by IDP profiling. The quality of living conditions measured against SPHERE standards for those with security of tenure.
- Number of households (per type) with security of tenure and durable living space. Quality of living conditions measured against SPHERE standards for those with security of tenure.
- Number of households receiving permanent shelter;
- Percentage of vulnerable households in selected locations receiving permanent shelter.

Monitoring

Three different and distinct techniques will be used for the monitoring of the Shelter response depending on the access, kind of actions and availability of national and international staff. The Population Movement Tracking and Protection Monitoring Network will provide the basic information about the numbers of displaced, their location and specific needs. This information, together with IDP Profiling information, will help in designing and targeting shelter actions.

Both qualitative and quantitative information will be used to monitor Shelter response as all planned actions are quantifiable and measurable. The achievements of the Shelter Response will be measured as part of the progress monitoring. UNHCR, using a dedicated Shelter staff, will keep track of all major NFI distributions in Somalia and will translate this information into programme planning documents (e.g., maps). UN-HABITAT will compile information on all temporary and permanent shelter actions. The SPHERE standards will be used as a starting point in all actions. Special efforts will be made to mainstream gender and environmental issues in all aspects of the Shelter Response Plan.

Implications if this response plan is not implemented

The living conditions in most IDP settlements are set to deteriorate further. The new displacements in 2007 will lead to further overcrowding in the existing settlements, overstretching of the meagre basic services, increased tension with the host communities and depletion of livelihood opportunities. The

compounding of ongoing human rights violations in the settlements, especially involving women and children, is likely to increase. Those newly displaced, if not in receipt of assistance within the country's borders, are likely to seek assistance across the border, thus exacerbating the refugee problem in the region. Related to access and advocacy, organisations and agencies will face increased difficulty in designing effective prevention and response mechanisms, and there will be minimal attention given to adhering to international instruments and standards by the local and regional authorities.

3.4.9 WASH

Cluster Lead: UNICEF

Analysis of Needs

In the South/Central Zone of Somalia in 2007, only 20.22% of people had access to protected water sources and 21.54% practiced safe means of excreta disposal. Inadequate water services and lack of sanitation in the whole of Somalia have resulted in high levels of mortality among IDPs and other vulnerable communities. Competition and overcrowding around water sources persists throughout Somalia, and improving access to safe water remains a major mitigation factor in conflicting resolution. The desperate WASH situation has been compounded by the recent fighting in Mogadishu, and the persistent insecurity in South/Central has hampered the effective delivery of humanitarian aid. The AWD/cholera outbreak of 2007 (over 37,000 reported cases and over 1,100 deaths in a span of 6months) confirmed that cholera is still endemic in Somalia and should be addressed adequately to avert future outbreaks. As of October 2007, Somalia was at risk of another cholera outbreak.

Somalia water supply and sanitation services fall into three categories – urban, peri-urban and rural. WASH cluster priorities and WASH sector strategy will focus mainly on increasing access to water supply through local diversification of water supply systems, supported by suitable and appropriate sanitation technologies/options and more creative and proactive hygiene promotion activities. An integrated approach will be utilised, combining short-term life-saving strategies with medium-term recovery strategies that support the sustainability of water supplies and sanitation actions to generate wider improvements in livelihood security.

A major focus will be on strengthening the capacity of local civil society partners to ensure effective coverage in areas to which there is limited humanitarian access. The cross-cutting issue of gender will be addressed through the involvement of both women and men (including the most vulnerable) in the selection of the locations, design and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities. Timely, effective and efficient service delivery of WASH activities will form the backbone of the overall emergency WASH response, especially during outbreaks.

Constraints that have affected WASH programme delivery remain – poor access to programme field sites due to increased insecurity, problems of space (especially in IDP settlements) that affect construction of latrines and a sluggish logistic supply chain. It can take a minimum of six months to get supplies to the field. Therefore, it is necessary that supplies be ordered further in advance and strategically pre-positioned in areas most likely to be affected. Where possible, materials should be purchased in-country.

Sector objectives

The overall WASH cluster objective is to improve the health status of conflict- and disaster-affected population by increasing access to safe protected water sources and safe means of excreta disposal and raising awareness of good hygiene practices that reduce the risk of transmission of water-related diseases. Specific sector objectives are:

- Increase access to sustainable water and sanitation services to reach a target population of 1.2 million disaster-affected people (figure represents 80% of total CAP target and is based on projected cluster capacities and projected access);
- Increase awareness among target population and support in connection with safe environment and hygiene issues to reach a population of 300,000 IDPs;
- Empower local community institutions and WASH authorities in target areas in managements of water and sanitation facilities.

Partnerships
WASH partners involved are WVI, COOPI, CARE, Oxfam-GB/NOVIB, Concern World Wide, WCI, Solidarities, Islamic Relief, Horn Relief, COSV/JCC, ASEP, ADRA, INTERSOS, WHO, NRC, DRC, IRC, Relief International, AFREC and UNICEF.

Activities
- Continuous operation and maintenance of existing and new water supply and sanitation facilities;
- Establishment of new safe protected water supplies and improved sanitation facilities (SPHERE standards 15 litres/person/day and 20 people/latrine);
- Routine chlorination of water sources; instituting proper field chlorination procedures; increase of frequency of water quality monitoring/surveillance/vigilance;
- Strengthen existing local civil society/institutions and WASH authorities, ensuring women's participation, in management of water supply and sanitation services;
- Establishment of WASH services in institutions – mainly schools, health centres and TFCs;
- Provide water trucking services when no other solutions are available;
- WASH cluster coordination in the field;
- Support hygiene promotion activities among IDPs and host communities.

Key indicators
- Number of water and sanitation systems continuously operated and maintained;
- Percentage of disaster-affected population accessing safe protected water sources and safe means of excreta disposal (SPHERE standards 15l/day; maximum 500m to water source; 20 people/latrine, segregated by sex and no more than 50m from dwellings);
- Percentage of water sources that are properly chlorinated and frequency of water quality monitoring/surveillance/vigilance;
- Number of civil society/local institutions and WASH authorities, with a breakdown of female/male members, managing water and sanitation services;
- Number of institutions with WASH services;
- Volume of water trucked/day;
- Number of field coordination/review meetings held in the field;
- Percentage of people adopting safe hygiene practices.

Monitoring
- Development and regular update of common WASH cluster emergency response plans;
- Regular weekly/monthly/quarterly progress reports and updates;
- Regular cluster field coordination meetings;
- Development and review of WASH operating guidelines, standards and good practices.

Implication if response plan is not implemented
Increase in mortality and morbidity rates and increase in severity of crisis and complex emergency; Increase in water-borne diseases/outbreaks. Increased conflict as a result of scarcity of water sources and reduced conflict resolution and mitigation factors Diminished livelihoods as community spend more time in fetching water.

SUPPORT SECTORS

3.4.10 Coordination

Analysis of Needs
In 2007, in collaboration with United Nations agencies and NGO partners, OCHA Somalia continued to conduct and lead inter-agency assessment missions, identify priority needs and gaps, and facilitate the planning of inter-agency response to meet the needs of affected populations.

In order to improve coordination in Somalia in 2008, OCHA will strengthen its field presence in terms of seniority, breadth of coverage and the promotion of decentralised decision-making to the field. Field-based coordination will be further bolstered by the development of three coordination hubs in Somalia, which will enable increased timely response and in-country decision-making, particularly regarding the provision of assistance and protection to the new IDP population. In addition, OCHA began in late 2007 to hold inter-cluster meetings in Somalia wherever and whenever possible. All of the above mechanisms, by supporting increased field presence, will also enable humanitarian partners

to engage more consistently with local authorities, promote humanitarian principles at local level and, in conjunction with local authority structures, support grass-roots reconciliation initiatives.

As advocacy is a key component of the 2008 CAP, OCHA and its United Nations and NGO partners will persist in advocating at local and international levels for the protection of civilians and humanitarian space in Somalia. OCHA and partners will also advocate for the application of the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality to day-to-day humanitarian operations in Somalia in order to improve the conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance and protection. Advocacy with donors will contain a strong component related to local capacity-building, as flexible and long-term financing is required if NGOs are to cover high start-up costs, increase their operations in under-served areas, continue capacity-building and be able to attract and retain the necessary technical expertise.

At the same time, OCHA will support the development of local capacity for emergency preparedness and response as well as transitional/early recovery activities where appropriate. To this end, OCHA will continue working closely with the UNDP Resident Coordinator (RC)'s Office in order to ensure that emergency actions and early recovery/development activities remain complementary and mutually supportive through the dual mechanisms of the CAP and the UNTP. In 2007, the RC's Office established field presence in parts of Somalia where the conditions for early recovery programmes and development are most conducive; in some of these areas, OCHA has reduced its focus as a result of diminishing humanitarian needs but remains in a close working relationship with its RC counterparts.

In late 2007, OCHA boosted its information management capacity, which will in 2008 allow for increasingly efficient information gathering and dissemination between all partners so that gaps may be more quickly identified and resources more rapidly mobilised, improving the timeliness and effectiveness of humanitarian response. OCHA will continue its administration and management of the Humanitarian Response Fund, a pooled fund of unearmarked donor contributions which both enables rapid response during the first phase of an emergency and supports early recovery projects.

Following the implementation of the Humanitarian Reform, Somalia became one of four pilot countries to implement the cluster approach, aimed at improving the predictability, timeliness and effectiveness of humanitarian response. In early 2006, OCHA facilitated the establishment of eight clusters (now nine) and the creation of a Somalia IASC to support the HC. The cluster approach will continue to be strengthened in 2008, as partners have all recognised the need for dedicated cluster leadership supported by adequate resources.

Coordination projects included in the 2008 CAP address, for example, the upgrading and renovation of joint United Nations premises in South/Central and the construction of essential facilities (e.g., warehousing), both of which will boost capacity for quick implementation of programme activities.

Objective
To support the provision of timely, cost-effective and integrated humanitarian response and to advocate for protection of vulnerable groups and increased access and operational capacity in Somalia, prioritising areas of greatest humanitarian need.

Partnerships
IASC members, cluster leads, United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), United Nations Country Team (UNCT), NGO Consortium, UNDSS, CISS and national, local and *de facto* authorities.

3.4.11 Logistics

Cluster Lead: WFP

Analysis of Needs
Aid agencies are operating a range of programmatic activities providing basic services as well as assistance in the form of food and non-food relief to the 1.5 million people in need of assistance. Movement by sea, air and land of humanitarian supplies is critical to assist IDPs and vulnerable communities in priority areas all across Somalia. However, frequent natural disasters, poor infrastructure, the number of locations where aid is required, and and the level of insecurity are of serious concern and are complicating factors that make the logistics operation in Somalia extremely challenging and complex, and difficult to operate in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Partnerships
UNICEF, UNHCR, CARE, UNDP, WVI, NRC, Horn Relief, INGOs and LNGOs.

Objectives
- Strengthen the collection, analysis and dissemination of logistics related information;
- Pool resources to increase capacity and cost efficient transport options;
- Identify logistical bottlenecks and jointly seek practical logistics solutions;
- Focus on rehabilitation of port facilities, airfields, bridges and roads;
- Strategise joint advocacy efforts to proactively seek solutions to piracy, cross-border and road-block issues and to improve access into Somalia generally;
- Develop joint logistical action plans in response to augmented logistics requirements in emergency situations;
- Prepare and implement various inter-agency projects providing logistical support to the humanitarian action in Somalia;
- Advocate on behalf of all cluster members;
- Along with other clusters and agencies, gradually shift into Somalia, as security and operating environment permit; in the meantime, provide support function from Nairobi.

Indicators
- Number of participants regularly attending Logistics Cluster meetings, including guest speakers;
- Regularity of information dispatched on logistics access into Somalia;
- Number of rehabilitated projects successfully implemented focusing on logistics infrastructure and access;
- Timely and effective joint action plans in response to floods/droughts/emergencies;
- Number of practical solutions successfully implemented to overcome logistics bottlenecks in Somalia;
- Number of successful joint advocacy initiatives undertake by the Logistics Cluster to resolve Kenyan border-crossing issues, maritime piracy and illegal road blocks;
- Number of Logistics Cluster project proposals submitted, approved and successfully implemented.

Monitoring
- Data for pipeline tracking will be consolidated and bi-monthly updates will be distributed to core cluster members;
- Regular updates on the humanitarian logistics operation in Somalia will be posted and made publicly available on the logistics cluster website (www.logcluster.org);
- Weekly updates on road/sea access, air cargo tracking and achievements in inter-agency CERF projects will be collected and circulated;
- Advocacy efforts will be monitoring to measure their effectiveness in resolving logistical issues/bottlenecks preventing effective logistical support to humanitarian action in Somalia.

Implications if the Response Plan is not Implemented
If response plan is not implemented, sea/air/road access will be further restricted and critical assistance (transportation of food and non-food relief supplies) will not reach targeted beneficiaries in dire need. Subsequently, food security and livelihoods would be negatively affected, as would critical access to basic services for targeted beneficiaries. Other likely results would be economic decline, increased migration and internal displacement of communities, which would lead to increased insecurity and human rights abuses.

4. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN

While agencies are responsible for monitoring project implementation through regular reporting mechanisms, OCHA – under the guidance of the HC – is tasked with strategic monitoring of the overall humanitarian context, focusing particularly on implementation of the year's strategic priorities. Bi-weekly IASC and inter-cluster meetings enable analysis of both programme implementation and implementation obstacles. OCHA Geneva undertakes ongoing monitoring of funding status of humanitarian activities inside and outside of the CAP through the FTS, allowing partners and donors to monitor funding-to-date and funding gaps.

Strategic monitoring provides the humanitarian community with a basis for reviews and evaluations, such as the annual June Mid-Year Review. In the event of a significant change in the humanitarian situation and needs in the country before that time, programmes and plans may be reviewed and revised. The planning workshop for the 2009 CAP will enable partners to assess the current context and related consequences, monitor achievements of 2008, identify lessons learned and plan for adjustments in programming based on any changes in the context.

Monitoring of strategic priorities

Strategic priority (abbreviated)	Indicator	Monitoring methodology
1. Save lives and provide assistance to 1.5 million in Humanitarian Emergency, AFLC or internal displacement	Numbers of people in Humanitarian Emergency and AFLC	FAO/FSAU reports, Nutrition cluster assessments, EWARS to monitor trend of communicable diseases
	Levels of acute malnutrition (GAM and SAM)	FAO/FSAU reports, Nutrition cluster assessments, EWARS
	Numbers (IDPs + non-IDP populations) either receiving assistance or with access to basic social services	Health, Nutrition, WASH, Education, Shelter cluster reports
2. Improve protection of/respect for human rights and dignity of vulnerable populations, through advocacy and rights-based approach	Number and trends of human rights violations	Reports from Protection Monitoring Network (PMN) and other external sources
	Number of protection-related policy, advocacy and coordination initiatives undertaken by Government bodies and civil society	Monitoring of Government and civil society actions and policies by all partners through direct contact, media, protection reports, legislation oversight, etc
	Number of advocacy campaigns conducted on key protection issues (e.g., SGBV) and trainings delivered on IHR/IHL to authorities in three zones	Protection cluster reports, as well as reporting from OCHA and other partners; level of media coverage on Human Rights/protection issues
	Level of community capacity for protection of most vulnerable	*Number and effectiveness of human rights and protection networks functioning; number of community mobilisation/awareness activities conducted with and by community*
	Number of IDPs returned to places of origin in safety/dignity and amount of primary and secondary displacement	*Population Movement Tracking, PMN, IDP profiling, and other assessment tools*
3. Strengthen local capacity for delivery of basic social services and for disaster preparedness and response	Number of partnerships with LNGOs formed and or existing partnerships strengthened	Reporting of new partnerships per cluster; number of LNGOs benefiting from CERF and HRF, active in clusters at field level, etc.
	Number of projects in which national or local authorities play an important role	Cluster monitoring and reporting on involvement of authorities in projects/programmes
	Number of people with access to basic social services, e.g., clean water, sanitation, health, education	Cluster reports on levels of coverage/number with access to services, enrolment, etc
	Level of capacity for disaster preparedness/response	Monitoring of capacities/preparedness of such bodies as National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority (NERAD), as well as of preparedness and response capacities within projects/programmes

5. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF PROJECTS

Selection
Project proposals for the 2008 CAP were submitted to relevant cluster leads, and a peer group of United Nations agencies and NGOs within each cluster reviewed each project. Following selection by the cluster peer group, projects were submitted to the United Nations RC/HC for final approval for inclusion in the appeal. Project proposals were vetted to ensure that they demonstrated either (A) a relationship to the survival requirements of identified priority groups or (B) a functional/supportive relationship to emergency relief actions. In order to be approved, proposals approved also needed to show that their description of needs was evidence-based; that they contained clear links between needs analysis, strategic priorities and sector response; and that they responded directly to needs and priorities identified in the CHAP. Where cross-cutting issues were addressed, the vetting process ensured that the proposed activities were relevant to the sector and its objectives and met all other over-arching criteria. Explicit direction on project selection was taken from the IASC document *Guidance on CAP Project Selection and Prioritisation*. Projects selected were seen to:

- Be realistic in terms of budget and the implementing agency's capacity;
- Be capable of making a measurable impact within the time-frame of the appeal;
- Clearly support the over-arching and sector-specific objectives for 2008;
- Target the priority vulnerable groups identified in the CHAP/or have a countrywide coverage;
- Incorporate do-no-harm principles;
- Be implemented in a geographic area that has been identified as a priority;
- Demonstrate partnerships with local actors;
- Be based on demonstrable needs assessments;
- Demonstrate the comparative advantage of the implementing agency;
- Take into consideration the accessibility of the target areas;
- Be considered in light of the overall distribution of projects within the sector;
- Be developed and implemented in concert with local counterparts;
- Mainstream thematic issues such as gender and protection.

6. SUMMARY: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The three over-arching, multi-sectoral Strategic Priorities which will guide the 2008 CAP for Somalia are as follows:

- Save lives and provide assistance to 1.5 million people identified as being in a state of Humanitarian Emergency or AFLC or as internally displaced, including an estimated 400,000 protracted IDPs and approximately 450,000 newly displaced;
- Improve the protection of and respect for the human rights and dignity of vulnerable populations – with a special focus on IDPs, women, children and marginalised groups – through effective advocacy and the application of a rights-based approach across all sectors;
- Strengthen local capacity for delivery of basic social services and for disaster preparedness and response.

Every project in every sector is in line with at least one of these priorities. Each project also had to meet with at least one sector-specific objective. In the following table, projects are matched with their corresponding response plan objectives.

Sector	Corresponding response plan objective (abbreviated)	Associated Projects
Access and Security	• Enhance/ensure safety and security of humanitarian staff and operations; • Revise/implement humanitarian advocacy strategy with objectives of improving conditions for effective, efficient, timely delivery of humanitarian assistance and improving the accountability of all actors; • Agree to principled common access approach and implementation mechanisms to better inform and sustain humanitarian action in Somalia; • Enhance engagement with relevant communities; consolidate emerging peace-building/reconciliation efforts to improve humanitarian access and security.	UNDP Rule of Law and Security/Law Enforcement/Special Protection Unit UNDSS Enhancement of security environment through improved communications system (2)
Agriculture and Livelihoods	• Protect and improve household food security, including asset base, through increasing access and availability to food, means of production and sustainable livelihoods; • Ensure that resource allocation (including assets and cash and food-funded work programmes) for food security and livelihood support is proportional to the IPC (See Annex I: Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification Reference Table); • Increase participation and involvement of women and disadvantaged groups in food security and livelihoods actions; • Strengthen local institutional and community capacity in order to maximise response for most vulnerable areas/groups; • Strengthen community capacity to cope with future shocks; • Strengthen capacity of the IASC Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster to coordinate, monitor and report on cluster activities including activation of the Cluster in Somalia in coordination with line Ministries and existing national coordination structures.	ADO Agro-pastoral Livelihood Initiative AFREC Integrated Livelihood Support for Badade District; Livelihood support for farmers in Jilib District APDN canal rehabilitation Bangalley village of Afgoye district ASEP Integration of fodder crop and livestock Agriculture CARE Gedo livelihood recovery; Strengthening Livelihoods in Gedo; Irrigated Agriculture in Lower Shabelle; Livelihood Recovery Programme COOPI AFLC response in Gedo and Lower Juba rural areas; Food security response in Bay and Middle Juba regions JCC Livestock re-distribution in Middle Juba DIAL Emergency Livelihoods Enhancement Response FAO Provision of Emergency Livelihood Services to Increase Food Access/Means of Production; Strengthen community capacity to cope with shocks; Strengthen emergency coordination mechanisms and community capabilities; Livelihoods Establishment in Support of Most Vulnerable Households; Canal rehabilitation in Lower Shabelle; River embankment rehab for Lower/Juba; Support Food Security through Agriculture Production; Development of Fish Landing and Marketing in Brava; Support to Pastoral Communities on Livelihood Risk Reduction; Support to FSAU GREEN HOPE Emergency Livelihood support to new IDPs, vulnerable and marginalised communities in Bur Hakaba District of Bay region HARDO Food security for Hiran Flood Affected Families HISAN Poverty eradication through chicken rearing in South Central zone HORN RELIEF Promotion of Alternative Livelihoods in Sanaag region of north-western Somalia; Livelihood Diversification and Improved Responsiveness to Shocks in Afmadow district in Lower Juba JCC River embankment activities in order to reduce the risks of seasonal flooding in Bu'ale and

