

**Somalia**

**2006**



**PROJECTS**

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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





**Somalia**

**2006**

**PROJECTS**

**REVISION**

**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

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 strike, a Flash Appeal. 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 to be presented to donors in July 2006.

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](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

### ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2006:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	INTERSOS	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	IOM	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IRC	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRD	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRIN	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	JVSF	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	MALAO	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MCI	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MDA	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDM	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MENTOR	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MERLIN	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	NA	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NNA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NRC	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	OA	STF	ZOARC
CENAP				

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All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)), which will display its requirements and funding on the FTS website.

**Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006**  
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Sector  
as of 20 March 2006  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

SECTORS	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	12,517,571	19,714,027	926,230	5%	18,787,797	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4,569,867	10,648,867	2,033,557	19%	8,615,310	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	3,237,500	3,237,500	-	0%	3,237,500	-
EDUCATION	16,384,360	17,124,610	14,500	0%	17,110,110	-
FOOD	45,177,631	172,379,214	67,977,376	39%	104,401,838	482,000
HEALTH	28,798,161	29,788,845	670,530	2%	29,118,315	-
MULTI-SECTOR	35,197,974	35,197,974	1,647,120	5%	33,550,854	4,809,004
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	16,109,101	17,502,353	2,376,000	14%	15,126,353	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	3,796,200	0%	(3,796,200)	1,565,659
SECURITY	2,684,150	2,684,150	261,780	10%	2,422,370	225,564
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	6,773,500	6,773,500	-	0%	6,773,500	-
WATER AND SANITATION	2,667,000	11,667,000	-	0%	11,667,000	869,565
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>174,116,815</b>	<b>326,718,040</b>	<b>79,703,293</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>247,014,747</b>	<b>7,951,792</b>

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 20 March 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## NEW AND REVISED PROJECT SUMMARIES

### AGRICULTURE

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Provision of Basic Livelihood Services to Directly Increase Food Access
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A04
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	To increase food availability and access particularly for IDPs and returnees
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	133,000 households in a state of Humanitarian Emergency
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	ASEP, WVI, AFREC, German Agro-action, MCI, IMC, Agrosphere, Coopi, Vetaid, local authorities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 3,255,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 2,380,000</b>

#### Summary

The food security and livelihood status of 2.1 million Somalis (including IDPs) has dramatically deteriorated over the past few months due to two successive below normal rainy seasons, particularly in southern Somalia. The humanitarian response needed for the current crisis is a multi-sector, 'twin-track' approach - addressing both the immediate life saving needs (food, water, health, nutrition), but also simultaneously addressing the medium-term livelihood needs in terms of the protection and rehabilitation of productive assets. While the FAO strategy combines immediate emergency activities with elements of longer-term rehabilitation, this project aims at addressing some of the most urgent needs of the estimated vulnerable population in a state of Humanitarian Emergency in order to allow them to resume food production and increase food availability at the household level.

#### Activities

- Emergency distribution of agricultural inputs to drought affected and resettled communities;
- Emergency distribution of basic fisheries equipment to riverine communities and IDPs/returnees;
- Pre-positioning and/or contingency planning of inputs (mainly seeds, tools and eventually vaccines for animals) to prevent total depletion of livelihood assets.

#### Outcome

- The distribution of agricultural inputs will allow families who lost their livelihood assets to resume farm activities, therefore increasing food availability at the household level (MDG 1);
- The distribution of fisheries equipment will contribute to providing immediate protein sources to riverine destitute families and IDPs/returnees (MDG 1);
- Contingency planning will improve the rapid response capacity of all stakeholders involved in the Food Security and Livelihoods sector.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	297,600
Implementing costs	2,411,000
Operating costs	250,491
Administrative costs	295,909
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,255,000</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>875,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,380,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support to Pastoralist and Agro-pastoralist Communities
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A07
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	To increase food availability and access, particularly for IDPs and returnees; to improve/enhance pastoral livelihood assets with special focus on gender equality
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	10,000 households
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Vetaid, Candlelight, SADO, ASEP, and local authorities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 1,290,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 1,290,000</b>

### Summary

Drought is a recurrent phenomenon in Somalia where pastoralists experience prolonged dry seasons. During this time, households expect a degree of austerity as milk yields decline and grain prices increase. Normally, pastoralists in the region expect such a widespread failure once every 3 -5 years and a major drought once every 10 years. However, livelihoods of both pastoralists and agro-pastoralists have been particularly eroded in the past 10 years particularly by insecurity but also by the accelerating recurrence of the drought cycle. This project targets mainly households in acute livelihood crisis through the promotion of activities aiming at preventing families from falling into a state of Humanitarian Emergency, as well as allowing them to maintain their livelihoods and productive assets.

### Activities

- Strategic re-distribution of income generating small stock and poultry for destitute pastoralist in peri-urban areas;
- Support to rangeland improvement, including particularly intervention on: (i) land (through targeted re-seeding of perennial forage species, or indigenous perennial shrubs, over depleted rangelands and development of grazing perimeters around villages/urban areas); (ii) soil (through terracing, field hedges, strips of trees, etc.); (iii) water (through water conservation and harvesting);
- Support to fodder crop production under irrigated system;
- Rehabilitation of existing traditional water reservoirs in pastoral areas.

### Outcome:

- Strategic re-distribution with small stock and poultry will allow destitute pastoralist to resume dignifying activities in peri-urban areas and secure a minimum production of food and/or incomes. (MDG 1);
- Support to rangeland improvement will contribute to preserve ecological and economical value and their importance for the standards of living of a very large number of pastoralist and agro-pastoralists (MDG 1 and 7);
- Crop-forage combinations will maximise human food and animal feed production (MDG 1)
- Pastoral drought resilience will be strengthened through rehabilitation of existing public infrastructure (MDG 1).

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	183,000
Implementing costs	867,000
Operating costs	122,727
Administrative costs	117,273
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,290,000</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,290,000</b>



<b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>	<b>VETAID (VSF-UK)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods Support to Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists (Sool and Sanag)
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A12
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	Increase food availability and access particularly for IDPs and returnees and improve/enhance livelihood assets with special focus on gender equality
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	4,500 households in Sool and Sanaag
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	SADO local NGO partner, Ministry of Pastoral Development and Environment
<b>Project Duration:</b>	March 2006 – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 822,680
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 822,680</b>

### Summary

An estimated 1.7 million people in the north, central and southern regions of Somalia are in a state of Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis or Humanitarian Emergency. If IDPs are included, estimated at 400,000, the total number of people in need of assistance throughout the country is 2.1 million people. Most households in acute livelihood crisis are engaged in unsustainable coping strategies to secure minimum immediate family requirements. VETAID will work to support and protect livelihood assets of primarily beneficiaries facing an acute livelihood crisis and will enhance their resilience to future shocks. The project will also carry out input distribution to enable IDPs to resume pastoralism.

### Activities

- Support to pastoralists and agro-pastoralist through fodder production development, strategic re-stocking, provision of essential veterinary drugs and vaccines, and livestock and crop marketing;
- Improve water access and management through construction and rehabilitation of surface water harvesting facilities and provision of water pumps;
- Support to most vulnerable pastoralists presently with fairly good access to pasture, but with severe water shortage crisis, through water trucking schemes;
- Strategic interventions to improve the physical capital of rangeland resources through cash-for-work schemes that also increase the immediate financial capital of beneficiaries.

### Outcome:

- Support to pastoralists will contribute to the reduction in the number of households in “Acute Livelihood Crisis” and “Humanitarian Emergency” phase. (MDG 1)
- Strategic interventions to improve the physical capital of rangeland resources will help avert the near and irreversible depletion of key livelihoods assets. (MDG 1 and MDG 7)

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	26,400
Implementing costs	696,400
Operating costs	36,000
Administrative costs	63,880
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>822,680</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>822,680</b>

<b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>	<b>GREEN HOPE</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM 06/A16
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	To reduce displacement and migration from rural to urban area; to reduce the number of households in a state of Humanitarian Emergency; to improve nutritional status; to increase access for seed and farming inputs; to reduce infant mortality; to enhance environmental sanitation; to reduce destruction of ecosystems.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	96,000 living in south Burhakaba
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Local community
<b>Project Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 280,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 270,000</b>

### Summary

In addition to seasonal crop failure as a result of inadequate rainfall, communities have become significantly vulnerable as a result of wide-spread malnutrition, severe water shortages, and lack of infrastructure (bore-holes and shallow wells). Farmers face major livelihood insecurity. High infant mortality, increased population movement, environmental degradation characterises the situation. Considering the humanitarian consequences, Green Hope with the help of Burhakaba on the ground plans to assist 96,000 persons who are in desperate need of assistance.

### Activities

- Provision of food aid to households who are at high risk for malnutrition;
- Purchase of sorghum seeds and distribution to the small scale farming tools;
- Provision of supplementary feeding to school age children at Koran school;
- Establishment of TFC in two sites of south Burhakaba.

### Outcome

- Reduced infant mortality rate;
- Improve nutritional status of women;
- Reduced migration from rural to urban;
- Improved access for education;
- Improved environmental sanitation.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	8,000
Implementing costs	257,000
Operating costs	8,000
Administrative costs	7,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>280,000</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>270,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>	<b>VETAID (VSF-UK)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency Support to Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Livelihoods in Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba Regions in Somalia.
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A19
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	To address immediate problems caused by the drought but also to lay a foundation for tackling the underlying problems
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	101,000 households (approximately 606,000 individuals)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	AFREC, ASEP and SADO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	March 2006 to December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 2,122,646
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 2,122,646</b>

### Summary

The Somali regions of Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba are at the epicentre of the current drought in the east African region. The latest reports from FSAU give a figure of 415,000 people (49.29% of the total population) in Humanitarian Emergency and 190,000 (22.7% of the population) in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis in these three regions. The area is in a state of 'pre-famine' and much depends on the next Gu rains and whether the rainfall is adequate for human and livestock consumption. This project will work to support and protect the livelihood assets of primarily beneficiaries facing Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis and will enhance their resilience to future shocks.

### Activities

All activities are designed to address immediate problems caused by the drought but also to lay a foundation for tackling the underlying problems. They fall within the set of approaches agreed by the FAO-coordinated agriculture and livelihoods cluster and will be coordinated with other activities within the sector in these regions. Project activities include the following:

- Destocking of 24,000 (1.3% of total of 1,727,948) head of cattle, sheep and goats belonging to 101,000 pastoral and agro-pastoral families, with distribution of the fresh meat to the needy in the community, especially schools, health facilities, etc. Skins and hides donated to local women's groups as start-up investment for petty enterprises. Activity will cease when the rains come;
- Veterinary treatment for 85,000 head of livestock, especially against internal and external parasites, to allow the animals to fully utilise scarce feed resources. Vaccination of 85,000 livestock to prevent the spread of disease as part of unusual livestock movements. Training and equipping of 50 people to provide basic animal health services;
- Water tankering for 5,000 (approx. 5% of 101,000) of the most vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral households with access to pasture but not water, up to the next rains. Support to riverine farmers to produce fodder for sale to pastoralists into the future;
- Strategic interventions to improve the physical capital of rangeland resources through cash-for-work schemes that also increase the immediate financial capital of beneficiaries, with an emphasis on simple rainwater harvesting structures and fodder provision.

