

Somalia

2005



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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SVEN TORFINN/SOMALIA/2004

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The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It 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; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes 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;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters occur, a Flash Appeal. The CHAP can also serve as a reference for organisations deciding not to appeal for funds through a common framework. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies, and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

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

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

In sum, the **CAP is about how the aid community collaborates to provide civilians in need the best protection and assistance available, on time.**

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2005:

AAH	CPA-LIRA	HIA	Non-Violence Int'l	TEWPA
ABS	CPAR	Horn Relief	NPA	UNAIDS
ACF/ACH	CPCD	HWA	NRC	UNDP
ACTED	CRC	IFRC	OCHA	UNESCO
ADRA	CREAF	ILO	OCPH	UNFPA
Africare	CRS	IMC	OHCHR	UN-HABITAT
Alisei	DDG	INTERMON	Open Continent	UNHCR
AMREF	DENAL	INTERSON	Orphan's Aid	UNICEF
ARC	DRC	IOM	OXFAM-GB	UNIFEM
Atlas Logistique	EMSF	IRC	PAPP	UNMAS
AVSI	ERM	IRIN	PIN	UNODC
CAM	FAO	Islamic Relief	PRC	UNRWA
CARE Int'l	Fondn. Suisse Déminage	JVSF	RUFOU	UNSECOORD
CARITAS	GAA	KOC	SBF	VESTA
CEASOP	GPI	LIBA	SCF / SC-UK	VETAID
CESVI	HA	LSTG	SCU	WACRO
CIRID	HABEN	MAG	SERLO	WANEP/APDH
COLFADHEMA	Handicap Int'l	Mani Tese	SFP	WFP
COMED	HDIG	MAT	Solidarités	WHO
COOPI	HDO	MDA	TASO	WV Int'l
CORDAID	HFe.V	NE	TEARFUND	

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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS ARE IN A SEPARATE VOLUME ENTITLED “PROJECTS”

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Somalia is at a crossroads, as the conclusion of the latest peace talks leads to the formation of a new transitional government that promises to end years of political instability and violence. The country has remained without a central government for 13 years, following the ousting of President Siad Barre in 1991, and numerous rounds of peace talks have failed to bear fruit. A major element in the progress made in the Somali National Reconciliation Conference (SNRC) has been the recent rapprochement of IGAD member states, resulting in a unified approach on Somalia. Hopes are also high that the possible deployment of African Union (AU) ceasefire monitors will support the transitional government in tackling the security challenges that lie ahead. International and regional support will be crucial in ensuring the sustainability of emerging governance structures.

Out of a population of about seven million people, more than 350,000 remain refugees, while 370,000 to 400,000 have been internally displaced by years of conflict and drought. The weak protective environment and limited access to assistance for Somalis belonging to minority groups also remain a concern. Extreme poverty and underdevelopment have weakened the coping capacity of Somalis. The situation is further aggravated by four consecutive years of severe drought conditions that have now spread from the northern regions to the central parts of Somalia. Pastoralists in the Sool Plateau have lost more than 80 per cent of their livestock, resulting in a livelihood crisis, indebtedness and general economic stagnation in the affected regions.

The operating environment in Somalia remains varied and complex. Despite the prolonged absence of a central government, regional administrations that emerged in the northern Somaliland and Puntland regions have allowed for the provision and effective coordination of humanitarian and recovery assistance. In contrast, many areas in south and central Somalia continue to be characterized by sporadic insecurity, new waves of displacement and unmet humanitarian needs. The prevailing insecurity has had an adverse impact on humanitarian access to the vulnerable population and has increased the security risks to the humanitarian community. Traditional threats faced by humanitarian workers, including extortion, kidnapping and violent clashes, have been further exacerbated by the perceived rise in extremist Islamic groups. Insecurity has forced many humanitarian aid organisations to downsize their operations and increasingly rely on local staff, supported by international staff based outside the country. Political stability will have a direct impact on the operating environment, resulting in significant improvements in the provision of assistance and the protection of vulnerable populations.

UN agencies and NGOs continued to work together in 2004 to meet the needs of the affected population through the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) and to develop the 2005 Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP), in order to ensure optimal use of scarce resources.

Within the overall framework of the CHAP, UN agencies and NGOs will aim to meet the following three strategic goals:

- Save lives and help vulnerable communities become more resilient to crises.
- Enhance the protection of and respect for the human rights and dignity of Somalis.
- Help existing and emerging governance structures, civil society groups and communities to gain the necessary capacities and skills to function effectively and contribute to the stability and economic development of Somalia.

UN agencies and NGOs will work closely with local authorities and communities to provide urgently needed relief to displaced and affected populations; promote and support the establishment of an environment conducive to the respect of human rights, particularly of IDPs, returnees and minority groups; provide and enhance access to basic services to vulnerable communities, particularly in the water, sanitation, education and health sectors; support the capacity building of civil society and new governance structures so that they can effectively participate in the peace building and reconstruction effort for Somalia.

The 2005 Consolidated Appeal for Somalia seeks **US\$ 164,463,170** for 93 projects in eleven sectors. Generous contributions from the international donor community will assist the UN and NGOs to ensure coherence of response and an integrated approach in meeting the needs and building the capacity of Somali communities.

**Consolidated Appeal for
Somalia 2005**

Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation
as of 18 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements
ADRA	1,695,256
CARE INT	14,241,195
DDG	1,386,746
FAO	4,190,153
HDIG	1,410,000
HDO	170,000
Horn Relief	1,535,785
ILO	7,450,000
NPA	114,268
OCHA	7,656,617
OHCHR	150,000
OXFAM GB	6,474,193
SBF	421,318
UNDP	31,892,453
UNESCO	7,977,100
UN-HABITAT	2,447,000
UNHCR	6,584,554
UNICEF	15,512,000
UNIFEM	445,000
UNSECOORD	990,000
VETAID	305,779
WFP	45,200,000
WHO	3,701,455
WHO/UNFPA	1,235,685
WVI International	1,276,613
Grand Total	164,463,170

SOMALIA

**Consolidated Appeal for
Somalia 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Sector
as of 18 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector Name	Original Requirements
AGRICULTURE	18,757,667
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	9,192,970
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	18,143,660
EDUCATION	11,984,153
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	2,624,670
FOOD	45,200,000
HEALTH	15,019,208
MINE ACTION	9,612,564
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	28,775,017
SECURITY	990,000
WATER AND SANITATION	4,163,261
Grand Total	164,463,170

2. 2004 IN REVIEW

The humanitarian situation remained extremely difficult in 2004, and was characterised by chronic food insecurity and drought, outbreaks of violence and new IDP flows due to inter- and intra-clan conflict, environmental degradation, and low levels of external assistance. The situation was further compounded by disease, low agricultural production, poor terms of trade, high unemployment, and limited educational opportunities. On the political front, the year saw concrete steps being taken in the IGAD-led national reconciliation process towards attaining a durable solution to the Somali problem. A number of factors, including regional cohesion of neighbouring IGAD countries and a sense of compromise among the Somali leaders, led to the establishment of a transitional federal parliament in August. The election in October 2004 of Abdullahi Yusuf as the transitional president took place amid high expectations that an all-inclusive transitional government would soon thereafter be formed to re-establish peace and stability in the country.

In 2004, UN agencies and NGOs focused, to the greatest extent possible, on meeting the needs of the most acutely vulnerable IDPs, returnees and minority groups while taking into account the needs of the wider population. Lessons learned from the previous year were instrumental in guiding the humanitarian community in developing the 2004 CAP strategic goals, including the integration of protection into the humanitarian response to address underlying causes of vulnerability; strengthened co-operation between UN and NGOs in security assessments; improved engagement with credible local NGOs, community organisations and the private sector.

Priority needs included strengthening the protective environment of the affected population; increasing access to basic services; supporting livelihoods and employment generation; capacity building for communities and other institutions; and support for improved governance. These needs were reflected in the strategic goals developed by the humanitarian community for 2004:

- Enhance the protection and respect for, the human rights and dignity of all Somalis;
- Help emerging governance structures, civil society groups and communities to gain the skills to function effectively and contribute to the stability and economic development of Somalia;
- Save lives, alleviate human suffering and help vulnerable communities become self-reliant.

Changes in the humanitarian context in late 2003 due to the continuing drought, deteriorating food security situation and the escalation of violence led to the revision of the 2004 CAP two months after its global launch in November 2003. Planning for 2004 was based on the assumption that total crop production would continue at levels below 70% of the post-war average, with no large abnormal livestock movement or deaths occurring. However, the severe drought in the north resulted in major movements of both livestock and people, destroyed many livestock herds, and required an extraordinary humanitarian response. A number of agencies, with support from donors such as the European Commission (EC) and the EC Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), re-programmed existing funds to respond to the situation in the north. Others appealed for new funds through an Addendum to the CAP, issued locally in Nairobi, Kenya in February 2004, as well as through the Humanitarian Response Fund.¹

Unavoidable delays in donor funding to the Addendum led OCHA and UNHCR to jointly fill the gap in emergency water trucking and cash grants in the Nugaal and Bari regions from December 2003 to April 2004. Subsequently, new projects targeting the affected communities were implemented to increase access to water, provide cash support, maintain livestock productivity and augment available health services. In response to the expansion of the drought and the deteriorating food security situation in the north and parts of central Somalia, WFP requested additional funds for food aid, which were generously provided by the donor community. In addition, OCHA developed and administered the Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) to ensure rapid response to humanitarian emergencies.

Humanitarian agencies implemented short- and long-term activities that reflected the priorities identified in the CAP. These included emergency water trucking; food aid distribution, nutritional surveillance and supplementary feeding; health services through mobile clinics; veterinary and health support for livestock; and provision of cash grants. Activities were also enhanced in the areas of

¹ The Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) is administered by OCHA and aims to provide flexible and rapidly available resources for timely response to emergencies in Somalia.

protection, HIV/AIDS and education. Multi-agency programmes supported the reintegration of returnees, with a focus on access to basic services and income generation, promotion of rule of law and good governance, and poverty reduction.² Activities implemented by UN agencies and partner NGOs aimed to address urgent needs, improve food and livelihood security and reduce poverty, thereby reducing the level of vulnerability among the priority groups identified in the 2004 Appeal, as well as the broader Somali population.

The protective environment for beneficiaries and aid organisations remained fragile throughout the year as violence and conflict continued, particularly in the southern and central regions of the country. Operational restrictions on UN agencies and NGOs in the north-western region of Somaliland, following the killing of four aid workers, added to the complexity of humanitarian action in Somalia. Furthermore, the prolonged absence of a central government has resulted in an environment of impunity, hindering efforts by UN agencies and NGOs to strengthen measures to ensure the protection of civilians.

Although pockets of stability in south and central Somalia have allowed UN agencies and NGOs to continue to provide humanitarian assistance and carry out protection activities, insecurity and the resultant lack of access, in addition to limited funding, remained the major constraints preventing aid agencies from increasing support to the affected populations and improving the sustainability of existing programmes.

Financial overview

The Somalia 2004 CAP requested US\$ 110,616,825 to cover humanitarian and recovery needs in Somalia throughout the year. This figure was revised and increased to US\$ 120,026,299 in February 2004 due to additional needs arising from the failure of the Deyr season (short rains) in late 2003, and continuation of drought conditions in much of northern Somalia. At the time of the Mid-Year review in May 2004, OCHA financial reports indicated that US\$ 27 million (23,4%) of the total amount requested was funded. As of 18 October 2004, the reported funding had increased to US\$ 62,240,661 (51.9%) leaving US\$ 57,785,638 in unmet requirements. Although resources provided by the donor community through the CAP remained below expectations, consideration should be given to donor funding taking place outside the Appeal framework and not reported to OCHA's financial tracking system.

A critical gap relates to the financial reporting from INGOs that have included their projects in the CAP. There is some indication that a number of INGO projects have been funded through the CAP without being reported to OCHA's financial tracking system, thus reflecting an inaccurate picture of the level of support provided by the donor community. Furthermore, a considerable amount of assistance to Somalia is not channeled through the CAP, particularly longer-term, development-oriented interventions. According to OCHA's financial tracking system, as of 18 October 2004 the total amount of funding to Somalia that fell outside of the Appeal framework amounted to US\$ 29.9 million.

The overall trend, however, has been a decline in the funding made available by donors for CAP and non-CAP activities in Somalia since 2002. Sectors receiving the highest levels of support within the CAP framework included co-ordination, multi-sector, and water and sanitation.

Lessons Learned

UN agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian partners identified a number of lessons from 2004 that were taken into consideration during the development of this Appeal:

- Participation of NGO partners in the formulation of the CHAP ensures a more comprehensive analysis of the operating environment and the affected populations, and results in a better understanding of the CAP itself, underlining that it is not solely a UN process.
- Strengthened engagement of NGOs in the Appeal process leads to coherence of response and an increased sense of ownership by NGOs.

² Over 13,200 refugees were repatriated primarily from Ethiopia and Djibouti mainly to Somaliland by early September 2004, and another 7,000 were expected to arrive before year-end.

- The response to the Sool/Sanaag crisis revealed that enhanced coordination and collaboration at the Nairobi level leads to a rapid response, limits duplication of efforts on the ground, and ensures a unified approach in negotiations with authorities for improved access to contested areas.
- While insecurity has been a major constraint to international staff, hindering their ability to access vulnerable populations in Somalia, it provides an opportunity for building the capacity of national staff, who become increasingly responsible for managing the day-to-day implementation and monitoring of program activities.
- Close and constructive relations with local authorities and communities when carrying out humanitarian action lead to improved targeting of vulnerable groups and enhance the protective environment for IDPs, returnees and minority groups.

The major constraints included insecurity and lack of access for humanitarian workers; limited human and institutional capacity; limited availability of funding; the lack of statistical data and baseline information for measuring impact and early warning. Additional constraints included an increase in targeted threats against humanitarian workers that resulted in limited interaction with communities; difficulties in field-level coordination resulting in the duplication of interventions; balancing immediate humanitarian response with longer-term developmental goals. Challenges faced by agencies included working within often fragmented and evolving systems of authority and changing governance structures; sustaining humanitarian action in the face of slow political progress; and combating donor fatigue and competing priorities.

Other issues that were highlighted during the development of the 2005 CAP were: improving the quality and coverage of interventions; increasing community participation in the design, implementation and monitoring of interventions; promoting the empowerment of women; building the capacity of national and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs). Finally, a number of areas were identified where additional improvement is required: improve consultation and information sharing with Somali counterparts for the CA process; improve prioritisation of projects; and develop indicators to measure progress.

3. THE 2005 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

3.1 THE CONTEXT AND ITS HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

3.1.A The context

Somalia's estimated 6.8 million people live in extremely poor and underdeveloped conditions.³ The absence of a broad-based central government, following the collapse of the Siad Barre regime in 1991, has led to an insecure environment characterised by intermittent inter- and intra- clan conflicts, particularly in the central and southern regions of the country. The situation is further exacerbated by naturally triggered disasters such as droughts. As a result, traditional livelihoods have been disrupted and a chronic humanitarian crisis created, with large-scale displacement of populations both internally and into neighbouring countries as refugees.

Despite the lack of a functioning and recognised central government, regional administrations have been established in Somaliland and Puntland where the population enjoys relative stability and regional authorities are actively engaged in the coordination and provision of humanitarian and development assistance. In the southern and central parts of Somalia, the population continues to be affected by clan violence, displacement and often-unmet humanitarian needs. In the absence of a functioning government, clan-based groups have taken up the responsibility to provide security to their communities, with varying degrees of success. The establishment of sharia' courts throughout central and south Somalia has reasserted modest levels of rule of law.

³ UNDP/World Bank, Somalia Watching Brief Socio-economic statistics, UNDP/World Bank: 2003.

Given the complex nature of the Somali context, two key elements must be taken into consideration when planning and implementing a humanitarian response: the security situation for both humanitarian workers and recipient communities, and the capacity of local administrative structures to implement activities.

Security concerns for humanitarian workers — and in some cases for beneficiary communities — have limited the scope of the response by aid agencies. In addition to the ‘traditional’ threats to the humanitarian community in Somalia, including extortion, kidnapping and violent clashes, the perceived rise in extremist Islamic groups presents a major new threat to humanitarian workers. Within a six-month period at the end of 2003 and into 2004, five international aid workers were killed by gunmen suspected to have been connected with militant Islamic groups, with possible external support. This led to enhanced security measures for humanitarian workers, particularly in Somaliland, including the use of armed escorts for travel outside of major urban areas and the stationing of armed guards at agency compounds. While these security measures have helped reduce the risk to humanitarian staff, the associated costs have resulted in a substantial increase in the operating costs of all agencies providing assistance.

The impact of violence and armed conflict on the civilian population and the continuing drought are the main humanitarian concerns for 2005. The cumulative effect of four years of poor rainfall in the Sool Plateau and surrounding areas in Somaliland and Puntland has caused massive livestock losses among pastoralists who make up the economic backbone of the area. This has increased vulnerability and resulted in further displacement, a livelihood crisis, indebtedness and general economic stagnation. In the north, deforestation due to charcoal production and overgrazing has led to an environmental crisis that underlies the current humanitarian situation. Due to the poor performance of the Gu rains (April to July) in 2004, drought-affected areas have expanded into the central regions of Mudug and Galgaduud. In addition, the crop-producing regions of Gedo, the lower Juba Valley and parts of Bakool in southern Somalia have also had poor rainfall, with expected 2004 Gu harvests at only 20% of the post-war average.

The July 2004 assessment by FAO’s Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) estimated that nearly 700,000 people are food insecure and require external assistance.⁴ An estimated 242,500 are in need of emergency assistance, while 457,500 are considered to be facing a livelihood crisis. Many of these people have been directly affected by the drought, and in some areas the situation has been aggravated by recurrent localized conflict.

The FSAU (Food Security Analysis Unit) identified the following areas as requiring emergency humanitarian assistance: the Sool Plateau (including parts of Sool, Sanaag, Bari and Nugal) in the north; Galgaduud and south Mudug in the central region; the agricultural areas of Bakool and northern Gedo; and the riverine areas of Middle and Lower Juba in the south. The zones of livelihood crisis highlighted by the FSAU included parts of Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag, Bari, Nugal, Mudug, Galgadud, Gedo and Middle and Lower Juba. These findings do not include the needs of the estimated 370,000-400,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) scattered in 34 urban settlements throughout Somalia (of whom 250,000 are in Mogadishu alone), nor the urban populations in need of assistance.⁵

At 20% below the post-war average, the 2004 post-Gu cereal harvest of 125,305 Mt (71% maize and 29% sorghum) is considered one of the three worst harvests since 1995. An estimated coverage of 326,400 Ha (57% sorghum and 43% maize) has been projected to form the Gu harvest of 2004. The poor harvest is likely to result in cereal deficits of at least 36,000 MT, even after accounting for anticipated commercial imports and existing food pipelines (WFP and Care International).⁶ Cereal prices have increased by 150% since the beginning of the harvest period and remain the highest on record for the last 15 years. While the uneven Gu rainfall is the most important factor for the drastic production decline in 2004, other contributing causes include civil insecurity, roadblocks, cereal pests, bird attacks, and poor irrigation structures.

The severe drought in the northern regions combined with the ongoing environmental crisis has led to the degradation of the rangelands, which in turn has resulted in abnormal pastoralist movement.

⁴ FSAU Technical Series Report No IV.2, September 21st, 2004.

⁵ FSAU Technical Series Report No IV.2, September 21st, 2004.

⁶ FSAU Post-Gu Analysis Report, September 2004.

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According to the FSAU, the cumulative death rates are roughly 80% for camels (specifically pack camels) and 60% for goats and sheep, therefore leaving many pastoralists living in northern Somalia destitute. In the central regions, increased insecurity, difficulties in access and persistent drought conditions have resulted in high levels of malnutrition.

Region	Population	Livelihood Crisis	Humanitarian Emergency	Total in Need as % of Total Population
North				
Bari	266,450	37,500	24,900	23
Nugal	113,265	23,800	10,200	30
Sanag	190,455	46,900	30,100	40
Sool	194,660	33,200	27,600	31
Togdheer	302,155	79,000	0	26
Sub-total	1,066,985	220,400	92,800	29
Central				
Galgadud	275,720	13,500	30,100	16
Mudug	251,520	30,100	13,900	17
Sub-total	527,240	43,600	44,000	17
South				
Bakol	215,180	15,600	0	7
Gedo	385,380	58,200	52,100	29
Lower Juba	329,240	58,600	0	18
Middle Juba	248,620	61,100	53,600	46
Sub-total	1,178,420	193,500	105,700	25
Total	2,772,645	457,500	242,500	25
Total number in need of assistance: 700,000				

Source: FSAU/FAO

Note: Estimated numbers do not include IDPs or urban populations.

3.1.B The Humanitarian Consequences

Somalis continues to suffer from high malnutrition rates due to the combined effects of internal displacement, drought, food insecurity, poor feeding practices and health problems. Significant regional differences exist, with global acute malnutrition rate (W/H<-2 z-score or oedema) ranging from 19.5% in Jilib, Middle Juba region, to 14.2% in Godogob, 13.7% in Sool plateau, and 15.7% in

Elberde District, as revealed by surveys conducted in the last 6 months. Levels in Taleex and Huddun, Gedo and Dusamareb are likely to be significantly above the normal rates.

Against the backdrop of continuing political instability and localized conflict, especially in the south, new displacements and limited return of existing displaced communities is likely to continue. The estimated 370,000 to 400,000 IDPs countrywide are especially vulnerable, particularly those from minority clans and those who have moved out of their traditional clan areas. Minority clans make up approximately 20% of the population, living primarily in the southern riverine areas and towns, and fare poorly in terms of protection from human rights abuses and access to basic services including shelter, water, sanitation, health and education. The displaced population's lack of integration into local communities and continued discrimination have kept them in a cycle of poverty and repression, even though some may have been displaced for more than 10 years.