Sector	Corresponding response plan objective (abbreviated)	Associated Projects
		Saakow districts, Middle Juba KAALO Livelihood restoration/strengthening food security of pastoralists. MUSLIM AID SOMALILAND Credit Scheme for Agricultural Production OXFAM GB Emergency Food security and WASH in Lower Shabelle, Jowhar OXFAM NOVIB Livelihoods, Sustainable Development for Local Communities Peace Action Organization for Somalia (PASOS) Integrated Livelihood support to vulnerable population PENHA Flood Protection Structures in West of Hargeisa; Flood Controls Lower Shabelle RI Improving Livestock Health and Crop Yield in Puntland RMSN Sustainable Livelihoods via natural resource management in Lower Shabelle SACOD Emergency Livelihood support to marginalised/minority communities in Lower Shabelle SADO Recovery/livelihood support to riverine communities in Gedo SIFO Riverine Fisheries Development Projects, Lower Juba UNDP Juba/Shabelle Basin Flood Mitigation and Watershed Management; Quick Impact Employment UNOPS Support to Pastoralists Livelihoods in Mudug/Galgudud; Livelihood support to re-integrating IDPs, strengthening host communities in Toghdeer, Sool, Sanaag VETAID (UK) Livelihoods Support to IDPs in Gedo, Middle Juba and Lower Juba; Restocking of Pack Camels to Pastoral families in Sool Region VSF Livestock restocking/redistribution programme for vulnerable groups in Galgadud/Mudug; Emergency response and animal health actions in South Central zone; Rural Infrastructure Water for Livestock WCI Jilib Household Food Security
Education	• Increase enrolment and retention of children (5–18 years); emphasis on gender equity and inclusiveness; • Address barriers hindering enrolment of girls and children with special needs through community mobilisation/sensitisation/combating violence in school; • Integrate HIV prevention education for teachers, youth and children into education; • Support early childhood education/development; • Improve teacher competence through in-service training, mentoring and provision of basic incentives; • Psychosocial training to teachers in IDP sites/other emergency areas; psychosocial outreach to children; integrate life-skills based approaches to HIV; • Support vocational/livelihood education programmes; • Improve capacity of education authorities; • Decrease communities' vulnerability to emergencies; • Improve coordination among zonal/regional education actors; • Procure/pre-position adequate and relevant basic education materials and kits supplies; • Increase UXOs awareness among children, teachers and the public; reduce the risk of UXO injuries.	ADRA Strengthening Basic Education In Hiran CISP Support to pre-primary/primary education in South Mudug and East Galgudud DIAL Empowering Education Access in Lower Juba HORN RELIEF Promoting/ensuring access to educational opportunities for children (esp. girls) in Lower Juba HISAN Carpentry Vocational training for Child-soldiers and unemployed youth IAS Emergency education for IDPs ISLAMIC RELIEF Improvement of Education Quality/Access in IDP sites in Puntland and South Central zone M/JUBA EMERGENCY EDUCATION CLUSTER Emergency Education Support for children affected by multiple disasters MUSLIM AID UK Improving Access to Education for IDP children NCA Emergency education NRC Emergency Education/skills development for displaced/vulnerable children and youth in Somaliland/Puntland SAACID Rehabilitation of schools for Emergency Education Action in Mogadishu; Youth in Crisis in Mogadishu SCHOOLS ASSOC FOR FORMAL EDUCATION Gender sensitive child protection in primary education UNESCO Expanding access to education in emergencies through accelerated self-learning and teacher training; Support to reintegration of militia/reduction of vulnerability in emergency/post-conflict situations through basic/vocational education UNICEF Ensuring educational opportunities for children affected by emergencies in Somalia WFL Ensuring educational opportunities for children affected by emergencies
Emergency Preparedness	• Build local capacity for disaster preparedness and response.	ActionAid International Somaliland (AAIS) Pastoralist community-based drought preparedness CARE Emergency Flood Recovery and Disaster Mitigation OXFAM NOVIB Emergency Preparedness and Response Action UNDP Disaster Risk Management Project UNICEF Community Based Emergency Preparedness and Response; Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness

Sector	Corresponding response plan objective (abbreviated)	Associated Projects
Food Security	• Ensure access to life-saving food aid for Somalis affected by conflict and disaster; • Protect assets; help restore livelihoods; enhance resistance to shock of vulnerable households; • Improve nutrition/health status of children, mothers, those with TB or HIV/AIDS, other at-risk groups; • Support access to basic education, esp. for girls.	CARE Rural Food Security Programme WFP Food Aid for Relief and Protection of Livelihoods
Health	• Improve availability of/access to health care services for IDPs and host communities, focusing on vulnerable groups, through mobile clinics, strengthening of existing services, promotion of health-seeking behaviour.	CISP Rehab of maternity wing and OPD of Dhusamareeb Regional Hospital ISLAMIC RELIEF Ambulance services to Mogadishu; health quality improvement for primary health care (PHC) centres in Galkayo IDP Sites MDM-France Access to/reinforcement of PHC and epidemic diseases prevention/treatment for vulnerable population of Merka and Bossaso (esp. IDPs and women) MEDAIR Primary Health care for vulnerable pop of one district in Middle Shabelle Medical Emergency Relief International (MERLIN) Improving Maternal and Infant health in Puntland MUSLIM AID UK Strengthening Health Services in South Central zone *Pharmaciens Sans Frontières - Comité International* (PSF-CI) Establishment of procurement and supply chain management system in South Central zone UNFPA Ensuring delivery of Minimum Initial Service Package actions in South Central zone UNFPA/WHO Health emergency preparedness; reducing maternal/neonatal deaths/disabilities through EmOC and RH services UNICEF/WHO Accelerated Young Child Survival WHO/UNICEF Polio eradication UNOPS/WHO Rehabilitation of three hospitals in South Central zone UNICEF/WHO Life saving health services to vulnerable pops/host communities WHO Establish Early Warning Alert and Response System for communicable disease control; Environmental Health Control; Mental Health IOM/UNAIDS/UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related needs UNFPA/UNAIDS Reducing transmission of HIV/AIDS/STI through condom programming BEERLULA Hiran Women to Women HIV/AIDS Approach Nasib Relief Development Organization (NARDO) Gedo HIV/AIDS Cross-border watch KAALO HIV Prevention in Puntland State Regions South West Regional Development Agency (SWRDA) HIV/AIDS Action in Gedo
Nutrition	• Lower incidence of malnutrition, avert excess mortality due to malnutrition and promote better nutritional status among populations in the affected areas.	AMA Enhancement of nutritional status among the Under five in Gedo and Shabelle regions DIAL Integrated nutrition and food security programme in Lower Juba IMC Emergency Nutrition Programme in Hiran WVI Emergency Nutrition Programme in Middle Juba MEDAIR Emergency Nutrition Programme in Lower Shabelle MERCY-USA Emergency Nutrition Programme (OTP) in Hiran and Middle Juba; Emergency nutrition programmes (SFP) in Middle Shabelle SACOD Emergency nutrition support to marginalised/minority communities in Lower Shabelle UNICEF Emergency Nutrition Response
Protection	• Advocate with stakeholders and parties to conflict to promote adherence to IHL/human rights law; • Institutional capacity building of Government and civil society entities for prevention of/response to protection challenges, focusing on most vulnerable; • Human-rights based approaches mainstreamed in programme design and delivery of all clusters; • Community capacity enhanced for protection of most vulnerable; • Conducive environment for durable solutions for IDPs.	UNFPA/UNICEF/UNIFEM Prevention of/response to SGBV DRC Integrated area-based rehabilitation to support rural return/integration; Develop traditional governance capacities for peace-building and respect for human rights IOM/UNHCR Protecting the Human Rights of Migrants and Others: An Identification and Awareness-Raising Initiative IOM Capacity Building for Migration Management, Migrant Protection and Voluntary Return in NE Somalia/Puntland ISLAMIC RELIEF Protection for IDPs in Somalia NRC Information Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) in three zones of Somalia NRC/UNHCR/UNICEF Protection Monitoring and Operational Data Management for Response OXFAM NOVIB Protection programme for victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and

Sector	Corresponding response plan objective (abbreviated)	Associated Projects
		other Human Rights Abuses UNHABITAT/NRC/UNHCR Land/property assessments for better planning for/protection of IDPs UNDP Mine Risk Education (MRE) South Central Somalia; Justice for Children – Judiciary and Law Enforcement; Rule of Law and Security in South Central Regions – Judiciary and Law Enforcement; Rapid Response Survey Teams South Central zone UNHCR Protection Cluster Coordination and Activities for Protection of and Durable Solutions for IDPs and other vulnerable groups in Somalia UNICEF Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDPs, returnees and urban poor populations IOM combating human trafficking through capacity building, advocacy and victim assistance
Shelter	• Meet immediate shelter needs of newly displaced and other target groups (focus on South Central zone), through integrated approach (emergency shelter, NFIs and other means); • Improve living conditions; upgrade, develop, implement temporary shelter solutions; reduce risk of SGBV and HIV for long-term IDPs in current locations; • Develop/implement durable shelter solutions for long-term IDPs (female-headed households and other vulnerable groups) in current locations, other areas with livelihood opportunities or in areas of origin.	UNHCR/UNHABITAT/UNICEF/DRC/NRC/Islamic Relief Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations NRC/UNHABITAT/UNICEF sustainable shelter solutions and integration of displaced communities
WASH	• Improve health status of disaster-affected population by increasing access to safe protected water sources and safe means of excreta disposal and raising awareness of good hygiene practices that reduce risk of transmission of water-related diseases.	AFREC Water access and sanitation improvement in Jilib District Somali Education and Health Organization (SEHO) Bardera Water and Sanitation Authority CARE recovery and emergency assistance; Southern Somalia Water Rehabilitation COOPI Water Supply Improvement in Rural Areas in Gedo and Lower Juba GREEN HOPE Improving sustainable access to safe Water; Hygiene Promotion strategy in Bur Hakaba District ISLAMIC RELIEF Improve access to clean water for Rural Communities in Mudug and Nugal; Water and Sanitation Enhancement MEDAIR Emergency WASH Education OXFAM NOVIB Water and Sanitation Sustainable Improvements for Local Communities Population Services International (PSI) Prevention/management of cholera epidemics and diarrhoeal diseases UNICEF WASH assistance for disaster- and conflict-affected communities VETAID(UK) Fresh Water Provision for two villages of Hudun and Talex Districts
Coordination/ Support	• Support provision of timely, cost-effective, integrated humanitarian response; advocate for protection of vulnerable groups and increased access and operational capacity in Somalia.	OCHA Coordination and Support Services UNICEF Expanded Operations Support for humanitarian response Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) IRIN Radio Somalia service
Logistics/ Support	• Strengthen collection, analysis and dissemination of logistics related information; • Pool resources to increase capacity and cost efficient transport options; • Identify logistical bottlenecks; jointly seek solutions; • Rehabilitation of port facilities, airfields, bridges, roads; • Improve unimpeded access by seeking solutions to piracy, cross-border issues and roadblocks; • Develop joint logistical action plans in response to emergency crises; • Advocate on behalf of all cluster members.	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) Humanitarian Air Service in support of relief operations WFP Emergency rehabilitation of roads, ports and bridges UNDP Emergency Rehabilitation of Airports Infrastructure
Multi-Sector	• Projects within the multi-sector category address humanitarian issues from various complementary angles.	UNHCR Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali refugees/protection and assistance to refugees in Somalia IOM Community Stabilisation and Human Security Initiative IOM IDPs Assistance for Return and Reintegration

7. IMPACT OF PILOT SCHEMES TO IMPROVE HUMANITARIAN ACTION

The Needs Analysis Framework (NAF)
In mid-2007, cluster leads for Somalia each completed a cluster-specific NAF, broken down, when appropriate, by zones (Puntland, Somaliland, South/Central zones). Analyses per zone were considered necessary for Somalia due to significant variations in humanitarian needs and levels of basic social services. The breakdown was also extremely helpful in preparation for the three in-country CAP consultations held in Somalia's three zones in August 2007 under the guidance of OCHA. During these consultations, information culled from each sector's NAF was presented to a wide audience (207 total participants in the three consultations) of United Nations agencies, local authorities, and local and international NGOs. The information contained in the sectoral NAFs provided a common starting point for discussions on needs, achievements and gaps, as well as on priorities for the coming year.

The usefulness of the NAF as a tool varied between clusters. Generally, the document was found to be most useful in raising discussion points on detailed issues by providing guiding questions; addressing issues at the micro-level; and providing geographically specific information that resulted in a clearer view of regional differentiation. Consequently, the NAF was useful for some clusters as tool for operational decision making, especially with regard to the development of response plans for the 2008 CAP and the selection of projects for inclusion in the CAP. The NAF did not necessarily uncover information that clusters were unaware of, but resulted in the gathering of available information in a more coherent and structure way.

Problems highlighted by clusters with the use of the NAF included the lack of reliable data from previous years against which to measure improvement/deterioration; the fact that some indicators provided could not be measured on a yearly or bi-yearly basis; and the absence of some basic questions which cluster leads felt were pertinent.

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2008

List of Projects (grouped by cluster), with funding status of each

as of 15 November 2007

http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
ACCESS AND SECURITY			
SOM-08/A13-SC	DIAL	Emergency Livelihoods Enhancement Response (ELER)	146,000
SOM-08/S01-AS	UNDP	Rule of Law and Security – Law Enforcement – Special Protection Unit – Included in UNTP	1,852,640
SOM-08/S02-AS	UNDSS	Enhancement of security environment through an improved communications system	1,199,879
SOM-08/S03-AS	UNDSS	Enhancement of security environment and accessibility ensuring resources for the seucity system	1,171,303
Subtotal for ACCESS AND SECURITY			**4,369,822**

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AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS (Continued)			
SOM-08/A32-SC	OXFAM UK	Emergency Food security and WASH in Lower Shabelle and Jowhar	922,863
SOM-08/A33-SC	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB	Livelihoods Programme, Sustainable Rural Development for Local Communities	800,000
SOM-08/A34-SC	PASOS	Integrated Livelihood support to vulnerable population	135,750
SOM-08/A35-SL	PENHA	Flood Protection Structures in the West of Hargeisa	836,000
SOM-08/A36-SC	PENHA	Flood Controls for Lower Shabelle Villages Along the River Banks	300,000
SOM-08/A37-PL	Relief International	Improving Livestock Health & Crop Yield in Puntland	300,000
SOM-08/A38-SC	RMSN	Sustainable Livelihoods Through Natural Resource Management in Lower Shabelle	227,640
SOM-08/A39-SC	SACOD	Emergency Livelihood support to vulnerable marginalised and minority communities in Lower Shabelle region	217,000
SOM-08/A40-SC	SADO	Recovery and livelihood support to riverine communities in Bardera and Burdubo District of Gedo region of Somalia	465,000
SOM-08/A41-SC	SIFO	Warkoy Riverine Fisheries Development Projects, Lower Juba	80,000
SOM-08/A42A-SC	UNDP	Juba and Shabelle Basin Flood Mitigation & Watershed Management Project Included in UNTP	4,000,000
SOM-08/A42B-SC	FAO	Juba and Shabelle Basin Flood Mitigation & Watershed Management Project Included in UNTP	1,500,000
SOM-08/A43-AS	UNDP	Quick Impact Employment Project	5,000,000
SOM-08/A44-SC	UNOPS	Support to Pastoralists Livelihoods in Mudug and Galguduud Regions in Somalia	1,234,710
SOM-08/A45-SC	UNOPS	Livelihoods support to re-integration of IDPs and strengthening their host rural communities in selected communities in Toghdeer, Sool and Sanaag regions Included in UNTP	1,547,370
SOM-08/A46-SC	VETAID	Livelihoods Support to Internally Displaced Persons in Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba regions of Somalia	710,000
SOM-08/A47-CZ	VETAID	Restocking of Pack Camel to Poor Pastoral Families in Huddun and Taleh Districts of Sool Region	240,500
SOM-08/A48-SC	VSF (Switzerland)	Livestock restocking/redistribution programme amongst vulnerable groups in Galgadud and Mudug	505,000
SOM-08/A49-CZ	VSF (Switzerland)	Emergency response and animal health interventions in Central and South Somalia	350,000
SOM-08/A50-AS	VSF (Switzerland)	Rural Infrastructure Water for Livestock	370,000
SOM-08/A51-SC	World Concern	Jilib Household Food Security project	625,000
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS			**56,727,096**
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED			
SOM-08/CNYS01-AS	OCHA	Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) for Somalia	15,000,000
Subtotal for CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED			**15,000,000**

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AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS			
SOM-08/A01-CZ	ADO	Agro-pastoral Livelihood Initiative	189,800
SOM-08/A02-SC	AFREC	Integrated Livelihood Support for Badade district-(ILSuB), Lower	177,000
SOM-08/A03-SC	AFREC	Livelihood support for farmers in Jilib district, Middle Juba	170,500
SOM-08/A04-SC	APDN	3.5 kilometer irrigation canal rehabilitation to improve food security of Bangalley village of Afgoye district, Lower Shabelle	54,997
SOM-08/A05-SC	ASEP	Integration of fodder crop and livestock Agriculture	350,000
SOM-08/A06-SC	CARE Somalia	Gedo Livelihood Recovery Project	1,925,926
SOM-08/A07-SC	CARE	Strengthening Livelihoods in the Gedo Region (SLGR)	819,310
SOM-08/A08-SC	CARE	Development of Irrigated Agriculture in Lower Shabelle II (DIALS II)	2,166,665
SOM-08/A09-PL	CARE Somalia	Livelihood Recovery Program	330,909
SOM-08/A10-SC	COOPI	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis response in Gedo and Lower Juba rural areas	166,566
SOM-08/A11-SC	COOPI	Food security response in Bay and Middle Juba regions	88,000
SOM-08/A12-SC	JCC	Livestock re-distribution project for families with malnourished children in Bu'ale, Salagle, and Sakow districts, Middle Jubba region	285,800
SOM-08/A14-AS	FAO	Provision of Emergency Livelihood Services to Directly Increase Food Access and Means of Production	4,219,600
SOM-08/A15-AS	FAO	Strengthen Community Capacity to Cope with Future Shocks	3,630,000
SOM-08/A16-AS	FAO	Strengthen emergency coordination mechanisms and community capabilities	774,400
SOM-08/A17-AS	FAO	Livelihoods Establishment Programme in Support of Most Vulnerable Households	9,350,000
SOM-08/A18-SC	FAO	Canal rehabilitation and flood protection in Lower Shabelle Included in UNTP	800,000
SOM-08/A19-SC	FAO	River embankment rehabilitation and flood control measures for Lower Juba river Included in UNTP	880,000
SOM-08/A20-AS	FAO	Support to Food Security through Improved Agriculture Production Included in UNTP	1,496,000
SOM-08/A21-SC	FAO	Development of Small-scale Fish Landing and Marketing in Brava	440,000
SOM-08/A22-SC	FAO	Support to Pastoral Communities on Livelihood Risk Reduction Included in UNTP	2,000,900
SOM-08/A23-AS	FAO	Support to the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) - Phase V Included in UNTP	1,870,000
SOM-08/A24-SC	GH	Emergency Livelihood support to new IDPs, vulnerable and marginalised communities in Bur Hakaba District of Bay region.	126,650
SOM-08/A25-SC	HARDO	Food security for Hiran Flood Affected Families	250,000
SOM-08/A26-SC	HISAN	Poverty eradication through chicken rearing in Central South Somalia	300,000
SOM-08/A27-CZ	Horn Relief	Promotion of Alternative Livelihoods in Sanaag region of northwestern Somalia	2,000,000
SOM-08/A28-SC	Horn Relief	Livelihood Diversification and Improved Responsiveness to Shocks in Afmadow district in Lower Juba	465,000
SOM-08/A29-SC	JCC	River embankment activities in order to reduce the risks of seasonal flooding in Bu'ale and Saakow districts, Middle Juba region	384,000
SOM-08/A30-PL	KAALO	Livelihood restoration and strengthening the food security of the pastoralists	366,000
SOM-08/A31-SL	Muslim Aid	Credit Scheme for the Agricultural Production	282,240

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List of Projects (grouped by cluster), with funding status of each
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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
SOM-08/CSS08-AS	OCHA	Coordination and Support Services	5,144,053
SOM-08/CSS09-SC	UNICEF	Expanded Operations Support for humanitarian response	1,105,000
SOM-08/CSS10-AS	IRIN	IRIN Radio Somalia service	271,799
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			**6,520,852**
EDUCATION			
SOM-08/E01-SC	ADRA	Strengthening Basic Education In Hiran	800,000
SOM-08/E02-SC	CISP	Support to quality pre-primary and primary education in Xarardhere (South Mudug), Ceel-Dheer and Galad (East Galgudud) districts	390,000
SOM-08/E03-SC	DIAL	Empowering Education Access in Badhaadhe District in Lower Juba	130,840
SOM-08/E04-SC	Horn Relief	Promoting and ensuring access to educational opportunities for children, particularly girls, in Lower Juba in Somalia	385,200
SOM-08/E05-SC	HISAN	Carpentry Vocational training for child soldiers and unemployed	493,500
SOM-08/E06-SC	IAS	Emergency education project for IDPs	500,480
SOM-08/E07-AS	IR	Improvement of Education Quality and Access in IDPs Settlements in Puntland and South Central Somalia	460,000
SOM-08/E08-SC	MJEEC	Emergency Education Support for children affected by multiple	1,000,000
SOM-08/E09-AS	Muslim Aid	Improving Access to Education for IDP children in Somalia	412,000
SOM-08/E10-SC	NCA	Emergency education project in Somalia	377,267
SOM-08/E11-AS	NRC	Emergency Education and Skills development for displaced and vulnerable children and youth in Somaliland/Puntland	1,350,000
SOM-08/E12-SC	SAACID	Rehabilitation of School Infrastructure for Emergency Education Intervention in Mogadishu	500,000
SOM-08/E13-SC	SAACID	Youth in Crisis in Mogadishu City	1,000,000
SOM-08/E14-AS	SAFE	Gender sensitive child protection in primary education	61,080
SOM-08/E15-AS	UNESCO	Expanding access to quality education in emergencies through accelerated self-learning and teacher training	887,050
SOM-08/E16-AS	UNESCO	Support to reintegration of militia and reduction of vulnerability in Somalia's emergency and post-conflict situations through basic and vocational education Included in UNTP	800,000
SOM-08/E17-AS	UNICEF	Ensuring educational opportunities for children affected by emergencies in Somalia	9,842,000
SOM-08/E18-SC	WFL	Support to quality emergency education to displaced and vulnerable children in rural villages in Lower Shabelle region	600,000
Subtotal for EDUCATION			**19,989,417**

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List of Projects (grouped by cluster), with funding status of each
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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS			
SOM-08/CSS01-AS	ActionAid	Pastoralist community-based drought preparedness project	800,000
SOM-08/CSS02-SC	CARE	Emergency Flood Recovery and Disaster Mitigation Project (EFRDM)	295,865
SOM-08/CSS03-AS	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	Emergency Preparedness and Response Action (EPARA)	310,000
SOM-08/CSS04-AS	UNDP	Disaster Risk Management Project Included in UNTP	500,000
SOM-08/CSS05-AS	UNICEF	Community Based Emergency Preparedness and Response	665,000
SOM-08/CSS06-PL	UNICEF	Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Included in UNTP	100,000
SOM-08/CSS07-SL	UNICEF	Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Included in UNTP	100,000
Subtotal for EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS			**2,770,865**
FOOD SECURITY			
SOM-08/F01-AS	CARE Somalia	Rural Food Security Program	4,100,809
SOM-08/F02-AS	WFP	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation Food Aid for Relief and Protection of Livelihoods 10191.1	140,000,000
Subtotal for FOOD SECURITY			**144,100,809**