### Outcome:

- Support to pastoralists will contribute to the reduction in the number of households in a state of Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis and Humanitarian Emergency phase. (MDG 1)
- Strategic interventions to improve the physical capital of rangeland resources will help avert the near and irreversible depletion of key livelihoods assets. (MDG 1 and MDG 7)

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	63,530
Implementing costs	1,805,000
Operating costs	84,705
Administrative costs	169,411
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,122,646</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,122,646</b>

<b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Immediate support to pastoral communities affected by the drought in southern Somalia
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A20
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	To support drought mitigation response through herd survival actions
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	87,000 pastoralist households in a state of Humanitarian Emergency
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	COOPI, VSF-Switzerland, VETAID, ASEP, SADO, AFREC, Horn Relief and local authorities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 3,879,810
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 3,879,810</b>

### Summary

While it is still too early to fully establish the severity of the current drought, the cumulative effect of successive years of poor rainfall leads to the conclusion that productivity in the affected areas will be further reduced, severely diminishing the coping capacity and livelihoods of the affected population. Drought is a recurrent phenomenon in these rangelands, where pastoralists experience prolonged dry seasons. During this time, households expect a degree of austerity as milk yields decline and grain prices increase. Normally, pastoralists in the region expect such a widespread failure once every 3 -5 years and a major drought once every 10 years. However, livelihoods of both pastoralists and farmers have been particularly eroded by insecurity but also by the accelerating recurrence of the drought cycle. The project will immediately support pastoral communities through herd survival actions as a drought mitigation response.

### Activities

- Strategic animal health measures (mainly, CCPP vaccines and de-worming treatments);
- Geographically focused, selective emergency de-stocking, to prevent total depletion of livelihood assets;
- Provision of fresh and dry meat as product of de-stocking.

### Outcome

- The implementation of animal health measures will increase chances of survival for 590,000 more productive animals.
- The de-stocking activity will contribute to maintain the purchase power of 57,000 pastoralist households in state of Humanitarian Emergency.
- The distribution of fresh and dry meat will contribute to providing immediate protein sources to over 60,000 destitute families.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	127,600
Implementing costs	3,340,500
Operating costs	59,000
Administrative costs	352,710
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,879,810</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,879,810</b>

## COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/CSS02
<b>Sector:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Objectives:</b>	Facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance; improve protective environment for IDPs; increase humanitarian space; advocate on behalf of people in need; manage information
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total: Beneficiaries of all aid operations in Somalia
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 3,689,467</b>

**Summary**

The prevailing drought, the political developments in Somalia in early 2006, their implications on the humanitarian situation and the new access opportunities continue to indicate that 2006 will be an active year for OCHA Somalia. The Office will continue to play an increasing coordination, information and advocacy role. In addition to its regular functions of leading interagency assessment missions, coordinating responses to identified humanitarian needs and advocacy/resources mobilisation efforts, the Office will continue to provide leadership in the implementation of the IDP strategic framework and protection plan, reinforce field coordination structures, support on going local reconciliation efforts and ensure a smooth shift and linkages between emergency and recovery.

**Activities**

In collaboration with relevant partners, OCHA will continue to strengthen its field presence with a view to reinforcing the existing coordination mechanisms in Somalia. The office will organise and lead interagency assessment missions and coordinate timely response to the identified needs, especially in the drought-affected areas. OCHA will assist the UN protection group to establish networks to monitor and collect information related to protection issues and analyse patterns of abuse; advocate for the respect of human rights and for the integration of human rights issues in relief, recovery and development programmes while according particular attention to gender related issues. OCHA will provide leadership in the implementation of the UNCT protection framework on IDPs through the development of an action plan and resource mobilisation. OCHA will continue to lead on behalf of the international community access negotiations with authorities and communities and encourage local authorities to sign operational frameworks prior to engagement. Opportunities to support local reconciliation efforts at the grass roots level will be taken. In collaboration with partners, the Office will endeavour to promote emergency preparedness and mitigation of natural disasters through the establishment of early warning systems; facilitate capacity building for local preparedness; develop a comprehensive national contingency plan for the country and manage and promote the Humanitarian Response Fund. OCHA will continue to ensure timely dissemination of relevant information to stakeholders, strengthen information management by establishing an Information Management Unit (IMU), and develop advocacy strategy to raise awareness on Somalia. OCHA has taken substantial steps during the Consolidated Appeal for 2004 and 2005 to create an inclusive process for the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in the field and will continue to develop and implement resource mobilisation policies to pursue this goal.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	2,258,737
Implementing costs or operating costs	951,100
Administrative costs	479,630
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,689,467</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDRENS FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Expanded Operations Support for Drought Response
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/CSS06
<b>Sector:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Objective:</b>	To ensure capacity for quick mobilization of UNICEF program response for children and vulnerable populations impacted by the humanitarian crisis in central and southern Somalia
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Total: Beneficiaries of all aid operations in Somalia
<b>Project Duration:</b>	March 2006 - December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	<b>\$ 579,000</b>

### Summary

UNICEF is the largest international organisation supporting health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation services in southern Somalia through a range of implementing partners including national and international NGOs and community-based organisations. The expanding humanitarian crisis in southern Somalia, which is likely to extend into central regions in the event of a poor Gu season, is both adding to the complexity and increasing the demand on UNICEF's existing operational capacities. Moreover, the potential for both a major deterioration in the humanitarian situation combined with improved security and access environment means that UNICEF must be able to upscale its support systems in an environment lacking essential logistics, communications, storage and related support facilities while maintaining compliance with Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) standards.

### Activities

- Establishment of temporary drought response bases in Lower/Middle Juba and Gedo regions (in close partnership with UN agencies) until the immediate humanitarian crisis improves, including compound rentals, catering and running costs;
- Undertake procurement and construction of essential facilities and improvements of compounds, including use of pre-fab facilities, office supplies and equipment including furnishings, consumables, etc
- Procurement and positioning of computers and communications equipment;
- Payment for essential transport of staff by UNCAS aircraft, vehicle rental, etc.
- Human resource support to effectively manage and coordination essential logistics and administrative support.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget items</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Facility supplies and equipment</b>	162,000
IT communications equipment	27,000
Operating and running costs	28,000
Travel (air and road)	105,000
Management and coordination	195,000
Indirect headquarters recovery costs @12%	62,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>579,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Special Operation: Air-drop and Riverboat support for Humanitarian Relief Operations in Response to the Drought Emergency in southern Somalia
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/CSS07
<b>Sector:</b>	Common Services / Logistics
<b>Objective:</b>	To provide food deliveries by means of air-drops to Lower and Middle Juba regions, ensuring that monthly emergency requirements of the Somalia operation are met; to provide river access by means of small river-craft for delivery of food and NFI relief goods to communities living in inaccessible locations along the Juba River; to provide a last resort option for UN and NGOs operating in region to implement emergency relief activities, positioning of relief goods to Lower and Middle Juba.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	400,000 persons (200,000 women, 200,000 men)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Federal, regional and local authorities, community groups, international and national NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	April 2006 – September 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 5,500,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 5,500,000</b>

### Summary

The proposed Special Operation will provide logistics support to the Somalia PRRO 10191.1 through the provision of necessary air and river delivery capacity to parts of Bay, Lower and Middle Juba regions of southern Somalia. In response to the worsening drought situation in the Horn of Africa and as a result of prolonged years of poor rains, WFP aims to augment its present logistics set-up for Somalia with the addition of fixed-winged aircraft for use in 'air-drop' operations in order to provide additional and alternate uplift capacity from Mombasa to the Middle/Lower Juba Valley in Somalia. In addition, six (6) small riverboats will operate from Buale in Middle Juba to afford serviceability to communities living along the Juba River, which become inaccessible due to river water level changes and rain affected road passage.

Food aid needs for WFP in Somalia, for the period until the end of July 2006, have been estimated at 95,000 MT. Originally, WFP anticipated reduced post-emergency food needs for the period after July and until the end of the year at an estimated 25,000 MT bringing overall 2006 annual needs to 120,000 MT. However, in view of anticipated failed *Gu* rains in 2006, needs for the second half of the year will substantially increase and WFP now estimates post-emergency needs in the order of another 85,000 MT of food, bringing overall 2006 annual needs up to 180,000 MT. From this total, it is proposed that 7,500 MT will be airdropped during the occurrence of rain which normally take place during the period April through May to ensure that 'normal' life-saving and livelihood protection requirements can be maintained. Airdropping of food also avails an alternative delivery modality, which at times can be less affected by adverse security variables. These logistics capacities of WFP will be put at the disposal of other UN and NGOs for delivery of critical life saving assistance in case of their inability to access affected areas and populations.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	260,000
Implementing costs	80,000
Administrative costs	4,800,000
Commodity values	360,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>5,500,000</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,500,000</b>

## EDUCATION

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening the Provision of Primary Education in Drought Affected Areas and IDP Camps in Southern Somalia
<b>Project code</b>	SOM-06/E01
<b>Sector</b>	Education
<b>Objectives</b>	To provide fast-track teacher-training for “less qualified” / newly recruited teachers; to provide text books and other teaching materials to primary schools in drought affected areas; to ensure continuity in primary education in drought affected areas; to provide supplementary materials and teaching on environmental education.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	IDPs, returnees, children in drought affected areas of southern Somalia
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	TFG, UNICEF, UNHCR, local and international NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	March – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 1,800,000</b>

**Summary**

The latest statistics show that there are at least 2 million people in central and south Somalia affected by drought, a majority of whom are IDPs and returnees. One of the results of the drought is that of teacher retention (and its associated effects on the continuity of education). In light of this, it is proposed that teachers recruited to replace those that have left their posts due to the drought are provided with “fast track” teacher-training. This will ensure a minimum level of teacher competence among teachers that may not have received formal pre-service teacher-training. This training will be supported by the provision of textbooks. In order to assist children and their families to better cope with the current environmental crisis, environmental education materials will be included.

**Activities**

- Training of trainers workshops (for “fast track” teacher-training) held in all regions affected by drought and IDP camps;
- Fast track teacher training workshops held for all newly recruited teachers (and backstopping for trainers);
- Supply of key textbooks and supplementary teaching materials;
- Supply of a range of environmental education materials (including environmental magazines, board games and co-curricular materials).

**Outcomes**

- All newly recruited teachers in the drought affected areas receive basic teacher-training skills;
- Textbooks and related educational teaching materials disseminated to all schools;
- School communities in drought affected areas sensitised on good environmental management practices;
- Implementation of improved environmental management practices in drought affected areas;
- Reduced tensions between community groups (particularly local communities and IDPs / returnees).