Returnees from exile are in relatively better conditions with respect to protection, though they are chronically vulnerable and lack access to basic services and income generation opportunities, even years after their voluntary repatriation. Some 800,000 people have returned to the northwest and northeast of the country, either spontaneously or with UNHCR assistance. The remainder of the one million returnees who went home since the height of the crisis, returned to the south where they face the same challenges as the local population. To date, 350,000 Somali refugees remain in exile, of which 240,000 are hosted in the region, including Yemen. In addition to these vulnerable groups, militia and ex-combatants are also a priority for attention by the international community, not in terms of their vulnerability, but rather due to their potential disruptive role in society.

The overall health situation remains poor, with Somalia having some of the worst health indicators in the world. The common causes of morbidity and mortality are: 1) diarrhoeal diseases, including cholera; 2) tuberculosis; 3) malaria, which affects mainly pregnant women and children under five; and 4) measles. Nonetheless, some war-damaged hospitals and clinics have been rebuilt, and qualified health professionals are returning to their practices. In Somaliland, private practitioners and pharmacies, as well as a growing public health sector, have increased the availability of health services. In Puntland, administration officials have taken steps to re-establish the local health care system. In central and southern Somalia, limited access due to insecurity has limited health activities, contributing to the spread of diseases such as acute respiratory tract and sexually transmitted infections, obstetrical problems and anaemia. In addition, injuries resulting from armed conflict are all common and few health facilities have the capacity to treat them.

Although the estimated HIV/AIDS prevalence figures for Somalia are low in comparison to its immediate neighbours and sub-Saharan Africa as a whole, there is cause for concern. Somalia has multiple vulnerability factors, which might facilitate the spread of HIV/AIDS and further exacerbate the already precarious humanitarian situation. In addition, some of Somalia's neighbours have some of the highest rates of HIV/AIDS in Africa. The return of large Somali refugee populations from these neighbouring countries may result in increased transmission and a potential crisis. Preventing widespread HIV/AIDS infection requires an immediate and accelerated full-scale response, emphasizing awareness-raising and support to behavioural changes, along with effective care services.

UN agencies and national and international NGOs collaborate with local health authorities to provide a variety of preventive and curative health services through a network of some 150 mother and child health centres, 35 of which are combined with outpatient departments; 23 hospitals; 350 health posts; and 34 TB centres nation-wide. However, not all Somalis have access to these services, particularly women and children; many women die due to pregnancy-related complications and illnesses, or suffer permanent disabilities. Access to health care services is still limited due to financial barriers as well as urban concentration.

In the education sector, considerable progress has been made since 1997 in primary education, largely due to the SACB Education Sector Committee which supported local authorities in crucial areas such as curriculum renewal. As a result, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) rose from 11.8% to the current 20.2%, having grown at an average of 9.4% per annum. The number of teachers increased by an annual 9% and the number of candidates sitting for primary school leaving examinations since 2000 increased from 980 to 6,145 in 2004.

Notwithstanding these positive developments, Somalia's Primary Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 20.2% is still the lowest in the world, lower than Niger's (32.4%) and Djibouti's (36.9%).⁷ Only one out of five Somali children receives primary education, with very few girls enrolled and retained. An entire generation of youth and young adults has missed the opportunity to be educated. Less than 40% of currently practicing teachers have received pre-service training and the number of untrained teachers increases every year, while only 13% of the teachers are women. With education authorities lacking the capacity to remunerate teachers, the annual growth in GER is slowing down considerably. The high cost of education, especially in urban areas, is equally responsible for a slowdown in enrolment growth. It is worth noting that the various zones of Somalia have developed at a very uneven pace, leaving the more populous central and south Somalia far behind. At the same time there has been a reduction in funding available for education interventions, leaving existing systems unable to cope with the increased demand. Although there have been improvements in the formal education systems, particularly in the northwest and northeast regions of Somaliland and Puntland, the availability of non-formal education, particularly the provision of training and skills for youth, are limited.

In spite of improvements over the last few years, a large proportion of the population does not have access to sustainable water and sanitation facilities. According to the last Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) conducted in 2000, one of the water and sanitation surveys conducted every five years, less than 26% of the population have access to safe water and less than 48% have access to sanitation facilities. This situation, in addition to the poor access to health services and potable drinking water, illustrates that the majority of the Somali population is without access to essential basic services.

The recent progress made in the IGAD-sponsored peace talks has raised hopes for a political settlement and the formation of an all-inclusive central government. Given the volatile nature of the country, it may be premature to expect that the forthcoming government will have a positive impact on the humanitarian, socio-economic and political situation, and that it will have the capacity to extend its influence throughout the country and achieve durable peace. Nevertheless, it is evident that the collective support of the international community is needed if the forthcoming government is to be successful. The diplomatic and financial support of the international community to the new government will increase its chances of establishing a national authority capable of fulfilling its responsibilities. To guide the initial phase of international engagement with the new national government, a Rapid Assistance Programme is being developed.

The Somaliland authorities continue to maintain their call for international recognition independent of the rest of Somalia, and have not taken part in the Peace and Reconciliation Process in Kenya. The peaceful resolution of the Somaliland issue will be a key challenge for both the international community and the new national government over the next few years.

3.2 SCENARIOS

The prevailing political and climatic conditions in Somalia guided the discussions of the international humanitarian and development community in the development of scenarios. A number of possible planning assumptions for 2005 were discussed and endorsed, following presentations by the United Nations Political Office in Somalia (UNPOS) and the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) on the current political and climatic situation and possible scenarios. Four potential planning assumptions were presented, based on possible developments in both the political and climatic situations. The political scenarios included:

- 1.A) A government is formed following the ongoing peace process under the auspices of IGAD; it is widely recognized and receives substantial diplomatic and financial support from the international community. This helps it to extend its authority and fulfil its responsibilities.
- 1.B) The peace process results in the formation of a government but support is not forthcoming from the international community and the new government is unable to effectively exercise its functions.

⁷ EFA Global Monitoring Report 2002. Paris: UNESCO, 2002.

- 2) The newly-established government is contested by some groups inside Somalia. The Transitional National Government (TNG) seeks to renew its mandate and competes with the new government for recognition. Consequently, the installation of the new government throughout Somalia becomes difficult. The deployment of AU observers and DDR activities are limited to specific areas, and a “wait and see” attitude is prevalent amongst the donors.
- 3) The national reconciliation conference does not reach an agreement resulting in a reversal of Somali politics to a pre-Arta situation. The TNG seeks to renew its mandate amid dwindling international support for peace in Somalia. Somaliland, and to a lesser extent Puntland, consolidate their claims to autonomy. Militia clashes in key towns in southern and central Somalia result in an increase in criminality and humanitarian needs, leading to intermittent access and a general deterioration of the humanitarian situation in some areas. Northern Somalia remains stable, with continued tensions between Somaliland and Puntland over the disputed regions of Sool and Sanaag.

The climatic scenarios included:

- 1) Increased likelihood of near to below normal rainfall over western Somalia.
- 2) Increased likelihood of near to above normal rainfall over eastern Somalia.

In either of these scenarios, it is generally accepted that given the extent of underdevelopment and trends in localised insecurity, the needs, beneficiaries and overall operational environment would remain similar to 2004. It would take more than a year, in the event that a new government is formed and becomes fully functional, for the situation on the ground substantially to improve. However, in the event of the successful installation of the new government and of progress in its establishment — including a general level of acceptance across clan and militia lines — opportunities for improved humanitarian access could become greater. In this case, agencies would have to expand both their operational outreach and service capacities. With the exception of DDR-related activities, refugee returns and potential resettlement of IDPs, no other humanitarian or recovery needs are expected to change significantly within the year.

Other factors that would result in a considerable increase in humanitarian response or lead to the interruption of humanitarian activities in 2005 include the further expansion of drought conditions or flooding. However, the fourteenth Climate Outlook Forum convened in Nairobi from 23 to 26 August 2004 predicted an increased likelihood of near-normal rainfall over much of the Greater Horn of Africa during the September to December 2004 season. The high likelihood of near normal to above normal rainfall is projected for eastern Somalia and the increased likelihood of near to below normal rainfall in western Somalia.

The anticipated near normal rainfall conditions in the coming season will not be sufficient to wipe out the impact of the accumulated rainfall deficits that have persisted over parts of these areas. It would take some time to replace the livestock, which has been decimated by the drought, and to address the needs related to malnutrition, food insecurity, destitution and displacement experienced by the affected populations.

In the event of drastic changes in the Somali political or climatic context that go beyond the projected scenarios, the CAP would be revised to reflect these developments and their consequences.

3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

UN agencies, representatives of key donors, the ICRC, IFRC and NGOs unanimously agreed to retain the strategic goals of the 2004 CAP. However, following a rigorous debate it was decided that the order in which the CAP goals were presented should be revised, and that a strong link between humanitarian action and transition/recovery activities should be maintained.

In the context of chronic political instability and prevailing insecurity in much of the country, compounded by expanding drought conditions, UN and NGO partners will continue to undertake a

pragmatic mix of humanitarian and recovery/transition initiatives that seek to achieve the following strategic goals:

- Save lives and help vulnerable communities become more resilient to crises.
- Enhance the protection of and respect for the human rights and dignity of Somalis.
- Help existing and emerging governance structures, civil society groups and communities to gain the necessary capacities and skills to function effectively and contribute to the stability and economic development of Somalia.

The UN and the international NGO community aim to meet these goals through processes that will:

- Provide urgently needed relief to drought-affected communities and those displaced by conflict;
- Promote and support the establishment of an environment that is conducive to the respect for human rights, particularly of vulnerable groups such as IDPs, returnees and minority clans;
- Provide and enhance access to basic services for vulnerable communities, especially water, sanitation, education, and health;
- Support the capacity-building of civil society and new governance structures to meet their responsibilities with regard to vulnerable communities, and effectively to contribute to developing a more stable society that will allow all Somalis to participate in building peace and reconstructing the country;
- Support livelihoods and increase employment opportunities in order to help vulnerable communities break free of the negative cycles of poverty, exploitation and relief dependency.

The diverse needs of the Somali population range from relief assistance to recovery and rehabilitation in more stable areas such as Somaliland and Puntland. As a result, the humanitarian community was strongly encouraged to use a holistic approach in its activities in Somalia. This includes the coordination of activities including joint assessments, and the joint implementation of projects to reinforce linkages between different sectors and maximise the benefits for the Somali people. Moreover, there was broad consensus on the need to integrate cross-cutting themes such as gender, HIV/AIDS, humanitarian principles and human rights in all interventions.

In the area of food security, the interventions of various partners during the period covered by the CAP expect considerably to contribute to saving lives; sustaining livelihoods at risk through coordinated food distributions and — where feasible — limited cash for work interventions targeting the most vulnerable groups; enhancing the capacity of local partners and institutions; and improving food production and livestock trade.

The health sector activities aim to improve the provision of basic health services; increase immunization coverage; improve reproductive health services; build the capacity of health workers by increasing knowledge, information and analysis; and mitigate the risks of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, given its repercussions on the different sectors. The aid community expects to achieve the latter goal through a comprehensive HIV/AIDS response targeting the most vulnerable groups, based on the IASC guidelines for HIV/AIDS.

Given the importance of education in the current context of Somalia, support for education activities is of crucial importance, as it impacts on food security, governance, peace and stability, economic growth, health, nutrition, sanitation and infrastructure. Activities in this sector expect to achieve tangible results in the provision of formal primary education, with special focus on girls; alternative primary education for out-of-school children and youth who missed out on education; vocational training and adult literacy in a gender-responsive manner and with a special consideration for vulnerable groups, ex-combatants and displaced nomadic pastoralists. Cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender and the environment will be incorporated in teaching and learning materials.

Interventions in the governance sector are expected to contribute to creating an enabling environment for the voluntary return of refugees, protection and respect of human rights, improving access to justice, basic services and employment opportunities.⁸ This would be achieved through the promotion of social inclusion, peace building, and good governance, which are essential to the development of national governance systems.

⁸ Vulnerable groups are defined as IDPs, returnees, minorities and destitute pastoralists

Periodic, annual and mid-year progress reports will be the main tools for measuring the achievements and impact against planned objectives, using the indicators developed by the sectoral groups for monitoring progress.

3.4 RESPONSE PLANS

3.4.A Coordination and Support Services

The response to Somalia's diverse needs, ranging from humanitarian relief and livelihood support in areas affected by drought and conflict, to development needs in areas of growing stability such as Somaliland and Puntland, continues to require a considerable degree of coordination between humanitarian and development actors, both in Nairobi and in the field.

At the sectoral level, coordination between humanitarian and transitional actors is ensured through the SACB committees, which focus respectively on education, food security and rural development, governance, health, water, sanitation and infrastructure. Each committee is chaired by a member selected from the participating UN agencies, donors and NGOs who serves for a period of one year. Cross-sectoral linkages and issues are addressed at the SACB Steering Committee level, while joint programming and response are coordinated through its sub-committee, the Humanitarian Response Group (HRG). The HRG is convened on an ad hoc basis to coordinate specific emergency responses involving a variety of actors through area-specific coordination arrangements in the field as well as a Nairobi-based mechanism to coordinate responses to specific, localised crises.

At the field level coordination mechanisms are very flexible, depending on the needs of actors in the various operating environments and the prevailing security conditions. It varies from formal coordination fora which meet on regular basis such as in Somaliland and Puntland in the North, to ad hoc coordination meetings in areas affected by insecurity or lacking substantial numbers of field actors, as in Central and Southern Somalia. While in Somaliland UN agencies and NGOs are supported by a sub-office of the Somalia Aid and Coordination Body (SACB) and of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), coordination in the central and southern parts of the country is ensured by OCHA field staff.

To further strengthen coordination at field level, OCHA, under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, has reinforced its field presence countrywide since early 2003. In addition, humanitarian coordination was further boosted with the creation of the Humanitarian Response Fund in May 2004. Since then the HRF has proved to be a strategic coordination and planning tool, as it allowed for rapid coordinated humanitarian responses to crises. This approach further improved the overall coordination between the different sectoral response plans and strategies adopted by stakeholders.

3.4.B Education

Analysis of needs

Real progress has been made in Somalia in terms of primary education since 1997. SACB ESC partners supported education authorities in curriculum renewal, teacher training, materials production and community mobilisation. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) has risen from 11.8% in 1997 to the current 20.2%. The number of teachers increased by an annual 9% and the number of candidates sitting for primary school leaving examinations since 2000 increased to 6,145 in 2004.

Encouraging as these developments are, it is to be noted that Somalia's Primary Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 20.2% is still the lowest in the world, lower than Niger's (32.4%) and Djibouti's (36.9%). Only one out of five Somali children receives primary education. The educational system is still characterised by the following weaknesses: very low levels of enrolment, low female representation in enrolment and on the teaching force, poor quality learning, low completion rates, poor pedagogical skills on the part of teachers, inadequacy of learning spaces, inadequacy of learning materials, weak capacity of duty bearers, and a large number of un-skilled youth who missed out on education during the long period of strife and conflict. Secondary and tertiary educations are weak. The worsening drought has exacerbated the situation, as it has distorted the livelihoods of nomadic pastoralists and

has given rise to major movements to urban and semi-urban locations, thereby increasing the pressure on an already over-stretched and mal-functioning education system.

Clear links exist between education, peace and sustainable development. Support for the development of education for all in Somalia is of crucial importance, as the development and sustainability of services, food security, governance, peace and stability, economic growth, health, nutrition, sanitation and infrastructure very much depend on the population being literate and acquiring critical and vital life skills. Failure to support education may inhibit or indeed reverse gains made in these other sectors.

Objectives

The sector response strategy is guided by the need to respond to the humanitarian crisis posed by the denial of access to a large majority of Somali children and young persons. The strategy involves service provision, support to systems building, capacity building of duty bearers, empowerment, community mobilisation and advocacy. The main objectives are:

- Improve access to formal primary education with special focus on girls, to alternative primary education for out-of-school children and youth who missed out on education, and to vocational training and adult literacy in a gender-responsive manner and with special consideration for vulnerable groups, ex-combatants and displaced nomadic pastoralists.
- Improve the quality of education and training programmes by providing quality resources, training and upgrading teachers in adequate numbers, supporting assessment and certification services and curriculum development services, and incorporating cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender and environment in teaching and learning materials.
- Support the harmonisation, review and revisions of curricula, and facilitate the bringing together of Arabic and English medium schools under a unified national curriculum.
- Enhance the capacity of education authorities to manage the education system, set policy, make development plans, administer and supervise, sustain the Education Management Information System, maintain curriculum standards, teachers services and examination services.
- Mobilise communities to take on a more active role in school management and to adopt measures that remove barriers to access for girls.

Implications

- Only limited number of children and out-of-school youth (and especially girls) will be able to access basic education and vocational training due to insufficient facilities.
- The quality of teaching continues to be low due to the insufficient number of trained teachers.
- The school-age children of drought-affected nomadic pastoralists and IDPs will continue to miss schooling.
- Lack of improvement in school management due to the inadequate management skills of school head teachers and supervisors.

Partnership

The agencies and organisations participating in this response plan are UNESCO, UNICEF, ADRA, CARE and World Vision. They work in collaboration with other members of the SACB-ESC, together with other implementing partners in the field, who include the education authorities and local NGOs.

Activities

- Mobilise education officers, political leaders, communities, radio, television and print-media journalists for a sustained campaign towards universal primary education and adult literacy, with special emphasis on girls/women and vulnerable groups, and build the capacity of education officials to manage the education system.
- Carry out a comprehensive school mapping to establish the main factors affecting enrolment, retention, demand and supply in the education sector. Use the findings to support the construction/rehabilitation of schools and/or additional classrooms, particularly to meet the retention needs at Grade 1 and Grade 5 levels and with special attention to the needs of girls and of nomadic pastoralists and IDPs now living in roadside settlements.
- Increase the number of secondary and vocational education facilities and expand the range of trades in which vocational training is offered to youth and adults, especially ex-combatants and former pastoralists, with special attention to the needs of girls and women.

- Provide non-formal basic education, including Primary Alternate Education functional literacy and vocational education, especially for children and youth in communities unable to afford or otherwise access formal primary education.
- Support the development of pre-service and in-service teacher training, using a variety of programme delivery modalities, work with authorities and communities to enable them to support the remuneration of teachers and complete the development of textbooks and teacher guides in all subjects, and support assessment and certification services.

Indicators

- A primary Gross Enrolment Ratio of 24.9% and an annual GER growth rate of 11%, with at least 40% of the enrolled being girls.
- Increase in the number of classrooms constructed or under construction.
- 30% of out-of-school youth enrolled in literacy programmes and a 22.5% adult literacy rate that includes ex-combatants under vocational training.
- Complete sets of syllabuses, textbooks and teacher guides available and in use in 90% of the primary schools, to the use of which teachers have been inducted and on which 90% of Grade 8 leavers are formally examined.
- Increase in the number of education authorities staff trained in education management.

Monitoring

Programme and project coordinators will produce quarterly reports in which progress in the achievement of objectives is measured against timelines. The reports will be tabled in SACB-ESC meetings with explanations of constraints and plan adjustments. By the end of the year UNICEF's Survey of Primary Schools, UNDP's population data and reports on evaluations and research conducted in the course of the year by any of the partners will be tabled and discussed.

3.4.C Food**Analysis of needs**

In August 2004, the FSAU completed a post-Gu food security, nutrition, and livelihood assessment throughout Somalia. Analysis of the findings confirmed the warnings of severe food insecurity in pockets in the south, central, and northern regions. This was due in part to a drought affecting large parts of the pastoral and rain-fed farming areas, which constitute the majority of cereal production in Somalia.

Preliminary estimates indicate that a total of 700,000 people are in need of urgent assistance, with 242,500 in a state of humanitarian emergency and 457,500 facing a severe livelihood crisis.

FSAU estimates that the resultant poor harvests have led to cereal deficits of at least 36,000 MT after accounting for anticipated commercial imports and existing food aid pipelines as of June 2004 (WFP and Care International). Increases in cereal prices ranged from 50 to 150% from the start of the harvest period and remain the highest recorded for the past 15 years. According to field observation, most of the "bakaars" (underground storage silos) were nearly empty or not used due to lack of yield.

According to the FSAU, the 3-year drought affected regions in the North which will be in need of assistance for several years beyond the 2004 Deyr season, due to extreme losses of livestock and accumulated debt.

Activities

The depletion and destruction of physical, natural and human capital during the war has compounded vulnerabilities, especially to flooding and drought. Irrigation, drainage and flood relief infrastructure is too damaged to mitigate the effects of major flooding. In the absence of effective national institutions and sufficient funding for the complete rehabilitation of this infrastructure, in particular the major barrages and canals, there is a need to allocate resources to effective early warning systems, and to link these to the preparedness of agencies and communities in managing flood response.

Food and cash aid in Somalia aims to sustain lives as well as support and maintain livelihoods. Targeted beneficiaries include those whose livelihoods are at risk as a result of food insecurity, natural disasters (drought or flood) and political instability. The major food aid providers in Somalia are WFP

and CARE International, who work closely together to ensure that their interventions do not target the same areas, and to identify and meet un-addressed or evolving needs in a coordinated manner.

The activities of food and agricultural organisations in Somalia are designed to encourage sustainable community-based interventions, the participation of women, human capacity building, and recovery and rehabilitation.

Most of Somalia is more suited to extensive livestock rearing than to growing crops. The importance of livestock to the national economy has been highlighted following the widely publicised effects of the livestock importation bans imposed by Middle East importing countries, notably Saudi Arabia. Efforts must continue to place the livestock industry on a secure footing through new policies that will define the role of the private and public sectors, improved animal health services, and better production and marketing systems. If the northern states are to resume the export of livestock under healthy and humane conditions, they will require improved fodder supplies from local and more distant sources. In the affected northern and central areas, improved contingency planning for livestock affected by drought could strengthen the ability of pastoral households to cope with this stress.