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HEALTH			
SOM-08/H01-SC	CISP	Rehabilitation of maternity wing and OPD of Dhusamareeb Regional Hospital	351,540
SOM-08/H02-SC	IR	Provision of ambulance services to Mogadishu	175,950
SOM-08/H03-PL	IR	Health Quality Improvement for PHCs in Galkayo IDP Settlements	373,750
SOM-08/H04-AS	MDM	Access to and reinforcement of primary health care and epidemic diseases prevention and treatment for the vulnerable population of Merka and Bossaso, in particular IDPs and women	1,747,400
SOM-08/H05-SC	MEDAIR	Primary Health care for the vulnerable population of one district in Middle Shabelle	640,000
SOM-08/H06-PL	MERLIN	Improving Maternal and Infant health in Puntland State of Somalia	2,750,281
SOM-08/H07-SC	Muslim Aid	Strengthening Health Services in CSZ	320,000
SOM-08/H08-SC	PSF - CI	Establishment of a procurement and supply chain management system in Central and South Somalia	3,001,200
SOM-08/H09-SC	UNFPA	Ensuring delivery of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) interventions in Central South Zone (CSZ), targeting IDPs, host communities and other vulnerable groups.	1,800,000
SOM-08/H10A-AS	UNFPA	Health emergency preparedness	1,070,000
SOM-08/H10B-AS	WHO	Health emergency preparedness	3,048,430
SOM-08/H11A-AS	UNFPA	Reducing maternal and neonatal deaths and disabilities through provision of quality Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) and essential Reproductive Health (RH) care services in Somalia Included in UNTP	2,011,600
SOM-08/H11B-AS	WHO	Reducing maternal and neonatal deaths and disabilities through provision of quality Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) and essential Reproductive Health (RH) care services in Somalia Included in UNTP	1,651,010
SOM-08/H12A-AS	UNICEF	Accelerated Young Child Survival/Reaching Every Child in Somalia (MDG 4) Included in UNTP	5,561,860
SOM-08/H12B-AS	WHO	Accelerated Young Child Survival/Reaching Every Child in Somalia (MDG 4) Included in UNTP	4,633,602
SOM-08/H13A-AS	WHO	Polio eradication in Somalia	1,119,220
SOM-08/H13B-AS	UNICEF	Polio eradication in Somalia	575,000
SOM-08/H14A-SC	WHO	Rehabilitation of 3 hospitals in Central South Somalia Included in UNTP	2,118,600
SOM-08/H14B-SC	UNOPS	Rehabilitation of 3 hospitals in Central South Somalia Included in UNTP	5,467,700
SOM-08/H15A-SC	UNICEF	Delivery of life saving health services to vulnerable population and host communities	3,996,000
SOM-08/H15B-SC	WHO	Delivery of life saving health services to vulnerable population and host communities	3,354,450
SOM-08/H16-AS	WHO	Establishment of Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) for control of communicable diseases	3,413,300
SOM-08/H17-AS	WHO	Environmental health control	1,412,400
SOM-08/H18-AS	WHO	Mental health	918,060
SOM-08/H19A-AS	IOM	HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related service needs among populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	187,600
SOM-08/H19B-AS	UNFPA	HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related service needs among populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	20,000
SOM-08/H19C-AS	UNICEF	HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related service needs among populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	53,500
SOM-08/H19D-AS	WHO	HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related service needs among populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	128,400

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
HEALTH (Continued)			
SOM-08/H20A-AS	UNAIDS	Reducing transmission of HIV/AIDS/STI through comprehensive condom programming for Somalia Included in UNTP	107,000
SOM-08/H20B-AS	UNFPA	Reducing transmission of HIV/AIDS/STI through comprehensive condom programming for Somalia Included in UNTP	535,000
SOM-08/H21-SC	BEERLULA	Hiran Women to Women HIV/AIDS Approach	145,150
SOM-08/H22-SC	NARDO	Gedo HIV/AIDS Cross-border watch	190,000
SOM-08/H23-PL	KAALO	HIV Prevention in Puntland State Regions	287,000
SOM-08/H24-SC	SWRDA	HIV/AIDS Intervention in Emergency and Crisis prone Gedo Region, Southern Western Somalia	50,000
Subtotal for HEALTH			**53,215,003**
LOGISTICS			
SOM-08/CSS11-AS	UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Service in support of relief operations in Somalia	5,200,000
SOM-08/CSS12-AS	WFP	Emergency rehabilitation work for targeted road, ports and bridges for key humanitarian supply corridors in Somalia	12,000,000
SOM-08/CSS13-SC	UNDP	Emergency Rehabilitation of Airports Infrastructure	5,045,000
Subtotal for LOGISTICS			**22,245,000**
MULTI-SECTOR			
SOM-08/MS01-AS	IOM	IDPs Assistance for Return and Reintegration Included in UNTP	2,000,000
SOM-08/MS02-AS	UNHCR	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Refugees in Somalia.	6,948,021
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR			**8,948,021**
NUTRITION			
SOM-08/H25-SC	AMA	Enhancement of nutritional status among the under-five year old children in Gedo and Shabelle Regions of southern Somalia	157,000
SOM-08/H26-SC	DIAL	Integrated nutrition and food security programme in Badhaadhe, Lower Juba	98,000
SOM-08/H27-SC	IMC	Emergency Nutrition Programme in Hiran	200,000
SOM-08/H28-SC	WV	Emergency Nutrition Programme in Middle Juba	780,000
SOM-08/H29-SC	MEDAIR	Emergency Nutrition Programme in Lower Shabelle	750,000
SOM-08/H30-SC	Mercy-USA for Aid and Development	Emergency Nutrition Programme (OTP) in Bulo Burti and Beletweyne (Hiran) and Jilib (Middle Juba)	153,300
SOM-08/H31-SC	Mercy-USA for Aid and Development	Emergency nutrition programmes (Supplementary Feeding Program) in Middle Shabelle	136,200
SOM-08/H32-SC	SACOD	Emergency nutrition support to vulnerable marginalised and minority communities in Lower Shabelle region	217,000
SOM-08/H33-AS	UNICEF	Emergency Nutrition Response	11,625,500
Subtotal for NUTRITION			**14,117,000**

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
PROTECTION			
SOM-08/P/HR/RL01A-AS	UNFPA	Prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	500,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL01B-AS	UNICEF	Prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	520,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL01C-AS	UNIFEM	Prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	250,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL02-SC	DRC	Integrated area-based rehabilitation to support rural return/integration	3,000,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL03-SC	DRC	Develop traditional governance capacities for peace-building and respect for human rights	1,129,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL04-AS	IOM	Protecting the Human Rights of Migrants and Others: An Identification and Awareness-Raising Initiative.	481,777
SOM-08/P/HR/RL05-PL	IOM	Capacity Building for Migration Management, Migrant Protection and Voluntary Return in NE Somalia/Puntland Included in UNTP	1,508,438
SOM-08/P/HR/RL06-SC	IR	Protection for the IDPs in Somalia	521,495
SOM-08/P/HR/RL07-AS	NRC	Information Counselling & Legal Assistance (ICLA) (Somaliland/Puntland/South Central)	600,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL08A-AS	NRC	Protection Monitoring & Operational Data Management for Response	100,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL08B-AS	UNICEF	Protection Monitoring & Operational Data Management for Response	580,400
SOM-08/P/HR/RL09-SC	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB	Protection programme for victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and other Human Rights Abuses	600,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL10A-AS	NRC	Land / property assessments for better planning for/protection of IDPs Included in UNTP	50,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL10B-AS	UN-HABITAT	Land / property assessments for better planning for/protection of IDPs Included in UNTP	350,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL11-SC	UNDP	Mine Risk Education (MRE) South Central Somalia	678,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL12-AS	UNDP	Justice for Children – Judiciary and Law Enforcement Included in UNTP	164,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL13-SC	UNDP	Rule of Law and Security in South Central Regions – Judiciary and Law Enforcement Included in UNTP	1,930,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL14-SC	UNDP	Rapid Response Survey Teams South Central Somalia	678,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL15-AS	UNHCR	Protection Cluster Coordination and Activities for Protection of and Durable Solutions for IDPs and other Vulnerable Groups in Somalia	2,973,604
SOM-08/P/HR/RL16-SC	UNICEF	Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDPs, returnees and urban poor populations	667,500
SOM-08/P/HR/RL17-SL	IOM	Combating Human Trafficking Through Capacity Building, Advocacy and Victim Assistance	522,323
Subtotal for PROTECTION			**17,804,537**

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SHELTER			
SOM-08/S/NF01A-AS	UNHCR	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	7,959,946
SOM-08/S/NF01B-AS	UN-HABITAT	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	1,210,000
SOM-08/S/NF01C-AS	UNICEF	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	378,500
SOM-08/S/NF01D-AS	NRC	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	1,100,000
SOM-08/S/NF01E-AS	DRC	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	500,000
SOM-08/S/NF01F-AS	IR	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	877,565
SOM-08/S/NF02A-AS	UN-HABITAT	Sustainable Shelter Solutions and Integration of Displaced Communities	6,060,000
SOM-08/S/NF02B-AS	UNICEF	Sustainable Shelter Solutions and Integration of Displaced Communities	1,209,000
SOM-08/S/NF02C-AS	NRC	Sustainable Shelter Solutions and Integration of Displaced Communities	1,500,000
Subtotal for SHELTER			**20,795,011**
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			
SOM-08/WS01-SC	AFREC	Water Access and Sanitation Improvement in Jilib District	170,000
SOM-08/WS02-SC	SEHO	Bardera Water & Sanitation Authority	145,000
SOM-08/WS03-AS	CARE	Recovery and Emergency Assistance to Somalia Programme	5,132,245
SOM-08/WS04-SC	CARE Somalia	Southern Somalia Water Rehabilitation Project II	656,973
SOM-08/WS05-SC	COOPI	Water Supply Improvement in Rural Areas in Gedo and Lower Juba in Central South Zone (CSZ) of Somalia	325,800
SOM-08/WS06-SC	GH	Improving sustainable access to safe Water, and Hygiene Promotion strategy in Bur Hakaba District	126,000
SOM-08/WS07-PL	IR	Improvement of access to clean water for six Rural Communities in Mudug and Nugal regions	460,000
SOM-08/WS08-SC	IR	Water & Sanitation Enhancement Project	236,900
SOM-08/WS09-SC	MEDAIR	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Program	385,000
SOM-08/WS10-SC	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB	Water and Sanitation Programme, Sustainable Improvements for Local Communities	520,000
SOM-08/WS11-AS	PSI	Prevention & Management of cholera epidemics and diarrhoeal diseases in Somalia	1,308,300
SOM-08/WS12-SC	UNICEF	Water, sanitation and hygiene assistance for disaster- and conflict-affected communities in Somalia	9,975,000
SOM-08/WS13-CZ	VETAID	Fresh Water Provision for Holhol & Aroley Villages of Hudun and Talex Districts	191,000
Subtotal for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			**19,632,218**
Grand Total			**406,235,651**

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
ActionAid			
SOM-08/CSS01-AS	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Pastoralist community-based drought preparedness project	800,000
Subtotal for ActionAid			**800,000**
ADO			
SOM-08/A01-CZ	AGRICULTURE	Agro-pastoral Livelihood Initiative	189,800
Subtotal for ADO			**189,800**
ADRA			
SOM-08/E01-SC	EDUCATION	Strengthening Basic Education In Hiran	800,000
Subtotal for ADRA			**800,000**
AFREC			
SOM-08/A02-SC	AGRICULTURE	Integrated Livelihood Support for Badade district-(ILSuB), Lower Juba	177,000
SOM-08/A03-SC	AGRICULTURE	Livelihood support for farmers in Jilib district, Middle Juba	170,500
SOM-08/WS01-SC	WATER AND SANITATION	Water Access and Sanitation Improvement in Jilib District	170,000
Subtotal for AFREC			**517,500**
AMA			
SOM-08/H25-SC	HEALTH	Enhancement of nutritional status among the under-five year old children in Gedo and Shabelle Regions of southern Somalia	157,000
Subtotal for AMA			**157,000**
APDN			
SOM-08/A04-SC	AGRICULTURE	3.5 kilometer irrigation canal rehabilitation to improve food security of Bangalley village of Afgoye district, Lower Shabelle	54,997
Subtotal for APDN			**54,997**

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
ASEP			
SOM-08/A05-SC	AGRICULTURE	Integration of fodder crop and livestock Agriculture	350,000
Subtotal for ASEP			**350,000**
BEERLULA			
SOM-08/H21-SC	HEALTH	Hiran Women to Women HIV/AIDS Approach	145,150
Subtotal for BEERLULA			**145,150**
CARE			
SOM-08/A07-SC	AGRICULTURE	Strengthening Livelihoods in the Gedo Region (SLGR)	819,310
SOM-08/A08-SC	AGRICULTURE	Development of Irrigated Agriculture in Lower Shabelle II (DIALS II)	2,166,665
SOM-08/CSS02-SC	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Emergency Flood Recovery and Disaster Mitigation Project (EFRDM)	295,865
SOM-08/WS03-AS	WATER AND SANITATION	Recovery and Emergency Assistance to Somalia Programme	5,132,245
Subtotal for CARE			**8,414,085**
CARE Somalia			
SOM-08/A06-SC	AGRICULTURE	Gedo Livelihood Recovery Project	1,925,926
SOM-08/A09-PL	AGRICULTURE	Livelihood Recovery Program	330,909
SOM-08/F01-AS	FOOD	Rural Food Security Program	4,100,809
SOM-08/WS04-SC	WATER AND SANITATION	Southern Somalia Water Rehabilitation Project II	656,973
Subtotal for CARE Somalia			**7,014,617**
CISP			
SOM-08/E02-SC	EDUCATION	Support to quality pre-primary and primary education in Xarardhere (South Mudug), Ceel-Dheer and Galad (East Galgudud) districts	390,000
SOM-08/H01-SC	HEALTH	Rehabilitation of maternity wing and OPD of Dhusamareeb Regional Hospital	351,540
Subtotal for CISP			**741,540**

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
COOPI			
SOM-08/A10-SC	AGRICULTURE	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis response in Gedo and Lower Juba rural areas	166,566
SOM-08/A11-SC	AGRICULTURE	Food security response in Bay and Middle Juba regions	88,000
SOM-08/WS05-SC	WATER AND SANITATION	Water Supply Improvement in Rural Areas in Gedo and Lower Juba in Central South Zone (CSZ) of Somalia	325,800
Subtotal for COOPI			**580,366**
DIAL			
SOM-08/A13-SC	AGRICULTURE	Emergency Livelihoods Enhancement Response (ELER)	146,000
SOM-08/E03-SC	EDUCATION	Empowering Education Access in Badhaadhe District in Lower Juba	130,840
SOM-08/H26-SC	HEALTH	Integrated nutrition and food security programme in Badhaadhe, Lower Juba	98,000
Subtotal for DIAL			**374,840**
DRC			
SOM-08/P/HR/RL02-SC	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Integrated area-based rehabilitation to support rural return/integration	3,000,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL03-SC	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Develop traditional governance capacities for peace-building and respect for human rights	1,129,000
SOM-08/S/NF01E-AS	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	500,000
Subtotal for DRC			**4,629,000**

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
FAO			
SOM-08/A14-AS	AGRICULTURE	Provision of Emergency Livelihood Services to Directly Increase Food Access and Means of Production	4,219,600
SOM-08/A15-AS	AGRICULTURE	Strengthen Community Capacity to Cope with Future Shocks	3,630,000
SOM-08/A16-AS	AGRICULTURE	Strengthen emergency coordination mechanisms and community capabilities	774,400
SOM-08/A17-AS	AGRICULTURE	Livelihoods Establishment Programme in Support of Most Vulnerable Households	9,350,000
SOM-08/A18-SC	AGRICULTURE	Canal rehabilitation and flood protection in Lower Shabelle Included in UNTP	800,000
SOM-08/A19-SC	AGRICULTURE	River embankment rehabilitation and flood control measures for Lower Juba river Included in UNTP	880,000
SOM-08/A20-AS	AGRICULTURE	Support to Food Security through Improved Agriculture Production Included in UNTP	1,496,000
SOM-08/A21-SC	AGRICULTURE	Development of Small-scale Fish Landing and Marketing in Brava	440,000
SOM-08/A22-SC	AGRICULTURE	Support to Pastoral Communities on Livelihood Risk Reduction Included in UNTP	2,000,900
SOM-08/A23-AS	AGRICULTURE	Support to the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) - Phase V Included in UNTP	1,870,000
SOM-08/A42B-SC	AGRICULTURE	Juba and Shabelle Basin Flood Mitigation & Watershed Management Project Included in UNTP	1,500,000
Subtotal for FAO			**26,960,900**
GH			
SOM-08/A24-SC	AGRICULTURE	Emergency Livelihood support to new IDPs, vulnerable and marginalised communities in Bur Hakaba District of Bay region.	126,650
SOM-08/WS06-SC	WATER AND SANITATION	Improving sustainable access to safe Water, and Hygiene Promotion strategy in Bur Hakaba District	126,000
Subtotal for GH			**252,650**
HARDO			
SOM-08/A25-SC	AGRICULTURE	Food security for Hiran Flood Affected Families	250,000
Subtotal for HARDO			**250,000**

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HISAN			
SOM-08/A26-SC	AGRICULTURE	Poverty eradication through chicken rearing in Central South Somalia	300,000
SOM-08/E05-SC	EDUCATION	Carpentry Vocational training for child soldiers and unemployed youth	493,500
Subtotal for HISAN			**793,500**
Horn Relief			
SOM-08/A27-CZ	AGRICULTURE	Promotion of Alternative Livelihoods in Sanaag region of northwestern Somalia	2,000,000
SOM-08/A28-SC	AGRICULTURE	Livelihood Diversification and Improved Responsiveness to Shocks in Afmadow district in Lower Juba	465,000
SOM-08/E04-SC	EDUCATION	Promoting and ensuring access to educational opportunities for children, particularly girls, in Lower Juba in Somalia	385,200
Subtotal for Horn Relief			**2,850,200**
IAS			
SOM-08/E06-SC	EDUCATION	Emergency education project for IDPs	500,480
Subtotal for IAS			**500,480**
IMC			
SOM-08/H27-SC	HEALTH	Emergency Nutrition Programme in Hiran	200,000
Subtotal for IMC			**200,000**

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IOM			
SOM-08/H19A-AS	HEALTH	HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related service needs among populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	187,600
SOM-08/MS01-AS	MULTI-SECTOR	IDPs Assistance for Return and Reintegration Included in UNTP	2,000,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL04-AS	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protecting the Human Rights of Migrants and Others: An Identification and Awareness-Raising Initiative.	481,777
SOM-08/P/HR/RL05-PL	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Capacity Building for Migration Management, Migrant Protection and Voluntary Return in NE Somalia/Puntland Included in UNTP	1,508,438
SOM-08/P/HR/RL17-SL	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Combating Human Trafficking Through Capacity Building, Advocacy and Victim Assistance	522,323
Subtotal for IOM			**4,700,138**
IR			
SOM-08/E07-AS	EDUCATION	Improvement of Education Quality and Access in IDPs Settlements in Puntland and South Central Somalia	460,000
SOM-08/H02-SC	HEALTH	Provision of ambulance services to Mogadishu	175,950
SOM-08/H03-PL	HEALTH	Health Quality Improvement for PHCs in Galkayo IDP Settlements	373,750
SOM-08/P/HR/RL06-SC	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection for the IDPs in Somalia	521,495
SOM-08/S/NF01F-AS	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	877,565
SOM-08/WS07-PL	WATER AND SANITATION	Improvement of access to clean water for six Rural Communities in Mudug and Nugal regions	460,000
SOM-08/WS08-SC	WATER AND SANITATION	Water & Sanitation Enhancement Project	236,900
Subtotal for IR			**3,105,660**
IRIN			
SOM-08/CSS10-AS	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	IRIN Radio Somalia service	271,799
Subtotal for IRIN			**271,799**

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JCC			
SOM-08/A12-SC	AGRICULTURE	Livestock re-distribution project for families with malnourished children in Bu'ale, Salagle, and Sakow districts, Middle Jubba region	285,800
SOM-08/A29-SC	AGRICULTURE	River embankment activities in order to reduce the risks of seasonal flooding in Bu'ale and Saakow districts, Middle Juba region	384,000
Subtotal for JCC			**669,800**
KAALO			
SOM-08/A30-PL	AGRICULTURE	Livelihood restoration and strengthening the food security of the pastoralists	366,000
SOM-08/H23-PL	HEALTH	HIV Prevention in Puntland State Regions	287,000
Subtotal for KAALO			**653,000**
MDM			
SOM-08/H04-AS	HEALTH	Access to and reinforcement of primary health care and epidemic diseases prevention and treatment for the vulnerable population of Merka and Bossaso, in particular IDPs and women	1,747,400
Subtotal for MDM			**1,747,400**
MEDAIR			
SOM-08/H05-SC	HEALTH	Primary Health care for the vulnerable population of one district in Middle Shabelle	640,000
SOM-08/H29-SC	HEALTH	Emergency Nutrition Programme in Lower Shabelle	750,000
SOM-08/WS09-SC	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Program	385,000
Subtotal for MEDAIR			**1,775,000**
Mercy-USA for Aid and Development			
SOM-08/H30-SC	HEALTH	Emergency Nutrition Programme (OTP) in Bulo Burti and Beletweyne (Hiran) and Jilib (Middle Juba)	153,300
SOM-08/H31-SC	HEALTH	Emergency nutrition programmes (Supplementary Feeding Program) in Middle Shabelle	136,200
Subtotal for Mercy-USA for Aid and Development			**289,500**

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
MERLIN			
SOM-08/H06-PL	HEALTH	Improving Maternal and Infant health in Puntland State of Somalia	2,750,281
Subtotal for MERLIN			**2,750,281**
MJEEC			
SOM-08/E08-SC	EDUCATION	Emergency Education Support for children affected by multiple disasters_	1,000,000
Subtotal for MJEEC			**1,000,000**
Muslim Aid			
SOM-08/A31-SL	AGRICULTURE	Credit Scheme for the Agricultural Production	282,240
SOM-08/E09-AS	EDUCATION	Improving Access to Education for IDP children in Somalia	412,000
SOM-08/H07-SC	HEALTH	Strengthening Health Services in CSZ	320,000
Subtotal for Muslim Aid			**1,014,240**
NARDO			
SOM-08/H22-SC	HEALTH	Gedo HIV/AIDS Cross-border watch	190,000
Subtotal for NARDO			**190,000**
NCA			
SOM-08/E10-SC	EDUCATION	Emergency education project in Somalia	377,267
Subtotal for NCA			**377,267**