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Item</b>	<b>USD \$</b>
Development / Printing of materials	1,200,000
Capacity building (ToT and teacher-training)	300,000
Technical assistance (staff and consultants)	150,000
Monitoring and evaluation	50,000
Project delivery cost	100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,800,000</b>



<b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Promote Self-reliance of IDPs and Returnees Affected by Drought through Vocational Skills Training
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E02
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Objective:</b>	To create an enabling environment for skills training; to provide demand driven vocational skills to IDPs and returnees in drought affected areas; to build the capacity of vocational training centres in areas affected by drought in central and south Somalia; to ensure the provision of quality standardised skills training; to encourage participation of private sector in providing skills training to drought affected IDPs and returnees.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	600 youth (40% girls), 200 women, 200 trainers and instructors
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	Ministry of Education, vocational training centres, TFG, UNDP, ILO, UNHCR enterprise owners, local and international NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	March 2006 – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	<b>\$ 600,000</b>

**Summary:**

The latest statistics show that there are about 2 million people in central and south Somalia affected by drought, a majority of whom are IDPs and returnees. Young pastoralists who have lost their assets due to drought need an alternative means of earning their livelihoods. Provision of vocational skills to these vulnerable groups will enable them to engage in income generating activities. Some of the IDPs and refugees have rudimentary skills acquired through apprenticeship training. They are usually employed to do menial work in construction sites, enterprises and in homesteads. For them to be self-reliant there is a need to up-grade their skills to a level where they could perform more productive work with better remuneration. The IDPs and returnees, particularly those affected by drought and who are illiterate, require literacy and skills training to enable them earn their livelihoods and be self-reliant. The initiative will mainly target the drought-affected areas of central and south Somalia.

**Activities**

- Identify training programs that are needed;
- Develop and acquire appropriate training materials, tools and equipment;
- Build the capacity of providers of skill training in institutions and private sector;
- Conduct skills up-grading of artisans and technicians;
- Provide literacy and skills training to youth/women in IDP camps and drought affected areas;
- Sensitise enterprise owners to participate in skills training programmes;
- Support the establishment of skills assessment system for standardising performance.

**Outcomes**

- Appropriate training materials developed and in use;
- Selected vocational training centres equipped with training facilities;
- Artisan and technicians in drought affected areas trained in a number of skill areas;
- Livelihood of IDPs and returnees in drought affected areas improved;
- Capacity of instructors, managers and enterprise owners enhanced;
- Private sector participates positively in providing vocational skills.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Item</b>	<b>\$</b>
Provision of vocational skills	200,000
Capacity building of skills providers	100,000
Technical assistance (Staff and consultants)	150,000
Direct project support cost	70,000
Monitoring and evaluation	10,000
Project delivery cost	70,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>600,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDRENS FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening Primary Education for drought affected children, IDPs and the most vulnerable groups in Somalia through formal and alternative channels
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E06
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Objective:</b>	To provide education to vulnerable, marginalised, women/girls living in riverine communities in the south and central zone and to drought affected children and women living in IDP camps in Somalia
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total: 252,669 (children: 220,000, women: 30,000, teachers: 2669)
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	Transitional Federal Government, Ministries of Education (Somaliland, Puntland), local and regional authorities in the southern and central zones, local and international NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 - December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 5,274,000
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 5,274,000</b>

### Summary

This proposal supports the broad objective of ensuring that the rights to education of vulnerable and marginalised women/girls, children living in IDP camps, and in excluded communities in the drought affected regions are met. Three sector objectives of providing quality learning and provision of education supplies, learning spaces and incentives for teachers in the drought-affected regions are to be met.

### Activities

The project's main activities include: the provision of safe, learning spaces/tents in IDP camps (Mogadishu, Jowhar, Baidoa and Kismayo; Bosaso; Hargeisa); the provision of emergency education for drought affected children; the provision of education through formal and alternative channels to children and women living in vulnerable and riverine communities in the central and south zone, characterised by very poor and limited access. Related activities include the recruitment and crash training of school teachers with a special focus on female teachers, the provision of teacher incentives for those working in the drought affected regions and selected IDP camp schools, given that the drought, loss of income, and displacement may have adversely affected the capacity of parents to pay school fees; the provision of Education Kits, textbooks and teachers' guides to all targeted schools and learning centres (including the Zahra communication materials) and the conduct of targeted enrolment and advocacy drives in the implementation locations.

### Outcomes

- 120,000 children, particularly females, living in both IDP camps across Somalia and in vulnerable riverine communities in the central and south zones will have access to primary education through formal and alternative channels.
- 70,000 pupils enrolled in the drought-affected areas continue their education. An additional 30,000 youth and women of the most vulnerable groups throughout Somalia will benefit from access to primary education provided through either formal or alternative channels.
- A total of 2,669 teachers from the drought-affected regions continue their teaching despite the reduced capacity by parents to pay school fees.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	
Implementing costs (school tents and furniture, school uniforms, provision of materials and education supplies (including Education Kits, textbooks and teachers' guides, life skills/HIV AIDS materials), crash training of school teachers and incentives for these teachers, fee support and incentives for pupils, advocacy and social mobilisation, M&E)	4,500,000
Operating costs HQ (15%)	712,000
Administrative costs, logistics, administrative support and security (12%)	62,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>5,274,000</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,274,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY (ADRA)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Food for Basic Education
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E16
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Objective:</b>	To enhance access to education for children and basic literacy of adult women
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total: 1,700 (children: 1,200 women: 500 other groups: victims of recent natural calamities and strife)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	District Council and community education committees in Hiran region
<b>Project Duration:</b>	March 2006 – October 2006
<b>Total Project budget:</b>	\$ 165,200
<b>Funds Requested for 2006</b>	<b>\$ 160,700</b>

### Summary

The proposed action is aimed at providing assistance to the drought-affected population of Hiran region. Migration caused by the drought emergency negatively affect the education sector, as a high drop-out rate and low attendance has been experienced since the month of January. The proposed intervention strategy is aimed at reducing migration related to drought, and as an outcome more children are expected to be retained in school and have to access education. The training of women in literacy and other life-skills will improve their coping mechanisms. To achieve the objectives, the following activities will be conducted:

- School feeding and take home rations distribution to the families affected by drought;
- Teachers support with teaching materials and food rations;
- Scholarships awards to children from families most affected;
- Training mothers on basic literacy and nutrition.

### Expected outcome

- Increased retention of children in school;
- Retention of qualified teachers in schools;
- Access to basic literacy among the women;
- Improved nutrition and health of the family;
- Reduced migration of households.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs (2 local staff)	6,400
Implementing costs or Operating costs (training, food distribution, storage, security)	141,800
Operating costs (transport, stationery, power, communication etc)	13,000
Administrative costs (Monitoring, documentation, beneficiary mapping etc)	4,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>165,200</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>4,500</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>160,700</b>

<b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>	<b>AGROSPHERE</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Primary Education Support in Areas Affected by Drought in Jamama District, Lower Juba
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E17
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve access to primary education for all, especially girls and vulnerable groups, in Jamama district
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	770 children
<b>Project Duration:</b>	March 2006-December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 108,636
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 108,636</b>

### Summary

The project aims to improve access to education for all, especially girls and vulnerable groups (minorities) in drought-affected area of Jamama District, Lower Juba. Moreover it aims to support the rehabilitation of learning spaces, with specific attention to extremely poor and marginalised communities. The Lower Juba region, and particularly Jamama district have suffered from lack of assistance in the education sector for the last three years. Pupils are receiving some education in temporary structures and the skills of teachers' are very low. The drought situation has worsened an already precarious situation with the consequent risk of the total disruption of the few educational activities going on in the district.

### Activities

The project will support the rehabilitation and development of community-based primary education services in 4 villages (Burgan, Hongore, Maleile, Nyirey) affected by drought on the eastern bank of the Juba River, Jamama district in the Lower Juba region. The project main activities are listed below:

- Baseline study, identification/selection of potential teachers from recipient communities;
- Community awareness and strengthening of community organisation for local ownership/management of primary education;
- Emergency rehabilitation of learning spaces in the 4 abovementioned locations;
- Teachers' induction training workshop;
- On-the-job teachers training;
- Provision for teachers incentives;
- Monitoring & Evaluation.

### Outcome

- 22 local primary education teachers selected and receiving induction and on-the-job training;
- Emergency primary education activities supported and strengthened in 4 villages of the East Bank of Juba River in Jamama district.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	13,000
Implementing costs	53,360
Operating costs	32,400
Administrative costs	9,876
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>108,636</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>108,636</b>

<b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>	<b>COMITATO INTERNAZIONALE PER LO SVILUPPO DEI POPOLI (CISP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Education for Drought Affected Children in Galgadud
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E18
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Objective:</b>	To ensure that drought affected children in Galgadud continue with their schooling
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	6000 children, 200 teachers
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	District education boards
<b>Project Duration:</b>	March 2006-December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	<b>\$ 101,600</b>

### Summary

The project aims to ensure continuity of schooling for all the drought-affected children in Galgadud region despite the negative effects on livelihood. Schools represent a protection strategy for affected children that are offered the possibility to continue with their normal activities despite the drought-induced migrations in search of water and food. As a consequence of the drought, pastorals are moving towards the riverine regions of Somalia for water, leaving behind children and women in the villages. Children and women are therefore exposed to a high vulnerability level both in terms of food and protection. Education is considered as a means to enhance protection of vulnerable groups and support a "back to normal" approach of the remaining community. As a strategy to achieve these objectives, incentives for teachers in cash and in kind shall be provided to enhance their motivation. School feeding will be started to maintain attendance rates and a monitoring system is planned.

### Activities

- To enhance teachers' motivation through incentives and training on how to cope with emergencies;
- To provide school feeding for severely drought affected locations;
- To supply educational material to schools;
- To monitor the impact on the drought on the education sector at the regional level.

### Outcome

Continued access to educational facilities and schooling for the children and youth of Galgadud region, despite the drought.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	30,000
Implementing costs	50,000
Operating costs	12,000
Administrative costs	9,600
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>101,600</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101,600</b>

<b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>	<b>COORDENAÇÃO DAS ORGANIZAÇÕES DE SERVIÇO VOLUNTÁRIO (INTERSOS)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency Support to the Education Sector in Drought-affected Areas of Bay Region
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E19
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Objective:</b>	To support the functioning and role of educational institutions in the current drought-related emergency
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	3000 children, 50 teachers
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	Local institutions/existing associations and local NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	March 2006 – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 150,014
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 150,014</b>

### Summary

INTERSOS will rely on the knowledge and experience gained in 2000 and 2002/03 during the implementation of education projects in Bay Region and Middle Shabelle Region in order to adopt a community based approach that allows the strengthening of the educational sector's capabilities to improve the quality of the services provided and to respond to the social and economic constraints created by the current drought. The project will focus on the following objectives: (a) to allow urban and rural educational institutions to improve their functioning and to achieve their fundamental social goals despite drought-induced adverse socio-economic situation and (b) to strengthen the capacity of local community to respond to drought-related humanitarian crises by encouraging and supporting formal educational institutions to take a leading role in famine-prevention and famine-response strategies.