The lack of rangeland management in the northern pastoral areas, allowing the proliferation of berkads and mass charcoal production, is destroying the environmental resources necessary for the potential recovery of pastoral livelihoods. This is particularly evident in the Sool Plateau and Nugaal Valley of Sool, Sanaag, Bari and Nugaal regions, where both short-term emergency support to poor and destitute households and longer-term rehabilitation of rangelands including pilot rangeland management programmes are urgently required. Recovery of rangeland will require not only increased resources, improved baseline data and monitoring systems, but also many years of commitment and concerted effort on the part of the international community and government authorities.

Horn Relief, in partnership with NPA and OCHA, has recently undertaken the first large-scale cash relief operation in Somalia by distributing US\$ 50 grants to 13,830 households in Sool and Sanaag regions. It has been recognized that under specific conditions, cash for work can be an effective means of meeting short-term needs of vulnerable populations and addressing root causes of drought vulnerability, such as the degradation of the environment and of the rural infrastructure. The cash-based model has been successfully implemented in a defined area of Sool and Sanaag regions as a complement to other emergency interventions, saving lives and protecting the livelihoods of vulnerable households. However, within a largely insecure programming environment, the limitations and potential complications of a cash relief operation should not be dismissed.

Objectives

- Promote coordinated multi-agency and multi-sectoral activities to ensure that the aid community in Somalia has access to accurate and sound information related to food security, nutrition, water and land issues.
- Enhance the capacity of local counterparts and institutions.
- Improve agricultural and coastal food production, marketing, processing, as well as rural infrastructure, to increase food security and diversify livelihoods.
- Enhance livestock trade through the development of appropriate policies and support programmes for improved rangeland rehabilitation and management, fodder supply and drought contingency preparation.
- Contribute to the improvement of livelihoods, in particular household food security and nutritional status (especially of women and children), through appropriately targeted food security initiatives (including food and cash aid and supplementary and therapeutic feeding).

Indicators

- Readily accessible food security information systems are in place.
- Comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date baseline data on crop production and environmental conditions are available.
- A significant increase in production (crop, livestock, fish etc) is achieved.
- The Ministry of Livestock develops new policies. Improved delivery of veterinary services. increased involvement of livestock owners and traders. Fodder production increases; drought contingency plans are prepared.
- The number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) receiving training by location and type (e.g. farming practices, credit management) is appropriate to the situation.

- The nutritional status of targeted groups improves (global acute malnutrition rate in children under five years, disaggregated by gender).

Monitoring

The FSAU, FEWSNET and other partners will issue regular monthly reports and Flashes and will monitor progress against these indicators.

3.4.D Health

The overall health situation in Somalia remains poor, with some of the worst health indicators in the world. In some areas, war-damaged hospitals and clinics have been rebuilt and qualified health professionals are returning to practices. Somaliland for instance benefits from the presence of private practitioners and pharmacies as well as from a growing public health sector, while in Puntland administration officials have taken steps to re-establish the local health care system. The health sector, especially the private component, remains in need of urgent regulation and policies. In the central and southern regions, limited access due to insecurity has restricted health activities and contributed to disease outbreaks.

As a result of internal displacement and drought, increased food insecurity, poor feeding practices, communicable diseases and limited health services, Somalia continues to face high malnutrition rates. Significant regional differences exist, with Global Acute Malnutrition ranging from 19.5% in Jilib in the Middle Juba region, to 31% in Dusomareb in the Galgaduud region and 37 % in Bulahawa in the Gedo region, as revealed by surveys conducted in the last 12 months.

Acute respiratory tract infection, obstetrical problems, anaemia, sexually transmitted infections, accident and injuries as a result of conflict are all-common and cause serious afflictions. The main causes of morbidity and mortality are: 1) diarrhoeal diseases, including cholera outbreaks mainly occurring from November to May; 2) tuberculosis, which due to crowded living conditions spreads easily; 3) malaria, which affects mainly pregnant women and children under five; 4) measles.

No confirmed case of wild poliovirus has been reported since the polio eradication efforts began in 1997. However, this significant achievement needs to be sustained through 2005 by repeated special immunisation activities, strengthened routine immunisation, and improved surveillance.

UN agencies, international organisations, local health authorities, national and international NGOs provide support to a variety of health services ranging from curative care to immunisation, antenatal care, nutritional rehabilitation, family planning, and rehabilitation of disabled people. These services are rendered through a network of some 150 mother-and-child health centres, 35 of which are combined with outpatient departments; 23 hospitals; 350 health posts; and 34 TB centres nationwide.

However not all the Somalis have access to these services, women and children particularly have access problems due to insecurity in some areas, lack of trained health staff at many health facilities, or inability to cover the costs. Many women die as a result of pregnancy-related complications and illnesses, or suffer permanent disabilities further compounding their vulnerability.

The humanitarian community aims to effectively monitor trends, prevent and control outbreaks and ensure the coverage of basic health needs. Special emphasis will be placed on ensuring that returnees, IDPs, minority groups and drought-affected populations have access to health services.

The recognised threat of a generalized HIV/AIDS epidemic and its potential consequences will be proactively addressed by incorporating elements of strategic and prioritised HIV/AIDS response to interventions carried out by sectoral partners. To assess the STI, HIV/AIDS prevalence status, a sero-prevalence survey is ongoing, which will provide the necessary data and for the prevention and control of STIs and HIV/AIDS. The humanitarian partners are fully involved in improving the capacity building and management of health professionals in STIs and HIV/AIDS.

Objectives

- Strengthen provision of basic health services to conflict- and drought-affected populations, including returnees, refugees, IDPs and the host community, increasing access in specific

underserved areas as well as appropriate services for disabilities; and ensure appropriate monitoring and control of outbreaks.

- Increase Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) coverage by 20% for children under one; increase integrated reproductive health services and information availability, as well as access to emergency obstetric care.
- Achieve a recovery rate of at least 75% in selective feeding programmes.
- Develop/strengthen the capacity of the local health staff and management structure.
- Ensure policy documents and systems are in place to support the management and implementation of humanitarian health response.

Indicators

- Percentage of children under one vaccinated per antigen increases by at least 20%; number of outbreak rumours timely assessed and outbreaks controlled faster; low fatality rates due to epidemics of cholera; number of child-bearing-age women who have access to emergency obstetric care increased.
- Number of basic health services accessible and available to returnees, IDPs, host community, and people with disabilities.
- Number of malnourished children identified who have access to the feeding programme.
- Number of health workers trained on disability prevention and early detection; number of people with disabilities accessing appropriate services.
- Policy documents are available and planning and management strategies are adequately implemented.

Partnership

The organisations and NGOs participating in this response plan are WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IFRC, SRCS, FASU, CARE, NPA, WVI, COSV, MSF, ACF, CISP and local health authorities. These organization support and work in partnership with other implementing partners.

Monitoring

Monitoring mechanisms are already in place. Periodic surveys will be conducted for drought and vulnerable groups. Ad hoc visits will also be used to monitor the quality of services.

HIV/AIDS

As compared to sub-Saharan Africa, HIV prevalence in Somalia is comparatively low, but the context presents multiple vulnerability factors which might facilitate a relatively rapid escalation. Even the estimated prevalence of 1-2 % translates into approximately 100,000 individuals living with HIV, the vast majority of whom are not aware of their status.

In recognition of the potential threat posed by the emerging HIV/AIDS epidemic, the international development community, in close collaboration with local partners and authorities, has embarked on a coordinated process to build an effective and proactive response to HIV/AIDS. This joint vision culminates in the “Strategic Framework for the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS and STIs within Somali Populations” and its supporting zonal plans of actions, which have been successfully translated into a multi-year application to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

To complement the longer-term sustainable development of capacity for a comprehensive HIV/AIDS response, including treatment, and to immediately address the spreading of the epidemic, the short-term strategy presented in the CAP focuses on reducing stigma and discrimination, addressing conflict and gender-based violence-related vulnerabilities and high-risk behaviours, as well as putting in place key services, while accumulating crucial epidemiological information.

The response plan for HIV/AIDS contributes to the well-being and protection of Somali populations and, through the complementary nature of interventions, acts as a vehicle for improved health service delivery and referral, as well as prevents increased mortality due to AIDS. If this plan is not implemented, apart from preventable loss of lives, any transition towards a peaceful and stable society and nation building would be seriously hampered by a spreading HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Partnership

The organisations participating in the HIV/AIDS response plan are UNDP, WHO, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNFPA, the Humanitarian Development Organization (HDO), Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and World Vision International (WVI). These organisations work in partnership and with other implementing partners in order to ensure the successful introduction and integration of priority HIV/AIDS interventions.

The cooperation within the sector has been organised into project documents addressing two complementary core HIV/AIDS response components:

- Strengthening of existing health sector services better to respond to HIV/AIDS-related needs (surveillance, blood and injection safety, disposal of contaminants, protective commodities, easily accessible HIV-specific information and diagnostic services, laboratory upgrades, training, referral, monitoring and evaluation);
- Advocacy and awareness (leadership advocacy, policy formulation support and capacity building of officials, inclusion of People Living With HIV/AIDS, awareness/behaviour change outreach).

Objectives

- Increased awareness about HIV/AIDS and creation of an environment in which HIV/AIDS can be openly discussed and related services accessed through general and targeted interventions for vulnerable or high-risk populations.⁹
- Establishment of effective mechanisms for the protection of PLWA, vulnerable and high-risk populations through leadership advocacy, sensitisation of policy makers and law enforcement officers.
- Enhanced blood and injection safety, and contaminant disposal related to transfusion services and occupational settings through training and supply of protective and diagnostic commodities.
- Voluntary counselling and testing services targeting high-risk and bridge populations and vulnerable communities initiated through the establishment of pilot sites within identified priority areas. This core intervention will be integrated into, or have direct referral linkages to comprehensive care and support services, including treatment, that are part of the medium-term strategy for HIV/AIDS.

Indicators

- HIV/AIDS awareness levels doubled and stigma decreased in selected priority areas, using standard criteria (Knowledge, Attitude, beliefs and Practice — KABP), measured against the 2003 baseline.
- Consistent availability of HIV/AIDS surveillance data (monthly reports).
- Blood used for transfusions tested for HIV and protective supply kits (gloves, safe needle boxes) available at facility level (health facility records).
- 1,000 health care providers, including traditional healers/birth attendants, and relevant civil servants trained regarding the application of universal precautions in occupational settings (training reports).
- Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) successfully integrated into existing services on 30 pilot sites, 6 Youth Friendly Health Service (YFHS) facilities established and capacity of 4 laboratories upgraded (project reports).

Monitoring

Monitoring of the HIV/AIDS response plan forms part of the Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP) attached to the HIV/AIDS strategic framework. The technical agencies, together with the established local HIV/AIDS coordination structures, will form a special task force to coordinate the effective implementation and monitoring of the plan.

⁹ For strategic planning purposes, specific vulnerability factors and at-risk populations were identified (STI clients, economic migrants, refugees, internally displaced and mobile populations – especially women, militias, youth). However, as vulnerabilities vis-a-vis HIV/AIDS correlate directly with individual behaviour and circumstances, it is clear that belonging to these categories does not automatically render one vulnerable nor does not belonging to them directly translate into reduced risk.

3.4.E Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law

This sector focuses on creating an enabling environment for the promotion of social inclusion, peace building, and good governance, which are essential to the development and institutionalisation of regional and potentially national governance systems. Activities proposed will support the SACB Governance Committee Strategy, the UN Country Team Framework of Action on Protection in Somalia, the related Advocacy Strategy, and the NGO Consortium advocacy group. The lack of a successfully implemented response plan in this sector could jeopardise the progress made during the last years in terms of overall security, relative social and political stabilisation and economic advancement.

Within the humanitarian and development community, a human rights-based approach to programming is increasingly seen as an effective means of understanding and mitigating the root causes of conflict. Activities promoting the protection of and respect for human rights are being linked to concrete and tangible benefits for Somali society and institutions, with a particular emphasis on improving vulnerable groups' access to justice, basic services and employment opportunities.¹⁰

Two themes cutting across all the three objectives outlined below are gender and HIV/AIDS. Historically, gender has been a key factor in determining a person's social, economic and political standing. Somali women as a whole are poorer, suffer the greatest discrimination, and are predominantly the victims of gender-based violence. Efforts will be made to ensure that women and girls' specific needs and vulnerabilities are recognised and addressed. The current HIV/AIDS strategic framework includes a number of capacity-building and institutional strengthening activities that will fall within the scope of this sector. Where possible and feasible, building the institutional capacity of the government, business and civil society sectors will be incorporated into project activities, and will be coordinated with the HIV/AIDS sector.

To support the medium- and longer-term reduction in dependence on humanitarian interventions, activities in this sector will contribute to three interlinked and mutually supportive objectives:

Objective 1: Increase access to basic services to improve livelihood security, particularly amongst vulnerable groups. With the continued drought affecting large numbers of pastoralists, as well as the possibility of flooding along the Shabelle and Juba rivers, Somali urban areas face the prospect of a massive influx of rural residents. In the event of a large influx, the already stretched social services and income opportunities, particularly for resident vulnerable groups in urban areas, will reach the breaking point. Improving access to basic services and income opportunities for both rural and urban vulnerable populations is critical, if their overall livelihood security is to improve over the next year. In rural areas, this will help to reduce the incentive for marginalised pastoralists to relocate to urban areas in search of services and economic opportunities. On the other hand, in urban areas this will help to improve the integration of current returnees and IDPs into their new communities. Consolidating and strengthening the support provided to IDPs, returnees, minorities, destitute pastoralists, and respective host communities for service provision and income opportunities will help to prevent conflict due to competition over scarce resources and services. Activities supporting this objective will promote peace building and reconciliation.

Indicator

Increase in the percentage of vulnerable Somali populations with access to basic services (water and sanitation, health, education, employment and shelter – disaggregated by sector, gender, age and location).

Objective 2: Duty-bearers and rights holders have an increased ability to identify, uphold and fulfil their rights and responsibilities. Over the next year, supporting the restoration of law and order throughout Somalia will be key to enhancing the establishment and legitimisation of a national government. Raising awareness amongst authorities and Somali populations themselves on their rights and responsibilities will help to create an enabling environment that is supportive of the rule of law and of the protection of human rights. This will involve working with authorities and communities to increase their understanding of and capacity to implement the rights and obligations included in the standards and principles of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and international conventions and covenants. It is expected that these activities will have a positive impact on the protection of civilians,

¹⁰ Vulnerable groups are defined as IDPs, returnees, minorities and destitute pastoralists.

particularly women, children, IDPs, minorities and other vulnerable groups, as well as improve the entire population's access to justice.

Indicators

- Increase in the number of human rights violations reported and investigated by authorities at the national and regional levels.
- Increase in the number of vulnerable and marginalized groups with access to formal and non-formal justice systems.

Objective 3: Good governance practices are adopted and practiced at all levels by both formal and non-formal structures. A number of agencies working in Somalia have been actively promoting good governance. Over the next year, agencies will be increasingly proactive about not only promoting good governance, but also supporting its widespread adoption and practice at all levels. This will include the authorities at all levels, as well civil society, the private sector and traditional structures.¹¹ Improving the institutional capacity of actors in all sectors will allow them more effectively to engage and advocate with each-other and with international partners to promote policies and legislation that support and re-enforce the ongoing peace process. There is a greater understanding amongst all three sectors of the role that each plays in the long-term development and prosperity of Somalia, and continued support is needed to nurture this process. Given the very real prospect that a new government will be formed in Somalia in the near future, the focus over the next year will be to continue to support the capacity-building of regional administrations/institutions and civil society organisations, as well as expand and provide assistance to the new national government, where appropriate.

Indicator

Number of policies developed and implemented in a transparent, accountable and participatory manner.

Monitoring

Annual and mid-year progress reports will be the main tools through which donors and other stakeholders will be informed about the achievements and impact against planned objectives. Regular meetings with implementing agencies and field verification visits, as well as special studies and assessments, technical reports and evaluations, will capture progress at the field level. Where appropriate, information on beneficiaries will be disaggregated by sector, gender, age and location.

3.4.F Safety and Security of Staff and Operations

Somalia is one of the most dangerous countries in the world. It is the only country without a central government, although it is in the process of forming a transitional federal government. Clan fighting, mines, crime and extremists seriously affect aid operations as well as the lives of the people of Somalia. In spite of these high levels of insecurity, many agencies find that they are able to implement successful and high-impact programmes throughout Somalia. They do this through effective security management to reduce the risk to projects and their staff, and to enhance the effect of their work. If security management is not properly funded, agencies will not be able to implement projects in Somalia.

The peace process in Kenya has had little impact on the level of insecurity in Somalia. Indeed, most observers agree that it is unlikely to have a positive effect for some months. This assessment is based on the observation that much of the insecurity stems from crime, delinquency and competition for resources, rather than from a war between ideologies or peoples. It is possible that new, political conflicts will emerge as the Mbagathi process develops.

In general terms the North of Somalia offers a more permissive environment for aid operations than the South, where continuing instability creates a need for humanitarian interventions but also poses greater challenges for aid operations. The risks include being targeted for reasons of financial gain or grievance, or being accidentally caught in interclan violence.

¹¹ The term civil society includes all types of organisations outside of the government, with the exception of armed groups. Thus NGOs, CBOs, professional associations, elders groups, youth groups and cooperatives are considered to be part of civil society. This list is not exhaustive.

The most significant development of the last 18 months has been the emergence of an extremist threat to the international community in Somalia. Evidence for this includes the murder of four, possibly five, international staff of humanitarian agencies in the last year in which there is clear evidence of “jihadi” involvement. The threat to the international community from extremists in Somalia is at three levels:

- Global: Al Qaeda has used Somalia as a transit base for its attacks in East Africa.
- Regional: A group which apparently has an ideology similar to that of Al Qaeda, possibly under the name of Al Itahaad Al Islamiya, is thought to be responsible for most if not all of the attacks in the last year. It is assessed that the group is able to mount attacks throughout Somalia
- Individual: Some individuals in Somalia follow the creed of Al Qaeda. It is very possible that they could carry out attacks against the international community on their own initiative.

The high levels of insecurity in Somalia have a very significant impact on aid operations, especially in the south. Projects are regularly interrupted by insecurity, which has a direct impact on:

- Sustainability. It is difficult, although not impossible, to deliver sustainable projects in areas which are frequently affected by interclan fighting.
- Cost. Direct costs such as security staffing or buying equipment add to overall project costs. Indirect costs such as maintaining offices in Nairobi, staff insurance or travelling by air when economy would recommend travelling by road, significantly add to the overall cost of delivering aid in Somalia.
- Time and effort. Effective programmes can only be delivered in Somalia by managers who consider security issues when preparing project plans. Projects are often delayed by insecurity and managers probably spend more time resolving security problems issues than in most other countries.
- Business Risk. Agencies face a wide range of business risks. This includes wide fluctuations in exchange rates, unavailability of insurance, difficulty in recruiting staff, and the challenges of managing staff in a place where violence can be seen as the best way of resolving an argument.

The UN security management system in Somalia follows worldwide practice to ensure the effective delivery of aid while ensuring the security and safety of staff. The system is based on a national network of volunteer wardens and senior managers, and is supported by professional UN security staff. It manages the risks of Somalia by monitoring the situation then developing measures to ensure as wide a delivery of aid as possible.

UN security staff monitor the situation throughout Somalia and recommend measures to all agencies on how to manage the risks of working in all areas. This information is regularly shared with the donor and NGO community in the form of weekly reports and regular briefings to the SACB.

3.4.G Water and Sanitation

Analysis of needs

Access to water and sanitation represents a core issue for the development of the livelihoods of the Somali people. Interventions in this sector serve as an advantageous entry point into communities and as a means to address the critical needs they face. Lack of access to water and sanitation services constitutes one of the major factors affecting health, economic prosperity and political stability in the country. While over the last few years a great deal of improvement has taken place, much still remains to be done to address the challenges in the sector.

According to the latest Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), which was undertaken in 2000, less than 26% of the population has access to safe water and fewer than 48% has access to sanitation

facilities. While many improvements have been made since the 2000 study, a substantial proportion of the population does not have acceptable levels of access to sustainable water and sanitation services.

Strategy

The sectoral strategy endeavours to address all issues related to the accessibility of appropriate water sources and sanitation facilities in Somalia, and to address the rehabilitation and management of related infrastructure. The sector has recently adopted a second five-year strategic framework that serves as a guideline to coordinated approaches. Regular meetings are held where sector members share information and ideas, and discuss issues and best practices related to implementing projects and achieving results in Somalia. The sector also advocates that gender sensitive approaches be taken in the implementation of all activities.

Given the fact that authorities still lack sufficient financial and technical capacity to effectively address sectoral needs, UN agencies and international NGOs continue to be instrumental in assisting rural and urban communities, and particularly vulnerable groups, in rehabilitating, operating and maintaining their water supply systems, promoting hygiene and sanitation, and assisting in rebuilding infrastructure. In the case of the most vulnerable groups, international assistance is core to their continued survival.

Objectives

- Ensure proper identification, planning and coordination of interventions.
- Strengthen/enhance the capacity of institutions and authorities to manage, formulate and implement policy and regulatory frameworks and play their respective roles to improve delivery mechanisms.
- Ensure social and economic improvement through rehabilitation, maintenance and development of basic services, particularly for marginalised and vulnerable groups.
- Raise awareness for behavioural change to improve hygiene, environmental sanitation and good water usage.
- Ensure preparedness for, and effective response to occurring emergencies.

Indicators

- Needs assessment reports, coordination meetings, publications and availability of data.
- Policy and regulatory frameworks for the sector developed and functional.
- Basic services provided to the Somali communities including marginalised and vulnerable groups.
- Reduced incidence of diseases resulting from poor hygiene and sanitation practices.
- Timely interventions to provide relief to affected populations.