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
NRC			
SOM-08/E11-AS	EDUCATION	Emergency Education and Skills development for displaced and vulnerable children and youth in Somaliland/Puntland	1,350,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL07-AS	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Information Counselling & Legal Assistance (ICLA) (Somaliland/Puntland/South Central)	600,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL08A-AS	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection Monitoring & Operational Data Management for Response	100,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL10A-AS	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Land / property assessments for better planning for/protection of IDPs Included in UNTP	50,000
SOM-08/S/NF01D-AS	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	1,100,000
SOM-08/S/NF02C-AS	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Sustainable Shelter Solutions and Integration of Displaced Communities	1,500,000
Subtotal for NRC			**4,700,000**
OCHA			
SOM-08/CSS08-AS	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination and Support Services	5,144,053
SOM-08/SNYS01-AS	SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) for Somalia	15,000,000
Subtotal for OCHA			**20,144,053**
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)			
SOM-08/A33-SC	AGRICULTURE	Livelihoods Programme, Sustainable Rural Development for Local Communities	800,000
SOM-08/CSS03-AS	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Emergency Preparedness and Response Action (EPARA)	310,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL09-SC	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection programme for victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and other Human Rights Abuses	600,000
SOM-08/WS10-SC	WATER AND SANITATION	Water and Sanitation Programme, Sustainable Improvements for Local Communities	520,000
Subtotal for OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)			**2,230,000**
OXFAM UK			
SOM-08/A32-SC	AGRICULTURE	Emergency Food security and WASH in Lower Shabelle and Jowhar	922,863
Subtotal for OXFAM UK			**922,863**

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
PASOS			
SOM-08/A34-SC	AGRICULTURE	Integrated Livelihood support to vulnerable population	135,750
Subtotal for PASOS			**135,750**
PENHA			
SOM-08/A35-SL	AGRICULTURE	Flood Protection Structures in the West of Hargeisa	836,000
SOM-08/A36-SC	AGRICULTURE	Flood Controls for Lower Shabelle Villages Along the River Banks	300,000
Subtotal for PENHA			**1,136,000**
PSF - CI			
SOM-08/H08-SC	HEALTH	Establishment of a procurement and supply chain management system in Central and South Somalia	3,001,200
Subtotal for PSF - CI			**3,001,200**
PSI			
SOM-08/WS11-AS	WATER AND SANITATION	Prevention & Management of cholera epidemics and diarrhoeal diseases in Somalia	1,308,300
Subtotal for PSI			**1,308,300**
Relief International			
SOM-08/A37-PL	AGRICULTURE	Improving Livestock Health & Crop Yield in Puntland	300,000
Subtotal for Relief International			**300,000**
RMSN			
SOM-08/A38-SC	AGRICULTURE	Sustainable Livelihoods Through Natural Resource Management in Lower Shabelle	227,640
Subtotal for RMSN			**227,640**

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
SAACID			
SOM-08/E12-SC	EDUCATION	Rehabilitation of School Infrastructure for Emergency Education Intervention in Mogadishu	500,000
SOM-08/E13-SC	EDUCATION	Youth in Crisis in Mogadishu City	1,000,000
Subtotal for SAACID			**1,500,000**
SACOD			
SOM-08/A39-SC	AGRICULTURE	Emergency Livelihood support to vulnerable marginalised and minority communities in Lower Shabelle region	217,000
SOM-08/H32-SC	HEALTH	Emergency nutrition support to vulnerable marginalised and minority communities in Lower Shabelle region	217,000
Subtotal for SACOD			**434,000**
SADO			
SOM-08/A40-SC	AGRICULTURE	Recovery and livelihood support to riverine communities in Bardera and Burdubo District of Gedo region of Somalia	465,000
Subtotal for SADO			**465,000**
SAFE			
SOM-08/E14-AS	EDUCATION	Gender sensitive child protection in primary education	61,080
Subtotal for SAFE			**61,080**
SEHO			
SOM-08/WS02-SC	WATER AND SANITATION	Bardera Water & Sanitation Authority	145,000
Subtotal for SEHO			**145,000**
SIFO			
SOM-08/A41-SC	AGRICULTURE	Warkoy Riverine Fisheries Development Projects, Lower Juba	80,000
Subtotal for SIFO			**80,000**

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
SWRDA			
SOM-08/H24-SC	HEALTH	HIV/AIDS Intervention in Emergency and Crisis prone Gedo Region, Southern Western Somalia	50,000
Subtotal for SWRDA			**50,000**
UNAIDS			
SOM-08/H20A-AS	HEALTH	Reducing transmission of HIV/AIDS/STI through comprehensive condom programming for Somalia Included in UNTP	107,000
Subtotal for UNAIDS			**107,000**
UNDP			
SOM-08/A42A-SC	AGRICULTURE	Juba and Shabelle Basin Flood Mitigation & Watershed Management Project Included in UNTP	4,000,000
SOM-08/A43-AS	AGRICULTURE	Quick Impact Employment Project	5,000,000
SOM-08/CSS04-AS	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Disaster Risk Management Project Included in UNTP	500,000
SOM-08/CSS13-SC	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Emergency Rehabilitation of Airports Infrastructure	5,045,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL11-SC	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Mine Risk Education (MRE) South Central Somalia	678,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL12-AS	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Justice for Children – Judiciary and Law Enforcement Included in UNTP	164,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL13-SC	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Rule of Law and Security in South Central Regions – Judiciary and Law Enforcement Included in UNTP	1,930,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL14-SC	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Rapid Response Survey Teams South Central Somalia	678,000
SOM-08/S01-AS	SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS	Rule of Law and Security – Law Enforcement – Special Protection Unit – Included in UNTP	1,852,640
Subtotal for UNDP			**19,847,640**
UNDSS			
SOM-08/S02-AS	SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS	Enhancement of security environment through an improved communications system	1,199,879
SOM-08/S03-AS	SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS	Enhancement of security environment and accessibility ensuring resources for the seucity system	1,171,303
Subtotal for UNDSS			**2,371,182**

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
UNESCO			
SOM-08/E15-AS	EDUCATION	Expanding access to quality education in emergencies through accelerated self-learning and teacher training	887,050
SOM-08/E16-AS	EDUCATION	Support to reintegration of militia and reduction of vulnerability in Somalia's emergency and post-conflict situations through basic and vocational education Included in UNTP	800,000
Subtotal for UNESCO			**1,687,050**
UNFPA			
SOM-08/H09-SC	HEALTH	Ensuring delivery of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) interventions in Central South Zone (CSZ), targeting IDPs, host communities and other vulnerable groups.	1,800,000
SOM-08/H10A-AS	HEALTH	Health emergency preparedness	1,070,000
SOM-08/H11A-AS	HEALTH	Reducing maternal and neonatal deaths and disabilities through provision of quality Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) and essential Reproductive Health (RH) care services in Somalia Included in UNTP	2,011,600
SOM-08/H19B-AS	HEALTH	HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related service needs among populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	20,000
SOM-08/H20B-AS	HEALTH	Reducing transmission of HIV/AIDS/STI through comprehensive condom programming for Somalia Included in UNTP	535,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL01A-AS	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	500,000
Subtotal for UNFPA			**5,936,600**
UN-HABITAT			
SOM-08/P/HR/RL10B-AS	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Land / property assessments for better planning for/protection of IDPs Included in UNTP	350,000
SOM-08/S/NF01B-AS	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	1,210,000
SOM-08/S/NF02A-AS	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Sustainable Shelter Solutions and Integration of Displaced Communities	6,060,000
Subtotal for UN-HABITAT			**7,620,000**

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
UNHAS			
SOM-08/CSS11-AS	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Humanitarian Air Service in support of relief operations in Somalia	5,200,000
Subtotal for UNHAS			**5,200,000**
UNHCR			
SOM-08/MS02-AS	MULTI-SECTOR	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Refugees in Somalia.	6,948,021
SOM-08/P/HR/RL15-AS	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection Cluster Coordination and Activities for Protection of and Durable Solutions for IDPs and other Vulnerable Groups in Somalia	2,973,604
SOM-08/S/NF01A-AS	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	7,959,946
Subtotal for UNHCR			**17,881,571**

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
UNICEF			
SOM-08/CSS05-AS	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Community Based Emergency Preparedness and Response	665,000
SOM-08/CSS06-PL	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Included in UNTP	100,000
SOM-08/CSS07-SL	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Included in UNTP	100,000
SOM-08/CSS09-SC	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Expanded Operations Support for humanitarian response	1,105,000
SOM-08/E17-AS	EDUCATION	Ensuring educational opportunities for children affected by emergencies in Somalia	9,842,000
SOM-08/H12A-AS	HEALTH	Accelerated Young Child Survival/Reaching Every Child in Somalia (MDG 4) Included in UNTP	5,561,860
SOM-08/H13B-AS	HEALTH	Polio eradication in Somalia	575,000
SOM-08/H15A-SC	HEALTH	Delivery of life saving health services to vulnerable population and host communities	3,996,000
SOM-08/H19C-AS	HEALTH	HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related service needs among populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	53,500
SOM-08/H33-AS	HEALTH	Emergency Nutrition Response	11,625,500
SOM-08/P/HR/RL01B-AS	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	520,000
SOM-08/P/HR/RL08B-AS	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection Monitoring & Operational Data Management for Response	580,400
SOM-08/P/HR/RL16-SC	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDPs, returnees and urban poor populations	667,500
SOM-08/S/NF01C-AS	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	378,500
SOM-08/S/NF02B-AS	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Sustainable Shelter Solutions and Integration of Displaced Communities	1,209,000
SOM-08/WS12-SC	WATER AND SANITATION	Water, sanitation and hygiene assistance for disaster- and conflict-affected communities in Somalia	9,975,000
Subtotal for UNICEF			**46,954,260**
UNIFEM			
SOM-08/P/HR/RL01C-AS	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	250,000
Subtotal for UNIFEM			**250,000**

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US$)
UNOPS			
SOM-08/A44-SC	AGRICULTURE	Support to Pastoralists Livelihoods in Mudug and Galguduud Regions in Somalia	1,234,710
SOM-08/A45-SC	AGRICULTURE	Livelihoods support to re-integration of IDPs and strengthening their host rural communities in selected communities in Toghdeer, Sool and Sanaag regions Included in UNTP	1,547,370
SOM-08/H14B-SC	HEALTH	Rehabilitation of 3 hospitals in Central South Somalia Included in UNTP	5,467,700
Subtotal for UNOPS			**8,249,780**
VETAID			
SOM-08/A46-SC	AGRICULTURE	Livelihoods Support to Internally Displaced Persons in Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba regions of Somalia	710,000
SOM-08/A47-CZ	AGRICULTURE	Restocking of Pack Camel to Poor Pastoral Families in Huddun and Taleh Districts of Sool Region	240,500
SOM-08/WS13-CZ	WATER AND SANITATION	Fresh Water Provision for Holhol & Aroley Villages of Hudun and Talex Districts	191,000
Subtotal for VETAID			**1,141,500**
VSF (Switzerland)			
SOM-08/A48-SC	AGRICULTURE	Livestock restocking/redistribution programme amongst vulnerable groups in Galgadud and Mudug	505,000
SOM-08/A49-CZ	AGRICULTURE	Emergency response and animal health interventions in Central and South Somalia	350,000
SOM-08/A50-AS	AGRICULTURE	Rural Infrastructure Water for Livestock	370,000
Subtotal for VSF (Switzerland)			**1,225,000**
WFL			
SOM-08/E18-SC	EDUCATION	Support to quality emergency education to displaced and vulnerable children in rural villages in Lower Shabelle region	600,000
Subtotal for WFL			**600,000**

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WFP			
SOM-08/CSS12-AS	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Emergency rehabilitation work for targeted road, ports and bridges for key humanitarian supply corridors in Somalia	12,000,000
SOM-08/F02-AS	FOOD	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation Food Aid for Relief and Protection of Livelihoods 10191.1	140,000,000
Subtotal for WFP			**152,000,000**
WHO			
SOM-08/H10B-AS	HEALTH	Health emergency preparedness	3,048,430
SOM-08/H11B-AS	HEALTH	Reducing maternal and neonatal deaths and disabilities through provision of quality Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) and essential Reproductive Health (RH) care services in Somalia Included in UNTP	1,651,010
SOM-08/H12B-AS	HEALTH	Accelerated Young Child Survival/Reaching Every Child in Somalia (MDG 4) Included in UNTP	4,633,602
SOM-08/H13A-AS	HEALTH	Polio eradication in Somalia	1,119,220
SOM-08/H14A-SC	HEALTH	Rehabilitation of 3 hospitals in Central South Somalia Included in UNTP	2,118,600
SOM-08/H15B-SC	HEALTH	Delivery of life saving health services to vulnerable population and host communities	3,354,450
SOM-08/H16-AS	HEALTH	Establishment of Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) for control of communicable diseases	3,413,300
SOM-08/H17-AS	HEALTH	Environmental health control	1,412,400
SOM-08/H18-AS	HEALTH	Mental health	918,060
SOM-08/H19D-AS	HEALTH	HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related service needs among populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	128,400
Subtotal for WHO			**21,797,472**
World Concern			
SOM-08/A51-SC	AGRICULTURE	Jilib Household Food Security project	625,000
Subtotal for World Concern			**625,000**

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WV			
SOM-08/H28-SC	HEALTH	Emergency Nutrition Programme in Middle Juba	780,000
Subtotal for WV			**780,000**
Grand Total			**406,235,651**

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ANNEX I.
INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN PHASE CLASSIFICATION REFERENCE TABLE

Phase Classification		Key Reference Outcomes (current or imminent outcomes on lives and livelihoods—based on convergence of direct and indirect evidence rather than absolute thresholds; not all indicators must be present)		Strategic Response Framework Objectives: (1) mitigate immediate outcomes, (2) support livelihoods, and (3) address underlying causes)
1	Generally Food Secure	Crude Mortality Rate Acute Malnutrition Stunting Food Access/ Availability Dietary Diversity Water Access/Avail. Hazards Civil Security Livelihood Assets	< 0.5 / 10,000 / day <3 % (w/h <-2 z-scores) <20% (ht/age <-2 z-scores) usually adequate (> 2,100 kcal ppp day), stable consistent quality and quantity of diversity usually adequate (> 15 litres ppp day), stable moderate to low probability and vulnerability prevailing and structural peace generally sustainable utilization (of 6 capitals)	Strategic assistance to pockets of food insecure groups Investment in food and economic production systems Enable development of livelihood systems based on principles of sustainability, justice, and equity Prevent emergence of structural hindrances to food security Advocacy
2	Chronically Food Insecure	Crude Mortality Rate Acute Malnutrition Stunting Food Access/ Availability Dietary Diversity Water Access/Avail. Hazards Civil Security Coping Livelihood Assets Structural	<0.5/10,000/day; U5MR<1/10,000/day >3% but <10 % (w/h <-2 z-score), usual range, stable >20% (ht/age <-2 z-scores) borderline adequate (2,100 kcal ppp day); unstable chronic dietary diversity deficit borderline adequate (15 litres ppp day); unstable recurrent, with high livelihood vulnerability Unstable; disruptive tension 'insurance strategies' stressed and unsustainable utilization (of 6 capitals) Pronounced underlying hindrances to food security	Design & implement strategies to increase stability, resistance and resilience of livelihood systems, thus reducing risk Provision of 'safety nets' to high risk groups Interventions for optimal and sustainable use of livelihood assets Create contingency plan Redress structural hindrances to food security Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators Advocacy
3	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis	Crude Mortality Rate Acute Malnutrition Disease Food Access/ Availability Dietary Diversity Water Access/Avail. Destitution/Displacement Civil Security Coping Livelihood Assets	0.5-1 /10,000/day, U5MR 1-2/10,000/dy 10-15 % (w/h <-2 z-score), > than usual, increasing epidemic; increasing lack of entitlement; 2,100 kcal ppp day via asset stripping acute dietary diversity deficit 7.5-15 litres ppp day, accessed via asset stripping emerging; diffuse limited spread, low intensity conflict 'crisis strategies'; CSI > than reference; increasing accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access	Support livelihoods and protect vulnerable groups Strategic and complimentary interventions to immediately ↑ food access/availability AND support livelihoods Selected provision of complimentary sectoral support (e.g., water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.) Strategic interventions at community to national levels to create, stabilize, rehabilitate, or protect priority livelihood assets Create or implement contingency plan Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators Use 'crisis as opportunity' to redress underlying structural causes Advocacy
4	Humanitarian Emergency	Crude Mortality Rate Acute Malnutrition Disease Food Access/ Availability Dietary Diversity Water Access/Avail. Destitution/Displacement Civil Security Coping Livelihood Assets	1-2 / 10,000 / day, >2x reference rate, increasing; U5MR > 2/10,000/day >15 % (w/h <-2 z-score), > than usual, increasing pandemic severe entitlement gap; unable to meet 2,100 kcal ppp day Regularly 3 or fewer main food groups consumed < 7.5 litres ppp day (human usage only) concentrated; increasing widespread, high intensity conflict 'distress strategies'; CSI significantly > than reference near complete & irreversible depletion or loss of access	Urgent protection of vulnerable groups Urgently ↑ food access through complimentary interventions Selected provision of complimentary sectoral support (e.g., water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.) Protection against complete livelihood asset loss and/or advocacy for access Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators Use 'crisis as opportunity' to redress underlying structural causes Advocacy

Phase Classification		Key Reference Outcomes (current or imminent outcomes on lives and livelihoods—based on convergence of direct and indirect evidence rather than absolute thresholds; not all indicators must be present)		Strategic Response Framework Objectives: (1) mitigate immediate outcomes, (2) support livelihoods, and (3) address underlying causes)
5	Famine / Humanitarian Catastrophe	Crude Mortality Rate Acute Malnutrition Disease Food Access/ Availability Water Access/Avail. Destitution/Displacement Civil Security Livelihood Assets	> 2/10,000 /day (example: 6,000 /1,000,000 /30 days) > 30 % (w/h <-2 z-score) pandemic extreme entitlement gap; much below 2,100 kcal ppp day < 4 litres ppp day (human usage only) large scale, concentrated widespread, high intensity conflict effectively complete loss; collapse	Critically urgent protection of human lives and vulnerable groups Comprehensive assistance with basic needs (e.g. food, water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.) Immediate policy/legal revisions where necessary Negotiations with varied political-economic interests Use 'crisis as opportunity' to redress underlying structural causes Advocacy

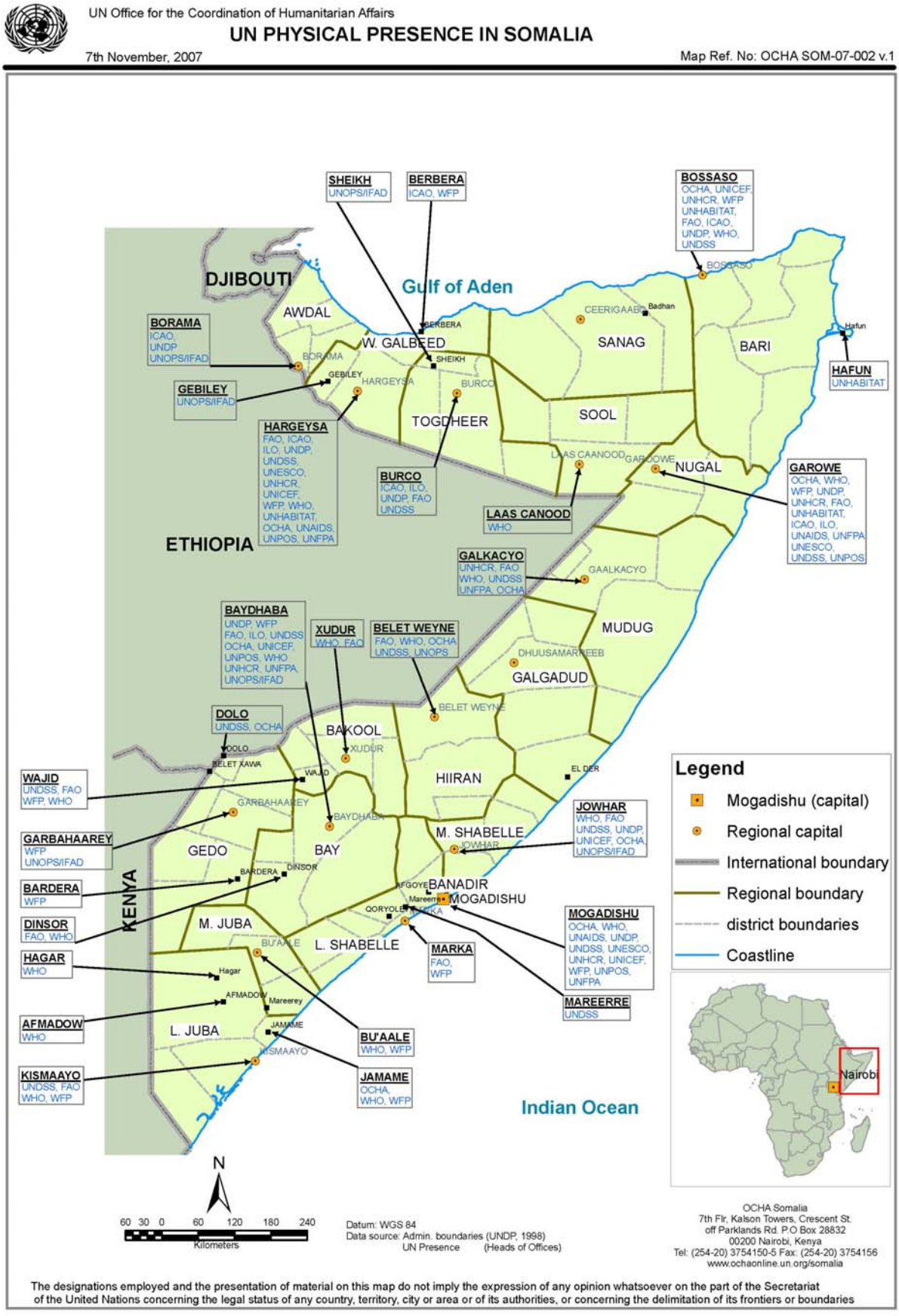
Early Warning Risk Levels	Probability / Likelihood (of Worsening Phase)	Severity (of potential Phase decline)	General Description and Changes in Process Indicators	Implications for Action
Alert	As yet unclear	Not applicable	Occurrence of, or predicted *Hazard* event stressing livelihoods; with low or uncertain *Vulnerability* and *Capacity* *Process Indicators:* small negative changes	Close monitoring and analysis Review current Phase interventions
Moderate Risk	Elevated probability / likelihood	Specified by predicted Phase Class, and indicated by color of diagonal lines on map.	Occurrence of, or predicted *Hazard* event stressing livelihoods; with moderate *Vulnerability* and *Capacity* *Process Indicators:* large negative changes	Close monitoring and analysis Contingency planning Step-up current Phase interventions
High Risk	High probability; 'more likely than not'		Occurrence of, or strongly predicted major *Hazard* event stressing livelihoods; with high *Vulnerability* and low *Capacity* *Process Indicators:* large and compounding negative changes	Preventative interventions--with increased urgency for High Risk populations Advocacy

ANNEX II.
ESTIMATED POPULATION BY REGION IN HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY AND ACUTE FOOD AND LIVELIHOOD CRISIS (SOMALIA IPC TABLE)

Affected Regions	UNDP 2005 Total Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE		
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)3	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Region population
North	**2,341,718**	0	0	0
Central	**680,156**	0	0	0
South				0
Bakool	310,627	80,000	0	26
Bay	620,562	5,000	0	1
Gedo	328,378	80,000	30,000	33
Hiraan	329,811	30,000	15,000	14
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	65,000	0	27
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	80,000	0	21
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	60,000	85,000	28
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	90,000	165,000	30
Sub-Total (South)	**3,579,597**	**490,000**	**295,000**	22
Banadir	**901,183**			
GRAND TOTAL	**7,502,654**	**490,000**	**295,000**	10

Assessed and High Risk Rural population in AFLC or HE	**785,000**	**106**
Estimated number of new IDPs since April 2007	**335,000**	**46**
Estimated number of old IDPs	**400,000**	**5**
Estimated total population in crisis	**1,520,000**	**206**

ANNEX III.
UNITED NATIONS PRESENCE MAP IN SOMALIA



ANNEX IV.
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS/RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Somalia

Appeal No. MAASO001

5 December 2007

This appeal seeks CHF 10,038,711 to fund programmes to be implemented in 2008 and 2009.