### Activities

- To improve teachers' technical skills and therefore enhance the quality of education by offering them training programmes implemented by INTERSOS technical personnel designed in a way that integrates formal curricula with awareness of and coping with a hazardous environment;
- To supply didactical material;
- To implement school feeding programmes through purchases on the local market;
- In accordance with the local socio-economic situation, to reinforce the already existing cost-sharing mechanisms by providing teachers with a nominal amount in different phases of topping up as a gradual incentive aimed at enhancing their motivation in the current emergency context;
- To monitor the impact of drought on the education sector in the project areas in close cooperation with educational institutions, local authorities, and communities;
- To establish/strengthen linkages between community, local authorities and educational institutions, by stimulating the latter's role in awareness raising on drought and famine alert mechanisms, monitoring, and coping strategies.

### Outcome

Enhance the community's access to education by implementing a holistic strategy that integrates provision of training, economic incentives, didactical material with the strengthening of educational institutions' capabilities to implement awareness rising and mobilisation activities in close cooperation with the community and the local authorities in order to monitor, prevent and mitigate the effects of drought and famine in the area.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	55,500
Implementing costs	66,200
Operating costs	18,500
Administrative costs	9,814
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>150,014</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,014</b>

<b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES ACCESS LINK (DIAL)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Empowering Education Access in Badhadhe district in Lower Juba
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E20
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Objective:</b>	To lessen the impact of drought on education in Lower Juba and to foster retention and enrolment levels among school-going children and the teaching force
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	4,900 children, 100 teachers
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	Local authorities, community structures, education committees, UNICEF, and donors
<b>Project Duration:</b>	March 2006-December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 100,000
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 90,000</b>

### Summary

The project intervention will put in place committees from the local community, stakeholders and DIAL officials' for the implementation of immediate priorities/sectors of intervention. Focus will be placed mainly on children in and out of schools, particularly girls, and vulnerable members of the population. A school based feeding programme, which will offset food insecurity felt by many drought stricken parents, will be established. This will help boost child retention in classes as well as boost their health status. Sanitation and the provision of clean potable water will also be provided. In general, training and incentives will be earmarked for existing and new teachers.

Activities will focus on initiating a school based feeding programme, providing water and sanitation in schools, and training and support for teachers. Outcomes will include a high level of school retention and reduced drop-out rates, increased enrolment, clean potable water, reduced outbreaks of diseases, improved health status, and qualified and motivated teachers.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	30,000
Implementing costs	40,000
Operating costs	20,000
Administrative costs	10,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>100,000</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,000</b>

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

<b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation "Food Aid for Relief and Recovery in Somalia"
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/F01
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	To save lives in crisis situations; to protect livelihoods in crisis situations and enhance resilience to shocks; to support improved nutritional and health status of children, mothers and other vulnerable people; to support access to education and reduce gender disparity in access to education and skills training.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	2,100,000 (1,100,000 Female, 1,000,000 Male)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, FAO, UNDP, federal, state, regional and local authorities, community groups, international/national NGOs.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 130,000,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 73,235,000</b>

**Summary**

The current Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 10191.0) of WFP has been extended until July 2006. A new PRRO (10191.1) will start from August 2006 for a period of two years. WFP's programme in Somalia continues addressing the current humanitarian emergency and livelihood crisis in the south, caused by drought, simultaneously aiming to contribute towards improvement in overall household food security throughout Somalia. The *Gu* and the *Deyr* rains of 2005 were below normal, causing the worst food production year in a decade. The most affected areas are the breadbasket regions of the country, including Gedo, Bay, Bakool, Middle and Lower Juba. Recurrent civil strife and the absence of effective government institutions still hinder development and long-term recovery efforts. Intermittent humanitarian access and acts of piracy impede the delivery of assistance.

An estimated 2.1 million people are in either humanitarian emergency or livelihood crisis and in urgent need of assistance. Somalia is the only country in the Greater Horn of Africa where a high risk of famine has been forecasted from June 2006 onwards. WFP has scaled up its relief operation in southern Somalia to address the unfolding humanitarian need by allocating 90% of annual food aid resources towards the emergency programme. In addition, pastoral communities in northern and central regions still need support to recover from four years of drought exacerbated by the untimely occurrence of flash floods and mudslides. An estimated 400,000 IDPs will also require regular monitoring and periodic assistance. Strategic priorities of WFP are to: a) respond to emergencies to save lives and protect livelihoods of the most vulnerable during crisis, b) support improved nutrition and health status of malnourished children under five and vulnerable mothers, c) support improved nutrition and health status of TB and HIV/AIDS patients, and d) support rehabilitation and recovery through FFW for asset creation and protection. WFP is also assisting primary education through an emergency school-feeding programme.

Due to current forecast of below average *Gu* rains, food needs for the second half of the year have been revised with a substantial increase. Based on a "most likely" scenario of poor rains and crop production, WFP now estimates that a total of 180,000 MT will be needed from July to December. Generous donor contributions coupled with carry-overs from 2005, leave an overall net shortfall of approximately 102,000 MT. Another priority area for WFP is capacity building of cooperating partners, through skills transfer and support training, including federal and regional authorities and local NGOs. WFP is also engaged in expanding field partnerships with already established organisations to increase operational coverage.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	15,700,000
Implementing costs	2,300,000
Administrative costs	8,000,000
Commodity values	104,000,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>130,000,000</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>56,765,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73,235,000</b>



<b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>	<b>CARE SOMALIA</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Rural Food Security Program
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/F02 (formerly SOM-06/A03)
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	To improve food security and save lives of 87,396 vulnerable households affected by drought and insecurity in seven target regions of south/ central Somalia
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	87,396 households
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Local non-governmental organisations
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 62,000,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 42,379,214</b>

### Summary

The Rural Food Security Program (RFSP) aims to improve food security, save lives and protect livelihoods of the most vulnerable people in the south and central Somalia regions of Gedo, south Mudug, Galgaduud, Bay, Bakool, Hiran and Middle Shabelle. These regions have been experiencing severe food shortage as a result of insecurity and the droughts that continue to affect many parts of the country. Due to the current drought as a result of the failed Deyr rains, CARE has scaled up its food distributions in its areas of operation and will be reaching about 152,000 households until December 2006. CARE will provide a full ration per household to the most vulnerable beneficiaries for this period.

CARE has been implementing a food security program in five regions (Gedo, Bay, Bakool, Hiran and Middle Shabelle) of Somalia since 1998 and it will continue to implement the rural food security program in order to address the problems of chronic vulnerability and food insecurity in these regions. Due to the worsening situation in other regions such as Mudug and Galgaduud, CARE expanded its program to cover these regions. The food rations will be provided either in the form of Emergency Free Food Distribution (EFFD) or as Emergency Food for Work (EFFW) in the targeted regions. This is because the vulnerability and health status of the beneficiaries varies from one region to another.

### Activities

- EFFW in Bay, Bakool, Hiran and Middle Shabelle regions, covering road construction, rehabilitation of canals, sand dunes stabilisation, construction of pit latrines;
- EFFD in Gedo Region. The food distributed to vulnerable communities consists of sorghum, lentils, vegetable oil and Corn Soya Blend for children below the age of five. The activities under this objective include beneficiary identification and registration, preparation and issuing of token cards to registered families, distribution of rations and participation in nutritional surveys organised by FSAU.

### Outcomes

- Retention of key community assets through EFFW;
- Improved waste disposal in schools and clinics;
- Increased access to community infrastructure such as roads;
- Increased number of meals per day in the households targeted;
- Malnutrition rates reduced from 25.4% to below 20% in Gedo region;
- The capacity of local NGOs is increased.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	220,000
Implementing costs	1,000,000
Operating costs	1,200,000
Administrative costs	180,000
Commodity Values	59,400,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>62,000,000</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>19,620,786</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42,379,214</b>

## HEALTH

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) UNITED NATIONS CHILDRENS FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthen Emergency Response Capacity
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/H02AB
<b>Sector:</b>	Health, nutrition and water and sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	To strengthen general health emergency response capacity in Somalia through the support to the local authorities and the provision of essential shelter and relief assistance for victims of man made and natural disasters.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Children: 30,000 Women: 10,000
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Local Authorities and local and International NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	<b>\$ 887,420</b>

**Summary**

During the last two years, Somalia faced almost every type of calamity: large-scale epidemics, village/camp fires, the Indian Ocean Tsunami, drought and flood related displacement, and sudden population movements caused by militia fighting. In the face of such a range of threats and vulnerabilities, it is imperative that aid agencies are able to move quickly to mitigate the immediate effects of displacement, prevent exposure to cold and heat and provide essential household items for food preparation, water storage, as well as protection from malaria. Rapid emergency response capacity will limit the impact on the physical and psychosocial health of children and families.

**Activities**

- To assist humanitarian partners including the relevant Somali authorities to identify and plan for, prepare and respond to the emergency threats to the populations (UNICEF/WHO);
- To provide basic emergency resettlement kits (mosquito nets, blankets, jerry cans, soap and plastic sheeting) including sandbags and related relief items (UNICEF);
- To pre-position basic health kits and supplies that can be deployed quickly to the affected areas (WHO).

**Outcome**

Emergency response capacity to disease outbreak and other disasters ensured through timely provision of clean water, sanitation and health relief items.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>WHO (\$)</b>	<b>UNICEF (\$)</b>
Implementing costs	370,000	350,000
Direct programme support costs		52,000*
Indirect programme support costs		54,000*
Programme management, monitoring and reporting	37,000	
Programme Support Costs (6%)*	24,420	
	<b>431,420</b>	<b>456,000</b>
<b>TOTAL 887,420</b>		<b>887,420</b>

\*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Provision of Life Saving Health Services
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/H03AB
<b>Sector:</b>	Health, nutrition and water and sanitation
<b>Objectives:</b>	To reduce preventable mortality and morbidity from infectious and communicable diseases
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	1.7 million facing humanitarian and livelihood crises due to drought as well as vulnerable IDP populations (0.4 million)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	International and local NGOs, relevant local authorities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	March -December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	<b>\$ 7,212,000</b>

### Summary

Due to the severe drought, urgent humanitarian assistance is now required for a total population of 2.1 million. The mortality and morbidity from infectious and communicable diseases is expected to increase among the vulnerable groups due to the deteriorating overall situation, especially with increased malnutrition and poor access to clean drinking water and sanitation. Intensified health response to the population will consist of provision of expanded primary health care services to combat the main communicable diseases affecting the population, namely ARI and diarrhoeal diseases, as well as providing good case management of measles and adequate micronutrient supplementation to children under 5 years and women attending ANC clinics.

### Activities

To expand access to basic primary healthcare services and improve and strengthen all aspects of preparedness in expectation of prolonged drought through the following activities:

- Support to mobile health teams in displaced communities – WHO, UNICEF;
- Provision of full supplies of medicines for health posts and maternal child health centres (MCH) – UNICEF, WHO;
- Provision of following services through MCH Centres/Health posts and CHW:
  - Child Health Services - linkages plus service provision (immunisation (EPI), ARI, diarrhoea, micronutrient deficiencies, nutrition counselling, antenatal care etc) – UNICEF, WHO, and partners;
  - Communicable Disease Control (including cholera preparedness and response) and essential health care services – WHO, UNICEF and partners;
  - Training and supervision of the health care providers – WHO, UNICEF and partners
  - Information, Education, Communication (IEC) – WHO, UNICEF.