Monitoring

Monitoring mechanisms have been developed for the sector and are in the process of being further strengthened by the FAO SWALIM project, which is developing a countrywide database for all rural and urban water resources. Other monitoring mechanisms consist in agency reporting and periodic surveys.

4. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN

The country team will monitor progress in addressing the 2005 CAP priority needs on regular basis, using existing monitoring mechanisms. These mechanisms consist of assessments missions, studies, reporting mechanisms, early warning systems, coordination mechanisms (in-country and in Nairobi), the Mid-Year review of the CAP, and the yearly CAP planning workshop.

While agencies are responsible for monitoring progress in project implementation and for informing through regular reports (Annual, mid-year, monthly, weekly and ad hoc reports), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs is tasked with the strategic monitoring of the overall humanitarian context, including progress in implementing activities related to the CAP and their repercussions on the humanitarian situation in general.

At headquarters level, OCHA Geneva will continue to ensure through the financial tracking system regular reporting on funding status for projects in and outside the CAP framework. This will constantly highlight the implications of funding availability or constraints on humanitarian activities.

At the country level, OCHA Somalia and SACB will monitor progress through regular collection, analysis and dissemination of information including financial data to relevant partners.

The mid-year review of the CAP in May 2005 will provide stakeholders with an opportunity to re-examine the context, the humanitarian consequences, the planning scenarios, the response priorities, the sector response strategies and the progress made in achieving the strategic priorities.

In the event of significant changes in the context, consequences and scenarios, programmes will be reviewed and adjusted to accommodate the new realities.

Similarly, the planning workshop for the 2006 CAP, scheduled to take place in July/August 2005, will allow partners to re-examine the context and related consequences, monitor progress achieved during the year 2005, identify lessons learned, and readjust programmes in the event of drastic changes in the context and consequences.

5. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

Stakeholders unanimously agreed to maintain the criteria for prioritising projects established in 2004. A slight modification regarding geographical coverage was made to allow for the prioritisation of projects with countrywide coverage. Similarly, it was agreed to maintain the same process for prioritising projects: all projects should undergo both a technical and a senior-level review starting at the level of the agencies presenting projects.

The CAP sector focal points reviewed all projects according to the criteria presented below. Their recommendations were then considered by the CAP Senior-Level Country Team, consisting of UN heads of agencies and two NGO representatives (CARE and ADRA), who took final decisions on their inclusion in the CAP.

All UN and NGO projects in Somalia are guided by international humanitarian and human rights law, and based on the respective agencies' mandate. When considering projects to include in the Appeal, participating agencies agreed that the projects should:

- Be realistic in terms of budget, duration and the implementing agency's capacity
- Clearly support the overall and sectoral goals of the CHAP
- Target the priority vulnerable groups identified in the CHAP or have a countrywide coverage
- Incorporate do-no-harm principles
- Be complementary (i.e. no geographic duplication of projects)
- 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

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVE		ASSOCIATED PROJECTS
1. Save lives and help vulnerable communities and populations at risk to become more resilient to crises.	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote coordinated multi-agency and multi-sectoral activities to ensure that the aid community in Somalia has access to accurate and sound information related to food security, nutrition, water and land issues. Improve agricultural and coastal food production, marketing, processing and rural infrastructure to increase food security and diversify livelihoods. Contribute to the improvement of livelihoods, in particular household food security and nutritional status, especially of women and children, through appropriately targeted food security initiatives (including food and cash aid and supplementary and therapeutic feeding). 	Rural food security programme (CARE) - Coordination in the Food Security Sector (FAO) - Support to Small riverine Fisheries Production (FAO) - Promotion of Poultry Production among IDPs, returnees and poor urban dwellers in drought affected areas of Somalia (FAO) - Enhance food Security and Nutritional Status (FAO) – Supporting Alternative livelihoods of Destitute Drought Affected Pastoralists (Horn Relief) – Emergency Cash for Work to Rehabilitate Rangelands in Sanaag (Horn Relief) –Employment intensive Infrastructure Projects in the North West and North Eastern Somalia (ILO)– Protracted Relief Recovery Operation “Food Aid for Recovery in Somalia (WFP)
	Protection, Human Rights, Rule of Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to basic services to improve livelihood security, particularly amongst vulnerable groups. 	Framework programme on sustainable Livelihoods and drought mitigation in drought affected regions (UNDP) – Assistance to returnees and IDPs/Returnees in Hargeisa, Galkayo and Bossaso for resettlement (UNDP) – Support to civil societies and local Initiatives (UNDP) – Qualified Expatiate Somali technical support (UNDP) – Voluntary Repatriation of Somali refugees and protection and assistance to refugees in Somalia (UNHCR) Economic recovery in support for socio-economic integration of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable populations through a process of local economic development (UNDP/ILO)
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen provision of basic health services to returnees, refugees, IDPs and the host community, increasing access in specific underserved areas as well as appropriate services for disabilities; ensure appropriate monitoring and control of outbreaks. Increase Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) coverage by 20% for children under one; increase integrated reproductive health services and information availability as well as access to emergency obstetric care. Achieve a recovery rate of at least 75% in selective feeding programmes. 	Expanding access to reproductive health in Somaliland and Puntland (CARE SOMALIA) – Critical reproductive health (UNICEF) – Provision emergency nutrition response (UNICEF) Integrated Reproductive health services for vulnerable urban populations in the three zones of Somalia (UNFPA & WHO) – Rapid response to sudden disasters (UNICEF) – Delivery of essential health services (UNICEF) – Mental health (WHO) – Mitigating the impact on health and nutrition of the drought and response to urgent needs (WHO) – Prevention and control of communicable diseases (WHO) – Strengthening EPI and Maternal Health in Bualle and Sakow, Wajid and Tiye glow (WVI) – Expanded programme on Immunisation (UNICEF/WHO) - Assessment of health sector status, services needs and priorities in conflicts and drought affected regions (WHO)

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STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVE		ASSOCIATED PROJECTS
Continued... 1. Save lives and help vulnerable communities and populations at risk to become more resilient to crises.	HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced blood and injection safety, and contaminant disposal related to transfusion services and occupational settings through training and supply of protective and diagnostic commodities 	Care and support for PLWA (NPA) - Accelerated HIV awareness, vulnerability reduction and services availability with focus on access by vulnerable populations (UNICEF) - HIV sero-prevalence testing and VCT among vulnerable groups (WHO & UNFPA) - Improvement of blood safety in Somalia (WHO)
	Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper identification, planning and coordination of interventions. Ensure social and economic improvement through rehabilitation, maintenance and development of basic services, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable groups. Ensure preparedness for, and effective response to occurring emergencies. 	Emergency rehabilitation of water points in Bakol and Bay regions, Somalia (ADRA) - Emergency construction and rehabilitation of water facilities (Horn Relief) - Rehabilitation and/or construction of rural water supplies and provision of sanitation facilities (UNICEF) - Promote of low cost disinfections in household and vulnerable communities (WHO) - Middle Juba emergency water project (WVI) Rehabilitation, expansion and management of Burao water system (UN-HABITAT)
2. Enhanced protection of and respect for the human rights and dignity of all persons in Somalia	Protection, Human Rights, Rule of Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duty-bearers and rights holders have an increased ability to identify, fulfil and uphold their rights and responsibilities. 	Support to underserved rural communities empowerment (CARE SOMALIA) - Strengthening Somali civil society Phase III (NOVIB) - Protection of civilians (OCHA) - Reintegration of returnees and internally displaced persons (UNDP) - Judiciary and human rights/gender programmes (UNDP) - Law enforcement project (UNDP) - Civic education for peace, democracy and development (UNESCO) - Voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees and protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia (UNHCR) - Protection of children against abuse, violence, exploitation and discrimination (UNICEF) - Youth participation and development (UNICEF) - Strengthening capacities to protect women's human rights and promote gender equality in the context of internal displacement (UNIFEM) - Technical Assistance for Human Rights (OHCHR)
	HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness about HIV/AIDS and creation of an environment in which HIV/AIDS can be openly discussed and related services accessed through general and targeted interventions for vulnerable or high-risk populations. Establishment of effective mechanisms for the protection of PLWA, vulnerable and high risk populations through leadership advocacy, sensitisation of policy makers and law enforcement officers. Voluntary counselling and testing services targeting high-risk and bridge populations and vulnerable communities initiated through establishment of pilot sites within identified priority areas. 	Establishment of effective mechanism for the protection of PLHA, infected and affected IDPs and sexually violated women (HDO) – Care and support of PLWA (NPA) – Creating a protective environment for populations vulnerable to HIV/AIDS (UNDP) – Accelerated HIV awareness, vulnerability reduction and service availability with focus on access by vulnerable populations (UNICEF) – Establish protective mechanisms for women, IDPs and returnees infected and affected by HIV/AIDS through leadership advocacy and capacity building of associations of PLWA (UNIFEM) – HIV prevention in Middle Juba, Bakool and Bay regions (WVI)

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STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVE		ASSOCIATED PROJECTS
3. Help existing and emerging governance structures, civil society groups and communities to gain the necessary capacities and skills to function effectively in the interest of the people they represent, and in order to contribute to the stability and economic development of Somalia	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to formal primary education with special focus on girls, to alternative primary education for out-of-school children and youth who missed out on education and to vocational training and adult literacy in a gender responsive manner and with a special consideration for vulnerable groups, ex-combatants and displaced nomadic pastoralists. • Improve the quality of education and training programmes through further provision of quality resources, training and upgrading of teachers in adequate numbers and of good quality, and through support to assessment and certification services, curriculum development services and by incorporating cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender and environment in the teaching and learning materials. • Support the harmonisation, review and revisions of curricula, and facilitate the bringing together of Arabic and English medium schools under a unified national curriculum. • Enhance the capacity of education authorities to manage the education system, set policy, make development plans, administer/supervise, sustain the Education Management Information System, maintain curriculum standards, teachers services and examination services. • Mobilise communities to take on more active role in school management and adopting measures that remove barriers to access for the girl child 	Development and provision of basic education (ADRA) – Provisional of vocational skills for Somali youth (ADRA) – Non-formal education for youth (ADRA) – Enterprise based vocational training (CARE SOMALIA) – Provision of education to displaced and nomadic populations (UNESCO) – Basic vocational education for demobilization of youth (UNESCO) – Support to pre-service teacher education and curricular activities (UNESCO) – Support to the development and expansion of secondary education (UNESCO) – Support to upper primary resource provision and assessment services in Somalia (UNESCO) – Technical and vocational education for Somali youth (UNESCO) – Expansion of retention in education for girls and vulnerable communities (UNICEF) – Support to girl child basic education (WVI)
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the capacity of local counterparts and institutions • Enhance the livestock trade through the development of appropriate policies and support programmes for improved rangeland rehabilitation and management, fodder supply and drought contingency preparation. 	Improving the quality of livestock exported from Somalia (FAO) – Supporting alternative livelihoods of destitute drought affected pastoralists (Horn Relief) – Employment intensive infrastructure projects in the Northwest and North-eastern of Somalia (ILO) – National training programme in employment intensive, Cash for work programme in Somalia (ILO) – Integration of crop and livestock agriculture (VETAID) – Promotion of sustainable crop and livestock production (VETAID)

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STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVE		ASSOCIATED PROJECTS
<p>Continued...</p> <p>3. Help existing and emerging governance structures, civil society groups and communities to gain the necessary capacities and skills to function effectively in the interest of the people they represent, and in order to contribute to the stability and economic development of Somalia</p>	Protection, Human Rights, Rule of Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good governance practices are adopted and practiced at all levels by both formal and non-formal structures 	<p>Support to Underserved Rural communities' empowerment (CARE SOMALIA) – Framework programme on sustainable livelihoods and drought mitigation and drought affects regions (UNDP) – Participatory planning projects focusing on vulnerable groups in all three Somali regions UN-HABITAT) – Promotion of recovery in Somalia (ILO)- National training programme in Local Economic Development in Somalia (ILO) – Economic recovery in support for socio-economic integration of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable populations through a process of local economic development (ILO & UNDP) – Strengthening of civil society (NOVIB) – Assistance to returnees and IDPs/Returnees in Hargeisa, Galkayo and Bossaso for resettlement (UNDP) – Reintegration of returnees and internally displaced persons (UNDP) – Poverty reduction and economic recovery – (UNDP) – First Phase disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants (UNDP) – Support to civil society and local initiative (UNDP) – Financial services development project (UNDP) – Judiciary and human rights/gender programmes (UNDP) – Law enforcement (UNDP) – Qualified expatriate Somali Technical Support (UNDP) - Development of Digital maps, urban land and poverty information systems for three major towns in puntland region (UNDP) – Support to public administration training (UNDP) – Civic education for peace, democracy and development (UNESCO) – Youth participation and development (UNICEF) - Strengthening capacities to protect women's human rights and promote gender equality in the context of internal displacement (UNIFEM) – Capacity building and demining Agency, Somaliland (UNDP) – all mine action projects</p>
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop/strengthen the capacity of local health staff and management structure. Ensure policy documents and systems are in place to support the management and implementation of humanitarian health response. 	<p>Integrated reproductive health services for vulnerable urban populations in the three zones of Somalia (UNFPA & WHO) – Delivery of essential health services (UNICEF)</p>
	Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen / enhance capacity of institutions and authorities to manage, formulate and implement policy and regulatory frameworks and play their respective roles to improve delivery mechanisms. Raise awareness for behavioural change to improve hygiene, environmental sanitation and good water usage. 	<p>Emergency rehabilitation of water points in Bakol and Bay regions, Somalia (ADRA) - Emergency construction and rehabilitation of water facilities (Horn Relief) –promote the use of low cost disinfections in household and vulnerable communities (WHO) - Rehabilitation, expansion and management of Burao water system (UN-HABITAT)</p>

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**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for
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List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
as of 18 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
ADRA			
SOM-05/E01	EDUCATION	Development and provision of basic education	386,000
SOM-05/E03	EDUCATION	Non-formal education for youth	329,776
SOM-05/E02	EDUCATION	Provision of vocational skills to Somali youth.	454,480
SOM-05/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency rehabilitation of water points in Bakol and Bay Regions, Somalia	525,000
Sub total for ADRA			1,695,256
CARE INT			
SOM-05/A01	AGRICULTURE	Rural food security programme	13,105,800
SOM-05/ER/I03	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Support for underserved rural communities' empowerment (SOURCE)	324,000
SOM-05/E04	EDUCATION	Enterprise based vocational training	391,395
SOM-05/H01	HEALTH	Expanding access to reproductive health in Somaliland and Puntland	420,000
Sub total for CARE INT			14,241,195
DDG			
SOM-05/MA07	MINE ACTION	Landmine clearance in Togdheer Region of Somaliland	858,956
SOM-05/MA08	MINE ACTION	Landmine clearance in Togdheer Region of Somaliland	527,790
Sub total for DDG			1,386,746

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
FAO			
SOM-05/A02	AGRICULTURE	Coordination in the food security sector	772,242
SOM-05/A06	AGRICULTURE	Enhance food security and nutritional status	2,073,203
SOM-05/A03	AGRICULTURE	Improving the quality of livestock exported from Somalia	579,332
SOM-05/A05	AGRICULTURE	Promotion of poultry production among IDPs, returnees and poor urban dwellers in drought affected areas of Somalia	541,800
SOM-05/A04	AGRICULTURE	Support to small riverine fisheries production	223,576
Sub total for FAO			4,190,153
HDIG			
SOM-05/MA04	MINE ACTION	Impact-survey and demining in the Somaliland Region	1,410,000
Sub total for HDIG			1,410,000
HDO			
SOM-05/H14	HEALTH	Establishment of effective mechanisms for the protection of PLHA, infected and affected IDPs and sexually violated women	170,000
Sub total for HDO			170,000
Horn Relief			
SOM-05/A08	AGRICULTURE	Emergency cash for work to rehabilitate rangelands in Sanaag	667,784
SOM-05/A07	AGRICULTURE	Supporting alternative livelihoods of destitute drought affected pastoralists	488,151
SOM-05/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency construction and rehabilitation of water facilities	379,850
Sub total for Horn Relief			1,535,785

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
ILO			
SOM-05/ER/I08B	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Economic recovery in support of socio-economic integration of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable populations through a process of local economic development	2,000,000
SOM-05/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Employment intensive infrastructure projects in the North West and North Eastern of Somalia	3,000,000
SOM-05/ER/I02	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	National training programme in employment intensive , cash for work programmes in Somalia	250,000
SOM-05/ER/I07	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	National training programme in local economic development in Somalia	200,000
SOM-05/ER/I06	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Promotion of economic recovery in Somalia	2,000,000
Sub total for ILO			7,450,000
NPA			
SOM-05/H16	HEALTH	Care and support of PLWA	114,268
Sub total for NPA			114,268
OCHA			
SOM-05/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination support services	1,675,817
SOM-05/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Humanitarian response fund for Somalia	5,800,000
SOM-05/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection of civilians	180,800
Sub total for OCHA			7,656,617
OHCHR			
SOM-05/P/HR/RL12	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Technical assistance for human rights in Somalia	150,000
Sub total for OHCHR			150,000

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for
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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
OXFAM GB			
SOM-05/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Strengthening Somali civil society phase III	6,474,193
Sub total for OXFAM GB			6,474,193
SBF			
SOM-05/MA02	MINE ACTION	Capacity building to police - clearance training and refresher EOD training in Somalila/Jowhar	421,318
Sub total for SBF			421,318

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
UNDP			
SOM-05/CSS05	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Development of digital maps, urban land and property information systems for three major towns in Puntland Region	390,000
SOM-05/CSS04	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Qualified Expatriate Somali Technical Support (QUESTS)	420,000
SOM-05/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Somalia aid coordination body secretariat	444,153
SOM-05/CSS06	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Support to public administration training	463,000
SOM-05/ER/I08A	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Economic recovery in support of socio-economic integration of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable populations through a process of local economic development	1,600,000
SOM-05/ER/I11	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Financial services development project (FSDP)	1,500,000
SOM-05/ER/I04	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Framework programme on sustainable livelihoods and drought mitigation in drought affected regions	869,660
SOM-05/ER/I10	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Poverty reduction and economic recovery	1,200,000
SOM-05/ER/I09	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Reintegration of returnees and IDPs	4,000,000
SOM-05/S/NF01	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Assistance to returnees and IDPs/returnees in Hargeisa, Galkayo and Bosasso for resettlement	2,624,670
SOM-05/H17	HEALTH	Creating a protective environment for populations vulnerable to HIV/AIDS	407,000

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
UNDP			
SOM-05/MA01	MINE ACTION	Capacity building national demining agency, Somaliland	1,111,000
SOM-05/MA03	MINE ACTION	High-impact area clearance operations in Somalia	2,000,000
SOM-05/MA05	MINE ACTION	Institutional support and capacity building to Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC)	19,000
SOM-05/MA06	MINE ACTION	Institutional support to Somaliland mine action	254,000
SOM-05/MA09	MINE ACTION	Landmine impact survey (LIS) in Sool and Sanag Regions, Phase 2.5	400,000
SOM-05/MA10	MINE ACTION	Somalia landmine impact survey (LIS), Phase III	2,000,000
SOM-05/MA13	MINE ACTION	Support to police explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams in Middle Shabelle Region (Jowhar)	190,500
SOM-05/MA12	MINE ACTION	Support to police explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams in Puntland	20,000
SOM-05/MA11	MINE ACTION	Support to police explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams in southern Somalia	400,000
SOM-05/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	First phase disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants	3,809,470
SOM-05/P/HR/RL06	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Judiciary and human rights/gender programmes	3,575,000
SOM-05/P/HR/RL07	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Law enforcement project	3,795,000
SOM-05/P/HR/RL05	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Support to civil society and local initiatives	400,000
Sub total for UNDP			31,892,453

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
UNESCO			
SOM-05/E07	EDUCATION	Basic and vocational education for demobilisation of youth	1,200,000
SOM-05/E06	EDUCATION	Provision of education to displaced Nomadic populations	1,690,000
SOM-05/E08	EDUCATION	Support to pre-service teacher education and co-curricular activities	1,020,000
SOM-05/E09	EDUCATION	Support to the development and expansion of secondary education	1,460,000
SOM-05/E10	EDUCATION	Support to upper primary resource provision and assessment services in Somalia	1,491,600
SOM-05/E11	EDUCATION	Technical and vocational education for Somali youth	365,500
SOM-05/P/HR/RL08	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Civic education for peace, democracy and development	750,000
Sub total for UNESCO			7,977,100
UN-HABITAT			
SOM-05/ER/I05	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Participatory planning projects focusing on vulnerable groups in all three Somali regions	1,200,000
SOM-05/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	Rehabilitation, expansion and management of Burao water system	1,247,000
Sub total for UN-HABITAT			2,447,000
UNHCR			
SOM-05/P/HR/RL09	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees and protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia	6,584,554
Sub total for UNHCR			6,584,554

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for
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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
UNICEF			
SOM-05/E05	EDUCATION	Expansion of enrolment in education for girls and vulnerable communities	3,005,000
SOM-05/H13	HEALTH	Accelerated HIV awareness, vulnerability reduction and service availability with focus on access by vulnerable populations	822,000
SOM-05/H02	HEALTH	Critical reproductive health services	738,000
SOM-05/H03	HEALTH	Delivery of essential health services	2,019,000
SOM-05/H04A	HEALTH	Expanded programme on immunisation (EPI), including polio eradication initiative (PEI)	2,700,000
SOM-05/H05	HEALTH	Provision emergency nutrition response	1,568,000
SOM-05/H06	HEALTH	Rapid response to sudden disasters	456,000
SOM-05/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection of children against abuse, violence, exploitation and discrimination	1,568,000
SOM-05/P/HR/RL11	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Youth participation and development	1,188,000
SOM-05/WS04	WATER AND SANITATION	Rehabilitation and/or construction of rural water supplies and provision of sanitation facilities	1,448,000
Sub total for UNICEF			15,512,000
UNIFEM			
SOM-05/H18	HEALTH	Establish protection mechanisms for women IDPs and returnees infected and affected by HIV/AIDS through leadership advocacy and capacity building of associations of PLWHAS	145,000
SOM-05/P/HR/RL10	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Strengthening Somali capacities to protect women's human rights and promote gender equality in the context of internal displacement	300,000
Sub total for UNIFEM			445,000
UNSECOORD			
SOM-05/S01	SECURITY	Enhancement of security environment by resourcing security management structures	990,000
Sub total for UNSECOORD			990,000