In a world of global challenges, continued poverty, inequity, and increasing vulnerability to disasters and disease, the International Federation with its global network, works to accomplish its Global Agenda, partnering with local community and civil society to prevent and alleviate human suffering from disasters, diseases and public health emergencies.

A young mother attending to her child's vaccination at the SRCS clinic in Burao, Somaliland. Source: Somalia Office, International Federation

CURRENT CONTEXT

The majority of the Somalia population is poor and public infrastructure is minimal in much of the country, relying largely on external support for even the most basic services. The vulnerability is further exacerbated due to chronic armed conflict, huge and persistent humanitarian needs arising from climatic disasters and disease outbreaks, population displacements, minimal health care and education as well as limited scope for significant economic recovery. A continuous succession of natural disasters (including drought, floods, cyclone and tsunami) aggravate the fragile condition that already prevails on lives, livelihoods and infrastructure.

The Somali Red Crescent Society will continue its existing core programmes into 2008-2009 with modifications to enhance their relevance. All programmes are in line with the Federation Global Agenda Goals and will focus mainly on integration of those that have common goals to maximize effectiveness, improving the human resource capacity through volunteer mobilization to deliver services and respond to emergencies.

Links with the revived DM programme and branch development will be seen in the emergence of a new integrated Community Based First Aid programme (CBFA in Action) that aims to combine elements of the two programmes to improve results at community and household levels. The integrated health and care programme (IHCP), which has been supported for 14 years and whose coverage has been scaled up in the last two years will be sustained further. All SRCS programmes will embrace humanitarian Principles and Values as cross cutting issues through all core programmes. Diversity, non-discrimination, training and efforts to reduce HIV-related stigma are among the key areas for consideration.

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

The Appeal focuses on health and care, capacity development, fundamental principles and humanitarian values while the priority will be to sustain and support all ongoing programmes including disaster management.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

In line with Global Agenda Goal 1, the Somali Red Crescent Society disaster management programme will continue to be funded primarily by the tsunami appeal in addition to new funding obtained from the American Red Cross. Planned disaster management activities including emergency response, disaster preparedness at community and institutional levels and disaster risk reduction. The following outcomes have been expected at the end of the implementation:

- Impact of disasters and emergencies on people's lives in Somalia reduced through adequate and timely response (life-saving assistance, shelter and basic health care)

- Improved SRCS capacities (structural and human) to effectively respond to and recover from common disasters/emergencies (including drought, flood, cyclone, and tsunami).
- Vulnerability of communities to the impacts of disaster in disaster-prone areas reduced through timely information, capacity building and livelihood resilience to disaster risk.

HEALTH AND CARE

Three health and care programme components will form the basis of the programme implementation during the appeal period. These include, Community Based First Aid (CBFA), HIV and AIDS and maternal and child health, out-patient clinics and hospitals. The outcomes of branch vulnerability and capacity assessments will be fed into ongoing activities to develop the CBFA programme by improving aspects such as health education. Communities are already represented and receive feedback through the health committees at clinic level and through the board in Nugal General Hospital. These institutions will be fully involved in the SRCS evaluation activities and add value to the implementation; in addition to the gains from the 2007-2008 mid-term evaluation of the SRCS health strategy that has provided recommendations and lessons learnt that will be incorporated into programme implementation.

Targeting remote areas of high vulnerability, HIV and AIDS is being addressed through the Integrated Health and Care Programme and active collaboration with zonal AIDS Secretariats. The IHCP provides promotive, preventive and curative health care services to the vulnerable people in all zones of the country, with emphasis on mothers and children. Overall, the main outcomes of the health programme are as follows:

- Improved community basic first aid skills within target populations.
- Improved access to quality and gender-sensitive health services.
- Reduced prevalence of HIV and AIDS through community mobilization, outreach activities and advocacy.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

In line with Global Agenda Goal 3, the SRCS plans to develop its branch and volunteer capacity as well as strengthen the governance system. The National Society has coordination offices in Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Nairobi with 19 fully operational branches working in all regions of the country. SRCS sub-branches have been established in every district, giving it an extensive grass-roots coverage and access in all areas of the country.

Improved volunteer management and the respected image of the SRCS resulting in wider acceptance among Somali communities are major advantages that contribute to effective programme implementation. The SRCS volunteers, community health centres and focus groups will form strong community resource groups to ensure sustainability.

With the above factors in mind, the main outcomes are:

- Enhanced SRCS capacity to implement its HIV strategic plan and Global Alliance initiative.
- Strengthened governance structures.

PRINCIPLES AND VALUES

In a bid to promote gender equity and diversity, the SRCS maintains a balanced composition of national health staff with a female presence of 2 out of 3. It is intended that there should be a wider variety of all age groups and gender balance among volunteers in all branches. The IHCP is primarily targeting women and children facilitated by clinic staff and volunteers who give health education on various topics including female genital mutilation and HIV. As a result, improved awareness of Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values among the targeted communities and reduced stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV will enhance participation from vulnerable members.

For more details please go to: detailed 2008 to 2009 National Society support plan, planning and resource summary matrix, and the budget summary

NEEDS

Programmes	2008 budget (CHF)	2009 budget (CHF)	Total budget (CHF)
Health and Care	3,106,054	3,399,041	6,505,095
Capacity Development	595,363	622,099	1,217,462
Principles and Values	889,343	895,475	1,784,818
Coordination	265,668	265,668	531,336
Total	**4,856,428**	**5,182,283**	**10,038,711**

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

The SRCS and the Federation work in close collaboration with respective local authorities, United Nations agencies and other humanitarian agencies working in Somalia. Collaboration is geared towards learning, updating experience and sharing information at different levels. The SRCS and the Federation are members of the health sector committee of the Coordination of International Support to Somalis (CISS) that reviews and coordinates all health activities in Somalia. Movement partners including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and partner National Societies (German, Netherlands, Norwegian, Italian and Swedish Red Cross) hold regular information sharing forums to coordinate their efforts. In addition, the American and Finnish Red Cross and the Saudi Red Crescent have shown interest in funding some programmes.

The Federation's zonal office in Nairobi supports the SRCS integrated healthcare programme in addition to other health activities including community health, HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and hospital services. At community level, the SRCS is committed to improving community ownership and management of health committees in all clinic locations to manage and plan health activities.

HOW WE WORK

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering quality and accountable assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at http://www.ifrc.org

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For further information, contact:

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- **In Kenya:** Asha Mohammed, Federation Head of Eastern Africa Zone Office, Nairobi; email: asha.mohammed@ifrc.org; telephone: +254.20.283.5124; fax +254.20.271.2777
- **In Geneva:** Sabine Feuglet, Zone Management Support Officer for Europe and Eastern Africa; email: sabine.feuglet@ifrc.org; telephone: +41.22.730.4349; fax : +41.22.733.0395

ANNEX IV.
DONOR RESPONSE TO 2007 APPEAL

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2007

Summary of Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges – by Appealing Organisation, with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2007

http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ACF	-	1,649,778	1,649,778	100%	-	-
ADRA	475,725	2,485,900	2,485,900	100%	-	-
ASEP	753,830	753,830	-	0%	753,830	-
BBC World Service Trust	-	723,726	-	0%	723,726	-
CARE Somalia	10,908,227	38,247,072	30,088,363	79%	8,158,709	-
CARITAS	-	323,077	323,077	100%	-	-
CHEE	303,000	303,000	-	0%	303,000	-
CONCERN	-	1,273,378	1,273,378	100%	-	-
COOPI	654,900	654,900	-	0%	654,900	-
COSV	748,000	748,000	540,541	72%	207,459	-
DDG	-	1,964,551	1,964,551	100%	-	-
Diakonie Emergency Aid	-	2,014,611	2,014,611	100%	-	-
DRC	5,362,333	6,512,333	3,059,678	47%	3,452,655	-
FAO	11,275,000	12,569,400	5,310,451	42%	7,258,949	3,000,000
FERO	162,000	162,000	-	0%	162,000	-
GAA	-	733,333	733,333	100%	-	-
HDO	262,500	262,500	-	0%	262,500	-
HI/France	-	250,667	250,667	100%	-	-
HISAN - WEPA	350,300	350,300	-	0%	350,300	-
Horn Relief	4,039,817	4,039,817	886,785	22%	3,153,032	-
HT	-	920,988	920,988	100%	-	-
Humedica	-	914,381	914,381	100%	-	-
ILO	5,500,000	5,500,000	-	0%	5,500,000	-
IMC	846,605	3,555,932	3,606,279	100%	(50,347)	-
INTERSOS	456,141	608,023	151,882	25%	456,141	-
IOM	1,024,215	7,024,215	-	0%	7,024,215	-
IR	1,025,000	1,025,000	405,405	40%	619,595	-
IRIN	207,920	207,920	-	0%	207,920	-
Mercy Corps	-	1,928,772	1,928,772	100%	-	-
NCA	800,000	800,000	493,421	62%	306,579	-
NRC	6,347,833	6,382,833	822,368	13%	5,560,465	-
OCHA	12,012,662	12,012,662	15,464,514	100%	(3,451,852)	-
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	-	273,320	273,320	100%	-	-
OXFAM UK	3,427,061	3,427,061	540,541	16%	2,886,520	-
PENHA	1,792,055	1,792,055	-	0%	1,792,055	-
SAFE	446,000	446,000	-	0%	446,000	-
SC - Denmark	-	365,112	365,112	100%	-	-
SC - UK	-	675,676	675,676	100%	-	-
Solidarités	275,000	275,000	-	0%	275,000	-
SOS Kinderdorf	-	1,226,158	1,226,158	100%	-	-
UNDP	34,856,870	35,689,398	7,584,966	21%	28,104,432	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2007

Summary of Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges – by Appealing Organisation, with funding status of each as of 15 November 2007

http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Appealing Organisation Values in US$	Original Requirements A	Revised Requirements B	Funding C	% Covered C/B	Unmet Requirements B-C	Uncommitted Pledges D
UNDSS	300,000	1,084,500	-	0%	1,084,500	-
UNESCO	1,862,069	1,708,012	-	0%	1,708,012	-
UNFPA	3,292,750	3,097,525	1,772,249	57%	1,325,276	-
UN-HABITAT	4,933,334	4,933,334	-	0%	4,933,334	-
UNHCR	11,157,039	17,993,878	19,217,055	100%	(1,223,177)	-
UNICEF	24,311,641	38,036,454	31,433,483	83%	6,602,971	-
UNIFEM	750,000	750,000	-	0%	750,000	-
VSF (Switzerland)	990,000	990,000	512,821	52%	477,179	-
WCDO	635,000	635,000	-	0%	635,000	-
WFP	65,549,561	113,830,463	93,609,381	82%	20,221,082	427,350
WHO	16,641,541	18,354,313	5,218,959	28%	13,135,354	435,789
World Concern	876,895	1,576,893	699,998	44%	876,895	-
WV	1,500,000	2,489,146	1,939,146	78%	550,000	-
GRAND TOTAL	**237,112,824**	**366,552,197**	**240,357,988**	**66%**	**126,194,209**	**3,863,139**

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

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Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2007

Summary of Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges – by Sector, with funding status of each

as of 15 November 2007

http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Sector Value in US$	Original Requirements A	Revised Requirements B	Funding C	% Covered C/B	Unmet Requirements B-C	Uncommitted Pledges D
AGRICULTURE	35,024,628	32,245,986	9,321,968	29%	22,924,018	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	15,030,795	39,043,482	24,830,486	64%	14,212,996	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	23,617,763	33,757,692	4,484,647	13%	29,273,045	-
EDUCATION	7,892,736	10,592,902	5,114,997	48%	5,477,905	-
FOOD	64,967,929	115,265,325	108,983,682	95%	6,281,643	427,350
HEALTH	31,137,157	40,479,573	26,839,425	66%	13,640,148	-
MINE ACTION	-	3,136,206	3,136,206	100%	-	-
MULTI-SECTOR	8,612,039	31,420,586	30,188,763	96%	1,231,823	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	20,129,938	21,574,021	3,614,422	17%	17,959,599	-
SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF & OPERATIONS	4,233,646	5,475,674	1,000,000	18%	4,475,674	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	2,483,319	0%	(2,483,319)	3,435,789
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	17,340,500	19,959,545	10,491,996	53%	9,467,549	-
WATER AND SANITATION	9,125,693	13,601,205	9,868,077	73%	3,733,128	-
GRAND TOTAL	**237,112,824**	**366,552,197**	**240,357,988**	**66%**	**126,194,209**	**3,863,139**

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

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Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2007

List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2007
http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

PROJECT CODE: Project Title Values in US$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
AGRICULTURE							
SOM-07/A01A: Alternative Livelihood project for destitute pastoralists	World Concern	262,500	262,500	-	0%	262,500	-
SOM-07/A01B: Alternative Livelihood project for destitute pastoralists	HDO	262,500	262,500	-	0%	262,500	-
SOM-07/A02A: Horn Relief and Oxfam GB South Somalia Food Security and Livelihoods Programme	OXFAM UK	3,427,061	3,427,061	540,541	16%	2,886,520	-
SOM-07/A02B: Horn Relief and Oxfam GB South Somalia Food Security and Livelihoods Programme	Horn Relief	2,096,321	2,096,321	-	0%	2,096,321	-
SOM-07/A03: The Gedo Livelihood Recovery Action Project (GLRP)	CARE Somalia	2,850,000	2,500,000	-	0%	2,500,000	-
SOM-07/A04: Rural Food Security Program	CARE Somalia	7,124,321	4,520,279	-	0%	4,520,279	-
SOM-07/A05: Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction Project	WV	250,000	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
SOM-07/A06: Strengthen community capacity to cope with future shocks	FAO	3,715,000	3,715,000	2,587,290	70%	1,127,710	-
SOM-07/A07: Strengthen Emergency coordination mechanisms and community capacities	FAO	460,000	460,000	441,174	96%	18,826	-
SOM-07/A08: Provision of emergency livelihood services to directly increase food access and means of production	FAO	3,660,000	3,660,000	958,466	26%	2,701,534	-
SOM-07/A09: River embankment activities in order to reduce the risks of seasonal flooding in Bu'ale and Saakow districts, Middle Juba region	COSV	325,000	325,000	325,000	100%	-	-
SOM-07/A10: Pastoral Recovery Project: Targeted Pack Camel Restocking in Sanaag	Horn Relief	257,900	257,900	-	0%	257,900	-
SOM-07/A11: Livelihood Diversification and Improved Resilience to Shocks in Afmadow and Badhaade districts of Lower Juba – Pilot Project	Horn Relief	465,000	465,000	-	0%	465,000	-
SOM-07/A12: Women groups support for food storage, processing, marketing and aid (Middle Juba and Bay Regions)	COOPI	209,900	209,900	-	0%	209,900	-
SOM-07/A13: Construction of sand dams for water conservation to pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Gedo region	ASEP	292,820	292,820	-	0%	292,820	-
SOM-07/A14: Livelihood recovery through flood prevention and drought mitigation in selected regions of Somalia	UNDP	2,900,000	2,900,000	3,780,207	130%	(880,207)	-

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Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2007

List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2007

http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

PROJECT CODE: Project Title Values in US$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
AGRICULTURE (Continued)							
SOM-07/A15: Speeding up early recovery for drought affected pastoralists and destitute families affected by the last drought and increase their resilience for other natural shocks through the improvements of their range and asset rebuilding	PENHA	890,000	890,000	-	0%	890,000	-
SOM-07/A16: Livelihood Support Project for Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba Regions	PENHA	902,055	902,055	-	0%	902,055	-
SOM-07/A17: Food security and livelihood programme for vulnerable household, Bardera District, Gedo region	Solidarités	75,000	75,000	-	0%	75,000	-
SOM-07/A18: Integrated Strategy for HIV vulnerable and infected persons in Southern Somalia	FERO	162,000	162,000	-	0%	162,000	-
SOM-07/A19: Livelihood Support to Pastoral/agro-pastoral communities In Lan-Mulaxo, Duruqsi, Habeedley, Daba-qabad, Taalla Buur, Gubad-Xariir Didinta areas of Togdheer Region	CHEE	175,000	175,000	-	0%	175,000	-
SOM-07/A20: Sustaining livelihoods on Southern Somalia	VSF (Switzerland)	990,000	990,000	512,821	52%	477,179	-
SOM-07/A21: Flood water diversion for crop cultivation in Gedo Regio	ASEP	272,250	272,250	-	0%	272,250	-
SOM-07/A22: "Puntland & Somaliland Emergency Employment Programme 2007"	ILO	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	0%	3,000,000	-
SOM-07/A23: Support to the Food Security Analysis UnitUnderstanding Livelihoods in Somalia (FSAU) - Phase V	FAO	-	175,400	176,469	101%	(1,069)	-
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE		**35,024,628**	**32,245,986**	**9,321,968**	**29%**	**22,924,018**	**-**

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2007

List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2007
http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

PROJECT CODE: Project Title Values in US$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES							
SOM-07/CSS01: Coordination and Support Services	OCHA	4,012,662	4,012,662	3,849,454	96%	163,208	-
SOM-07/CSS02: Expanding the continuous system of collection of population data for reproductive health and gender emergency relief in South Central Somalia	UNFPA	150,000	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-
SOM-07/CSS03: Expanded Operations Support for recovery and development programmes	UNICEF	577,800	577,800	62,940	11%	514,860	-
SOM-07/CSS04: Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) for Somalia	OCHA	8,000,000	8,000,000	11,615,060	145%	(3,615,060)	-
SOM-07/CSS05: UN Coordination	UNDP	729,913	729,913	-	0%	729,913	-
SOM-07/CSS06: IRIN Radio Somalia: “Aan Hadallo - Let’s Talk”	IRIN	207,920	207,920	-	0%	207,920	-
SOM-07/CSS07: Strengthening regional coordination mechanisms to respond to HIV and AIDS in areas affected by disaster in CSZ	UNICEF	107,000	107,000	-	0%	107,000	-
SOM-07/CSS08: Expanded operations support for early recovery programmes	UNDP	1,245,500	1,245,500	-	0%	1,245,500	-
SOM-07/CSS09: Air transport support for Humanitarian Operation in Somalia	WFP	-	4,884,466	4,582,690	94%	301,776	-
SOM-07/CSS10: Digital aerial photography for the Riverine areas of Somalia	FAO	-	1,119,000	705,878	63%	413,122	-
SOM-07/CSS11: Emergency Rehabilitation Work for Mogadishu and Kismayo Ports, and Targeted Emergency Road Rehabilitation for Key Main Supply Routes in South Somalia, in Direct Support of the Provision of Emergency Humanitarian Food Aid, SO 10578.0	WFP	-	12,717,830	1,075,269	8%	11,642,561	-
SOM-07/CSS12: Subsidised UNCAS Passenger Flights in Support of Humanitarian Post Drought, Flood, and Conflict Response Activities	WFP	-	1,413,470	-	0%	1,413,470	-
SOM-07/CSS13: Somali Lifeline Project	BBC World Service Trust	-	723,726	-	0%	723,726	-
SOM-07/CSS14: Inter-Agency data communications for Mogadishu common premises	UNICEF	-	215,000	-	0%	215,000	-
SOM-07/CSS15: Air support of Drought, Flood and Conflict Response Activities	WFP	-	2,939,195	2,939,195	100%	-	-
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES		**15,030,795**	**39,043,482**	**24,830,486**	**64%**	**14,212,996**	**-**