### Outcome

Prevention of excess morbidity and mortality from infectious and communicable diseases in the context of increased vulnerability due to the effects of protracted drought.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Budget items</b>	<b>WHO</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>
Staff Costs	200,000	
Implementation Costs	2,500,000	3,200,000
Programme management, monitoring and reporting (PMR)	270,000	
Programme Support Costs (6%)	178,200	
UNICEF direct recovery costs (15%)*		480,000
UNICEF indirect recovery costs (12%)*		384,000
Subtotals	<b>3,148,200</b>	<b>4,064,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,212,000</b>

\*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) UNITED NATIONS CHILDRENS FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	7 National Polio Immunization Campaigns in Somalia during 2006
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/H04AB
<b>Sector:</b>	Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	To improve the polio vaccination coverage of the children of Somalia in order to make eradication possible
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	All children under five in Somalia
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	International/national NGOs; TFG, MoHL Somaliland, MoH Puntland
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January– December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	<b>\$ 10,763,280</b>

### Summary

As of February 2006, 191 cases of polio have been confirmed in Somalia since the start of the outbreak in July 2005 and the importation of a case from Yemen. Previously, there had been no polio cases for almost two years. These new cases emphasise the need for increasing polio immunisation activities. Support is needed to fund 7 campaign rounds or national immunisation days (NIDs). These are in addition to one already completed NID and SNID (Sub-national immunisation days) (60% target population). Polio virus transmission must be stopped in Somalia.

### Activities

The main activities that need to be performed for each National Immunisation Days (NID) round are:

- Procurement and transport of the antigen and the vitamin A;
- Recruitment and training of almost 13,000 people;
- Social mobilisation in order to ensure that the vaccination round is successful;
- Cold chain and equipment supply;
- Transportation.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>WHO (\$)</b>	<b>UNICEF (\$)</b>
OPV and Vitamin A transport, administration, customs and clearing		2,629,140
Human resources: consultants, vaccination teams, team leaders, supervisors, cold chain assistants and casuals	2,457,876	0
Training and meetings	229,398	0
Social mobilisation	85,780	177,500
Cold chain and equipment	37,000	89,300
Staff Transportation	2,569,840	101,000
Post campaign evaluation	283,596	0
Miscellaneous (commission 5% on money transfers from Nairobi to Somalia) *	283,174	18,390
Programme management, monitoring and reporting (PMR)	594,666	0
Programme Support Costs (6%)	392,480	0
UNICEF direct recovery costs (15%)*		452,300
UNICEF indirect recovery costs (12%)*		361,840
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,933,810</b>	<b>3,829,470</b>
		<b>10,763,280</b>

\*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Polio Surveillance in Somalia during 2006
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/H05
<b>Sector:</b>	Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	To detect any possible case of polio in Somalia as early as possible
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	All children under five in Somalia
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	International/national NGOs, TFG, MoH Somaliland, MoH Puntland
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	<b>\$ 2,654,112</b>

### Summary

The Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance systems in many crisis-affected countries are used for the early detection of possible infections with poliomyelitis virus. This system enables early warning and rapid response. Following the current outbreak, it is absolutely essential to further strengthen the AFP surveillance system for Somalia. The AFP surveillance system established by the Polio program can also be used to control disease outbreaks whenever needed (human resources and logistics in place). The project focuses on maintaining the existing AFP surveillance system in Somalia during 2006 in order to promptly detect cases of polio.

### Activities

The main activities necessary to maintain an efficient and sensitive surveillance system are:

- Human resources;
- Training and meetings;
- Electronics supply and equipment: for fast and reliable communication;
- Reporting, collection, transportation, storing and testing of samples.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Human resources	1,375,000
Training and meetings	24,050
Electronics supply and Equipment	35,500
Transportation	549,600
Reporting, collection, transporting, storing and testing	12,630
Operational costs	221,350
Miscellaneous (commission 5% on money transfers from Nairobi to Somalia)	58,108
Programme management, monitoring and reporting (PMR)	227,642
Programme Support Costs (6%)	150,232
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,654,112</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Nutritional Care of Moderately and Severely Malnourished Children
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/H06
<b>Sector:</b>	Health
<b>Objectives:</b>	To provide nutritional care for severely malnourished children among the drought-affected vulnerable populations in central, south and north-west Somalia through facility or community based therapeutic feeding
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	62,400 children
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Health and Labour Somaliland, Gedo Health Consortium, MSF-Belgium, international NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 3,311,792</b>

### Summary

Inadequate childcare and feeding practices, combined with fluctuations in food availability, poor access to safe drinking water and waste disposal, have resulted in high levels of child malnutrition. This is especially so during the severe drought that is currently affecting 1.7 million of Somalia population. The humanitarian situation is expected to deteriorate and in some areas there is a high risk of famine conditions. Improved child nutrition will substantially contribute to reduction of child mortality. Since the humanitarian situation is so serious, the conventional nutrition actions, such as micronutrient supplementation, and nutrition education are not adequate measures in the given context. Considering the poor quality and quantity of food available, both supplementary and therapeutic feeding are required. In Somalia, international NGOs have been providing facility-based therapeutic feeding on a limited scale, mostly in the central and south zone. Currently 10 therapeutic feeding centres are operational; given the worsening nutrition situation due to drought, substantial capacity increment is needed to meet the need.

In order to expand the scope of the care of severely malnourished, Community Based Therapeutic Care (CBTC) will be introduced, while the main focus will be in reaching the malnourished in their communities. However, CBTC will require also a referral facility where initial treatment of malnourished children with illnesses will take place. The CBTC will be first implemented in the central and south zone in the areas with vulnerable populations, such as Gedo, as an alternative and/or extension with the facility-based Therapeutic Feeding Centre (TFC) approach. CBTC will also be introduced in Somaliland on a pilot scale, together with overall improved capacity to care for severely malnourished, thus improving the capacity to respond to nutritional emergencies in the future. The main activities of the therapeutic care of malnourished children project are training of the nutrition care staff on new protocols, provision of therapeutic food (milk products and/or Plumpy Nut) and medication, as well as supervision and monitoring. The activities of supplementary feeding consist of provision of food and micronutrients, as well as nutrition education, which is for all caretakers of malnourished children. The expected outcome is at least 80% of the detected severely malnourished children fully rehabilitated. The supplementary feeding programme will be implemented to prevent increased incidences of severe malnutrition. Focus will be on the highly vulnerable areas and on the highly vulnerable members of the households, children in particular who are moderately malnourished and the children rehabilitated from the severe malnutrition.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	200,000
Implementing costs or operating costs	
The number of children provided by therapeutic feeding – 8,000	414,800
The number of children provided by supplementary feeding – 54,400	2,056,000
Direct programme support cost (12%)	320,496
Indirect project support cost (12%)	320,496
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,311,792</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD VISION SOMALIA (WVS)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support to Primary Health Care in Baidoa, Burhakaba and Tiye glow districts in the South and Central Zone
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/H07
<b>Sector:</b>	Health, nutrition and water and sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	To support the PHC programs in 3 districts of the Bay Region in South and Central Somalia
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Total: 233,324 Children: 119,144 Women: 114,180 19,857 estimated pregnant women
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	District Health Boards of Burhakaba, Tiye glow and Baidoa districts
<b>Project Duration:</b>	October 2005 – December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 318,581
<b>Total Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>

### Summary

World Vision Somalia plans to train local health community support structures, manage the health care delivery system; train local staff for the management of health care; provided support to 75 health posts and 1 MCH/OPD centre in the 3 districts; ensure the availability of outpatient services for curative and preventive health care, growth monitoring and nutrition surveillance; provision of antenatal care; provision of health education; ensure that the effective treatments and control of tuberculosis is in place. The outcome of the project is improved individual, family and community health resulting into improved food production and food security in the three-targeted districts.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	143,759
Implementing costs (total programme direct cost + total equipment cost)	142,880
Operating costs	11,100
Administrative costs	20,842
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>318,581</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	318,581
<b>Total Project Costs</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Creating Healthy and Protective Environments for Children in Communities especially Vulnerable to HIV and AIDS
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/H08
<b>Sector:</b>	Health
<b>Objectives:</b>	To raise awareness on Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) and Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) among women in displaced and vulnerable communities; to create community platforms for advocacy and dialogue on HIV/AIDS related issues.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Internally Displaced Persons and marginalised communities in the following regions: Gedo, Shabelle, Juba and Mogadishu
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	International and local child rights and human rights NGOs, local authorities/communities, youth and women's groups, health authorities.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 772,000</b>

### Summary

In the context of HIV and AIDS, it is essential that communities protect those most vulnerable from infection and establish community based structures that may prevent children's exposure to possible infection. The activities include: initiating community dialogue on HIV related issues, especially stigma and discrimination through community based structures (200,000); training and support for community based counselling; advocacy and community-based communication in order to promote HIV related medical services such as VCT, PMTCT, and Anti-Retro Viral Therapy (ART). The expected outcomes include an improvement in the community environment toward HIV affected and infected persons; the effective use of counselling skills by religious and traditional leaders; and improved utilisation of HIV/AIDS services.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	
Implementing costs	600,000
Operating costs	90,000
Administrative costs*	82,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>772,000</b>

\*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Integration of Existing Surveillance Systems
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/H10
<b>Sector:</b>	Health, nutrition and water and sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	To improve the information flow and the response among all humanitarian partners in Somalia
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Vulnerable groups, IDPs, returnees
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	International/local NGOs, TGF, MoHL Somaliland, MoH Puntland
<b>Project Duration:</b>	March 2006 – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	<b>\$ 244,860</b>

### Summary

Several vertical surveillance systems exist that collect disease information for program-specific needs, albeit at the expense of duplication of efforts and resources. Moreover, for a variety of reasons, the quality of epidemiological data lacks reliability, accuracy and coverage. This situation, in a resource scarce environment such as Somalia, underscores the need to integrate surveillance systems and improve coordination amongst programs/agencies for better efficiency and effective decision-making. The increased number of vulnerable people due to the drought makes it even more imperative to improve our surveillance system in order to be able to respond better to their needs.

### Activities

- Creation of a list of existing information sources, their contents, periodicity and geographical catchment areas;
- Selection (out of the available information) of the most relevant indicators;
- Establishment of a coordination mechanism;
- Implementation of training sessions;
- Analysis, collation and distribution of first report and feed-back from the partners;
- Regular production of the report.