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
VETAID			
SOM-05/A09	AGRICULTURE	Integration of crop & livestock agriculture	166,200
SOM-05/A10	AGRICULTURE	Promotion of sustainable crop & livestock agriculture	139,579
Sub total for VETAID			305,779
WFP			
SOM-05/F01	FOOD	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 10191.0) Food aid for relief and recovery in Somalia	45,200,000
Sub total for WFP			45,200,000
WHO			
SOM-05/H09	HEALTH	Assessment of health sector status, services needs and priorities in conflicts and drought affected regions	361,460
SOM-05/H04B	HEALTH	Expanded programme on immunisation (EPI), including polio eradication initiative (PEI)	1,983,477
SOM-05/H20	HEALTH	Improvement of blood safety in Somalia	308,990
SOM-05/H10	HEALTH	Mental health	233,200
SOM-05/H11	HEALTH	Mitigating the impact on health and nutrition of the drought and response to urgent needs	152,560
SOM-05/H12	HEALTH	Prevention and control of communicable diseases	448,568
SOM-05/WS06	WATER AND SANITATION	Promote the use of low cost disinfections in households and vulnerable communities	213,200
Sub total for WHO			3,701,455

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for
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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
WHO/UNFPA			
SOM-05/H19	HEALTH	HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) sero-prevalence testing and VCT (Voluntary Counseling and Testing) among vulnerable groups	653,450
SOM-05/H08	HEALTH	Integrated reproductive health services for vulnerable urban populations in the three zones of Somalia	582,235
Sub total for WHO/UNFPA			1,235,685
WVI International			
SOM-05/E12	EDUCATION	Support to girl child basic education	190,402
SOM-05/H15	HEALTH	HIV prevention in Middle Juba, Bakool, Bay Regions and Baki and Lughaya (Awdal)	258,000
SOM-05/H07	HEALTH	Strengthening EPI and maternal health in Bualle and Sakow (Middle Juba), Waajid and Tiye glow (Bakool), Burhakaba (Bay) and Baki and Lughaya (Awdal)	478,000
SOM-05/WS05	WATER AND SANITATION	MIDDLE JUBA (Bualle and Sakow) Emergency water project	350,211
Sub total for WVI International			1,276,613
Grand Total:			164,463,170

**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for
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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
AGRICULTURE			
SOM-05/A02	FAO	Coordination in the food security sector	772,242
SOM-05/A08	Horn Relief	Emergency cash for work to rehabilitate rangelands in Sanaag	667,784
SOM-05/A06	FAO	Enhance food security and nutritional status	2,073,203
SOM-05/A03	FAO	Improving the quality of livestock exported from Somalia	579,332
SOM-05/A09	VETAID	Integration of crop & livestock agriculture	166,200
SOM-05/A05	FAO	Promotion of poultry production among IDPs, returnees and poor urban dwellers in drought affected areas of Somalia	541,800
SOM-05/A10	VETAID	Promotion of sustainable crop & livestock agriculture	139,579
SOM-05/A01	CARE INT	Rural food security programme	13,105,800
SOM-05/A04	FAO	Support to small riverine fisheries production	223,576
SOM-05/A07	Horn Relief	Supporting alternative livelihoods of destitute drought affected pastoralists	488,151
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			18,757,667
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
SOM-05/CSS01	OCHA	Coordination support services	1,675,817
SOM-05/CSS05	UNDP	Development of digital maps, urban land and property information systems for three major towns in Puntland Region	390,000
SOM-05/CSS02	OCHA	Humanitarian response fund for Somalia	5,800,000
SOM-05/CSS04	UNDP	Qualified Expatriate Somali Technical Support (QUESTS)	420,000
SOM-05/CSS03	UNDP	Somalia aid coordination body secretariat	444,153
SOM-05/CSS06	UNDP	Support to public administration training	463,000
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			9,192,970

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
SOM-05/ER/I08A	UNDP	Economic recovery in support of socio-economic integration of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable populations through a process of local economic development	1,600,000
SOM-05/ER/I08B	ILO	Economic recovery in support of socio-economic integration of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable populations through a process of local economic development	2,000,000
SOM-05/ER/I01	ILO	Employment intensive infrastructure projects in the North West and North Eastern of Somalia	3,000,000
SOM-05/ER/I11	UNDP	Financial services development project (FSDP)	1,500,000
SOM-05/ER/I04	UNDP	Framework programme on sustainable livelihoods and drought mitigation in drought affected regions	869,660
SOM-05/ER/I02	ILO	National training programme in employment intensive , cash for work programmes in Somalia	250,000
SOM-05/ER/I07	ILO	National training programme in local economic development in Somalia	200,000
SOM-05/ER/I05	UN-HABITAT	Participatory planning projects focusing on vulnerable groups in all three Somali regions	1,200,000
SOM-05/ER/I10	UNDP	Poverty reduction and economic recovery	1,200,000
SOM-05/ER/I06	ILO	Promotion of economic recovery in Somalia	2,000,000
SOM-05/ER/I09	UNDP	Reintegration of returnees and IDPs	4,000,000
SOM-05/ER/I03	CARE INT	Support for underserved rural communities' empowerment (SOURCE)	324,000
Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			18,143,660

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
EDUCATION			
SOM-05/E07	UNESCO	Basic and vocational education for demobilisation of youth	1,200,000
SOM-05/E01	ADRA	Development and provision of basic education	386,000
SOM-05/E04	CARE INT	Enterprise based vocational training	391,395
SOM-05/E05	UNICEF	Expansion of enrolment in education for girls and vulnerable communities	3,005,000
SOM-05/E03	ADRA	Non-formal education for youth	329,776
SOM-05/E02	ADRA	Provision of vocational skills to Somali youth.	454,480
SOM-05/E06	UNESCO	Provision of education to displaced Nomadic populations	1,690,000
SOM-05/E12	WVI International	Support to girl child basic education	190,402
SOM-05/E08	UNESCO	Support to pre-service teacher education and co-curricular activities	1,020,000
SOM-05/E09	UNESCO	Support to the development and expansion of secondary education	1,460,000
SOM-05/E10	UNESCO	Support to upper primary resource provision and assessment services in Somalia	1,491,600
SOM-05/E11	UNESCO	Technical and vocational education for Somali youth	365,500
Sub total for EDUCATION			11,984,153
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			
SOM-05/S/NF01	UNDP	Assistance to returnees and IDPs/returnees in Hargeisa, Galkayo and Bosasso for resettlement	2,624,670
Sub total for FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			2,624,670
FOOD			
SOM-05/F01	WFP	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 10191.0) Food aid for relief and recovery in Somalia	45,200,000
Sub total for FOOD			45,200,000

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
HEALTH			
SOM-05/H13	UNICEF	Accelerated HIV awareness, vulnerability reduction and service availability with focus on access by vulnerable populations	822,000
SOM-05/H09	WHO	Assessment of health sector status, services needs and priorities in conflicts and drought affected regions	361,460
SOM-05/H16	NPA	Care and support of PLWA	114,268
SOM-05/H17	UNDP	Creating a protective environment for populations vulnerable to HIV/AIDS	407,000
SOM-05/H02	UNICEF	Critical reproductive health services	738,000
SOM-05/H03	UNICEF	Delivery of essential health services	2,019,000
SOM-05/H18	UNIFEM	Establish protection mechanisms for women IDPs and returnees infected and affected by HIV/AIDS through leadership advocacy and capacity building of associations of PLWHAS	145,000
SOM-05/H14	HDO	Establishment of effective mechanisms for the protection of PLHA, infected and affected IDPs and sexually violated women	170,000
SOM-05/H04A	UNICEF	Expanded programme on immunisation (EPI), including polio eradication initiative (PEI)	2,700,000
SOM-05/H04B	WHO	Expanded programme on immunisation (EPI), including polio eradication initiative (PEI)	1,983,477
SOM-05/H01	CARE INT	Expanding access to reproductive health in Somaliland and Puntland	420,000
SOM-05/H19	WHO/UNFPA	HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) sero-prevalence testing and VCT (Voluntary Counseling and Testing) among vulnerable groups	653,450
SOM-05/H15	WVI International	HIV prevention in Middle Juba, Bakool, Bay Regions and Baki and Lughaya (Awdal)	258,000
SOM-05/H20	WHO	Improvement of blood safety in Somalia	308,990
SOM-05/H08	WHO/UNFPA	Integrated reproductive health services for vulnerable urban populations in the three zones of Somalia	582,235
SOM-05/H10	WHO	Mental health	233,200
SOM-05/H11	WHO	Mitigating the impact on health and nutrition of the drought and response to urgent needs	152,560
SOM-05/H12	WHO	Prevention and control of communicable diseases	448,568
SOM-05/H05	UNICEF	Provision emergency nutrition response	1,568,000
SOM-05/H06	UNICEF	Rapid response to sudden disasters	456,000

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
HEALTH			
SOM-05/H07	WVI International	Strengthening EPI and maternal health in Bualle and Sakow (Middle Juba), Waajid and Tiye glow (Bakool), Burhakaba (Bay) and Baki and Lughaya (Awdal)	478,000
Sub total for HEALTH			15,019,208
MINE ACTION			
SOM-05/MA01	UNDP	Capacity building national demining agency, Somaliland	1,111,000
SOM-05/MA02	SBF	Capacity building to police - clearance training and refresher EOD training in Somalila/Jowhar	421,318
SOM-05/MA03	UNDP	High-impact area clearance operations in Somalia	2,000,000
SOM-05/MA04	HDIG	Impact-survey and demining in the Somaliland Region	1,410,000
SOM-05/MA05	UNDP	Institutional support and capacity building to Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC)	19,000
SOM-05/MA06	UNDP	Institutional support to Somaliland mine action	254,000
SOM-05/MA07	DDG	Landmine clearance in Togdheer Region of Somaliland	858,956
SOM-05/MA08	DDG	Landmine clearance in Togdheer Region of Somaliland	527,790
SOM-05/MA09	UNDP	Landmine impact survey (LIS) in Sool and Sanag Regions, Phase 2.5	400,000
SOM-05/MA10	UNDP	Somalia landmine impact survey (LIS), Phase III	2,000,000
SOM-05/MA13	UNDP	Support to police explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams in Middle Shabbelle Region (Jowhar)	190,500
SOM-05/MA12	UNDP	Support to police explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams in Puntland	20,000
SOM-05/MA11	UNDP	Support to police explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams in southern Somalia	400,000
Sub total for MINE ACTION			9,612,564

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
SOM-05/P/HR/RL08	UNESCO	Civic education for peace, democracy and development	750,000
SOM-05/P/HR/RL04	UNDP	First phase disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants	3,809,470
SOM-05/P/HR/RL06	UNDP	Judiciary and human rights/gender programmes	3,575,000
SOM-05/P/HR/RL07	UNDP	Law enforcement project	3,795,000
SOM-05/P/HR/RL03	UNICEF	Protection of children against abuse, violence, exploitation and discrimination	1,568,000
SOM-05/P/HR/RL02	OCHA	Protection of civilians	180,800
SOM-05/P/HR/RL10	UNIFEM	Strengthening Somali capacities to protect women's human rights and promote gender equality in the context of internal displacement	300,000
SOM-05/P/HR/RL01	OXFAM GB	Strengthening Somali civil society phase III	6,474,193
SOM-05/P/HR/RL05	UNDP	Support to civil society and local initiatives	400,000
SOM-05/P/HR/RL12	OHCHR	Technical assistance for human rights in Somalia	150,000
SOM-05/P/HR/RL09	UNHCR	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees and protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia	6,584,554
SOM-05/P/HR/RL11	UNICEF	Youth participation and development	1,188,000
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			28,775,017
SECURITY			
SOM-05/S01	UNSECOORD	Enhancement of security environment by resourcing security management structures	990,000
Sub total for SECURITY			990,000

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
WATER AND SANITATION			
SOM-05/WS02	Horn Relief	Emergency construction and rehabilitation of water facilities	379,850
SOM-05/WS01	ADRA	Emergency rehabilitation of water points in Bakol and Bay Regions, Somalia	525,000
SOM-05/WS05	WVI International	MIDDLE JUBA (Bualle and Sakow) Emergency water project	350,211
SOM-05/WS06	WHO	Promote the use of low cost disinfections in households and vulnerable communities	213,200
SOM-05/WS04	UNICEF	Rehabilitation and/or construction of rural water supplies and provision of sanitation facilities	1,448,000
SOM-05/WS03	UN-HABITAT	Rehabilitation, expansion and management of Burao water system	1,247,000
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			4,163,261
Grand Total			164,463,170

SOMALIA

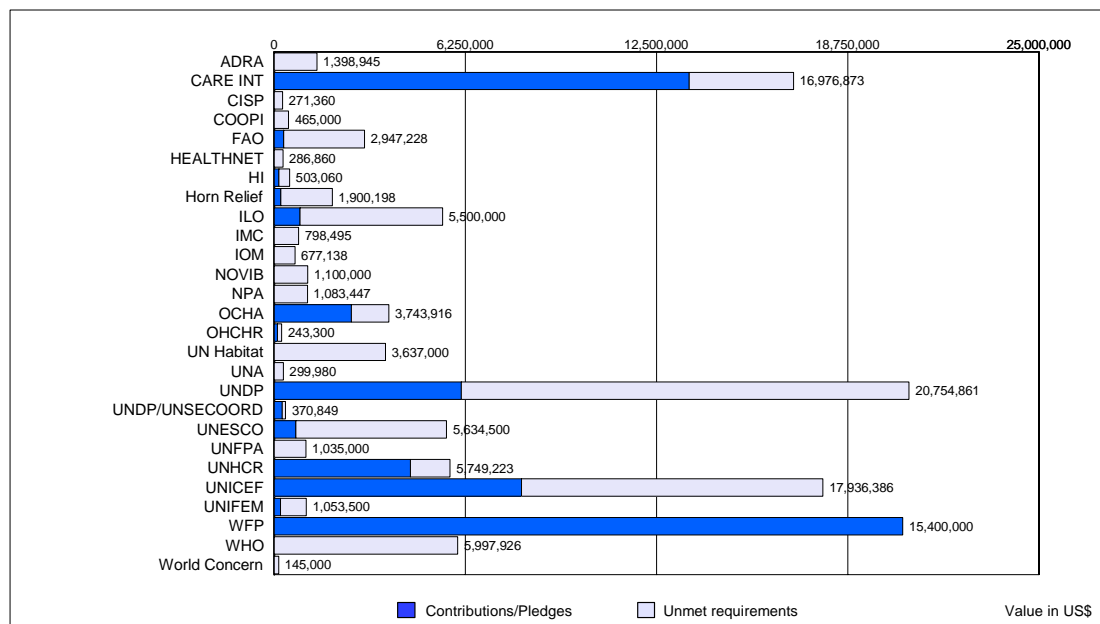
ANNEX I. DONOR SUPPORT TO THE 2004 APPEAL

**Table I : Consolidated Appeal for
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Requirements and Contributions per Appealing Organisation
as of 18 October 2004
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and the respective appealing organisation

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
ADRA	1,398,945	1,398,945	-	-	-	-	1,398,945	0.0%
CARE INT	16,976,873	16,976,873	13,570,000	-	-	13,570,000	3,406,873	79.9%
CISP	271,360	271,360	-	-	-	-	271,360	0.0%
COOPI	465,000	465,000	-	-	-	-	465,000	0.0%
FAO	2,947,228	2,947,228	314,415	-	-	314,415	2,632,813	10.7%
HEALTHNET	286,860	286,860	-	-	-	-	286,860	0.0%
HI	503,060	503,060	-	154,028	-	154,028	349,032	30.6%
Horn Relief	1,900,198	1,900,198	215,800	-	-	215,800	1,684,398	11.4%
ILO	5,500,000	5,500,000	842,359	-	-	842,359	4,657,641	15.3%
IMC	798,495	798,495	-	-	-	-	798,495	0.0%
IOM	677,138	677,138	-	-	-	-	677,138	0.0%
NOVIB	1,100,000	1,100,000	-	-	-	-	1,100,000	0.0%
NPA	481,791	1,083,447	-	-	-	-	1,083,447	0.0%
OCHA	1,483,916	3,743,916	1,887,629	635,416	-	2,523,045	1,220,871	67.4%
OHCHR	243,300	243,300	108,100	-	-	108,100	135,200	44.4%
UN Habitat	3,637,000	3,637,000	-	-	-	-	3,637,000	0.0%
UNA	-	299,980	-	-	-	-	299,980	0.0%
UNDP	24,856,964	24,856,964	5,408,903	710,000	4,102,103	10,221,006	14,635,958	41.1%
UNDP/UNSECOORD	385,000	385,000	263,505	-	14,151	277,656	107,344	72.1%
UNESCO	5,634,500	5,634,500	710,480	-	-	710,480	4,924,020	12.6%
UNFPA	1,035,000	1,035,000	-	-	-	-	1,035,000	0.0%
UNHCR	5,749,223	5,749,223	4,454,994	-	-	4,454,994	1,294,229	77.5%
UNICEF	17,936,386	17,936,386	6,160,410	1,930,220	-	8,090,630	9,845,756	45.1%
UNIFEM	1,053,500	1,053,500	206,044	-	-	206,044	847,456	19.6%
WFP	9,367,162	15,400,000	20,552,104	-	-	20,552,104	(5,152,104)	100.0%
WHO	5,782,926	5,997,926	-	-	-	-	5,997,926	0.0%
World Concern	145,000	145,000	-	-	-	-	145,000	0.0%
GRAND TOTAL	110,616,825	120,026,299	54,694,743	3,429,664	4,116,254	62,240,661	57,785,638	51.9%



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Part A - Non food

Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/activity	Amount US\$
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	FAO	SOM-04/A04A	Food Security - Livestock Component	209,330
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	FAO	SOM-04/A05	Water and Land Information Management Project	105,085
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	OHCHR	SOM-04/P/HR/RL11	Technical Assistance for Human Rights in Somalia	108,100
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/A04B	Food Security - Livestock Component	341,627
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/CSS02	Somalia Aid Coordination Body Secretariat	15,176
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/CSS02	Somalia Aid Coordination Body Secretariat	50,193
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/CSS02	Somalia Aid Coordination Body Secretariat	67,729
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/CSS02	Somalia Aid Coordination Body Secretariat	1,982
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/MA01	Capacity Building for National Demining Agency, Somaliland	157,486
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/MA03	Institutional Support to Puntland Mine Action	1,125,272
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/MS01	Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs (Second Phase)	226,402
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/MS01	Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs (Second Phase)	178,859
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL04	Governance Programme for Somalia	433,839
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL04	Governance Programme for Somalia	60,000
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL05	Rule of Law and Security - Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration and Psycho-Social Support	201,131
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL06	Rule of Law and Security - Judiciary	203,650
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL06	Rule of Law and Security - Judiciary	16,311
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL07	Rule of Law and Security - Law Enforcement	363,562
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL08	Rule of Law and Security - Ombudsman Office	45,600
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL09	Rule of Law and Security - Small Arms Control	228,989
Carry Over	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL09	Rule of Law and Security - Small Arms Control	384,295
Carry Over	UNDP/UNSE COORD	SOM-04/S02	UN Field Security Coordination - Somalia	14,151

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Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNHCR	SOM-04/MS02	Reintegration of Somali refugees and protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia	588,994
European Commission	UNDP	SOM-04/CSS02	Somalia Aid Coordination Body Secretariat	71,000
European Commission	UNDP	SOM-04/CSS02	Somalia Aid Coordination Body Secretariat	438,206
European Commission	UNDP	SOM-04/MA03	Institutional Support to Puntland Mine Action	262,000
European Commission	UNHCR	SOM-04/MS02	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Refugees in Somalia	136,357
European Commission	UNICEF	SOM-04/H02D; H06A; H08A; H17A	Critical Reproductive Health Services; Delivery of Essential Health Services; Expanded Programme on Immunisation, including Polio Eradication Initiative; Introduction of integrated youth-friendly services and behaviour change outreach	526,141
European Commission	UNICEF	SOM-04/H07A	Nutritional Supplementation	69,490
European Commission	UNICEF	SOM-04/WS03-04	Rapid Response to Sudden Disasters; Rehabilitation and/or Construction of Rural Water Supplies	397,088
European Commission	UNICEF	SOM-04/WS03-04	Rapid Response to Sudden Disasters; Rehabilitation and/or Construction of Rural Water Supplies	808,457
Finland	UNICEF	SOM-04/H02D; H06A; H08A; H17A	Critical Reproductive Health Services; Delivery of Essential Health Services; Expanded Programme on Immunisation, including Polio Eradication Initiative; Introduction of integrated youth-friendly services and behaviour change outreach	166,667
Finland	UNICEF	SOM-04/H07A	Nutritional Supplementation	82,089
Germany	UNHCR	SOM-04/MS02	Reintegration of Somali refugees and protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia	1,225,490
Ireland	HI	SOM-04/MA08A	To increase knowledge of dangers through mine risk education	154,028
Italy	ILO	SOM-04/ER/I04; ER/I05	Community employment and empowerment project, Mogadishu; promotion of economic recovery, employment creation and support to decentralisation in Somalia	842,359
Japan	UNHCR	SOM-04/MS02	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Refugees in Somalia	1,000,000
Netherlands	Horn Relief	SOM-04/WS01	Emergency rehabilitation and construction of water facilities in Sanaag	215,800
Netherlands	OCHA	SOM-04/CSS01	Coordination Support Services	194,000