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ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE							
SOM-07/ER/I01: Area Based Early Recovery in Central South, Component 1: Early Recovery programme- District Frameworks for Early Recovery – Bay/Bakool	UNDP	2,675,000	2,675,000	-	0%	2,675,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I02: Area Based Early Recovery in Central South, Component 2: Area Based Early Recovery programme- Rule of law and security – Bay/Bakool	UNDP	2,300,000	2,300,000	-	0%	2,300,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I03: Area Based Early Recovery in Central South, Component 3: Early Recovery programme	UNDP	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	0%	1,500,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I04: Area Based Early Recovery in Central South, Component 4: Local Governement pilot service delivery: primary education- Bay/Bakool	UNDP	2,975,000	2,975,000	-	0%	2,975,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I05: Area Based Early Recovery in Central South, Component 5: Local	WHO	3,625,013	3,625,013	-	0%	3,625,013	-
SOM-07/ER/I06: Community Driven Recovery (CDR)	UNICEF	615,250	615,250	207,778	34%	407,472	-
SOM-07/ER/I07A: Support to political inclusion and participation of women, minority groups and youth	UNDP	324,000	324,000	-	0%	324,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I07B: Support to political inclusion and participation of women, minority groups and youth	UNICEF	428,000	428,000	-	0%	428,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I08: Civil Society Capacity for Early Recovery	UNDP	620,600	620,600	-	0%	620,600	-
SOM-07/ER/I09: District-based Peace Building & Reconciliation Project – II phase	UNDP	1,112,400	1,112,400	1,000,000	90%	112,400	-
SOM-07/ER/I10A: Hargeisa flood control and management	UNDP	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I10B: Hargeisa flood control and management	UNICEF	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I10C: Hargeisa flood control and management	FAO	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I10D: Hargeisa flood control and management	UN-HABITAT	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I11: Settlement level information system to support early warning and disaster management	UNDP	250,000	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I12: Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness in Somaliland (NERAD)	UNICEF	192,500	192,500	62,940	33%	129,560	-

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ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE (Continued)							
SOM-07/ER/I13A: Employment and Livelihoods Programme in Support of Peace in Bay and Bakool Regions of Somalia (and one extra region)	ILO	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	0%	2,500,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I13B: Employment and Livelihoods Programme in Support of Peace in Bay and Bakool Regions of Somalia (and one extra region)	FAO	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	0%	2,500,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I14: Flood Recovery and Disaster Mitigation	CARE Somalia	-	551,000	-	0%	551,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I15: Capacity Building for Migration Management in South and Central Somalia	IOM	-	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I16: Community Stabilisation and Human Security Initiative	IOM	-	3,000,000	-	0%	3,000,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I17: IDPs Assistance for Return and Reintegration	IOM	-	2,000,000	-	0%	2,000,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I18: Capacity and Institution Building for the Management and Reduction of Risks From Disasters Triggered by Natural Hazards	UNDP	-	375,000	-	0%	375,000	-
SOM-07/ER/I19: Development oriented emergency and transitional aid	GAA	-	733,333	733,333	100%	-	-
SOM-07/ER/I20: Rehabilitation of Mudug	ADRA	-	854,701	854,701	100%	-	-
SOM-07/ER/I21: Relief supplies, economy and market systems, watsan and hygiene	Mercy Corps	-	1,625,895	1,625,895	100%	-	-
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE		**23,617,763**	**33,757,692**	**4,484,647**	**13%**	**29,273,045**	**-**

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EDUCATION							
SOM-07/E01: Alternative Approach to Basic Education (AABE)	NRC	400,000	400,000	-	0%	400,000	-
SOM-07/E02: Primary Education Early Recovery in Bay and Middle Shabelle Regions	INTERSOS	337,880	337,880	-	0%	337,880	-
SOM-07/E03: Local Government pilot service delivery: primary education-Bay/Bakool	UNDP	1,075,000	1,075,000	-	0%	1,075,000	-
SOM-07/E04: The Girl-Child Education project for Bakool and Middle Juba	WV	250,000	381,579	381,579	100%	-	-
SOM-07/E05: Youth Pack (YP) project (Literacy and skills training)	NRC	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
SOM-07/E06: Primary Education for vulnerable children in Middle and Lower Juba regions of Somalia	SAFE	446,000	446,000	-	0%	446,000	-
SOM-07/E07A: Building Local Capacity on Special Education through Support to Visually Handicapped in Central and South Somalia	UNESCO	350,300	350,300	-	0%	350,300	-
SOM-07/E07B: Building Local Capacity on Special Education through Support to Visually Handicapped in Central and South Somalia	HISAN - WEPA	350,300	350,300	-	0%	350,300	-
SOM-07/E08: Improve the livelihood of IDPs and militia youth through provision and application of vocational skills in South and Central Somalia	UNESCO	824,900	824,900	-	0%	824,900	-
SOM-07/E09: Dissemination of survival skills through multi-media channels targeting the vulnerable groups in Central and South Somalia.	UNESCO	377,985	377,985	-	0%	377,985	-
SOM-07/E10: Ensuring educational opportunities for displaced children and youth in Somalia	UNICEF	1,657,791	4,226,378	4,226,378	100%	-	-
SOM-07/E11: Emergency school feeding program in Lower Juba	World Concern	182,495	182,495	-	0%	182,495	-
SOM-07/E12: Building life skills among adolescents affected by the emergency	UNICEF	684,800	684,800	411,340	60%	273,460	-
SOM-07/E13: Building local capacity for an effective emergency response in the education sector	UNICEF	455,285	455,285	95,700	21%	359,585	-
Subtotal for EDUCATION		**7,892,736**	**10,592,902**	**5,114,997**	**48%**	**5,477,905**	**-**

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FOOD							
SOM-07/F01: Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation "Food Aid for Relief and Protection of Livelihoods" 10191.1	WFP	64,967,929	91,293,870	85,012,227	93%	6,281,643	427,350
SOM-07/F02: Food supply	Diakonie Emergency Aid	-	360,000	360,000	100%	-	-
SOM-07/F03: Provision of food for 4,000 families, support to hospitals	Diakonie Emergency Aid	-	565,789	565,789	100%	-	-
SOM-07/F04: Emergency food assistance	CARE Somalia	-	22,756,300	22,756,300	100%	-	-
SOM-07/F05: Humanitarian food aid to children under 5 through blanket feeding in the Wajid district	ACF	-	289,366	289,366	100%	-	-
Subtotal for FOOD		**64,967,929**	**115,265,325**	**108,983,682**	**95%**	**6,281,643**	**427,350**

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HEALTH							
SOM-07/H01: Lower/Middle Jubba and Bajuni Islands Emergency Health Project	World Concern	431,900	431,900	-	0%	431,900	-
SOM-07/H02: Support to Integrated PHC and Sanitation programme in Bosasso, Gardo and Burtinle Districts of Puntland State of Somalia	WV	500,000	631,720	631,720	100%	-	-
SOM-07/H03: Support for Community Education on HIV/AIDS and improvement of Environmental Sanitation in Tog Wajale, Puntland	CHEE	128,000	128,000	-	0%	128,000	-
SOM-07/H04A: 6 National Polio Immunisation Campaigns in Somalia during 2007	WHO	5,691,336	5,464,069	-	0%	5,464,069	-
SOM-07/H04B: 6 National Polio Immunisation Campaigns in Somalia during 2007	UNICEF	2,512,039	3,774,107	2,301,214	61%	1,472,893	-
SOM-07/H05: Improving the Overall Quality of Primary Health Services in the IDP Settlements in Puntland and Mogadishu	IR	270,000	270,000	-	0%	270,000	-
SOM-07/H06A: Strengthening Reproductive Health Services, Through Provision of Safe Delivery and Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) Services for Women in South/Central Somalia, including IDPs	UNFPA	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,261,300	126%	(261,300)	-
SOM-07/H06B: Strengthening Reproductive Health Services, Through Provision of Safe Delivery and Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) Services for Women in South/Central Somalia, including IDPs	WHO	-	540,640	540,640	100%	-	-
SOM-07/H07: Provision of Family Planning Information and Services	UNFPA	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
SOM-07/H08A: Provision of Life Saving Health Services to IDPs, Urban Poor, and host communities in South Central zone of Somalia	WHO	3,295,600	1,677,225	2,172,049	130%	(494,824)	-
SOM-07/H08B: Provision of Life Saving Health Services to IDPs, Urban Poor, and host communities in South Central zone of Somalia	UNICEF	4,880,000	4,880,000	4,626,612	95%	253,388	-
SOM-07/H09: Delivery of Essential Health Care Services for Children in IDP Settlements	WHO	100,000	-	-	0%	-	-
SOM-07/H10A: Establish VCT centres and conducting HIV sero-prevalence study in IDP camps in South Central, North West and North East Zones	WHO	312,750	347,525	-	0%	347,525	-
SOM-07/H10B: Establish VCT centres and conducting HIV sero-prevalence study in IDP camps in South Central, North West and North East Zones	UNFPA	312,750	347,525	-	0%	347,525	-
SOM-07/H11: Communicable disease early warning, surveillance and outbreak response in Somalia	WHO	559,778	1,860,363	1,841,265	99%	19,098	-

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HEALTH (Continued)							
SOM-07/H12A: Upgrading the Health Information System (HIS) [merged with H11]	WHO	317,790	-	-	0%	-	-
SOM-07/H12B: Upgrading the Health Information System (HIS) [merged with H11]	UNFPA	230,000	-	-	0%	-	-
SOM-07/H13: Delivery of Life-Saving Medical Services Through Mobile Outreach to Drought Affected Populations, including IDPs	WHO	437,844	-	-	0%	-	-
SOM-07/H14: Prevention and Control of Zoonotic Diseases (Zoonoses) [project merged with H11]	WHO	154,483	-	-	0%	-	-
SOM-07/H15: Provision of Mental Health Services in Somalia	WHO	223,630	223,630	-	0%	223,630	-
SOM-07/H16A: Strengthen Health Education in Primary School in Central/South Somalia (merged to a new project H26A&B)	WHO	120,054	-	-	0%	-	-
SOM-07/H16B: Strengthen Health Education in Primary School in Central/South Somalia (merged to a new project H26A&B)	UNESCO	120,054	-	-	0%	-	-
SOM-07/H17A: ToT for Health Workers in Somalia (merged to a new project H26A&B)	WHO	152,500	-	-	0%	-	-
SOM-07/H17B: ToT for Health Workers in Somalia (merged to a new project H26A&B)	UNESCO	188,830	-	-	0%	-	-
SOM-07/H18: Health laboratory services for vulnerable groups in IDP camps (merged to H11)	WHO	95,000	-	-	0%	-	-
SOM-07/H19: Establishing Three Zonal Basic Emergency Environmental/Public Health Laboratories for Testing Food, Water, Medicine/Drugs, Chemical and Biological Toxins (merged to H11)	WHO	875,688	-	-	0%	-	-
SOM-07/H20: Nutritional care of the malnourished and nutrition promotion in affected populations	UNICEF	6,135,526	6,642,000	5,282,647	80%	1,359,353	-
SOM-07/H21: Emergency Nutrition Program	IMC	846,605	846,605	896,952	106%	(50,347)	-
SOM-07/H22: Livestock re-distribution project for families with malnourished children in Buale and Sakow districts	COSV	305,000	305,000	215,541	71%	89,459	-
SOM-07/H23: FSAU Nutrition Surveillance Project	FAO	440,000	440,000	441,174	100%	(1,174)	-
SOM-07/H24: Polio Surveillance in Somalia during 2007	WHO	-	2,240,992	-	0%	2,240,992	-

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HEALTH (Continued)							
SOM-07/H25: Improved health coordination, preparedness and emergency response in South Central Somalia	WHO	-	1,553,640	665,005	43%	888,635	-
SOM-07/H26A: Local health capacity building and awareness raising in Central/South Somalia	WHO	-	256,499	-	0%	256,499	-
SOM-07/H26B: Local health capacity building and awareness raising in Central/South Somalia	UNESCO	-	154,827	-	0%	154,827	-
SOM-07/H27: Distribution of medical goods to 6 hospitals	Diakonie Emergency Aid	-	155,642	155,642	100%	-	-
SOM-07/H28: Medical support to IDPs in Gedo Province	Humedica	-	914,381	914,381	100%	-	-
SOM-07/H29: Health and nutrition	Mercy Corps	-	302,877	302,877	100%	-	-
SOM-07/H30: Emergency provision of safe water and sanitation and hygiene services	UNICEF	-	246,100	246,100	100%	-	-
SOM-07/H31: SOS emergency paediatric and maternity hospital	SOS Kinderdorf	-	1,226,158	1,226,158	100%	-	-
SOM-07/H32: To reduce mortality and morbidity associated with malnutrition and water related diseases in South Central Somalia	ACF	-	1,360,412	1,360,412	100%	-	-
SOM-07/H33: To improve access to basic health services for communities in Bakool and Hiran regions	IMC	-	1,757,736	1,757,736	100%	-	-
Subtotal for HEALTH		**31,137,157**	**40,479,573**	**26,839,425**	**66%**	**13,640,148**	**-**
MINE ACTION							
SOM-07/MA01: Humanitarian support to demining activities	DDG	-	1,964,551	1,964,551	100%	-	-
SOM-07/MA02: Mine Action	HT	-	920,988	920,988	100%	-	-
SOM-07/MA03: Mine Risk Education	HI/France	-	250,667	250,667	100%	-	-
Subtotal for MINE ACTION		**-**	**3,136,206**	**3,136,206**	**100%**	**-**	**-**

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MULTI-SECTOR							
SOM-07/MS01: Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Refugees in Somalia	UNHCR	6,157,039	6,368,775	4,375,791	69%	1,992,984	-
SOM-07/MS02: Reintegration of IDPs and vulnerable host communities in South/Central and North East Somalia	UNDP	2,455,000	2,455,000	-	0%	2,455,000	-
SOM-07/MS03: Agriculture and food security, water, sanitation, and hygiene	World Concern	-	699,998	699,998	100%	-	-
SOM-07/MS05 (SOM-07/P/HR/RL09; SOM-07/S/NF01): Protection Cluster coordination for the Protection of and Durable Solutions for IDPs and other Vulnerable Groups in Somalia (SB)**; Provision of emergency and temporal shelter to IDPs and improvement of living conditions in their major settlements in Somalia (SB)	UNHCR	-	11,625,103	14,841,264	128%	(3,216,161)	-
SOM-07/MS06: Coordination, economy and market systems, logistics, relief commodities, water and sanitation and hygiene	CARE Somalia	-	5,672,786	5,672,786	100%	-	-
SOM-07/MS07: Emergency Support for Internally Displaced Populations in South Central Somalia	SC - UK	-	675,676	675,676	100%	-	-
SOM-07/MS08: To assist those displaced by the recent conflict in South Central Zone, Southern Somalia	CONCERN	-	1,273,378	1,273,378	100%	-	-
SOM-07/MS09: Shabelle recovery project (EPPR)	INTERSOS	-	151,882	151,882	100%	-	-
SOM-07/MS10: Assistance to vulnerable population, refugees and IDPs	CARITAS	-	323,077	323,077	100%	-	-
SOM-07/MS11: Emergency relief for civilian victims of conflict	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	-	273,320	273,320	100%	-	-
SOM-07/MS12: Food security, agriculture, watsan, and hygiene	ADRA	-	950,000	950,000	100%	-	-
SOM-07/MS13: Agriculture and food security, nutrition, watsan and hygiene	IMC	-	951,591	951,591	100%	-	-
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR		**8,612,039**	**31,420,586**	**30,188,763**	**96%**	**1,231,823**	**-**

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PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW							
SOM-07/P/HR/RL01: Develop traditional governance capacities for peace building and respect for human rights	DRC	879,000	879,000	-	0%	879,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL02: Capacity building for migration management in NE Somalia/Puntland	IOM	542,438	542,438	-	0%	542,438	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL03: Protecting the human rights of migrants: an awareness raising initiative	IOM	481,777	481,777	-	0%	481,777	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL04: Mine Action Coordination and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Response	UNDP	2,171,873	2,171,873	-	0%	2,171,873	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL05A: Rule of Law and Security – Access to Justice and Human Rights in Northeast and Central South Somalia	UNDP	1,758,000	1,758,000	-	0%	1,758,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL05B: Rule of Law and Security – Access to Justice and Human Rights in Northeast and Central South Somalia	UNICEF	115,000	115,000	-	0%	115,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL05C: Rule of Law and Security – Access to Justice and Human Rights in Northeast and Central South Somalia	NRC	248,500	248,500	-	0%	248,500	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL06A: Rule of Law and Security – Law Enforcement Central South	UNDP	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	0%	2,500,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL06B: Rule of Law and Security – Law Enforcement Central South	UNICEF	115,000	115,000	-	0%	115,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL07A: EOD Clearance of Mogadishu and National EOD Response in South Central Somalia	UNDP	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	0%	5,000,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL07B: EOD Clearance of Mogadishu and National EOD Response in South Central Somalia	UNICEF	75,000	75,000	-	0%	75,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL08: Preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS among Somali adolescent and youth in IDPs camps in South/Central Somalia	UNFPA	390,000	390,000	-	0%	390,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL09 (see SOM-07/MS05): Protection Cluster Coordination for the Protection of and Durable Solutions for IDPs and other Vulnerable Groups in Somalia	UNHCR	1,682,000	-	-	0%	-	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL10: Protection of women from sexual violence, abuse, exploitation and HIV infection in central and southern zone	UNICEF	444,050	444,050	224,039	50%	220,011	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL11: Access to HIV prevention, care and support for vulnerable women in North East and North west Somalia	UNICEF	363,800	363,800	363,800	100%	-	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL12A: Addressing Sexual and Gender Based Violence in South/Central Somalia, including in IDPs settings	UNIFEM	650,000	650,000	-	0%	650,000	-

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PROJECT CODE: Project Title Values in US$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW (Continued)							
SOM-07/P/HR/RL12B: Addressing Sexual and Gender Based Violence in South/Central Somalia, including in IDPs settings	UNICEF	225,000	225,000	-	0%	225,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL12C: Addressing Sexual and Gender Based Violence in South/Central Somalia, including in IDPs settings	UNFPA	460,000	460,000	-	0%	460,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL13A: Advocacy and Capacity Building toward the Protection of IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Somalia	WV	100,000	100,000	-	0%	100,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL13B: Advocacy and Capacity Building toward the Protection of IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Somalia	NRC	89,000	89,000	-	0%	89,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL14A: Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations	NRC	54,000	54,000	-	0%	54,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL14B: Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations	WV	75,000	75,000	-	0%	75,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL14C: Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations	UNICEF	600,000	2,125,971	2,125,971	100%	-	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL15A: IDP Profiling, Operational Data Management and Durable Solutions	DRC	50,000	75,000	-	0%	75,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL15B: IDP Profiling, Operational Data Management and Durable Solutions	NRC	40,000	75,000	-	0%	75,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL15C: IDP Profiling, Operational Data Management and Durable Solutions	WV	-	50,000	-	0%	50,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL16A: Protection Monitoring & Operational Data Management for Response	NRC	60,000	60,000	-	0%	60,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL16B: Protection Monitoring & Operational Data Management for Response	UNICEF	535,500	535,500	535,500	100%	-	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL16C: Protection Monitoring & Operational Data Management for Response	WV	75,000	75,000	-	0%	75,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL17A: Mainstreaming Gender in Humanitarian Response for Somalia	UNFPA	250,000	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL17B: Mainstreaming Gender in Humanitarian Response for Somalia	UNIFEM	100,000	100,000	-	0%	100,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL18: Integrated Area-based rehabilitation to support rural return and integration	DRC	-	1,125,000	-	0%	1,125,000	-
SOM-07/P/HR/RL19: ABE for children affected by armed conflict	SC - Denmark	-	365,112	365,112	100%	-	-
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW		**20,129,938**	**21,574,021**	**3,614,422**	**17%**	**17,959,599**	**-**

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SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS							
SOM-07/S01: Enhancement of Security Environment and Accessibility	UNDSS	300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
SOM-07/S02: NGO Security and Preparedness and Support	CARE Somalia	587,430	587,430	-	0%	587,430	-
SOM-07/S03: Airfield Security for the United Nations in Somalia	WFP	581,632	581,632	-	0%	581,632	-
SOM-07/S04: Rule of Law and Security – Law Enforcement – Special Protection Unit	UNDP	1,904,584	1,904,584	-	0%	1,904,584	-
SOM-07/S05: Enhanced Security for UN Personnel in Somalia	UNDP	860,000	1,317,528	1,000,000	76%	317,528	-
SOM-07/S06: Enhancement of security training for UN staff	UNDSS	-	784,500	-	0%	784,500	-
Subtotal for SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS		**4,233,646**	**5,475,674**	**1,000,000**	**18%**	**4,475,674**	**-**
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED							
SOM-07/FAO: Awaiting allocation to specific projects	FAO	-	-	-	0%	-	3,000,000
SOM-07/SNYS01 (formerly SOM-07/MS04): Somalia Humanitarian Response Fund (CERF fund allocations	UNDP	-	-	1,091,400	0%	(1,091,400)	-
SOM-07/UNDP: Awaiting allocation to specific sector/projects	UNDP	-	-	713,359	0%	(713,359)	-
SOM-07/UNFPA: Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNFPA	-	-	510,949	0%	(510,949)	-
SOM-07/UNHCR: Awaiting allocation to specific sector/projects	UNHCR	-	-	-	0%	-	-
SOM-07/UNICEF: Awaiting allocation to specific projects	UNICEF	-	-	167,611	0%	(167,611)	-
SOM-07/WHO: Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	WHO	-	-	-	0%	-	435,789
Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED		**-**	**-**	**2,483,319**	**0%**	**(2,483,319)**	**3,435,789**

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SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS							
SOM-07/S/NF01 (see SOM-07/MS05): Provision of emergency and temporary shelter to IDPs and improvement of living conditions in their major settlements in Somalia	UNHCR	3,318,000	-	-	0%	-	-
SOM-07/S/NF02: Rapid Emergency Response: Distribution of non-food (household items) with associated transport and logistics	UNICEF	267,500	1,611,794	1,611,794	100%	-	-
SOM-07/S/NF03A: Improving living conditions of IDPs in major towns in Somalia	UN-HABITAT	1,133,334	1,133,334	-	0%	1,133,334	-
SOM-07/S/NF03B: Improving living conditions of IDPs in major towns in Somalia	DRC	1,133,333	1,133,333	840,336	74%	292,997	-
SOM-07/S/NF03C: Improving living conditions of IDPs in major towns in Somalia	NRC	1,133,333	1,133,333	822,368	73%	310,965	-
SOM-07/S/NF04: Provision of basic shelter needs to conflict and drought affected displaced persons in Puntland, Somalia.	IR	455,000	455,000	405,405	89%	49,595	-
SOM-07/S/NF05A: Sustainable shelter solutions for IDPs and other displaced	UN-HABITAT	3,300,000	3,300,000	-	0%	3,300,000	-
SOM-07/S/NF05B: Sustainable shelter solutions for IDPs and other displaced	DRC	3,300,000	3,300,000	2,219,342	67%	1,080,658	-
SOM-07/S/NF05C: Sustainable shelter solutions for IDPs and other displaced	NRC	3,300,000	3,300,000	-	0%	3,300,000	-
SOM-07/S/NF06: Distribution of food and NFIs	Diakonie Emergency Aid	-	933,180	933,180	100%	-	-
SOM-07/S/NF07: Distribution of NFIs	CARE Somalia	-	300,112	300,112	100%	-	-
SOM-07/S/NF08: Provision of essential NFIs to displaced and evicted affected population	UNICEF	-	3,359,459	3,359,459	100%	-	-
Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		**17,340,500**	**19,959,545**	**10,491,996**	**53%**	**9,467,549**	**-**