### Outcomes

A regular report with the updated data will be made available to all partners on a regular basis.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Consultant on health information systems	50,000
Meetings and workshops	120,000
Production and distribution costs	40,000
Programme management, monitoring and reporting (PMR)	21,000
Programme Support Costs (6%)	13,860
<b>Total Project Costs</b>	<b>244,860</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>Handicap International</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Improved Access for Vulnerable People to Sustainable Rehabilitation Services
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/H11
<b>Sector:</b>	Health, nutrition and water and sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve the availability, sustainability and accessibility to quality rehabilitation services for disabled people in urban and rural areas of Somaliland
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	TOTAL: 10,000 Children: 20% Women: more than 50% Other: IDP
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	DAN (Disability Action Network) and other organizations for disabled people, national and local government stakeholders
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – January 2009
<b>Total Project budget:</b>	\$ 1,000,000 for 3 years
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 245,000</b>

### Summary

According to WHO the number of disabled people in Africa ranges between 3 - 10 % of the overall population. Poverty and disability are interlinked. In Somaliland disabled people often live in poverty due to negative attitudes and related difficulties to access basic social services, education and employment. Despite the existence of the Hargeisa Rehabilitation Centre (HRC), run by Disability Action Network (DAN) and supported by HI, access to rehabilitation in the rural areas and by newly returned IDPs is limited. There are no community based rehabilitation services. Without rehabilitation, access to income generating activities is limited. HRC is an experienced local actor whose capacity was build over the last 12 years by HI. DAN aims to provide sustainable rehabilitation in all regions. Thus the project's goal is to strengthen those and to improve accessibility to and quality of rehabilitation services in remote areas and by reaching out to those more disadvantaged disabled people (women, IDPs). In combination with awareness raising on existence of and the rights to access basic social services, the project will support the empowerment of disabled people. The project aims to contribute to the realisation and protection of human rights and to reduction of poverty.

### Activities

- Strengthening DAN's capacity for technical autonomy and financial viability to run HRC as a rehabilitation resource centre, decentralise services and raise awareness;
- Development and implementation of pilot project for community based rehabilitation;
- Improve local capacity in the regions to provide rehabilitation services at regional hospitals in Berbera, Burao, Erigavo (set-up physiotherapy and orthopaedic unit) and Boroma;
- Study on attitudes and rights approach for disabled people in Somaliland and dissemination;
- Awareness campaigns on existing services, disability accessibility and mainstreaming of disability.

### Outcomes

- DAN's an regional hospital's capacity to provide sustainable rehabilitation services are enhanced;
- Increased number of disabled people from disadvantaged groups and regions able to access rehabilitation and population changes negative attitudes;
- First pilot project implemented and rehabilitation services available at community level;
- Disabled people increasingly realise their rights to access social and economic life.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
DAN national Staff costs	90,000
Implementing costs	140,000
Administrative costs	15,000
<b>Total funds requested for 2006</b>	<b>245,000</b>

## PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM) NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC) UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) UNITED NATIONS REFUGEE AGENCY (UNHCR)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Protection Monitoring, Reporting, Capacity Building and Advocacy Initiative
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/P/HR/RL02ABCDE
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection
<b>Objectives:</b>	To expand protection monitoring networks, design documenting and reporting tools and systematically report on protection abuses; to build the capacity of civil society and local authorities to monitor and report on protection abuses, to prevent and respond to them; to strengthen the advocacy initiatives at local and national levels on behalf of the protection of vulnerable populations; to ensure family tracing and reunification measures are in place to address issues of child separation and unaccompanied children as affected by the drought and consequent displacement.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Internally displaced, returnees and other extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs), in particular women, children and minorities in the following regions: Somaliland, Puntland, south/central including, Gedo, Bay and Bakool, Shabelle, Juba and Mogadishu
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	OCHA, Coalition of Grass Root Women's Organisations (COGWO), local human rights, women's rights and child rights organisations, local authorities and relevant line ministries, NOVIB
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 1,183,000</b>

**Summary**

The basis for any protection action is accurate and timely information on the violations of the rights of people, which require redress and to establish systematic patterns. Recommended in the Joint UN IDP Strategy, "early-warning" mechanisms, such as population movement tracking and the broader protection monitoring networks need to be further developed with proper information systems in place, especially in response to the drought.

**Activities**

- Mapping and capacity assessment of local partners in the field of human rights, protection, monitoring/reporting (ALL Agencies: UNDP/Reintegration of Returning Refugees and IDPs (RRIDP), UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, NOVIB);
- Establishment and expansion of and support to 7 regional protection monitoring networks in areas affected by displacement and conflict, based on already established child protection network structures, and continued support to existing local networks (UNICEF);
- Design of protection monitoring and reporting tools to systematically document protection abuses against civilians, in particular IDPs and returnees, as well as children and women affected by conflict (UNICEF, UNIFEM);
- Under protection monitoring, setting up a population movement tracking system to analyse drought and conflict-related population flows in south and central Somalia for use in contingency planning for humanitarian operations and in advocating for greater "humanitarian space" and the rights of IDPs and EVIs with local authorities/leaders (ALL);
- Capacity building of members of the networks, as well as local NGOs and authorities, on human rights and protection, the use of the monitoring tools and support to a systematic documentation of protection abuses, particularly against women, children and IDPs (ALL).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY					
Budget Items (\$)	UNHCR <sup>1</sup>	UNICEF	UNIFEM	NRC	UNDP
Staff costs	0	0	50,000	90,000	10,000
Implementing Costs	125,000	400,000	100,000	180,000	50,000
Administrative Costs	0	0	30,000	30,000	10,000
Direct cost recovery*	0	60,000	0	0	0
Indirect cost recovery*	0	48,000	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>508,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Drought-related activities—additional to those described in the original IDP Project Submission SOM-06/MS02

\*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM) NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC) UNITED NATIONS REFUGEE AGENCY (UNHCR)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/P/HR/RL10ABCDE
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection
<b>Objectives:</b>	To ensure duty-bearers and right holders in IDP, returnee and urban-poor settings have strengthened capacity to fulfil their responsibility to protect and assert their rights; to establish accessible community-centred psychosocial referral systems and other community services to respond to protection abuses, in particular gender-based violence in IDP, returnee and urban poor settings.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Internally displaced, returnees and other extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) in the following regions: Somaliland, Puntland, and particularly south and central Somalia, including Gedo, Bay and Bekol, Shabelle, Juba and Mogadishu.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNAIDS
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 1,265,000</b>

### Summary

The improvement of community-based mechanisms for the protection of civilians, in particular internally displaced populations, against forced displacement, drought and/or conflict-related violence and human rights violations addresses two out of the four objectives of the CAP 2006 protection sector (objectives 2 and 4) as well as the recommendations from the Joint UN IDP Strategy. Based on previous and ongoing initiatives in this field, this proposal focuses on strengthening the awareness of duty-bearers and rights-holders about their responsibilities and rights and establishing community-based actions and services to prevent and respond to protection abuses. Within that, survivors of gender-based and sexual violence in IDP settings will be targeted as well as those living with HIV & AIDS and their families and communities.

### Activities

- Evaluation of past and ongoing community-based actions, in particular related to child protection and HIV/AIDS, with a view to quickly develop a framework for community mobilisation in IDP settings (ALL Agencies: NRC/UNDP/UNHCR/UNICEF/UNIFEM);
- Training and deployment of community-based child protection advocates in IDP settings and support to their mobilisation and awareness raising activities (UNICEF);
- Systematic orientation and awareness raising training provided to key duty-bearers in IDP settings on human rights, IDP Guiding Principles, women's rights and child rights (ALL);
- Training and deployment of psychosocial workers and establishment of peer support mechanisms in IDP settings to prevent and respond to protection abuses, in particular gender-based and sexual violence (UNICEF/UNIFEM);
- Capacity building of local authorities and Village Development Committees on protection issues (UNDP/UNAIDS);
- Supporting the involvement of IDPs and other EVIs in the design and implementation of drought-related humanitarian operations and contingency plans in south and central Somalia (ALL).

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>					
<b>Budget Items (\$)</b>	<b>UNHCR<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>UNIFEM</b>	<b>NRC</b>
Staff costs	0	50,000	0	90,000	90,000
Implementing Costs	75,000	50,000	350,000	180,000	180,000
Administrative Costs	0	10,000	0	30,000	30,000
Direct cost recovery*	0	20,000	52,000	0	0
Indirect cost recovery*	0	10,000	48,000	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Drought-related activities additional to those described in the original IDP Project Submission SOM-06/MS02.

\*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Voluntary Assistance to Irregular Migrants from Ethiopia Stranded in Somalia.
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/P/HR/RL11
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law
<b>Objective:</b>	To establish a framework facilitating voluntary return assistance to irregular migrants stranded in the Puntland State of Somalia.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	900 irregular migrants from Ethiopia stranded in the Puntland State of Somalia; government authorities in Puntland; government authorities in Ethiopia
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	Government authorities in Puntland; government authorities in Ethiopia; OCHA; UNHCR; UNIFEM; WFP, Danish refugee Council; Somali Reunification Women's Union (SRWU), Horn Relief
<b>Project Duration:</b>	April 2006 – May 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 282,051
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 282,051</b>

### Summary

Poverty and insecurity in Somalia, and in the neighbouring countries, coupled with porous borders and with weak governance in the remote border areas has created fruitful grounds in the Horn of Africa for the emergence of irregular migration, including the smuggling and the trafficking of migrants. The port of Bossaso in Puntland is one of the world's busiest smuggling hubs. For at least three years, thousands of Somalis, and increasingly, Ethiopians, have set off from the coastline in tiny open fishing boats hoping to cross the Gulf of Aden with the aim to reach Yemen.

Given the dramatic increase in the number of Ethiopian migrants transiting through Puntland over the past six months, there is an urgent need to develop comprehensive responses to prevent the continuation of the smuggling from Bossaso. The Puntland authorities have repeatedly expressed their concern that the large numbers of irregular migrants will jeopardise the region's recovery efforts as well as negatively impact on the few already overstretched absorptive capacities. The migrants live in miserable conditions, enduring severe economic hardship. Their separation from traditional social support networks increases their vulnerability, and their lack of proper documentation leaves them beyond the reach of their own government.

Through this pilot project, IOM intends to aid irregular Ethiopian migrants stranded in the Puntland State of Somalia wishing to return to Ethiopia. In cooperation with government authorities from Puntland and Ethiopia as well as relevant partners from the UN and NGO community, this project will set up a humane procedure for the voluntary and orderly return of Ethiopian migrants stranded in Bossaso. This pilot project will aid up to 900 irregular migrants to return to Ethiopia by providing pre-departure counselling, pre-embarkation medical screening, transport to and reception in Ethiopia, and commercial transport to their home of record in Ethiopia. IOM will collaborate with relevant parties to assure that assistance and responses to the migrant's issues are humane, gender sensitive and coordinated. Also, to familiarise the involved authorities with guiding principles and humane procedures about voluntary assisted return, IOM will carry out this project in close cooperation with relevant government authorities of Ethiopia and Puntland State of Somalia.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff and office costs	59,220
Operations costs	222,831
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>282,051</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>282,051</b>

<b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Protecting Human Rights of Migrant Populations in Puntland: A Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Initiative
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/P/HR/RL12
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law
<b>Objective:</b>	To enhance initiatives of the local authorities in Puntland and civil society organisations to counter human trafficking and smuggling through awareness-raising and capacity building.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Victims and potential victims of trafficking and/or smuggling, in particular women and children; local communities; local authorities in Puntland; civil society organisations
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	Local authorities in Puntland; relevant civil society organisations; UNESCO; UNDP; UNICEF.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 243,601
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 243,601</b>

### Summary

Somalia continues to be characterised by intense, largely irregular migration flows, constituting a major challenge for the development of institutional and legal systems. In addition to being an important source of emigrants, the country also represents a major area of transit for people being smuggled from the Horn of Africa to the Gulf States. Recent media coverage indicates the port of Bossaso in northeastern Somalia as being one of the world's busiest smuggling hubs. Smuggled migrants have a number of specific vulnerabilities, including a higher risk of becoming victims of trafficking. Push factors increasing the likelihood of being trafficked are linked to the social and contextual realities faced by smuggled people such as lack of protection and security, poverty, or human rights abuses.