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Netherlands	UNHCR	SOM-04/MS02	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Refugees in Somalia	278,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	SOM-04/E01C; E03B; E07	Strengthening Access to Quality Primary Education in Somalia; Non-formal Education; Youth Development and Participation	359,750
Netherlands	UNICEF	SOM-04/H02D; H06A; H08A; H17A	Critical Reproductive Health Services; Delivery of Essential Health Services; Expanded Programme on Immunisation, including Polio Eradication Initiative; Introduction of integrated youth-friendly services and behaviour change outreach	532,430
Netherlands	UNICEF	SOM-04/H16B	Developing community HIV/AIDS response capacity	115,120
Netherlands	UNICEF	SOM-04/P/HR/RL14	Protection of Children against abuse, exploitation, violence and discrimination	115,120
Netherlands	UNICEF	SOM-04/WS03-04	Rapid Response to Sudden Disasters; Rehabilitation and/or Construction of Rural Water Supplies	316,580
Norway	OCHA	SOM-04/CSS01	Coordination Support Services	294,375
Norway	OCHA	SOM-04/CSS03	Coordination Support Services	435,000
Norway	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL05	Rule of Law and Security - Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration and Psycho-Social Support	710,000
Norway	UNICEF	SOM-04/E01C; E03B; E07	Strengthening Access to Quality Primary Education in Somalia; Non-formal Education; Youth Development and Participation	252,890
Norway	UNICEF	SOM-04/H02D; H06A; H08A; H17A	Critical Reproductive Health Services; Delivery of Essential Health Services; Expanded Programme on Immunisation, including Polio Eradication Initiative; Introduction of integrated youth-friendly services and behaviour change outreach	455,202
Norway	UNICEF	SOM-04/H07A	Nutritional Supplementation (direct and indirect support cost of in kind contribution of 72 MTs BP5 as well as two rubbishhalls	94,198
Norway	UNICEF	SOM-04/P/HR/RL14	Protection of Children against abuse, exploitation, violence and discrimination	101,156
Norway	UNICEF	SOM-04/WS03-04	Rapid Response to Sudden Disasters; Rehabilitation and/or Construction of Rural Water Supplies	202,312
Private	UNDP	SOM-04/A04B	Food Security - Livestock Component	511,000
Private	UNDP	SOM-04/CSS02	Somalia Aid Coordination Body Secretariat	13,375
Private	UNDP	SOM-04/MS01	Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs (Second Phase)	2,000,000

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Private	UNHCR	SOM-04/MS02	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Refugees in Somalia	338,801
Sweden	OCHA	SOM-04/CSS01	Coordination Support Services	200,416
Sweden	UNDP	SOM-04/MS01	Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs (Second Phase)	329,381
Sweden	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL05	Rule of Law and Security - Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration and Psycho-Social Support	395,257
Sweden	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL06	Rule of Law and Security - Judiciary	461,133
Sweden	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL07	Rule of Law and Security - Law Enforcement	461,133
Sweden	UNDP/UNSE COORD	SOM-04/S02	UN Field Security Coordination - Somalia	263,505
Sweden	UNICEF	SOM-04/UNICEF	Awaiting confirmation	1,030,220
Sweden	UNIFEM	SOM-04/P/HR/RL15	Gender Justice	206,044
United Kingdom	OCHA	SOM-04/CSS01	Coordination support services	466,418
United Kingdom	OCHA	SOM-04/CSS03	Humanitarian Response Fund for Somalia	932,836
United Kingdom	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL06	Rule of Law and security judiciary	466,418
United Kingdom	UNESCO	SOM-04/E04	Developing of upper primary textbooks and teacher guides and the strengthening of the public examination system	710,480
United Kingdom	UNHCR	SOM-04/MS02	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Refugees in Somalia	746,269
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SOM-04/H02D; H06A; H08A; H17A	Critical Reproductive Health Services; Delivery of Essential Health Services; Expanded Programme on Immunisation, including Polio Eradication Initiative; Introduction of integrated youth-friendly services and behaviour change outreach	532,860
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SOM-04/H07A	Nutritional Supplementation	532,860
United States	UNHCR	SOM-04/MS02	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Eritrean refugees; international protection, care and maintenance and durable solutions for Sudanese, Somali and other refugees in Eritrea	141,083
United States	UNICEF	SOM-04/H02D; H06A; H08A; H17A	Critical Reproductive Health Services; Delivery of Essential Health Services; Expanded Programme on Immunisation, including Polio Eradication Initiative; Introduction of integrated youth-friendly services and behaviour change outreach	190,000
United States	UNICEF	SOM-04/UNICEF	Awaiting confirmation	500,000

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United States	UNICEF	SOM-04/UNICEF	Awaiting confirmation	400,000
United States	UNICEF	SOM-04/WS03-04	Rapid Response to Sudden Disasters; Rehabilitation and/or Construction of Rural Water Supplies	310,000
Total non food				28,118,557

Part B - Food aid

Donor	Food type	Food (MTs)	Amount US\$
Canada		to be provided	751,879
Finland	Rice	365	248,756
Italy		TBI	1,162,519
Japan	Various	1030	656,215
Netherlands	Maize	681	444,000
Netherlands	Various	2,098 MT	1,652,640
Private		to be provided	86,642
United States		to be provided	3,697,280
United States		to be provided	4,627,200
United States		tbi	4,669,013
United States		13,050	13,570,000
United States	Various	3690	2,555,960
Total food aid			34,122,104

Grand total	62,240,661
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**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for
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List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
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Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet Requirements
AGRICULTURE						
SOM-04/A01	Improved Rural Food Security Project	CARE INT	394,500	394,500	-	394,500
SOM-04/A02	Food Security - Agriculture Component	FAO	792,080	792,080	-	792,080
SOM-04/A03	Food Security - Coordination Component	FAO	1,195,764	1,195,764	-	1,195,764
SOM-04/A04A	Food Security - Livestock Component	FAO	209,384	209,384	209,330	54
SOM-04/A04B	Food Security - Livestock Component	UNDP	384,300	384,300	852,627	(468,327)
SOM-04/A05	Water and Land Information Management	FAO	750,000	750,000	105,085	644,915
SOM-04/A06	Integrating Economic Security and Human Rights Project for Women in Somalia	UNIFEM	500,000	500,000	-	500,000
SOM-04/A07	Qardho integrated Livelihood Recovery Project	UNA	-	299,980	-	299,980
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			4,226,028	4,526,008	1,167,042	3,358,966
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES						
SOM-04/CSS01	Coordination Support Services	OCHA	1,323,916	1,323,916	1,155,209	168,707
SOM-04/CSS02	Somalia Aid Coordination Body Secretariat	UNDP	427,064	427,064	657,661	(230,597)
SOM-04/CSS03	Humanitarian response fund for Somalia	OCHA	-	2,260,000	1,367,836	892,164
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			1,750,980	4,010,980	3,180,706	830,274
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE						
SOM-04/ER/I01	Sustainable Livelihood Recovery through the Development of Local Infrastructure and Management of Natural Resources	Horn Relief	990,000	990,000	-	990,000
SOM-04/ER/I02	Support to Local Authorities in participatory action planning and budgeting through implementation of priority projects	UN Habitat	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	1,200,000
SOM-04/ER/I03A	Support for the reintegration of Somalis returning to Somaliland	CARE INT	712,500	712,500	-	712,500
SOM-04/ER/I03B	Support for the reintegration of Somalis returning to Somaliland	IOM	677,138	677,138	-	677,138
SOM-04/ER/I04; ER/I05	Community Employment and Empowerment Project, Mogadishu; Promotion of Economic Creation, and Support to Decentralisation in Somalia	ILO	5,500,000	5,500,000	842,359	4,657,641
SOM-04/ER/I06	Rehabilitation, Expansion and Management of the Burao Water System	UN Habitat	1,247,000	1,247,000	-	1,247,000
SOM-04/ER/I07	Water Production, Distribution and Management Programme in Lughaya and Odwayne, Somaliland	UN Habitat	1,190,000	1,190,000	-	1,190,000
SOM-04/ER/I08	Emergency Cash Relief Project	NPA	-	370,788	-	370,788
Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			11,516,638	11,887,426	842,359	11,045,067
EDUCATION						
SOM-04/E01A	Strengthening Access to Quality Primary Education in Somalia	ADRA	369,600	369,600	-	369,600
SOM-04/E01B	Strengthening Access to Quality Primary Education in Somalia	CARE INT	1,249,000	1,249,000	-	1,249,000
SOM-04/E01C; E03B; E07	Strengthening Access to Quality Primary Education in Somalia; Non-formal Education; Youth Development and Participation	UNICEF	6,500,307	6,500,307	612,640	5,887,667
SOM-04/E02A	Adult Literacy / Non-formal Training	ADRA	402,324	402,324	-	402,324
SOM-04/E02B	Adult Literacy / Non-formal Training	CISP	271,360	271,360	-	271,360
SOM-04/E02C	Adult Literacy / Non-formal Training	UNESCO	750,000	750,000	-	750,000
SOM-04/E03A	Non-formal Education	ADRA	399,736	399,736	-	399,736

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SOM-04/E03B	Non-formal Education	UNICEF	-	-	-	-
SOM-04/E04	Developing of upper primary textbooks and teacher guides and the strengthening of the public examination system	UNESCO	1,979,000	1,979,000	710,480	1,268,520
SOM-04/E05	Pre-Service Teacher Education, Distance Learning, Sports and Culture	UNESCO	1,340,000	1,340,000	-	1,340,000
SOM-04/E06	Technical & Vocational Education and Demobilization	UNESCO	1,565,500	1,565,500	-	1,565,500
SOM-04/E07	Youth Development and Participation	UNICEF	-	-	-	-
Sub total for EDUCATION			14,826,827	14,826,827	1,323,120	13,503,707
FOOD						
SOM-04/F01	Rural Food Security Program	CARE INT	14,049,873	14,049,873	13,570,000	479,873
SOM-04/F02	Food aid for relief and recovery in Somalia Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation No. 10191.0	WFP	9,367,162	15,400,000	20,552,104	(5,152,104)
Sub total for FOOD			23,417,035	29,449,873	34,122,104	(4,672,231)
HEALTH						
SOM-04/H01	Building Partnership for Reproductive Health Programme	CARE INT	200,000	200,000	-	200,000
SOM-04/H02A	Critical Reproductive Health Services	CARE INT	371,000	371,000	-	371,000
SOM-04/H02B	Critical Reproductive Health Services	NPA	118,932	118,932	-	118,932
SOM-04/H02C	Critical Reproductive Health Services	UNFPA	340,000	340,000	-	340,000
SOM-04/H02D; H06A; H08A; H17A	Critical Reproductive Health Services; Delivery of Essential Health Services; Expanded Programme on Immunisation, including Polio Eradication Initiative; Introduction of integrated youth-friendly services and behaviour change outreach	UNICEF	5,888,636	5,888,636	2,403,300	3,485,336
SOM-04/H03	Technical and Managerial Support to Berbera Health Facilities	COOPI	465,000	465,000	-	465,000
SOM-04/H04	Strengthening of Rehabilitation Services targeting people with disabilities in northwestern Somalia	HI	287,300	287,300	-	287,300
SOM-04/H05A	Control of Priority Communicable Diseases, Surveillance and Response	HEALTHNET	286,860	286,860	-	286,860
SOM-04/H05B	Control of Priority Communicable Diseases, Surveillance and Response	WHO	1,609,164	1,609,164	-	1,609,164
SOM-04/H06A	Delivery of Essential Health Services	UNICEF	-	-	-	-
SOM-04/H06B	Delivery of Essential Health Services	IMC	194,097	194,097	-	194,097
SOM-04/H07A	Nutritional Supplementation	UNICEF	1,515,909	1,515,909	778,637	737,272
SOM-04/H07B	Nutritional Supplementation	IMC	337,097	337,097	-	337,097
SOM-04/H08A	Expanded Programme on Immunisation, including Polio Eradication Initiative	UNICEF	-	-	-	-
SOM-04/H08B	Expanded Programme on Immunisation, including Polio Eradication Initiative	WHO	1,869,862	1,869,862	-	1,869,862
SOM-04/H08C	Expanded Programme on Immunisation, including Polio Eradication Initiative	IMC	143,000	143,000	-	143,000
SOM-04/H09	Reintegration of returning refugees and IDPs/District/Local Health Strengthening Programme	UNDP	924,600	924,600	-	924,600
SOM-04/H10	Emergency Reproductive Health Project for IDPs in Northeastern Somalia (Puntland)	UNFPA	160,000	160,000	-	160,000
SOM-04/H11	Emergency Reproductive Health Project for isolated Coastal Districts in Northeastern Somalia	UNFPA	210,000	210,000	-	210,000
SOM-04/H12	Emergency Preparedness and Response to Epidemics	WHO	925,547	925,547	-	925,547
SOM-04/H13	Mental Health	WHO	271,806	271,806	-	271,806

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SOM-04/H14	Support to basic development needs programme	WHO	336,243	336,243	-	336,243
SOM-04/H15A	Health facility and outreach-based HIV prevention among vulnerable young men and women	IMC	124,301	124,301	-	124,301
SOM-04/H15B	Health facility and outreach-based HIV prevention among vulnerable young men and women	UNFPA	325,000	325,000	-	325,000
SOM-04/H16A	Developing community HIV/AIDS response capacity	NPA	99,110	99,110	-	99,110
SOM-04/H16B	Developing community HIV/AIDS response capacity	UNICEF	411,648	411,648	115,120	296,528
SOM-04/H17A	Introduction of integrated youth-friendly services and behaviour change outreach	UNICEF	-	-	-	-
SOM-04/H17B	Introduction of integrated youth-friendly services and behaviour change outreach	UNIFEM	185,000	185,000	-	185,000
SOM-04/H18	HIV/AIDS Prevention	WHO	299,204	299,204	-	299,204
SOM-04/H19	Emergency Response; Preparedness and Contingency Planning for the Drought in Sool and Sanaag	WHO	-	215,000	-	215,000
Sub total for HEALTH			17,899,316	18,114,316	3,297,057	14,817,259
MINE ACTION						
SOM-04/MA01	Capacity Building for National Demining Agency, Somaliland	UNDP	1,104,000	1,104,000	157,486	946,514
SOM-04/MA02	High Impact Area Clearance Operations	UNDP	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
SOM-04/MA03	Institutional Support to Puntland Mine Action	UNDP	145,000	145,000	1,387,272	(1,242,272)
SOM-04/MA04	Institutional Support to Somaliland Mine Action	UNDP	280,000	280,000	-	280,000
SOM-04/MA05	Landmine Impact Survey in Sool and Sanaag regions (Phase 2.5)	UNDP	350,000	350,000	-	350,000
SOM-04/MA06	Police Explosive Ordnance Disposal Teams	UNDP	385,000	385,000	-	385,000
SOM-04/MA07	Somalia Landmine Impact Survey, Phase III	UNDP	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
SOM-04/MA08A	Mine Risk Education and Mines/Unexploded Ordnance Victim Information System	HI	137,060	137,060	154,028	(16,968)
SOM-04/MA08B	Mine Risk Education and Mines/Unexploded Ordnance Victim Information System	UNICEF	65,341	65,341	-	65,341
Sub total for MINE ACTION			6,466,401	6,466,401	1,698,786	4,767,615
MULTI-SECTOR						
SOM-04/MS01	Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs (Second Phase)	UNDP	3,274,500	3,274,500	2,734,642	539,858
SOM-04/MS02	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Refugees in Somalia	UNHCR	5,749,223	5,749,223	4,454,994	1,294,229
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR			9,023,723	9,023,723	7,189,636	1,834,087
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW						
SOM-04/P/HR/RL01	Shaping Skills and Building Capacity to Launch Renewable Energy Usage and Trade through the Puntland Government Mechanism	ADRA	43,566	43,566	-	43,566
SOM-04/P/HR/RL02	Strengthening Civil Society Organizations in Conflict Management and Peace Building	NOVIB	1,100,000	1,100,000	-	1,100,000
SOM-04/P/HR/RL03	Economic Governance Programme for Somalia	UNDP	1,100,000	1,100,000	-	1,100,000
SOM-04/P/HR/RL04	Governance Programme for Somalia	UNDP	2,160,000	2,160,000	493,839	1,666,161
SOM-04/P/HR/RL05	Rule of Law and Security - Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration and Psycho-Social Support	UNDP	4,597,000	4,597,000	1,306,388	3,290,612
SOM-04/P/HR/RL06	Rule of Law and Security - Judiciary	UNDP	1,815,000	1,815,000	1,147,512	667,488
SOM-04/P/HR/RL07	Rule of Law and Security - Law Enforcement	UNDP	2,136,000	2,136,000	824,695	1,311,305

SOMALIA

**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for
Somalia 2004**

List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 18 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet Requirements
SOM-04/P/HR/RL08	Rule of Law and Security - Ombudsman Office	UNDP	654,500	654,500	45,600	608,900
SOM-04/P/HR/RL09	Rule of Law and Security - Small Arms Control	UNDP	1,120,000	1,120,000	613,284	506,716
SOM-04/P/HR/RL10	Reinforcement of the Integration of People with disabilities within Somali society	HI	78,700	78,700	-	78,700
SOM-04/P/HR/RL11	Technical Assistance for Human Rights in Somalia	OHCHR	243,300	243,300	108,100	135,200
SOM-04/P/HR/RL12	Towards Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation	NPA	101,442	101,442	-	101,442
SOM-04/P/HR/RL13	Protection of Civilians	OCHA	160,000	160,000	-	160,000
SOM-04/P/HR/RL14	Protection of Children against abuse, exploitation, violence and discrimination	UNICEF	1,306,818	1,306,818	216,276	1,090,542
SOM-04/P/HR/RL15	Gender Justice	UNIFEM	368,500	368,500	206,044	162,456
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			16,984,826	16,984,826	4,961,738	12,023,088
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED						
SOM-04/UNICEF	Awaiting confirmation	UNICEF	-	-	1,930,220	(1,930,220)
SOM-04/UNIFEM	Awaiting confirmation	UNIFEM	-	-	-	-
Sub total for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED			-	-	1,930,220	(1,930,220)
SECURITY						
SOM-04/S01	NGO Security Preparedness Initiative	ADRA	183,719	183,719	-	183,719
SOM-04/S02	UN Field Security Coordination - Somalia	UNDP/UNSECO ORD	385,000	385,000	277,656	107,344
Sub total for SECURITY			568,719	568,719	277,656	291,063
WATER AND SANITATION						
SOM-04/WS01	Emergency rehabilitation and construction of water facilities in Sanaag	Horn Relief	910,198	910,198	215,800	694,398
SOM-04/WS02	Las Anod Water and Sanitation Project	NPA	162,307	162,307	-	162,307
SOM-04/WS03-04	Rapid Response to Sudden Disasters; Rehabilitation and/or Construction of Rural Water Supplies	UNICEF	2,247,727	2,247,727	2,034,437	213,290
SOM-04/WS04	Rehabilitation and/or Construction of Rural Water Supplies	UNICEF	-	-	-	-
SOM-04/WS05	Impart and promote the use of low-cost disinfections in households and small communities	WHO	265,440	265,440	-	265,440
SOM-04/WS06	Promote Low-Cost Appropriate Sanitation	WHO	205,660	205,660	-	205,660
SOM-04/WS07	Juba Valley Community Water Project	World Concern	145,000	145,000	-	145,000
SOM-04/WS08	Emergency Water Trucking	NPA	-	230,868	-	230,868
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			3,936,332	4,167,200	2,250,237	1,916,963
Grand Total			110,616,825	120,026,299	62,240,661	57,785,638

SOMALIA

Table IV : Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2004

List of Contributions (grouped by sector)
as of 18 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Donor	Channel	Project code	Amount US\$
AGRICULTURE			
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/A04B	341,627
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	FAO	SOM-04/A05	105,085
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	FAO	SOM-04/A04A	209,330
Private	UNDP	SOM-04/A04B	511,000
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE			1,167,042
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/CSS02	15,176
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/CSS02	50,193
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/CSS02	67,729
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/CSS02	1,982
European Commission	UNDP	SOM-04/CSS02	71,000
European Commission	UNDP	SOM-04/CSS02	438,206
Netherlands	OCHA	SOM-04/CSS01	194,000
Norway	OCHA	SOM-04/CSS03	435,000
Norway	OCHA	SOM-04/CSS01	294,375
Private	UNDP	SOM-04/CSS02	13,375
Sweden	OCHA	SOM-04/CSS01	200,416
United Kingdom	OCHA	SOM-04/CSS03	932,836
United Kingdom	OCHA	SOM-04/CSS01	466,418
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			3,180,706
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
Italy	ILO	SOM-04/ER/I04; ER/I05	842,359
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			842,359
EDUCATION			
Netherlands	UNICEF	SOM-04/E01C; E03B; E07	359,750
Norway	UNICEF	SOM-04/E01C; E03B; E07	252,890
United Kingdom	UNESCO	SOM-04/E04	710,480
Subtotal for EDUCATION			1,323,120
FOOD			
Canada	WFP	SOM-04/F02	751,879
Finland	WFP	SOM-04/F02	248,756
Italy	WFP	SOM-04/F02	1,162,519

SOMALIA

**Table IV : Consolidated Appeal for
Somalia 2004**

List of Contributions (grouped by sector)
as of 18 October 2004
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and the respective appealing Agency.