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WATER AND SANITATION							
SOM-07/WS01: Improve Access of Water and Sanitation for vulnerable communities in Middle and Lower Juba of Jilib District and Bajuni Islands.	WCDO	635,000	635,000	-	0%	635,000	-
SOM-07/WS02: Water and Sanitation assistance to the most vulnerable groups in Central South Zone and Northern Somalia	UNICEF	2,824,800	3,047,952	3,047,952	100%	-	-
SOM-07/WS03: Provision of adequate fresh water and proper hygiene sanitation for the people of Bakool region, southern Somalia	ADRA	475,725	681,199	681,199	100%	-	-
SOM-07/WS04: Access to water and sanitation facilities for vulnerable groups in Bardera District, Gedo Region	Solidarités	200,000	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-
SOM-07/WS05: Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Gedo and Puntland regions of Somalia	NCA	800,000	800,000	493,421	62%	306,579	-
SOM-07/WS06: Southern Somalia Water rehabilitation Project	CARE Somalia	346,476	1,359,165	1,359,165	100%	-	-
SOM-07/WS07: Emergency Water and Sanitation Action targeting Vulnerable Populations in Lower and Middle Juba Regions of Southern Somalia	COOPI	445,000	445,000	-	0%	445,000	-
SOM-07/WS08: Middle Juba Community Water and Sanitation Project	WV	250,000	250,000	250,000	100%	-	-
SOM-07/WS09: Water Quality Monitoring in Middle Shabelle Region	INTERSOS	118,261	118,261	-	0%	118,261	-
SOM-07/WS10: Safe Water through Disinfection & Safe Storage at the Point of Use in Urban Somalia; Mogadishu selected to be pilot project	WHO	59,890	59,890	-	0%	59,890	-
SOM-07/WS11: Strengthening and Enhancing Water Quality Surveillance and Monitoring Program in Central South Zone of Somalia incl. Cholera prevention.	WHO	363,705	248,347	-	0%	248,347	-
SOM-07/WS12: Promote appropriate Sanitation (excreta disposal)	WHO	145,770	145,770	-	0%	145,770	-
SOM-07/WS13: Emergency Actions for Cholera Outbreaks in Somalia	WHO	110,710	110,710	-	0%	110,710	-
SOM-07/WS14: Development and Improvement of Water and Sanitation Facilities for IDP Communities in Puntland and Mogadishu, Somalia	IR	300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
SOM-07/WS15: Water and Environmental Sanitation Development Project	Horn Relief	495,596	495,596	495,596	100%	-	-
SOM-07/WS16: Emergency Action in Water and Sanitation- Lower Juba	Horn Relief	725,000	725,000	391,189	54%	333,811	-

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WATER AND SANITATION (Continued)							
SOM-07/WS17: Community Based Water Conservation and Supply for Past	ASEP	188,760	188,760	-	0%	188,760	-
SOM-07/WS18: Improving water availability for Human in the pastoral communities and minimising the out-break of water born diseases by improving the Sanitation condition of Salagle town	COSV	118,000	118,000	-	0%	118,000	-
SOM-07/WS19: Construction of 2,400 twin latrines in IDP and returnee settlements in Somalia	NRC	523,000	523,000	-	0%	523,000	-
SOM-07/WS20: Basic water and protection needs of conflict and drought-affected populations in Bakool	WV	-	675,847	675,847	100%	-	-
SOM-07/WS21: Emergency provision of safe water and sanitation and hygiene services	UNICEF	-	2,473,708	2,473,708	100%	-	-
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION		**9,125,693**	**13,601,205**	**9,868,077**	**73%**	**3,733,128**	**-**
Grand Total		**237,112,824**	**366,552,197**	**240,357,988**	**66%**	**126,194,209**	**3,863,139**

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

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Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2007

List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects Listed in the Appeal (grouped by donor)

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Appealing Organisation Values in US$	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNICEF				
UNICEF	SOM-07/E10	To strengthen humanitarian programmes; allocations to Education for procurement of school furnitures for 60 school tents (SM069906)	200,000	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/H04B	To strengthen humanitarian programmes; allocations to Health National - distribution of health & EPI supplies (SM069906)	150,000	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/P/HR/RL10	To strengthen humanitarian programmes; allocations to Protection - women to women initiative on HIV and AIDS (SM069906)	100,000	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/WS02	To strengthen humanitarian programmes; allocations to WASH - supplies to promote hygiene and sanitation (SM069906)	250,000	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNICEF			**700,000**	**-**
Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP				
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food aid (Multilateral Funds)	947,785	-
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food aid (Resource transfer)	1,930,122	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP			**2,877,907**	**-**
Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations				
UNICEF	SOM-07/S/NF02	Rapid Emergency Response: Distribution of non-food (household items) with associated transport and logistics (SM069906)	50,000	-
Subtotal for Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations			**50,000**	**-**
Australia				
UNICEF	SOM-07/H08B	Joint WHO/UNICEF programme to provide health services to internally displaced persons in South Central zone (SM070253)	413,225	-
WFP	SOM-07/CSS09	Humanitarian air service in support of relief operations in Somalia (SO 10681.0)	1,991,150	-
WHO	SOM-07/H08A	Provision of life saving health services to IDPs, urban poor and host communities in South Central zone of Somalia	413,223	-
Subtotal for Australia			**2,817,598**	**-**
Australia for UNHCR				
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS05 (SOM-07/P/HR/RL09; SOM-07/S/NF01)	Provision of emergency and temporary shelter to IDPs and improvement of living conditions in their major settlements in Somalia	40,352	-
Subtotal for Australia for UNHCR			**40,352**	**-**
Austria				
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food aid	266,666	-
Subtotal for Austria			**266,666**	**-**

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Belgium				
UNFPA	SOM-07/H06A	Strengthening Reproductive Health Services, Through Provision of Safe Delivery and Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) Services for Women in South/Central Somalia, including IDPs	461,300	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/E10	Ensuring educational opportunities for children and youth in Somalia (NH/2007/29) (SM070250)	820,903	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/H20	Nutritional care of malnourished children and promotion in affected populations (NH/2007/30) (SM070251)	851,064	-
WHO	SOM-07/H06B	Reproductive Health Support for women in flood affected areas of South and Central regions of Somalia & displaced people in Mogadishu (NH/2007/18)	540,640	-
Subtotal for Belgium			**2,673,907**	**-**
Canada				
UNICEF	SOM-07/H08B	Multisectoral assistance to several countries (Central African Republic, Nepal, Somalia, Uganda and Zimbabwe) [M012547] (SM070106)	215,518	-
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food aid	4,310,344	-
WV	SOM-07/WS20	Basic water and protection needs of conflict and drought-affected populations in Bakool (M-012470)	425,847	-
Subtotal for Canada			**4,951,709**	**-**
Carry-over (donors not specified)				
OCHA	SOM-07/CSS04	Humanitarian response fund	2,085,380	-
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS01	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali refugees and protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia. (AB)	471,015	-
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS05 (SOM-07/P/HR/RL09; SOM-07/S/NF01)	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Refugees in Somalia	2,515,172	-
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food aid	29,992,542	-
Subtotal for Carry-over (donors not specified)			**35,064,109**	**-**

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Central Emergency Response Fund				
UNDP	SOM-07/S05	CERF under funded allocation to project	1,000,000	-
UNDP	SOM-07/SNYS01 (formerly SOM-07/MS04)	CERF rapid response grant to NGOs through UNDP	1,091,400	-
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS05 (SOM-07/P/HR/RL09; SOM-07/S/NF01)	CERF rapid response grant to project	1,000,000	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/H30	CERF rapid response grant to project	246,100	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/S/NF08	CERF rapid response grant to project	1,716,548	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/WS21	CERF rapid response grant to project	1,353,919	-
WFP	SOM-07/CSS09	CERF allocation to project	2,591,540	-
WFP	SOM-07/CSS15	Rapid Response CERF grant to project	2,939,195	-
WFP	SOM-07/F01	CERF rapid response grant to project	2,025,308	-
WHO	SOM-07/H08A	CERF rapid response grant to project	800,360	-
WHO	SOM-07/H11	CERF rapid response grant to project	900,405	-
Subtotal for Central Emergency Response Fund			**15,664,775**	**-**
D. Stiftung furn UNO-Fluchtlingshilfe E.V.				
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS05 (SOM-07/P/HR/RL09; SOM-07/S/NF01)	Protection Cluster coordination for the Protection of and Durable Solutions for IDPs and other Vulnerable Groups in Somalia (SB)**; Provision of emergency and temporal shelter to IDPs and improvement of living conditions in their major settlements in Somalia (SB)	195,441	-
Subtotal for D. Stiftung furn UNO-Fluchtlingshilfe E.V.			**195,441**	**-**
Denmark				
DRC	SOM-07/S/NF05B	Protection & integrated livelihood support for conflict-affected populations in Somalia 2007-2010 (46.H.7-3-149)	2,219,342	-
SC - Denmark	SOM-07/P/HR/RL19	ABE for children affected by armed conflict 2007. 2.instalment (46.H.7-4-118)	365,112	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	Danish funding to the UNICEF Appeal for Somalia 2007 (28.C.54.m.1) (SM070358)	1,901,100	-
Subtotal for Denmark			**4,485,554**	**-**
Egypt				
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food aid	132,653	-
Subtotal for Egypt			**132,653**	**-**

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Espana con ACNUR				
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS05 (SOM-07/P/HR/RL09; SOM-07/S/NF01)	Provision of emergency and temporary shelter to IDPs and improvement of living conditions in their major settlements in Somalia	65,643	-
Subtotal for Espana con ACNUR			**65,643**	**-**
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office				
ADRA	SOM-07/WS03	Bay Emergency Water and Sanitation Response (BEWASR), Somalia (ECHO/SOM/BUD/2007/02001)	681,199	-
CARE Somalia	SOM-07/MS06	Emergency support to IDPs from Mogadishu (ESIM)(ECHO/SOM/BUD/2007/01001)	540,541	-
CARE Somalia	SOM-07/WS06	Southern Somalia Water Rehabilitation Project II (ECHO/SOM/BUD/2007/02003)	681,199	-
COSV	SOM-07/A09	Emergency program in support of the population displaced by conflict in Southern Somalia - River embankment activities in order to reduce the risks of seasonal flooding in Buale and Saakow districts, Middle Juba region (ECHO/SOM/BUD/2007/01002)	325,000	-
COSV	SOM-07/H22	Emergency program in support of the population displaced by conflict in Southern Somalia - Livestock re-distribution project for families with malnourished children in Buale and Sakow districts (ECHO/SOM/BUD/2007/01002)	215,541	-
IR	SOM-07/S/NF04	Provision of basic shelter needs to conflict and drought affected displaced persons in Puntland, Somalia (ECHO/SOM/BUD/2007/01004)	405,405	-
OCHA	SOM-07/CSS01	Coordination and Support Services	54,645	-
OXFAM UK	SOM-07/A02A	Horn Relief and Oxfam GB South Somalia Food Security and Livelihoods Programme (ECHO/SOM/BUD/2007/01005)	540,541	-
SC - UK	SOM-07/MS07	Emergency Support for Internally Displaced Populations in South Central Somalia (ECHO/SOM/BUD/2007/01003)	675,676	-
SOS Kinderdorf	SOM-07/H31	SOS Emergency Paediatric and Maternity Hospital (ECHO/SOM/BUD/2007/02002	1,226,158	-
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			**5,345,905**	**-**
Finland				
HT	SOM-07/MA02	Support to Mine clearance Programme in Somaliland	272,480	-
UNFPA	SOM-07/H06A	Strengthening Reproductive Health Services, Through Provision of Safe Delivery and Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) Services for Women in South/Central Somalia, including IDPs	800,000	-
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food aid	1,333,333	-
Subtotal for Finland			**2,405,813**	**-**
France				
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS05 (SOM-07/P/HR/RL09; SOM-07/S/NF01)	Provision of emergency and temporary shelter to IDPs and improvement of living conditions in their major settlements in Somalia	103,762	-
Subtotal for France			**103,762**	**-**

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Appealing Organisation Values in US$	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Germany				
CARE Somalia	SOM-07/S/NF07	Distribution of NFIs (VN05-321.50 SOM 03/07)	300,112	-
Diakonie Emergency Aid	SOM-07/F02	Food supply (VN05-321.50 SOM 07/07)	360,000	-
Diakonie Emergency Aid	SOM-07/F03	Provision of food for 4,000 families, support to hospitals	565,789	-
Diakonie Emergency Aid	SOM-07/H27	Distribution of medical goods to 6 hospitals (VN05-321.50 SOM 05/07)	155,642	-
Diakonie Emergency Aid	SOM-07/S/NF06	Distribution of food and NFIs (VN05-321.50 SOM 06/07)	132,450	-
Diakonie Emergency Aid	SOM-07/S/NF06	Provide Food and non food items for 1.300 refugee families (Vn05 321.50 SOM 12/07)	134,063	-
Diakonie Emergency Aid	SOM-07/S/NF06	Distribution of food to IDPs (VN05-321.50 SOM 11/07)	666,667	-
GAA	SOM-07/ER/I19	Development oriented emergency and transitional aid (BMZ-No.: 2007.1837.9)	733,333	-
Humedica	SOM-07/H28	Medical support to IDPs in Gedo Province (VN05-321.50 SOM 04/07)	215,437	-
Humedica	SOM-07/H28	Humedica e.V. (VN05-321.50 SOM 09/07)	340,027	-
Humedica	SOM-07/H28	Supply of non-food-items and medical health care (VN05-321.50 SOM 09/07)	358,917	-
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS01	Assisting the Reintegration of Returnees in Somaliland (BMZ-No.: 2007.1829.6)	1,333,333	-
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS05 (SOM-07/P/HR/RL09; SOM-07/S/NF01)	Provision of emergency and temporary shelter to IDPs and improvement of living conditions in their major settlements in Somalia (VN05-321.50 SOM 08/07)	421,165	-
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food Aid - PRRO 10288.0 - Delivery of 1.500 mt Rice and 319 mt CSB (BMZ-No.: 2007.1818.9)	1,333,333	-
Subtotal for Germany			**7,050,268**	**-**
Greece				
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food aid	131,803	-
Subtotal for Greece			**131,803**	**-**

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Ireland				
CONCERN	SOM-07/MS08	To Assist those displaced by the recent conflict in South Central Zone, Southern Somalia (CON 07 02) (EHAF)	532,787	-
CONCERN	SOM-07/MS08	Shabelle recovery project (EPPR)	740,591	-
HI/France	SOM-07/MA03	To ensure the safety of people at risk and vulnerable groups living, working and travelling in hign and medium mine/UXO affected areas of Somaliland and Puntland have received an adequate and effective exposure to Mine Risk Education messages (EPPR) (HAND 07 02)	250,667	-
HT	SOM-07/MA02	Humanitarian assistance - mine action	648,508	-
OCHA	SOM-07/CSS01	Coordination and Support Services (UNOCHA 07 01)	328,947	-
UNDP	SOM-07/UNDP	to be allocated to specific sector/project (UNDP 07 02)	713,359	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/E10	Support to UNICEF components of 2007 UN consolidated appeal, allocation to Education - erection of tents for 10 IDPs, training of CECs (SM070016)	495,716	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/ER/I06	Support to UNICEF components of 2007 UN consolidated appeal, allocation to Protection - training on integrated communication approach on emergencies to enhance community response (SM070016)	207,778	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/H20	Support to UNICEF components of 2007 UN consolidated appeal, allocation to nutrition - procurement of supermix for children in flood affected areas (SM070016	460,259	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/S/NF02	Support to UNICEF components of 2007 UN consolidated appeal, allocation to PME -transport and distribution costs for emergency supplies (SM070016)	373,822	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/WS02	Support to UNICEF components of 2007 UN consolidated appeal, allocation to WASH - WES supplies for flood affected areas (SM070016)	172,952	-
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food aid (WFP 07 01)	1,315,789	-
WV	SOM-07/E04	Improved Access to quality primary education for school age children (WOV 07 05)	381,579	-
WV	SOM-07/H02	The project will provide life saving services in health, water, sanitation, hygiene and protection contributing towards the minimisation of deaths (WOV 07 04) (EPPR)	267,473	-
WV	SOM-07/H02	To Improve the health and nutritional status of the target population through the establishment and support of a community based primary health care project (WOV 07 03) (EPPR)	364,247	-
Subtotal for Ireland			**7,254,474**	**-**

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Italy				
FAO	SOM-07/A06	Strengthen community capacity to cope with future shocks	955,290	-
INTERSOS	SOM-07/MS09	To assist affected population (Health and Medical, Shelter)	151,882	-
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS05 (SOM-07/P/HR/RL09; SOM-07/S/NF01)	Protection Cluster coordination for the Protection of and Durable Solutions for IDPs and other Vulnerable Groups in Somalia (SB)**; Provision of emergency and temporal shelter to IDPs and improvement of living conditions in their major settlements in Somalia (SB)	410,397	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/E10	Humanitarian assistance in Southern Somalia (middle and lower Juba, middle and lower Shabelle); to improve everyday lives, especially women and children, through forms of assistance such as basic health care, nutrition, and schooling; allocated to Education - rehabilitation of learning spaces (SM070055)	151,221	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/E10	Ensuring educational opportunities for displaced children and youth in Somalia (SM070262)	1,641,588	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/S/NF02	Humanitarian assistance in Southern Somalia (middle and lower Juba, middle and lower Shabelle); to improve everyday lives, especially women and children, through forms of assistance such as basic health care, nutrition, and schooling (SM070055)	425,701	-
WFP	SOM-07/CSS11	Emergency Rehabilitation Work for Mogadishu and Kismayo Ports, and Targeted Emergency Road Rehabilitation for Key Main Supply Routes in South Somalia, in Direct Support of the Provision of Emergency Humanitarian Food Aid, SO 10578.0	1,075,269	-
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Emergency food aid	236,967	-
WHO	SOM-07/H11	to be allocated to specific project/sector	940,860	-
WHO	SOM-07/WHO	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	-	435,789
Subtotal for Italy			**5,989,175**	**435,789**
Japan				
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS01	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Refugees in Somalia	500,000	-
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food aid	3,050,847	-
Subtotal for Japan			**3,550,847**	**-**
Luxembourg				
CARITAS	SOM-07/MS10	Assistance to vulnerable population, refugees and IDPs	66,667	-
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS01	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Refugees in Somalia	662,252	-
Subtotal for Luxembourg			**728,919**	**-**

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Netherlands				
DDG	SOM-07/MA01	Mine clearance related activities (16678 (DMV0103631)	1,641,587	-
OCHA	SOM-07/CSS01	Coordination and Support Services (15864(DMV0096686)	741,000	-
OCHA	SOM-07/CSS04	Humanitarian response fund	1,205,000	-
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	SOM-07/MS11	Emergency relief for civilian victims of conflict (16215 (DMV0098887)	273,320	-
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS01	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Refugees in Somalia	475,200	-
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS05 (SOM-07/P/HR/RL09; SOM-07/S/NF01)	Provision of emergency and temporary shelter to IDPs and improvement of living conditions in their major settlements in Somalia	388,800	-
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS05 (SOM-07/P/HR/RL09; SOM-07/S/NF01)	Additional contribution for UNHCR activities in Somalia (15864 (DMV0095367)	1,362,875	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/CSS03	Humanitarian aid activities in Somalia; allocation to PME - Programme planning and review with partners (SM070077)	62,940	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/ER/I12	Humanitarian aid activities in Somalia; allocation to PME - Early warning management and capacity building development for NERAD (SM070077)	62,940	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/H08B	Humanitarian aid activities in Somalia; allocation to health - cholera kits, vaccines, TBA kits, implementation of MNT Round 3, rehabilitation of MCHs (SM070077)	629,398	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/H20	Humanitarian aid activities in Somalia; allocation to nutrition - control of micronutrient deficiency disorder (SM070077)	410,084	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	Humanitarian aid activities in Somalia; allocation to Protection - promotion and increasing access of adolescents to information services, participatory education theatre and community development project; design pilot MSC system for community driven project (SM070077)	377,639	-
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food aid	782,208	-
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food aid	1,235,000	-
Subtotal for Netherlands			**9,647,991**	**-**
New Zealand				
UNFPA	SOM-07/UNFPA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	510,949	-
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS05 (SOM-07/P/HR/RL09; SOM-07/S/NF01)	Provision of emergency and temporary shelter to IDPs and improvement of living conditions in their major settlements in Somalia	250,000	-
Subtotal for New Zealand			**760,949**	**-**

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Norway				
ADRA	SOM-07/ER/I20	SOM 1073053/Rehabilitation in Mudug	854,701	-
CARE Somalia	SOM-07/WS06	SOM 1073304/Water, sanitation and health project	677,966	-
DRC	SOM-07/S/NF03B	SOM 1073226/Humanitarian support to IDPs in Mogadishu	840,336	-
FAO	SOM-07/A06	Strengthen community capacity to cope with future shocks (SOM 1073138)	1,632,000	-
FAO	SOM-07/A08	To support emergency livestock disease surveillance and vaccination; to focus on initiatives that address underlying causes of vulnerability and build resilience through paying increased attention to rebuilding pastoral livelihoods and agricultural support (SOM 1060562)	958,466	-
NCA	SOM-07/WS05	SOM 1073058/Rehabilitation in Gedo	493,421	-
NRC	SOM-07/S/NF03C	SOM 1073055/Shelter and education in Bosasso	822,368	-
OCHA	SOM-07/CSS01	Coordination and Support Services	124,650	-
OCHA	SOM-07/CSS01	Coordination of support of services (SOM 107 3046)	816,526	-
OCHA	SOM-07/CSS04	Support to humanitarian response fund (SOM 1073212)	4,136,676	-
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS05 (SOM-07/P/HR/RL09; SOM-07/S/NF01)	Protection Cluster Coordination for the Protection of and Durable Solutions for IDPs and other Vulnerable Groups in Somalia (SOM 107 3052)	1,849,765	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/E10	Humanitarian assistance activities in Somalia, 2007 appeal, allocation to Education - education kits, rehabilitation and construction of schools, monitoring of primary education survey (SOM 1073051) [SM069906]	785,513	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/E12	Humanitarian assistance activities in South Somalia and especially in Mogadishu (SOM 1073210); allocation to CPP - capacity enhancement of duty bearers in child protection & strengthening local media in youth programming (SM069906)	411,340	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/H08B	Humanitarian assistance activities in South Somalia and especially in Mogadishu; allocation to Health - health supplies, rehabilitation of health facilities, implementation of EPI outreach vaccination (SM069906)(SOM 1073210)	685,566	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/H20	Humanitarian assistance activities in South Somalia and especially in Mogadishu (SOM 1073210); allocation to Nutrition - micronutrient supplementation for children	446,681	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/P/HR/RL14C	Humanitarian assistance activities in Somalia, 2007 appeal, allocation to CPP - training on rights based participatory integrated community development, community mobilization on child protection, social mobilisation activities on prevention of violence against children (SM069906)[SOM 1073051]	859,187	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/S/NF02	Humanitarian assistance activities in South Somalia and especially in Mogadishu (SOM 1073210); allocation to PME - transportation of NFI (SM069906)	137,113	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/S/NF08	In kind - 280 stork tents (SOM 1073109)	1,642,911	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	Cash contribution which will cover the costs of local transport, training on the use of essential drugs kit, management and monitoring (SOM1073109)	155,086	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	Cash for transportation and logistics of in kind assistance of nutritious food and water supplies and kits (SOM 1060549) (KM070003)	191,983	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	In-Kind Assistance of Nutritious Food and Water Supplies and Kits, supporting UNICEF´s emergency activities in Somalia (SOM 1060549) (KM070002)	894,507	-
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food aid	65,752	-
WHO	SOM-07/H08A	To support operation of mobile emergency health services (SOM 1060561)	958,466	-
Subtotal for Norway			**20,440,980**	**-**