Given the magnitude of smuggled migrants transiting through Somalia, there is an urgent need to develop responses to prevent human trafficking as well as to protect smuggled human beings and potential victims of trafficking. The lack of knowledge of the dangers of trafficking and smuggling has been cited as one of the factors that facilitate the persistence of this crime. Thus, IOM will initiate a pilot project consisting of a series of inter-related components that combine capacity-building of the Puntland authorities and civil society organisations to address issues related to human smuggling and trafficking, and raising the level of awareness of government players, civil society organisations, internally displaced populations and the public at large. In this regard, IOM in synergy with UNICEF and civil society organisations will give special attention to the need to develop appropriate response strategies to the particular vulnerability of children to trafficking.

### Activities

- Map and assess the capacity of local partners to address human trafficking and smuggling;
- Create a network of concerned stakeholders and carry out workshops on issues related to irregular migration, including human trafficking in and smuggling of migrants, in order to build consensus around priorities and actions aimed at countering irregular migration in Puntland;
- Improve and/or enhance the capacities of civil society organisations, local authorities and police personnel in Puntland through appropriate and focused training (in synergy with UNDP; Rule of Law and Security - Law Enforcement component) to counter human trafficking and smuggling;
- Carry out awareness raising campaigns on human trafficking and smuggling targeting internally displaced populations in Puntland, selected vulnerable communities, and the public at large (in conjunction with UNESCO; Civic Education for Peace, Communication and Democracy for Vulnerable Communities in Emergency Situations).

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	78,507
Input costs	120,510
Administration	44,584
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>243,601</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>243,601</b>

<b>Appealing Agencies</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Protection Violations Monitoring, Psychosocial Care and Support, and Reunification of Separated and/or Unaccompanied Minors
<b>Project Code</b>	SOM-06/P/HR/RL13
<b>Sector</b>	Child Protection
<b>Objectives</b>	Strengthen the system of monitoring and reporting on child protection violations to include drought affected areas; establish systems to prevent separation of children from caregivers; reunification of separated or unaccompanied minors; provision of psychosocial care and support to families in need in drought affected areas
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	Internally displaced, returnees, drought affected populations especially those on the move, and marginalised populations in the following regions: Gedo, Bay and Bakool, Juba, Shabelle, and Mogadishu.
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	TPO, NOVIB, SRCS
<b>Project Duration</b>	March 2006 – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 609,600</b>

### Summary

UNICEF's core commitments in emergency situations include the integration of psychosocial care and support of children into education and protection responses; prevention of separation of children from their caregivers and the identification, registration and medical screening of separated and unaccompanied children; and monitor and advocate against, report and communicate on abuse, violation and exploitation of children. UNICEF's activities in these three thematic areas for drought-affected populations in Central and Southern Somalia include:

- Support to relevant NGO partners to ensure the provision of PSS services to children in vulnerable communities, in particular those displaced by the drought;
- Strengthen capacity of partner agencies through further training and ongoing monitoring of psychosocial activities in drought affected areas;
- Monitor the situation of separated and unaccompanied children especially among populations on the move;
- Provide tracing and reunification services for any separated or unaccompanied children as a result of drought induced destitution and displacement;
- Monitor child protection violations through regional protection monitoring networks in areas affected by displacement and conflict, based on already established child protection network structures and continue to support existing local networks.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	180,000
Implementing Costs	300,000
Direct cost recovery (12%)	57,600
Indirect cost recovery (15%)	72,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>609,600</b>

## WATER AND SANITATION

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDRENS FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency Assistance to the Most Vulnerable Groups in Somalia with Focus on the Central and Southern Zone
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/WS03
<b>Sector:</b>	Water and Sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	To improve and increase the access of the vulnerable population to safe drinking water, basic sanitation, and hygiene
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	An estimated 2,500,000 people (includes IDPs)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	International NGOs, including COOPI, World Vision, NCA, OXFAM GB, ADRA, ACF, and local NGOs, CBOs, and authorities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	April 2006 – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	<b>\$ 9,000,000</b>

**Summary**

The humanitarian situation in Somalia is deteriorating as the regional drought affecting the central and south zones deepens, with water supply central to mitigating the problem. Displacement from affected areas is already problematic due to four years of drought in the north, combined with the tsunami and seasonal heavy flooding in the riverine areas. A robust humanitarian response will limit the negative impact of these events on the physical and psycho-social health of vulnerable groups. Water and sanitation focused agencies are currently involved in the restoration of water points and trucking of water, in order to maintain coverage of supplies at basic levels. This is being supplemented by water treatment (chlorination) and sanitation/hygiene education activities, to further reduce risks of water-related disease outbreaks. The plan is to assist as many as 2.5 million people with drinking water and sanitation (based on minimum SPHERE standards). Deepening drought will inevitably cause further movement of vulnerable population towards remaining rural water sources and urban areas putting pressure on already stressed environmental services in water supply and sanitation.

**Activities**

Maintaining water supply coverage in the rangelands is the basis of drought management. The situation now requires urgent actions to be based on quick returns in potable water, while managing water related health risks to the targeted beneficiaries. Underpinning this, medium term returns accrue where rehabilitation of non-functioning or poorly-performing water sources increases available quantity and coverage post-drought. Until then quality issues need to be addressed at the source of distribution, but critically also at the household level. A well coordinated and effective drought response depends on working in many dispersed geographic locations, with a similarly wide range of partners, and ensuring that a reliable flow of equipment and supplies support delivery of water services. Major activities therefore include:

- Coordination of the water and sanitation cluster response;
- Maintenance and rehabilitation of water supplies (e.g. deepening of wells and dams, rehabilitating boreholes and drilling of new replacement wells in selected locations);
- Water trucking and temporary distribution systems/chlorination of supplies;
- Sanitation (latrines) and hygiene promotion in the affected areas including schools and health centres;
- Distribution/replacement of equipment and supplies to partner agencies supported by funding for urgent actions where no other resources are available;
- Regular monitoring and post intervention evaluation.

**Outcomes**

The proposed action is intended to provide increased and improved access to environmental services of safe water supply and sanitation to over 2,500,000 vulnerable population in the most affected areas in Somalia, particularly central, south and north Somalia.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Design and Build WES services. HES campaigns	6,300,000
Project management, technical assistance, monitoring, reporting	270,000
Direct recovery costs @15%	1,350,000
Indirect recovery costs @12%	1,080,000
<b>Total Project cost</b>	<b>9,000,000</b>



## ORIGINAL PROJECT SUMMARIES

### AGRICULTURE

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>AGROSPHERE</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Rehabilitation of Broken River Points in Jamama, Lower Juba to Reduce Flooding
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A01
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	Sustainable Improvement of Food Security Through Controlled Flooding
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	19,060 direct beneficiaries, 24,000 indirect beneficiaries
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Local NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 440,326
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 440,326</b>

#### Summary

Areas along the Shabelle River allow for agriculture activities and its contribution to the overall agricultural production of Somalia is up most important. The whole social system along the river has been seriously affected by the prolonged civil conflict, the destruction of property, displacement of communities and loss of the community based coping and solidarity mechanisms. Nearly all the regulatory structures and water control systems have been destroyed or are not anymore usable because of looting, poor or no maintenance.

#### Activities

The improvement works to be done will include rehabilitation of broken river points which will be closed and fitted with sluice gates that can be opened and closed when needed. The works will also include opening up of canals to evacuate the excess floodwater and distribute it more evenly to create a better crop production environment. About 2 kilometres (km) of bank sections that are weak will also be strengthened. The works will be done in Jamama south of Kamsuuma. The target communities will be supported to form Water Users' Associations to operate, maintain and manage the rehabilitated infrastructure for improved water control and crop production. The WUAs committee members will be trained in operations and maintenance of the infrastructure and all farmers will be trained on efficient water use.

#### Outcome

The project will reduce the dangers of flooding of the farmlands along the Juba River. It will also reduce the flooding of infrastructure in the area. Reduction of flooding of the farmlands will enable the community to improve their food production by ensuring that planted crops are protected from the recurrent and disastrous floods. The improvement will also ensure that there is improved crop production environment created by better distribution of the floodwater for production. The current flooding results in water-borne diseases mainly malaria and diarrhoea. Reduction of the floods will reduce the occurrence of these diseases. Consequently the community will be healthier. The reduced flooding will enable the area to be easily accessed. Most of the work will be done on the West Bank of Juba River where no improvement has been done yet.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	76,400
Implementing costs	296,749
Operating costs	20,000
Administrative costs	47,177
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>440,326</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>CANDLE LIGHT</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Pastoral Livelihood Improvement and Economic Source Diversification
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A02
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	To improve pastoral livelihood, through proper rangeland and watershed management, introduction of alternative economic sources for pastoralists and villagers and upgrade the human resource capacity to tackle the pressing socio-economic problems facing those communities.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	30,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 199,100
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 199,100</b>

### Summary

Although Somaliland is among the regions where pastoralism is a major mode of production, complex inter-related social, political and economic processes are constantly challenging the centuries old system. Issues such as Saudi boycott of Somali livestock, wars, environmental pressures, new consumer habits, privatisation of previously common pastureland are factors that negatively influence the sector. The current drought as well as factors stated above have worked against the livelihood sustainability of the pastoralists of this region. With this land degradation, the standard of living of the communities, particularly the resource users has been falling dramatically. Thus, with no prospect of improving their living conditions in the harsh rural environment, many of them have made their way to the urban centres, creating squatter camps in and around towns and major urban centres.

### Activities

- Reduce land and vegetation degradation in the rangelands and Daallo watershed through community based pasture improvement and rehabilitation, using soil and water conservation measures;
- Improve water availability to pastoralists and their livestock;
- Introduce alternative source of income - bee-keeping;
- Help develop basic human and animal health system for the rural communities of the project area.

### Outcome

- Improved local economy of the poor pastoralist households;
- Better rangeland resource management;
- Stimulation of local economy through the injection of funds;
- Livelihood diversification micro-projects aimed at improving household economy as well as human and animal health provisions.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	27,000
Implementing costs	134,000
Operating costs	20,000
Administrative costs	18,100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>199,100</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Integrated Approach to Livelihood Diversification in order to Enhance Resilience to Shocks
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A05
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve/enhance livelihood assets with special focus on gender equality
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	15,000 households in Alert food security phase
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	European Committee for Agricultural Training (CEFA), Agrosphere, COOPI, Sanaag Development Organization (SADO), ASEP, WVI, World Concern and local authorities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 2,943,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 2,943,000</b>

### Summary

An estimated 2.1 million people are in need of immediate assistance in Somalia. Vulnerability in Somalia is often linked to a lack of productive assets and access to know-how and/or appropriate technology to achieve food security and generate marketable surplus, as well as access to markets both to buy and sell. Women and girls are often among the most vulnerable groups and special attention should be given to their needs and priorities. The project aims at preventing families in alert status from falling into livelihood crisis with depletion of livelihood assets. This will be achieved through the creation, protection and diversification of livelihood assets and enhancement of resilience to shocks. In addition, the project should contribute to improve the nutritional status of targeted communities, particularly children and mothers. A participatory and gender approach will be adopted during the project's implementation.