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Donor	Channel	Project code	Amount US\$
Japan	WFP	SOM-04/F02	656,215
Netherlands	WFP	SOM-04/F02	444,000
Netherlands	WFP	SOM-04/F02	1,652,640
Private	WFP	SOM-04/F02	86,642
United States	WFP	SOM-04/F02	2,555,960
United States	CARE INT	SOM-04/F01	13,570,000
United States	WFP	SOM-04/F02	4,627,200
United States	WFP	SOM-04/F02	4,669,013
United States	WFP	SOM-04/F02	3,697,280
Subtotal for FOOD			34,122,104
HEALTH			
European Commission	UNICEF	SOM-04/H02D; H06A; H08A; H17A	526,141
European Commission	UNICEF	SOM-04/H07A	69,490
Finland	UNICEF	SOM-04/H02D; H06A; H08A; H17A	166,667
Finland	UNICEF	SOM-04/H07A	82,089
Netherlands	UNICEF	SOM-04/H16B	115,120
Netherlands	UNICEF	SOM-04/H02D; H06A; H08A; H17A	532,430
Norway	UNICEF	SOM-04/H02D; H06A; H08A; H17A	455,202
Norway	UNICEF	SOM-04/H07A	94,198
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SOM-04/H07A	532,860
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SOM-04/H02D; H06A; H08A; H17A	532,860
United States	UNICEF	SOM-04/H02D; H06A; H08A; H17A	190,000
Subtotal for HEALTH			3,297,057
MINE ACTION			
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/MA03	1,125,272
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/MA01	157,486
European Commission	UNDP	SOM-04/MA03	262,000
Ireland	HI	SOM-04/MA08A	154,028
Subtotal for MINE ACTION			1,698,786
MULTI-SECTOR			
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNHCR	SOM-04/MS02	588,994
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/MS01	226,402
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/MS01	178,859
European Commission	UNHCR	SOM-04/MS02	136,357
Germany	UNHCR	SOM-04/MS02	1,225,490
Japan	UNHCR	SOM-04/MS02	1,000,000

SOMALIA

Table IV : Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2004

List of Contributions (grouped by sector)
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Donor	Channel	Project code	Amount US\$
Netherlands	UNHCR	SOM-04/MS02	278,000
Private	UNHCR	SOM-04/MS02	338,801
Private	UNDP	SOM-04/MS01	2,000,000
Sweden	UNDP	SOM-04/MS01	329,381
United Kingdom	UNHCR	SOM-04/MS02	746,269
United States	UNHCR	SOM-04/MS02	141,083
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR			7,189,636
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL07	363,562
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL05	201,131
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL09	228,989
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL09	384,295
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	OHCHR	SOM-04/P/HR/RL11	108,100
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL04	433,839
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL04	60,000
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL06	203,650
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL06	16,311
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL08	45,600
Netherlands	UNICEF	SOM-04/P/HR/RL14	115,120
Norway	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL05	710,000
Norway	UNICEF	SOM-04/P/HR/RL14	101,156
Sweden	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL05	395,257
Sweden	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL06	461,133
Sweden	UNIFEM	SOM-04/P/HR/RL15	206,044
Sweden	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL07	461,133
United Kingdom	UNDP	SOM-04/P/HR/RL06	466,418
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			4,961,738
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED			
Sweden	UNICEF	SOM-04/UNICEF	1,030,220
United States	UNICEF	SOM-04/UNICEF	500,000
United States	UNICEF	SOM-04/UNICEF	400,000
Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED			1,930,220
SECURITY			
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNDP/UNSECOORD	SOM-04/S02	14,151

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Table IV : Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2004

List of Contributions (grouped by sector)
as of 18 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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Donor	Channel	Project code	Amount US\$
Sweden	UNDP/UNSECOORD	SOM-04/S02	263,505
Subtotal for SECURITY			277,656
WATER AND SANITATION			
European Commission	UNICEF	SOM-04/WS03-04	397,088
European Commission	UNICEF	SOM-04/WS03-04	808,457
Netherlands	Horn Relief	SOM-04/WS01	215,800
Netherlands	UNICEF	SOM-04/WS03-04	316,580
Norway	UNICEF	SOM-04/WS03-04	202,312
United States	UNICEF	SOM-04/WS03-04	310,000
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION			2,250,237
Grand Total:			62,240,661

SOMALIA

**Table V & VI : Total Contributions per Donor: Consolidated Appeal and Total Humanitarian Assistance
Somalia 2004**

18 October 2004

Table V: Consolidated Appeal

Total Contributions per Donor (to projects listed in the Consolidated Appeal) [carry over not included]

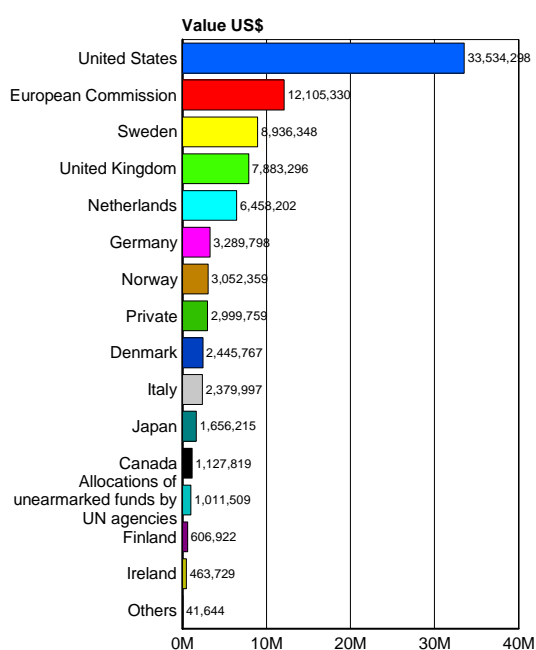
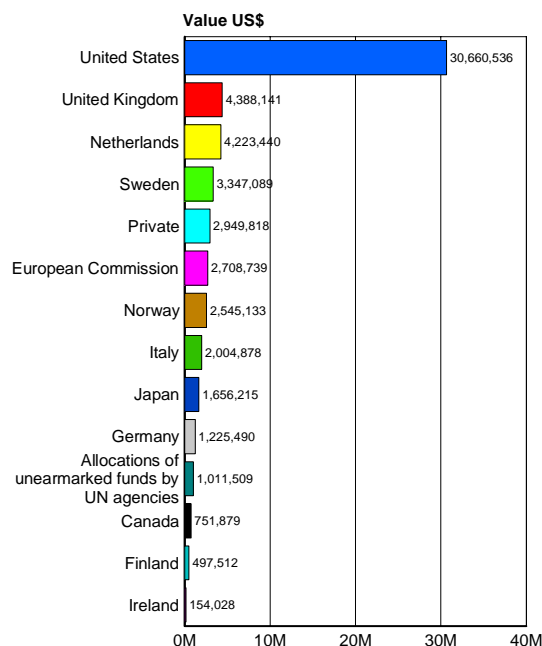
Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	30,660,536	52.7%
United Kingdom	4,388,141	7.5%
Netherlands	4,223,440	7.3%
Sweden	3,347,089	5.8%
Private	2,949,818	5.1%
European Commission	2,708,739	4.7%
Norway	2,545,133	4.4%
Italy	2,004,878	3.4%
Japan	1,656,215	2.8%
Germany	1,225,490	2.1%
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	1,011,509	1.7%
Canada	751,879	1.3%
Finland	497,512	0.9%
Ireland	154,028	0.3%
Grand Total:	58,124,407	100.0%

Table VI: Total Humanitarian Assistance

Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor *
(carry over not included)

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	33,534,298	38.1%
European Commission	12,105,330	13.8%
Sweden	8,936,348	10.2%
United Kingdom	7,883,296	9.0%
Netherlands	6,458,202	7.3%
Germany	3,289,798	3.7%
Norway	3,052,359	3.5%
Private	2,999,759	3.4%
Denmark	2,445,767	2.8%
Italy	2,379,997	2.7%
Japan	1,656,215	1.9%
Canada	1,127,819	1.3%
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	1,011,509	1.1%
Finland	606,922	0.7%
Ireland	463,729	0.5%
Others	41,644	0.0%
Grand Total:	87,992,992	100%

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



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**Table VII: Consolidated Appeal for
Somalia 2004**
Other Contributions (to humanitarian projects not listed in the Consolidated Appeal)
as of 18 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

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Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
Canada				
5 Feb 04	Canada	ICRC	Humanitarian assistance to women, socially vulnerable and IDPs	375,940
Subtotal for Canada				375,940
Denmark				
9 Mar 04	Denmark	ADRA	Strengthening local community capabilities through educational programmes	255,777
29 Mar 04	Denmark	DDG	Mine clearing activities in rural areas	334,350
4 Mar 04	Denmark	DRC	Humanitarian aid to refugees and IDPs	1,186,941
9 Feb 04	Denmark	SC Denmark	Food aid and education	668,699
Subtotal for Denmark				2,445,767
European Commission				
23 Aug 04	European Commission	NGOs	Humanitarian aid for victims of continuing insecurity and climatic hazards in Somalia	1,383,875
3 Mar 04	European Commission	NGOs	Humanitarian aid for the victims of continuing insecurity and climatic hazards in Somalia	8,012,716
Subtotal for European Commission				9,396,591
Finland				
9 Mar 04	Finland	IFRC	Organisational development; health and care	109,410
Subtotal for Finland				109,410
Germany				
17 Aug 04	Germany	GTZ	Reconstruction measures for support of the regional peace process in Bay and Bakool regions, Somalia	601,685
25 May 04	Germany	ICRC	Support for agriculture and water	592,417
23 Mar 04	Germany	ICRC	Multi-sectoral aid and protection activities for Somali IDPs	621,891
27 Jan 04	Germany	THW	Provision of potable watsan facilities	248,315
Subtotal for Germany				2,064,308
Ireland				
23 Feb 04	Ireland	WV	To improve access to primary education for children 6-14 years as well as capacity-building for education management	309,701
Subtotal for Ireland				309,701

SOMALIA

**Table VII: Consolidated Appeal for
Somalia 2004**
Other Contributions (to humanitarian projects not listed in the Consolidated Appeal)
as of 18 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

Page 2 of 3

Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
Italy				
12 Mar 04	Italy	IFRC	Garoe hospital	375,119
Subtotal for Italy				375,119
Netherlands				
23 Mar 04	Netherlands	CARE	Puntland Health Partnership Programme, Phase II. Improvement of health services; mother and child care; medical equipment; training	452,183
25 Jun 04	Netherlands	CORDAID	To improve health status of the people of Gedo by providing a better health service, ensuring greater coordination between INGOs, and enable communities to utilise, manage, own and sustain their own health care system	736,599
2 Jul 04	Netherlands	IFRC	In kind - delegates	31,680
25 Aug 04	Netherlands	Netherlands RC	Integrated Health Care Programme; support to Afgoi and Balad clinics, lower and middle Shabelle.	292,514
1 Oct 04	Netherlands	WVI (Netherlands)	Improved primary health care	721,786
Subtotal for Netherlands				2,234,762
Norway				
19 Mar 04	Norway	IFRC	Baidoa clinics, HIV/AIDS	175,226
3 Feb 04	Norway	UNICEF	In kind - 72 mts of BP5 as well as two rubbhalls	332,000
Subtotal for Norway				507,226
Private				
30 Jun 04	Private	IFRC	Humanitarian assistance	1,590
27 May 04	Private	IFRC	Delegate	8,859
15 Apr 04	Private	IFRC	Disaster management, organisational development, health and care	39,492
Subtotal for Private				49,941
Sweden				
27 May 04	Sweden	DDG	Mine action activities	2,042,299
6 Feb 04	Sweden	Diakonia	Democracy programme - an integrated approach to enhancing local democracy and alleviating poverty through education and skills building	3,029,229
15 Apr 04	Sweden	IFRC	Disaster management, organisational development, health and care	118,477
17 Feb 04	Sweden	SCF/Sweden	Support to the emergency response team that works jointly with UNHCR	399,254
Subtotal for Sweden				5,589,259

SOMALIA

**Table VII: Consolidated Appeal for
Somalia 2004**
Other Contributions (to humanitarian projects not listed in the Consolidated Appeal)
as of 18 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

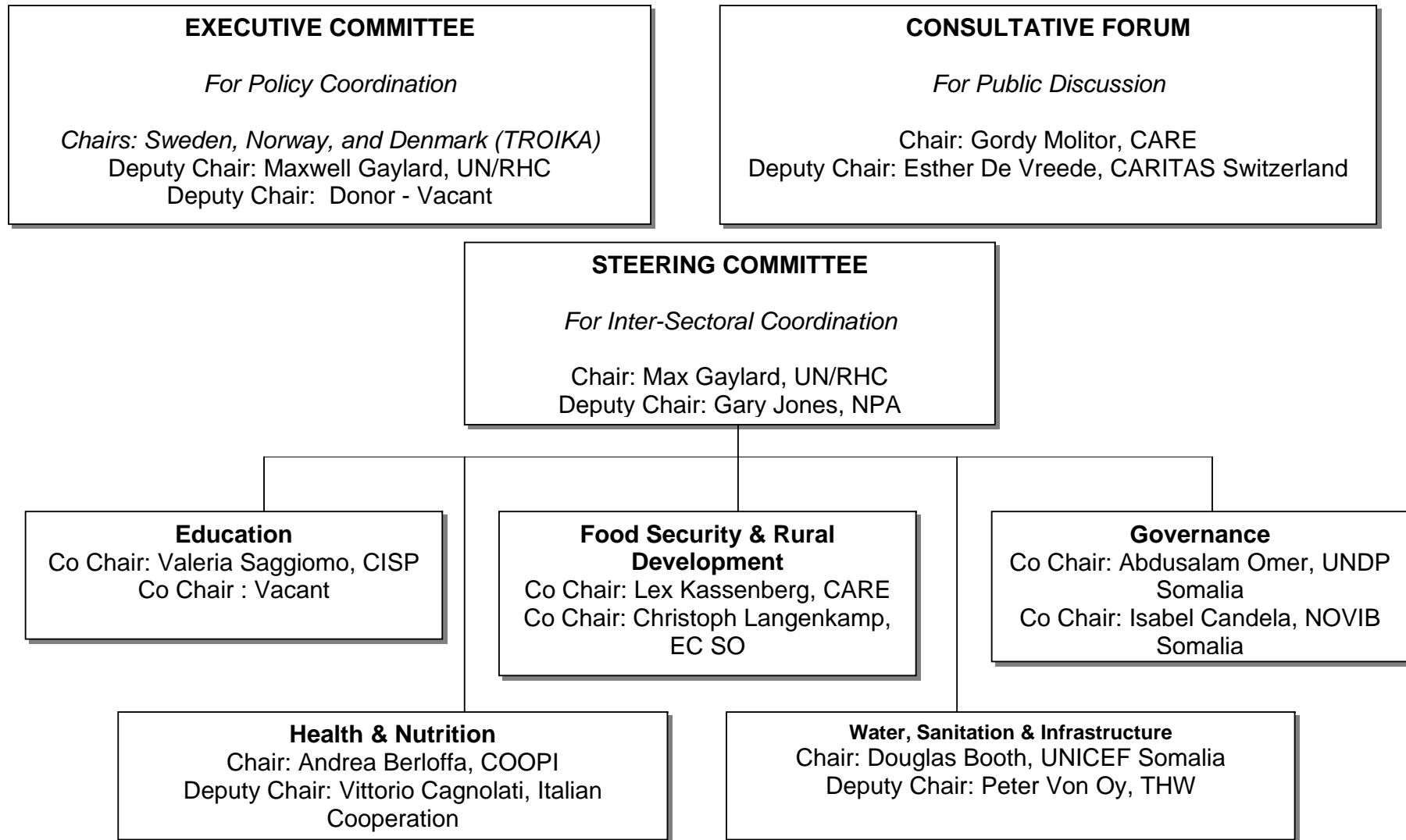
Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

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Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
United Arab Emirates				
28 Jun 04	United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	Humanitarian supplies	41,644
Subtotal for United Arab Emirates				41,644
United Kingdom				
1 Jul 04	United Kingdom	AET	Somali distance education for literacy life skills and livelihoods: improved access to affordable forms of basic education to increase literacy, life skills and livelihood-oriented skills	530,607
15 Jun 04	United Kingdom	HI	To improve the availability, the accessibility and the quality of appropriate services for people with disabilities	542,730
8 Jan 04	United Kingdom	IFRC	Somaliland IHP clinics, HIV/AIDS programme	197,880
31 Aug 04	United Kingdom	MSF	To control main morbidity and mortality in the targeted area through provision of basic health care (primary and secondary level), therapeutic and supplementary feeding services in Marare, Lower Juba	2,223,938
Subtotal for United Kingdom				3,495,155
United States				
29 Mar 04	United States	ACF	Water and sanitation programme in Bakool (USAID/OFDA)	350,000
30 Sep 04	United States	ADRA	Water and sanitation	449,452
26 Apr 04	United States	FAO	Funds for FAO global emergency projects not in response to the appeal	200,000
29 Mar 04	United States	FAO	FSAU nutrition surveillance (USAID/OFDA)	500,000
29 Mar 04	United States	IMC	Health and nutrition programme in Bakool, Bay and Hiraan (USAID/OFDA)	79,996
29 Mar 04	United States	NPA	Water and sanitation programme in Sool (USAID/OFDA)	494,314
29 Mar 04	United States	UNICEF	For UNICEF's UN Common Air Services (UNCAS) to enable partner organizations to transport staff and supplies into Somalia	800,000
Subtotal for United States				2,873,762
Grand Total:				29,868,585

ANNEX II. SOMALIA AID COORDINATION BODY (SACB)

Coordination Structure



ANNEX III.

SACB WORKING GROUPS

FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (FSRDSC)
Agriculture Working Group
Livestock Working Group
Flood Working Group
GOVERNANCE SECTORAL COMMITTEE (GSC)
Gender Working Group
HEALTH SECTORAL COMMITTEE (HSC)
Nutrition Working Group
Malaria Working Group
Health Information System (HIS) Working Group
Tuberculosis (TB) Working Group
Reproductive Health and Safe Motherhood Working Group
HIV/AIDS and FGM Working Group and FGM Task Force
EPI Technical Working Group
Outbreak Control Task Force
Essential Drugs Working Group
Laboratory/Hospitals Working Group

ANNEX IV. GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

PREAMBLE

Confirming that it is the desire of the international aid community and the people of Somalia to work together for the rehabilitation of Somalia, a number of points are noted:

After years of conflict and natural disaster Somalia remains one of the poorest countries in the world in need of reconciliation and substantial support;

Local and national authorities assume the primary responsibilities under international law to ensure the protection of the human rights of persons under their control and in particular to secure their safety and access to basic necessities of life such as food, shelter, water, health and education;

The role of the international aid community is to support local and national authorities in assisting and protecting the human rights of civilian populations in order to effectively carry out those responsibilities;

The Charter of the United Nations, international human rights and humanitarian law, and the various international instruments and conventions¹² which provide privileges, immunities and facilities for appropriate personnel remain the most important rules governing humanitarian and development operations;

Similar privileges, immunities and facilities should be applied to International Non-Governmental Organisations and their personnel engaged in the provision of humanitarian and development assistance to Somalia and in that respect consider them as being part of the international aid community within the context of these guidelines;

General Assembly Resolution 47/160 of 1993 which urges, inter alia, relevant inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations to assist in the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services in Somalia;

Local customs, laws and traditions of Somalia and the codes which have governed relations between international aid agencies and Somalia, such as the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) Code of Conduct for the International Rehabilitation and Development Assistance and the Working Arrangements between the International Aid Community and Responsible Somali Authorities.

1. DEFINITIONS

For the Operational Guidelines the definitions outlined in the annex shall apply.

2. GENERAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Within the framework of this agreement all parties support and uphold international legal instruments, in particular the following:

- The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the 1977 Protocols;
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948;
- The International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and Social and Economic Rights of 1966;
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women of 1979;
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989

Nothing in this agreement shall undermine the rules and standards outlined in international law.

¹² Including the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations Specialized Agencies, the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic and Consular Relations and the various Host Country Agreements

2.1 Role Of Authorities

- 2.1.1 The primary role of local authorities is to assist and protect civilian populations under their control and to ensure the realisation of their fundamental rights and freedoms. Recognising that local authorities may lack sufficient resources to fulfil this role, the International Aid Community shall support the efforts of authorities to assist and protect vulnerable populations.
- 2.1.2 Authorities are legally bound to customary humanitarian and human rights law as embodied in a number of international instruments.
- 2.1.3 Authorities are responsible for the acts of all groups and militias in the area over which they claim control.
- 2.1.4 Authorities assume full responsibility for the safety and protection of the International Aid Community in areas under their control. Such responsibilities include the following:
- Ensuring the safety of agencies of the International Aid Community;
 - Ensuring the free and unimpeded access of the International Aid Community to vulnerable populations in order to assess needs, identify and reach beneficiaries and monitor the delivery of assistance in a proper and effective manner;
 - Ensure that all international aid supplies are utilised for their intended purpose, to assist and protect vulnerable populations.
- 2.1.5 Wherever appropriate the International Aid Community shall conduct their activities without armed personnel, and if required the local authority shall provide uniformed trained police to escort international aid agencies in their area. Due to the current insecurity in Somalia and the lack of resources of authorities, the International Aid Community may, at their own discretion, hire their own guards.

2.2 Role Of The International Aid Community

- 2.2.1 Its primary role is to provide assistance and protection to vulnerable populations, which cannot be adequately supported. Such assistance shall seek to save lives, reduce human suffering and to promote self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods for all populations in Somalia within an environment of peace and stability.
- 2.2.2 The well established principles of humanitarian action including *impartiality, proportionality, neutrality, accountability, transparency, participation, peace and reconciliation, coordination and unity of purpose*¹³ shall govern the actions and responsibilities the international aid community.

3. APPLICATION OF THE PRESENT OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

The provisions of the present Operational Guidelines shall apply in Somalia only.

4. APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTIONS

- 4.1 The International Aid Community, their property, funds and assets and their agencies, shall enjoy the privileges and immunities specified in the present Agreement as well as those provided for in the Conventions specified herein.
- 4.2 In that respect, Article II of the General Convention, relating to immunity of property, funds and assets, which applies to the United Nations system shall also apply to the property, funds and assets of agencies of the International Aid Community used in connection with the operational activities in Somalia.

¹³ A Statement of Principles for Humanitarian Action is annexed hereto.

5. STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL AID COMMUNITY OPERATIONS

- 5.1 Without prejudice to the international status of the International Aid Community operations and their agencies as well as the provisions of the present Operational Guideline, the International Aid Community operations and their agencies shall respect all local laws and regulations.
- 5.2 The Authorities undertake to respect the exclusively international nature of the International Aid Community operations and their agencies.
- 5.3 The agencies of the International Aid Community shall have the right to display their flags, or other identifiers, on premises, vehicles, aircraft and vessels.
- 5.4 The International Aid Community shall have the right to unrestricted communication by radio, satellite or any other forms of communications including coded messages and to connect with other radio and satellite network, as well as by telephone, telegraph or any other means.
- 5.5 The International Aid Community and their agencies shall enjoy, together with their vehicles, vessels, aircraft and equipment, freedom of movement in Somalia. That freedom shall, with respect to large movements of personnel, stores, vehicles or aircraft through airports or on railways or roads used for general traffic within Somalia, be coordinated with the Authorities.
- 5.6 Aircraft, vehicles and vessels in the service of the agencies of the International Aid Community shall not be subject to registration, certification or licensing by the Authorities, provided that:
- aircraft are properly registered in a Contracting State and the operators and crew are properly licensed;
 - all vehicles shall carry third party liability insurance as may be required by the relevant legislation.

The Authorities shall upon request by issue to the International Aid Community special license plates for vehicles without tax, or may accept as valid, without tax or fee, license plates issued by the International Aid Community.

- 5.7 The Authorities further agree to accept as valid, without tax or fee, a permit or license issued to any official or expert of the International Aid community by any agency or staff of the International Aid Community to drive a vehicle provided that such agency or staff is already in possession of a valid license issued by an appropriate Authority.
- 5.8 The Authorities shall, where necessary for the protection of the International Aid Community its officials and experts, and within the context of international law grant necessary permits, licenses and authorisations, without tax or fee and without undue restrictions, for the acquisition, use, operation and maintenance of aircraft and vessels. The Authorities agree to accept, without tax or fee, valid licenses and certificates already issued by appropriate Authorities in respect of aircraft and vessels. Entry and operation of aircraft shall be in accordance with the Convention on International Civil Aviation.
- 5.9 The International Aid Community aircraft, vehicles and vessels may use roads, bridges, canals and other waters, port facilities and airfields without the payment of dues, tolls or charges, including wharfage charges. However, the International Aid Community will not claim exemption from charges that are for services rendered.
- 5.10 The International Aid Community may have to enter into negotiation and contract with third parties for provision of services and goods. In those circumstances authorities shall not interfere in such relations. For example, in certain circumstances may have to hire vehicles for their own use. The agency of the International Aid Community shall do so by wide consultation with the local community and local authorities. However the choice of vehicles is that of the agency of the International Aid Community.

6. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL AID COMMUNITY

- 6.1 The agencies of the International Aid Community enjoy the status, privileges and immunities contained in the Conventions mentioned herein. These provisions shall apply to the property, funds and assets of agencies of the International Aid Community used in Somalia in connection with their operational activities. The Authorities recognise the right of the International Aid community in particular:
- to import, clear ex customs and excise warehouse, free of duty or other restrictions, equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods which are for the exclusive and official use of the agencies of the International Aid Community;
 - to re-export or otherwise dispose of such equipment, as far as it is still usable, all unconsumed provisions, supplies and other goods so imported or cleared ex customs and excise warehouse which are not transferred, or otherwise disposed of, on terms and conditions to be agreed upon, to the competent local authorities of Somalia or to an entity nominated by them.
- 6.2 To the end that such information, clearances, transfer or exportation may be effected with the least possible delay, a mutual satisfactory procedure, including documentation, shall be agreed between the International Aid Community and the Authorities at the earliest possible date.
- 6.3 All property including papers, documents and pouches shall be free from interference.

7. PREMISES AND FACILITIES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL AID COMMUNITY

- 7.1 Premises used by the agencies of the International Aid Community for their activities shall be inviolable and subject to the exclusive control and authority of the agencies of the International Aid community.
- 7.2 Only an agency or its staff of the International Aid Community may consent to the entry of any Authority officials or of any other person not of the International Aid Community to such premises.
- 7.3 The Authorities shall assist the International Aid community as far as possible in obtaining and making available, where applicable, water, electricity and other facilities, at the most favourable rate, and in the case of interruption or threatened interruption of service, to give as far as is within its powers the same priority to the needs of the International Aid Community as to essential services.
- 7.4 The International Aid Community shall have the right, where necessary, to generate within its premises, electricity for its use and to transmit and distribute such electricity.

8. RECRUITMENT OF PERSONNEL

- 8.1 The agencies of the International Aid Community may recruit locally such personnel as it requires. Upon the request of the agencies of the International Aid Community, the Authorities undertake to facilitate the recruitment of qualified local staff by the International Aid Community and to accelerate the process of such recruitment.
- 8.2 Such recruitment shall be based on impartiality and only according to the qualifications and skills of the candidate and decisions shall not be based upon race, religion, ethnic, clan or political grounds.
- 8.3 Agencies are entitled to identify, recruit the staff of their choice based on technical merits in accordance with project requirements. Likewise they are able to terminate the contracts of Somali staff according to the same technical reasons. However, a standard procedure is to

recruit nationals based upon wide consultation with the local community and authority as appropriate.

- 8.4 Unless within a specific and express mandate, agency staff are not permitted to work for authorities or engage in other profit-earning business.

9. INFORMATION SHARING

- 9.1 The International Aid Community shall share basic operational and project information with authorities and local communities. As a standard procedure all agencies shall ensure the widest consultation with authorities and local communities before embarking on any new project activity.
- 9.2 Such sharing of information shall include the following: aims and objectives of the agency, country of origin, location of headquarters, administrative structure and staffing, outline of selected project areas and duration of projects, anticipated annual budget, list of national staff employed by the agency and a list of agency assets brought into the country.

10. STATUS OF THE AGENCIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL AID COMMUNITY

- 10.1 The officials of the International Aid Community shall have the status specified in the relevant sections of the General Convention, provided that the privileges and immunities therein referred to shall be those accorded to diplomatic envoys by international law.
- 10.2 Experts of the agencies of the International Aid Community assigned to serve in Somalia remain shall be entitled to the privileges and immunities similar to those specified in the General Convention.
- 10.3 Locally recruited employees of the International Aid Community shall enjoy the immunities concerning official acts and exemption from taxation and national service obligations similar to those relating to officials' immunities and privileges.
- 10.4 Officials and Expert of the International Community shall be exempt from taxation on the pay and emoluments received from the agencies of the International Aid Community and any income received from outside Somalia. They shall also be exempt from all other direct taxes, except municipal rates for services enjoyed, and from all registration fees and charges.
- 10.5 All officials, experts and all employees of the International Aid Community including locally recruited employees shall be immune from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed by them in their official capacity. Such immunity shall continue even after they cease to be agencies of or employed by the International Aid Community and after the expiration of the provisions of the present Agreement.

11. FREEDOM OF ENTRY AND EXIT

- 11.1 The International Aid Community shall enjoy freedom of entry and exit without delay or hindrance of their agencies, property, supplies, equipment, spare parts and means of transport, including expeditious issuance of entry and exit visas. However, visas shall be dispensed with in the case of agencies of the International Aid Community furnished with a United Nations laissez-passer, Diplomatic Passport or certificate indicating that they are performing functions in connection with such operational activities.

12. ASSESSMENTS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND MONITORING OF AID

- 12.1 Authorities shall facilitate the appropriate conditions to enable an objective, comprehensive and regular assessment of needs by the international aid community.

- 12.2 Authorities shall be responsible for ensuring the safety of distributions of supplies that there is law and order in the location where distributions are undertaken.
- 12.3 Authorities shall ensure that the international aid community shall be allowed to conduct their own system of monitoring of distribution and provision of services and evaluating impact of such assistance.
- 12.4 International aid community shall ensure that local, national authorities and communities are involved to the maximum extent possible in the planning implementation and evaluation process of aid provision.

13. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

- 13.1 Wherever possible disputes between the authority and the International Aid Community shall be decided and resolved by negotiation. The steps for negotiation should include:
- Contact with the relevant representatives from the UN system and the International Non Governmental Organisations;
 - Contact with the focal points of the UN system and the International Non Governmental Organisations;
 - Contact with UN Agency and International Non Governmental Representatives in Nairobi.
- 13.2 Any disputes between the International Aid Community and the Authorities arising out of or relating to the Operational Guidelines, which is not settled by negotiation or another agreed mode of settlement shall be submitted to arbitration at the request of either Party. Each Party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third, who shall be the chairman. If within thirty (30) days of the request for arbitration either Party has not appointed an arbitrator, or if within fifteen (15) days of the appointment of two arbitrators the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either Party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator. The procedure for the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, and the expenses of the arbitration shall be borne by the Parties as assessed by the arbitrators. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of the reasons on which it is based and shall be accepted by the Parties as the final adjudication of the dispute.
- 13.3 Disputes concerning the terms of employment and conditions of service of locally recruited personnel shall be settled by the administrative procedures established by the respective agencies of the International Aid Community.

DEFINITIONS

- (a) "the United Nations system " means the United Nations and its subsidiary organs including its Specialised Agencies, humanitarian or similar organisations under the auspices of the United Nations which are operating in Somalia;
- (b) "member countries " means donor countries providing assistance to Somalia
- (c) "officials of the International Aid Community" means staff agencies of the agencies the International Aid Community with the exception of the persons who are recruited locally and assigned to hourly rates as provided for in United Nations General assembly resolution 76 (1) of 7 December 1946;
- (d) "experts on mission" means individuals other than officials of the International Aid Community, and who are not locally recruited;
- (e) "Intergovernmental organisation" means organisation of donor countries, other than the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies;
- (f) " agencies" shall mean agencies of the International Aid Community including the United Nations system, Intergovernmental Organisations, member countries, and International Non Governmental Organisations;
- (g) "the authorities " means the local and national authorities of Somalia;
- (h) "the General Convention, the Special Convention, and the Vienna Convention " mean the Convention on the Privileges and immunities of the United Nations; the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations Specialised Agencies; and, the Vienna Convention on Consular and diplomatic Immunities respectively;
- (i) "premises" means any locations used by the agencies of the International Aid Community in Somalia for the conduct of operational and administrative activities;
- (j) "vehicles" means vehicles which are used by the agencies of the International Aid Community, which are owned or leased by the respective agencies for use in connection with International Aid Community activities;
- (k) "vessels" means vessels which are used by the International Aid Community or are contracted by the agencies of the International Aid community for use in connection with operational activities;
- (l) "aircraft" means aircraft which are used by the International Aid Community or which are chartered or leased for use in connection with operational activities.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION

In fulfilling their role, the international aid agencies have adopted a number of fundamental guiding principles. These general principles compliment the more specific guidelines and principles outlined in the SACB Policy Framework:

Impartiality: international aid agencies take a position in which there is no discrimination as to nationality, race, religion, class or political opinion and aid assistance is provided upon the basis of objectively ascertained needs alone. International aid agencies shall ensure that no warring party is able to use the agency or its assistance for its own advantage and that the provision of assistance will not be influenced by political, economic or military considerations. International aid agencies shall deal with the warring parties on equal terms and deliver assistance according to assessments based upon objective criteria. Further, in the pursuit of ensuring the protection of civilian populations, international aid agencies will impartially endeavour to promote and protect human rights in Somalia.

Proportionality: where resources are not sufficient, priority is always given to the most vulnerable communities, and to the most vulnerable individuals within communities, such as women, children, elderly, disabled, minorities and displaced. Vulnerability, as far as possible, shall be identified, defined and determined by international aid agencies working in conjunction with beneficiaries.

Accountability: it is recognised that there are four stakeholders in the provision of aid assistance: the beneficiary community; the local authority; the donor and the aid agency. Within this relationship, international aid agencies shall hold themselves accountable to both the beneficiary communities (that their needs are met) and the donors (that assistance is provided for the proposed purpose). Local authorities, on their part, shall hold themselves accountable for the protection, safety and well-being of populations living in areas over which they claim control.

Transparency: the international aid agencies shall be transparent and open in all their dealings with local authorities. All endeavours will be made to inform local authorities and local communities about international aid agency activities in Somali and in writing. In return, it is expected that local authorities will report honestly and fairly with regards to needs identified and populations requiring assistance. Where appropriate, transparent separate co-operative agency arrangements shall be formulated for local authorities and international aid agencies to collaborate in the delivery of assistance.

Participation and Sensitivity: international aid agencies will respect local culture, laws and customs and will work with local communities and local authorities to ensure to the maximum extent possible Somali participation in all programmes and interventions. In particular, international aid agencies shall:

- respect the local culture, religion and traditions and shall refrain from any offensive behaviour and or action in the performance of their duties;
- avoid disrupting local economies and above all to support local available resources and coping strategies and empower local capacity to ensure greater participation;
- shall recognise that local communities have their own resources and capacities which must be recognised and integrated into relief intervention and further strengthened;
- shall not only strive to meet basic needs but also to reduce future vulnerability to disasters.

Peace and Reconciliation: recognising that peace and reconciliation can only be achieved by the people of Somalia, international aid agencies will undertake activities, wherever possible and consistent with their mandated responsibilities, that reinforce all efforts to enhance peace and reconciliation throughout Somalia. In particular, in areas of conflict, the international aid agencies shall refrain from activities that may inadvertently undermine peace and support forces of violence and instability.

Coordination and Unity of Purpose: international aid agencies, in light of insufficient resources for assistance in Somalia, will ensure that their programmes are better co-ordinated, coherent and cost-effective to the extent possible. Wherever appropriate and consistent with individual agency mandates, international aid agencies will seek to use common area based plans for intervention, in conjunction with local authorities and communities.

In general, by undertaking aid operations in Somalia, aid agencies shall hold themselves accountable to the highest professional and international standards such as embodied in the Sphere Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response and the NGO and Red Cross Movement Code of Conduct.

ANNEX IV.**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AAU	Action Africa Hilfe
ACF	Action Contre La Faim
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief
ADO	Agricultural Development Organization
AFP	Acute Flask Paralysis
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Anti-natal Care
APD	Academy for Peace and Dialogue
ARV	Anti-Retro Viral
AWSG	Adwal Women's Solidarity Group
BAR	Battle Field Area Clearance
DDG	Danish Demining Group
CAP	Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Process
CARE	CARE Somalia
CAS	Cooperation Agreement Strategy
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CDK	Clean Delivery Kits
CEC	Community Education Committee
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CISP	International Committee for the Development of Peoples
COGWO	Coalition of Grass Root Women's Organizations
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CRD	Center for Research and Development
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
CSO	Community Service Organisation
C/SS	Central and South Somalia
COSV	Coordinating Committee of the Organisation for Voluntary Service
DDC	Dry lands Development Centre
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DEB	District Education Board
DEC	District Education Committees
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
EBT	Enterprise Based Training
EC	European Commission
ECHO	EC Humanitarian Aid Office
EDC	Education Development Centre
EFA	Education for All
EFD	Emergency Food Distribution
EFFD	Emergency Food For Work
EIIP	Employment Intensive Infrastructure Project
EOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
ESC	Education Sector Committee
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FSAU	Food Security Assessment Unit
FSDP	Financial Services Development Project

SOMALIA

GER	Gross enrollment ratio
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLTP	Good Local Commerce and Leadership Training Programme
GTZ	German Development Cooperation
HDO	Humanitarian Development Organization
HDIG	Humanitarian Demning Italian Group
HI	Handicap International
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
HORN RELIEF	Horn of Africa Relief Development Organisation
HRF	Humanitarian Response Fund
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICRISAT	International Crop Research Institution for Semi-arid Tropics
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IHL	International humanitarian Law
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMEP	Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMSMA	International Management System for Mine Action (database)
INGO	International National Governmental Organisation
IPF	IGAD Partner Forum
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
JVA	Juba Valley Authority
KABP	Knowledge, Attitudes, Behaviour and Practices
LED	Local Economic Development
LGA	Local Government Authorities
LICUS	Low Income Countries Under Stress
LIS	Land Impact Survey
LNGO	Local National Non-Governmental Organisation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCHC	Mother and Child Health Care
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOHL	Ministry of Housing and Labour
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MT	Metric Tonnes
NDA	National Deming Agency
NESHA	North East Somalia Highway Authority
NID	National Immunisation Days
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NOVIB	Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for International Development
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid

SOMALIA

OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMAC	Puntland Mine Action Centre
QUEST	Qualified Expatriate Somali Technical Support
RAP	Rapid Assistance Programme
RH	Reproductive Health
RRIDP	Reintegration of Returning Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons
PRO	Primary Health Care
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
SACB	Somalia Aid Coordination Body
SADO	Sanaag Development Organization
SCF-UK	Save the Children-United Kingdom
SDO	SAMO Development Organization
SLPA	Sool Livestock and Pastoral Association
SMAC	Somaliland Mine Action Centre
SMACIU	Somaliland Mine Action Centre Information Unit
SONNASO	Somali National Network of Aids Service
SOP	Standard Operational Procedures
SOURCE	Support to Underserved Rural Communities Empowerment
SRCS	Somali Red Crescent Society
STI	Sexually Transmitted Illness
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management Project
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TDIM	Territorial Diagnosis and Institutional Mapping
TOT	Training of Trainers
TVE	Technical and Vocational Education
ULIS	Urban Land Information Systems
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
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
UNSECOORD	Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator
UXO	Unexploded Ordinance
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
WB	World Bank
WES	Water Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WISC	Water, Infrastructure and Sanitation Committee
WSP	War Torn Societies
WVI	World Vision International
YPP	Youth Participation and Development Programme
YFHS	Youth Friendly Health Service

Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: CAP@ReliefWeb.int Comments reaching us before 28 February 2005 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2006. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

1. **What did you think of the review of 2004?**
 How could it be improved?

2. **Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?**
 How could it be improved?

3. **To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?**
 How could it be improved?

4. **To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?**
 How could it be improved?

5. **To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?**
 How could it be improved?

6. **Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?**
 How could it be improved?

Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

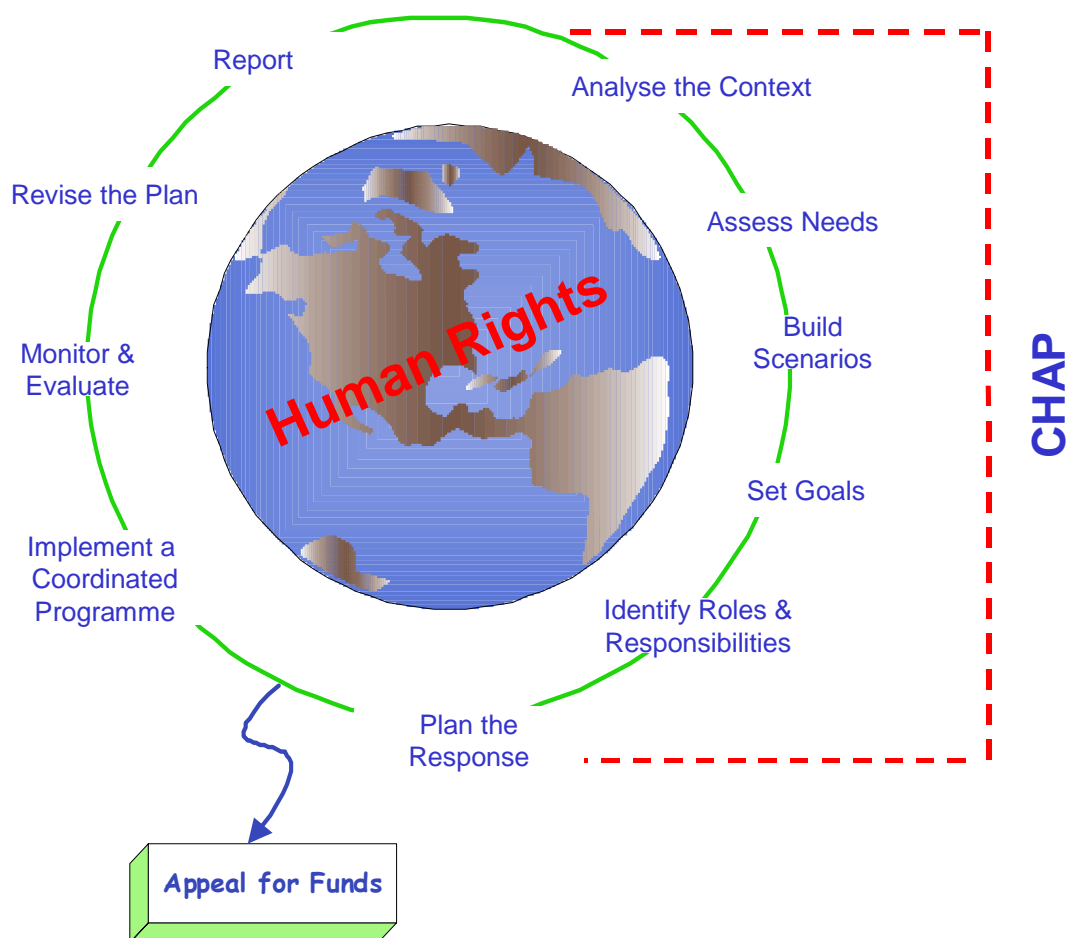
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