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Organization of the Islamic Conference				
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food aid	200,000	-
Subtotal for Organization of the Islamic Conference			**200,000**	**-**
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)				
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food aid	329,939	-
Subtotal for Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)			**329,939**	**-**
South Africa				
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	Emergency activities in Somalia (SM069906)	53,606	-
Subtotal for South Africa			**53,606**	**-**
Spain				
UNICEF	SOM-07/H20	Cuidado nutricional de la malnutricion infantil y promocion de una nutricion adecuada en las poblaciones afectadas (SM070351)	711,617	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	Support to children in needs of special attention and vulnerable communities in Central and Southern Regions of Somalia, allocation to WASH - monitoring of WASH emergency projects (SM060408)	172,106	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	Support to children in needs of special attention and vulnerable communities in Central and Southern Regions of Somalia (SM060408)	480,514	-
Subtotal for Spain			**1,364,237**	**-**

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Sweden				
DDG	SOM-07/MA01	Humanitarian support to demining activities	322,964	-
FAO	SOM-07/A07	Strengthen Emergency coordination mechanisms and community capacities	441,174	-
FAO	SOM-07/A23	Support to the Food Security Analysis UnitUnderstanding Livelihoods in Somalia (FSAU) - Phase V	176,469	-
FAO	SOM-07/CSS10	Digital aerial photography for the Riverine areas of Somalia	705,878	-
FAO	SOM-07/H23	FSAU Nutrition Surveillance Project	441,174	-
OCHA	SOM-07/CSS01	Coordination and support services	784,929	-
OCHA	SOM-07/CSS04	Humanitarian response fund (additional contribution)	706,436	-
OCHA	SOM-07/CSS04	Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) for Somalia	1,469,496	-
UNDP	SOM-07/A14	The programs aim to build and strengthen local governance and build capacity and sustainable livelihoods	3,780,207	-
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS05 (SOM-07/P/HR/RL09; SOM-07/S/NF01)	Protection Cluster Coordination for the Protection of and Durable Solutions for IDPs and other Vulnerable Groups in Somalia	716,332	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/H08B	Support to UNICEF components of the consolidated appeals 2007, allocation to health - health care supplies, primary health care services and nutrition activities (SM069906	1,795,100	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/P/HR/RL14C	Support to UNICEF components of the consolidated appeals 2007, allocation to CPP - child & civilian protection training, dissemination of CP study and CP advocacy, empowering communities on protection of children, community mobilisation on child protection (SM069906)	490,660	-
Subtotal for Sweden			**11,830,819**	**-**
Switzerland				
CARITAS	SOM-07/MS10	Somaliland Swiss Group Programme	256,410	-
VSF (Switzerland)	SOM-07/A20	Pastoral Livelihood Project (7F-04088.03)	512,821	-
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food aid (7F-05773.01)	-	427,350
WFP	SOM-07/F01	Food aid	409,836	-
Subtotal for Switzerland			**1,179,067**	**427,350**
UNICEF National Committee/Denmark				
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	Emergency activities in Somalia (SM069906)	80,977	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Denmark			**80,977**	**-**

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UNICEF National Committee/France				
UNICEF	SOM-07/E10	Education, health and protection of war affected children in Galkayo, allocation to Education - construction/rehabilitation of schools (SM070036)	131,437	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/H08B	Education, health and protection of war affected children in Galkayo, allocation to Health - MCH facilities in IDP camps (SM070036)	124,865	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/P/HR/RL14C	Education, health and protection of war affected children in Galkayo, allocation to CPP - child protection activities (SM070036)	59,146	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/France			**315,448**	**-**
UNICEF National Committee/Germany				
UNICEF	SOM-07/H08B	Emergency activities in Somalia, allocation health - health education project (SM070155)	62,940	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/P/HR/RL14C	Emergency activities in Somalia, allocation to CPP - child protection advocacy, integrated communication approach on emergency (SM070155)	141,978	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/S/NF02	Emergency activities in Somalia; allocated to PME - transportation of NFIs (SM069906)	263,158	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	Humanitarian Emergency activities (SM070202)	135,160	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Germany			**603,236**	**-**
UNICEF National Committee/Spain				
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	Emergency supplies for population affected by floods and conflict (SM070212)	210,675	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Spain			**210,675**	**-**
UNICEF National Committee/United Kingdom				
UNICEF	SOM-07/S/NF02	In kind assistance of 224 Shelter boxes containing tents, sleeping bags, kitchen equipment, water purification material and childrens activity packs	112,000	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/United Kingdom			**112,000**	**-**

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United Kingdom				
ACF	SOM-07/F05	Humanitarian food aid to children under 5 through blanket feeding in the Wajid District	289,366	-
ACF	SOM-07/H32	To reduce mortality and morbidity associated with malnutrition and water related diseases in South Central Somalia	1,360,412	-
IMC	SOM-07/H21	Emergency Medical & Nutrition	896,952	-
IMC	SOM-07/H33	To improve access to basic health services for communities in Bakool and Hiran regions to ensure that vulnerable populations in these areas are able to access primary health services - period 1st January 2007 to 31st December 2008	1,757,736	-
OCHA	SOM-07/CSS01	Coordination and Support Services: Facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance; improve protective environment for IDPs; increase humanitarian space advocate on behalf of people in need; manage information	498,757	-
OCHA	SOM-07/CSS04	Mobilize an effective and principled response through: effective and timely provision of assistance to vulnerable populations	2,012,072	-
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS01	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Refugees in Somalia	24,750	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/H20	To avert excess mortality due to malnutrition and to promote better nutrition to the population in the affected areas of South and Central Somalia and IDPs in Somalia through selective feeding programmes and integration with health, water and sanitation, livelihood programmes	1,207,242	-
Subtotal for United Kingdom			**8,047,287**	**-**
United Nations Children's Fund				
UNICEF	SOM-07/E13	Allocation from unearmarked funds	95,700	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/H04B	Allocation from unearmarked funds	2,151,214	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/H20	Allocation from unearmarked funds	95,700	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/P/HR/RL10	Allocation from unearmarked funds	124,039	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/P/HR/RL11	Allocation from unearmarked funds	363,800	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/P/HR/RL16B	Allocation from unearmarked funds	535,500	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 120299	(2,151,214)	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 120303	(1,119,789)	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 120307	(535,500)	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 120309	(363,800)	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 120311	(124,039)	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 120305	(95,700)	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 120301	(95,700)	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/WS21	Allocation from unearmarked funds	1,119,789	-
Subtotal for United Nations Children's Fund			**-**	**-**

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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

Appealing Organisation Values in US$	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
United States of America				
ADRA	SOM-07/MS12	Food security, agriculture, watsan, and hygiene	950,000	-
CARE Somalia	SOM-07/F04	13,250 MTS of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance	22,756,300	-
CARE Somalia	SOM-07/MS06	Coordination, economy and market systems, logistics, relief commodities, water, sanitation and hygiene	5,132,245	-
FAO	SOM-07/FAO	to be allocated to specific project/sector	-	3,000,000
Horn Relief	SOM-07/WS15	Water and Environmental Sanitation Development Project	495,596	-
Horn Relief	SOM-07/WS16	Emergency Action in Water and Sanitation- Lower Juba	391,189	-
IMC	SOM-07/MS13	Agriculture and food security, nutrition, watsan and hygiene	951,591	-
Mercy Corps	SOM-07/ER/I21	Relief supplies, economy and market systems, watsan and hygiene	1,625,895	-
Mercy Corps	SOM-07/H29	Health and nutrition	302,877	-
OCHA	SOM-07/CSS01	Coordination and support services	500,000	-
UNDP	SOM-07/ER/I09	Support for national reconciliation congress	1,000,000	-
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS01	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Refugees in Somalia (State/PRM)	909,241	-
UNHCR	SOM-07/MS05 (SOM-07/P/HR/RL09; SOM-07/S/NF01)	to be allocated to specific project/sector (DFD-G-00-07-00101-00)[USAID/OFDA]	5,521,560	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/H08B	Provision of life saving health services ($700,000) (SM070143)	700,000	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/H20	Nutritional care of the malnourished and nutrition promotion in affected populations ($1,100,000) (SM070143)	1,100,000	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/P/HR/RL14C	Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations ($575,000) (SM070143)	575,000	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/S/NF02	Rapid response fund	250,000	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/WS02	Water and sanitation assistance to the most vulnerable roups in Central South Zone and Northern Somalia ($1,125,000) (SM070143)	1,125,000	-
UNICEF	SOM-07/WS02	Water and Sanitation assistance to the most vulnerable groups in Central South Zone and Northern Somalia	1,500,000	-
WFP	SOM-07/F01	17,920 mt of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance (USAID/FFP)	34,982,000	-
WHO	SOM-07/H25	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	665,005	-
World Concern	SOM-07/MS03	Agriculture and food security, water, sanitation, and hygiene	699,998	-
WV	SOM-07/WS08	Middle Juba Community Water and Sanitation Project	250,000	-
WV	SOM-07/WS20	Basic water and protection needs of conflict and drought-affected populations in Bakool	250,000	-
Subtotal for United States of America			**82,633,497**	**3,000,000**
Grand Total			**240,357,988**	**3,863,139**

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: Somalia 2007

Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)

as of 15 November 2007

http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Donor Values in US$	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
United States	82,633,497	34.4 %	3,000,000
Carry-over (donors not specified)	35,064,109	14.6 %	-
Norway	20,440,980	8.5 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	15,664,775	6.5 %	-
Sweden	11,830,819	4.9 %	-
Netherlands	9,647,991	4.0 %	-
United Kingdom	8,047,287	3.3 %	-
Ireland	7,254,474	3.0 %	-
Germany	7,050,268	2.9 %	-
Italy	5,989,175	2.5 %	435,789
European Commission (ECHO)	5,345,905	2.2 %	-
Canada	4,951,709	2.1 %	-
Denmark	4,485,554	1.9 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	3,577,907	1.5 %	-
Japan	3,550,847	1.5 %	-
Australia	2,817,598	1.2 %	-
Belgium	2,673,907	1.1 %	-
Finland	2,405,813	1.0 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	1,673,772	0.7 %	-
Spain	1,364,237	0.6 %	-
Switzerland	1,179,067	0.5 %	427,350
New Zealand	760,949	0.3 %	-
Luxembourg	728,919	0.3 %	-
Saudi Arabia	329,939	0.1 %	-
Austria	266,666	0.1 %	-
Others	621,824	0.3 %	-
Grand Total	**240,357,988**	**100.0 %**	**3,863,139**

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Somalia 2007

List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal
as of 15 November 2007
http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

Appealing Organisation Values in US$	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Canada			
ICRC	ICRC Emergency Appeals 2007 (M-012521)	1,724,138	-
Subtotal for Canada		**1,724,138**	**-**
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			
ICRC	Economic security for IDPs, Somalia [ECHO/SOM/BUD/2007/01006]	2,724,796	-
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian Aid for the victims of continuing insecurity and climatic hazards in Somalia [ECHO/SOM/BUD/2007/02000-uncommitted balance of orig pledge of Euro 10 mn]	-	**10,945,946**
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office		**2,724,796**	**10,945,946**
Finland			
Finnchurchaid	Drought and floods in Somalia	800,000	-
ICRC	Protection and crisis health care in Somalia	933,333	-
Subtotal for Finland		**1,733,333**	**-**
France			
ICRC	Food aid to populations and IDP affected by the conflict in Somalia	516,082	-
Solidarités	Food aid to populations affected by climate hazards and the conflict in Somalia	380,526	-
Subtotal for France		**896,608**	**-**
Germany			
ICRC	Assistance Activities (BMZ-No.: 2007.1811.4)	1,000,000	-
ICRC	Assistance activities (VN05-321.50 SOM 09/07)	1,366,120	-
ICRC	Humanitarian assistance	1,315,789	-
Subtotal for Germany		**3,681,909**	**-**
Ireland			
MSF	To contribute to the improved health status of the population of Mudug (EHAF) (MSF 07 01)	478,142	-
MSF	To reduce morbidity and mortality for the population in Lower and Middle Juba through provision of access to high quality health care (EHAF) (MSF 07 02)	466,667	-
Subtotal for Ireland		**944,809**	**-**
Italy			
Bilateral (government to government)	in-kind - for IDPs - 28 metric tons of relief aid, including 6000 jerry cans, 22 multipurpose tents, 250 squatting plates, 4 generators, 200 plastic rolls, 4 Italian New Emergency Health kit 98 (treatment of 40.000 persons for 3 months).	310,000	-
IFRC	To assist affected population	263,158	-
Subtotal for Italy		**573,158**	**-**

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Somalia 2007

List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal

as of 15 November 2007

http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

Appealing Organisation Values in US$	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Liechtenstein			
ICRC	Contribution for auxiliary programmes in Somalia	41,667	-
Subtotal for Liechtenstein		**41,667**	**-**
Netherlands			
HT	Mine clearance related activities (16677 (DMV0103632)	2,735,978	-
Netherlands RC	Integrated healt care programme (16244 (DMV0099207)	427,870	-
Subtotal for Netherlands		**3,163,848**	**-**
Norway			
Norway RC	SOM 1073045/ICRC appeal 2007	1,603,175	-
Norway RC	SOM 1073318/ICRC budget extension appeal for Somali	1,186,441	-
Stiftelsen Yme, prosjekt	SOM 1073056/Reconstruction relief - Water for IDPs	634,921	-
Subtotal for Norway		**3,424,537**	**-**
Sweden			
Church of Sweden	Humanitarian support to IDPs	106,170	-
Diakonia, Sweden	Humanitarian support to people affected by the conflict	133,330	-
Diakonia, Sweden	Support to IDP camps	110,138	-
ICRC	Humanitarian support through unallocated funds	720,034	-
SMR	Humanitarian support to IDPs	90,725	-
SRSA	Support through WFP	110,327	-
SRSA	Support with electrician through WFP	84,725	-
Subtotal for Sweden		**1,355,449**	**-**
United Arab Emirates			
ICRC	Contribution to the programme of the ICRC in Somalia (Ref: 346/2007)	50,000	-
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	70 tons of humanitarian aid composed of medical supplies, tents and blankets	324,185	-
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	Humanitarian aid cargo (Ref: 229/2007)	244,760	-
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	in kind - first phase of its US$ 3 million aid programme which consisted of food supplies	1,737,000	-
Subtotal for United Arab Emirates		**2,355,945**	**-**

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Somalia 2007

List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal
as of 15 November 2007
http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

Appealing Organisation Values in US$	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
United Kingdom			
ICRC	Emergency aid to people directly affected by armed conflict; basic health care for the wounded and sick; actions to improve the livelihoods of communities weakened by crises with small-scale water, agricultural and cash-for-work projects	2,991,855	-
ICRC	Emergency aid to people directly affected by armed conflict; basic health care for the wounded and sick; actions to improve the livelihoods of communities weakened by crises with small-scale water, agricultural and cash-for-work projects	3,907,285	-
Solidarités	To increase the resilience capacity and living conditions of IDPs and the host population in the Afmadow region, Lower Juba - period 1st May 2007 to 28th February 2008	1,264,177	-
Subtotal for United Kingdom		**8,163,317**	**-**
United States of America			
ICRC	Emergency appeal - Somalia	3,000,000	-
ICRC	Health (DFD-G-00-07-00105-00)	1,000,000	-
USAID-OFDA	Programme support costs	91,455	-
ZNA,	Logistics and relief commodities	192,000	-
Subtotal for United States of America		**4,283,455**	**-**
Grand Total		**35,066,969**	**10,945,946**

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VII: Somalia 2007

Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other*)

as of 15 November 2007

http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Donor Values in US$	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
United States	86,916,952	31.6 %	3,000,000
Carry-over (donors not specified)	35,064,109	12.7 %	-
Norway	23,865,517	8.7 %	-
United Kingdom	16,210,604	5.9 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	15,664,775	5.7 %	-
Sweden	13,186,268	4.8 %	-
Netherlands	12,811,839	4.7 %	-
Germany	10,732,177	3.9 %	-
Ireland	8,199,283	3.0 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	8,070,701	2.9 %	10,945,946
Canada	6,675,847	2.4 %	-
Italy	6,562,333	2.4 %	435,789
Denmark	4,485,554	1.6 %	-
Finland	4,139,146	1.5 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	3,577,907	1.3 %	-
Japan	3,550,847	1.3 %	-
Australia	2,817,598	1.0 %	-
Belgium	2,673,907	1.0 %	-
United Arab Emirates	2,355,945	0.9 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	1,673,772	0.6 %	-
Spain	1,364,237	0.5 %	-
Switzerland	1,179,067	0.4 %	427,350
France	1,000,370	0.4 %	-
New Zealand	760,949	0.3 %	-
Luxembourg	728,919	0.3 %	-
Others	1,156,334	0.4 %	-
Grand Total	**275,424,957**	**100.0 %**	**14,809,085**

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

* Includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX V.
ACCONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAIS	ActionAid International Somaliland
ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ADO	Agricultural Development Organisation
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AET	Africa Educational Trust
AFLC	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis
AFREC	African Rescue Committee
AID	Association for Integration and Development
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AMA	African Muslim Agency
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
APDN	Agro-Pastoral Development Network
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASEP	Advancement for Small Enterprise Programme
AU	African Union
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CAS	Child Aid Somalia
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CEC	Community Education Committee
CED	Centre for Education and Development
CERELPA	Central Regions Livestock Professionals' Association
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CISP	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo Dei Popoli
CISS	Coordination of International Support to Somalis
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
COSV	Comitato di Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CTC	Cholera Treatment Centre
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DIAL	Development Initiatives Access Link
DMO	Deeg-Roor Medical Organisation
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EmOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
EWARS	Early Warning and Response System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWS-NET	Famine Early Warning System-Network
FGC	Female Genital Cutting
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FSAU	Food Security Analysis Unit
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GAVO	General Assistance and Volunteers Organization
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GHC	Gedo Health Consortium
HARDO	Humanitarian Action for Relief and Development Organisation
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HE	Humanitarian Emergency
HIRDA	Himilo Relieve and Development Association
HISAN	Handicap Initiative Supporting and Networking
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRF	Humanitarian Response Fund
HSC	Health Sector Committee
IAS	International Aid Services
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee

ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICU	Islamic Courts Union
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IHR	International Human Rights law
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMC	International Medical Corps
INEE	Inter-Agency Network on Education in Emergencies
INGO	International NGO
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Network
JCC	Jubaland Charity Centre
JOP	Joint Operating Principle
KAALO	KAALO Relief and Development Organisation
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
LNGO	Local NGO
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MCH	Mother/Child Health
MDG	Millenium Development Goal
MDM	Médecins Du Monde
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MISHAGA	Middle Shabelle Agricultural Association
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLAE	Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment
MPA	Mogadishu Ports Authority
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MT	Metric Tonne
NAF	Needs Analysis Framework
NARDO	Nasib Relief Development Organization
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NERAD	National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO-SPAS	NGO-Security Preparedness and Support
NOVIB	Nederlandse Organisitie voor Internationale Bijstand
NRC	National Reconciliation Congress
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of the Humanitarian Affairs
OPD	Outpatient Department
PASOS	Peace Action Organization for Somalia
PENHA	Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
PHC	Primary Health Care
PMN	Protection Monitoring Network
PMT	Population Movement Tracking
PSF-CI	Pharmaciens Sans Frontières - Comité International
PSI	Population Services International
PWA	Post-War Average
RC	Resident Coordinator
RESCUE	Red Sea Community United Effort
RH	Reproductive Health
RI	Relief International
RMSN	Resource Management Somali Network
SAACID	Local NGO (say-eed in Somali means 'to help')
SACB	Somalia Aid Coordination Body

SACOD	Somali Action for Community Development
SADO	Social-Life and Agricultural Development Organisation
SADO	Sustainable Agro-Pastoral Development Organisation
SAF	Somalia Aid Foundation
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SCHR	Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response
SDRO	Somali Development and Rehabilitation Organisation
SEHO	Somali Education and Health Organization
SFP	Selective Feeding Programme
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SIFA	Somali Initiative for Female Activists
SIFO	Somali Integrated Fishing Organisation
SOWELPA	South Western Livestock Professionals' Association
SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
SRCS	Somali Red Crescent Society
SRDA	Social Relief and Development Agency
SRDO	Somali relief and Development Organization
Ssh	Somali shilling
SSS	Somali Support Secretariat
STI	Sexually-Transmitted Infection
SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management System
SWRDA	South West Regional Development Agency
TB	Tuberculosis
TFG	Transitional Federal Government
TFI	Transitional Federal Institution
ToT	Training-of-Trainers
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS-
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNPOS	United Nations Political Office for Somalia
UNTP	United Nations Transition Plan
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VSF	Vétérinaires Sans Frontières
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCI	World Concern International
WFL	Water For Life
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WOCCA	Women and Child Care Organisation
WVI	World Vision International

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organization for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included..

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts.

In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.

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