### Activities

- Support to crop diversification;
- Introduction of progressive and adapted technologies (both for agriculture and fisheries);
- Post-harvest losses reduction (both for agriculture and fisheries);
- Improved farm management;
- Improved marine resources management;
- Support to market-oriented activities in the fisheries sector.

### Outcome

Crop diversification and new technologies for the agriculture and fisheries sectors will contribute to improved agricultural yields and fish catch, therefore food security (MDG 1). It should also contribute to improve the nutritional status of targeted groups as well as to promote gender equality and women empowerment (MDG 3); reduction of post-harvest/catchment losses and support to market oriented activities will increase food security and generate marketable surpluses; improved farm and marine resources management will promote environmental sustainability (MDG 7).

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	361,700
Implementing costs	2,004,000
Operating costs	309,755
Administrative costs	267,545
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,943,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Protection and optimisation of livelihood assets
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A06
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve/enhance livelihood assets with special focus on gender equality
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	5,000 households in acute livelihood crisis
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Cefa, Agrosphere, Vetaid, SADO, ASEP, WVI, World Concern and local authorities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 1,715,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 1,715,000</b>

### Summary

An estimated 2.1 million people are in need of immediate assistance in Somalia. Furthermore, most households in acute livelihood crisis are engaged in unsustainable coping strategies to secure minimum family requirements. The project targets mainly households in acute livelihood crisis through the promotion of activities aiming at preventing families from falling into Humanitarian Emergency phase, as well as allowing them to maintain their livelihoods and productive assets. A participatory and gender approach will be used throughout the implementation of the project's activities to ensure that the different socio-economic groups can benefit from the expected outputs.

### Activities

- Optimisation of water resource management (irrigation and drainage);
- Provision of agricultural inputs and farm implements;
- Support to re-forestation activities in order to reduce environmental degradation related to charcoal production;
- Support to minimum tillage practices.

### Outcome

- Water resource management related activities will contribute to optimising water availability for crop production, reduce the devastating impact of floods and mitigate potential tension over water users (MDG 1);
- Input and farm implement distribution will contribute to improving agricultural productivity and will enhance direct and immediate access to food by households in acute livelihood crisis status (MDG 1);
- Support to reforestation and promotion of minimum tillage practices will reinforce environmental sustainability (MDG 7).

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	254,120
Implementing costs	1,100,000
Operating costs	204,971
Administrative costs	155,909
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,715,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Coordination in the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A08
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthening coordination, monitoring and evaluation and advocacy within the sector
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	All stakeholders involved in the food security and livelihoods sector
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	National and regional authorities, SACB, national and international NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 285,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 285,000</b>

### Summary

In the absence of unified national counterparts, the international community developed its own mechanism for ensuring coordination of aid actions through the SACB, formed in 1994. It is a voluntary body that provides a framework to develop common approaches for the allocation of international aid to Somalia and is comprised of donors, UN agencies and international NGOs. FAO/FSAU is recognised as the key source of information on food security and nutrition issues in Somalia for the agencies and donors as well as the Somali people themselves. Even so, the combined effects of food insecurity, lack of water and sanitation and poor health have created high malnutrition rates that would trigger an international response in other countries, but seem to have become accepted as the norm in Somalia. The overall nutrition status of the Somalia population exceeds acceptable global standards of less than 5% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM). Figures reaching over 18% are reported in Bakol, Gedo, Middle & Lower Juba, and central regions.

The project will focus on coordination and advocacy activities providing technical expertise to SACB and authorities, such as the TFG and regional bodies at the governmental level, and local NGOs at the community level. The aim is to facilitate a more optimal use of action resources, incrementally improving food security and nutrition.

### Activities

- Support the phased and planned shift of sector coordination mechanisms and bodies into Somalia with relevant authorities and SACB;
- Develop specific monitoring and evaluation tools for the sector, including indicators, data warehouse and mapping;
- Support advocacy through the preparation of an annual report for food security and livelihoods.

### Outcome

- Coordination mechanisms should contribute to provide better technical assistance to all stakeholders and ultimately vulnerable targeted households;
- Monitoring and evaluation will allow for evaluating the impact of the action on livelihoods;
- Advocacy should result in an improved appropriate funding of the sector.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	66,400
Implementing costs	65,000
Operating costs	127,691
Administrative costs	25,909
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>285,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>SOCIAL LIFE AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION (SADO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Provision of agricultural inputs to vulnerable households in Gedo Region
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A09
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	Enhance food security through the provision of agricultural inputs also through subsidies and training extensions to promote the capacities of farmers along the Juba River in Gedo Region.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	700 farm families (4900 persons) including IDPs, Bantu community and other minorities along the Juba River in Gedo region.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 137,000</b>

### Summary

In its August 2005 assessment, FSAU reported that Gedo region has experienced a severe failure of the GU' rains and has as a result had a very poor cereal production, the worst in many years. In addition to this, the FSAU has also reported in their monthly analysis of May and June that torrential rains in Ethiopia has caused severe flooding in the farmlands along the Juba River damaging 80 to 85% of the crops. The combination of both factors has resulted in the deterioration of an already fragile food security situation and the destruction of community livelihood. Many farmers could not continue farming due to the lost harvests. The Post Gu' Assessment has shown that part of the region are in an emergency crisis with a very poor food availability and that the flood damage to the farmlands has led to an alarming humanitarian situation of the region. SADO will enhance the situation by providing farming inputs and agricultural extension trainings to riverine farmers affected by the floods. The action will mainly be based on the provision of subsidiary credit to eligible farmers. This will enable farmers to restart their farming activities and ease the region from emergency level.

### Activities

- Conduct a baseline data survey;
- Select eligible vulnerable people for borrowers;
- Purchase and distribute water pumps, spare parts, fuel and seeds also through subsidies;
- Provide sustainable training techniques to farmers;
- Establish field site demonstrations;
- Supervise farmer's progress.

### Outcome

- Improved food production;
- Enhance flood response for targeted communities;
- Improved food availability.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	31,500
Implementing costs	63,700
Operating costs	20,300
Administrative costs	21,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Sustainable Livelihoods and Drought Mitigation in Drought-affected Regions of Somaliland and Puntland.
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A10
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	Enhance and increase the livelihood opportunities of the populations affected by the current drought, and thereby contribute to food security and increased capacity to cope with future drought situations.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	20,000 pastoral households
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	The Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA) in Somaliland, Diakonia in Puntland with sub-contracting to local NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 250,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 250,000</b>

### Summary

This project will reduce vulnerability of communities affected by drought through protection of natural resources on which pastoral livelihood depends, adding value to livestock products, diversification of the rural economic opportunities and micro-credit opportunities for communities and vulnerable groups (IDPs, Returnees, women) rendered destitute by drought.

### Activities

- Range/pasture improvement;
- Rehabilitation of water resources;
- Provide livestock health services;
- Training and awareness raising for alternative livelihoods;
- Institutional strengthening for management of productive resources.

### Outcome

- Reduced vulnerability of communities to droughts;
- Sustainable management of productive resources;
- Protection of livelihood assets.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	75,000
Implementing costs	350,000
Operating costs	50,000
Administrative costs	25,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Flood protection, rehabilitation of river embankment, establishment of flood early warning system, improvement in agriculture production through water management and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A11
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	Mitigate emergency flood, improve agricultural production, improve water and land management. Improve revenue generation for local administration
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	100,000
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Regional administration, beneficiary communities and LINGO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 450,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 300,000</b>

### Summary

Note that the preliminary phase undertaken under this project had a high cost-sharing element with the local administration and communities at the ratio of 40:60. The project directly addresses the following objectives that form the basis of the sector's strategic priority:

- Improve livelihoods through agriculture production, mitigate emergency flood and improve water and land drainage;
- Improve nutritional status of vulnerable households and support access to basic services;
- Support access to agricultural opportunities to resettle internally displaced people and militias hence improving security and support communities in productive engagement;
- Improve revenue generation of local administration through taxation of improved production hence contributes to good governance, stability and order;
- Improve skills of local communities to support sustainable operation and management of community projects;
- Support private/public investment strategies and community into project activities.

### Activities

- Rehabilitation of breached river embankment on the Shebelle and Juba rivers;
- Rehabilitation of irrigation gates and flood relief channel along the Shebelle River;
- Rehabilitation of emergency flood relief channels;
- Training, capacity building and institutional development on flood control mechanisms;
- Establishment of effective early warning and flood mitigation measures.

### Outcome

- Rehabilitation of about 100 km river embankment in the Juba and Shebelle rivers;
- Support resettlement of about 5,000 IDP and 3,500 Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) and improved security;
- Improved access to 25,000 hectares of land under crop production;
- Established flood monitoring, early warnings and mitigation measures;
- Improved water and land management system;
- Improved revenue generation for regional administration;
- Establishment of community flood management system;
- Reduced risks of seasonal emergency floods along the Shebelle River;
- Increased nutritional and income levels at households, improved access to basic services.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	50,000
Implementing costs	300,000
Operating costs	75,000
Administrative costs	25,000
Sub-total	<b>450,000</b>
Minus available resources	150,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>VETERINARY AID (VETAID)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods Support to Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists (Togdheer)
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A13
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	Increase food availability and access particularly for IDPs and returnees and improve/enhance livelihood assets with special focus on gender equality
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	4,000 households in Sool and Sanaag
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	SADO local NGO partner, Ministry of Pastoral Development and Environment
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 614,160
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 614,160</b>

### Summary

An estimated 2.1 million people are in need of immediate assistance in Somalia. Most households in acute livelihood crisis are engaged in unsustainable coping strategies to secure minimum immediate family requirements. The project will work to support and protect the livelihood assets of primarily beneficiaries facing an Acute Livelihood Crisis and will enhance their resilience to future shocks. The project will also carry out input distribution to enable IDPs to resume pastoralism.

### Activities

- Support to pastoralists and agro-pastoralist through fodder production development, strategic re-stocking, provision of essential veterinary drugs and vaccines, and livestock and crop marketing;
- Improve water access and management through construction and rehabilitation of surface water harvesting facilities and provision of water pumps;
- Strategic actions to improve the physical capital of rangeland resources through Cash-for-Work (CFW) schemes that also increase the immediate financial capital of beneficiaries.

### Outcome

- Support to pastoralists will contribute to the reduction in the number of households in “Acute Livelihood Crisis” and “Humanitarian Emergency” phase (MDG 1);
- Strategic actions to improve the physical capital of rangeland resources will help avert the near and irreversible depletion of key livelihoods assets (MDG 1 and MDG 7).

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	26,400
Implementing costs	501,600
Operating costs	36,000
Administrative costs	50,160
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>614,160</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL – SOMALIA (WVI)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Sustainable Agricultural Production for Flood Mitigation
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A14
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen resilience to the effects of flood hazard amongst the riverine community of middle Juba, Southern Somalia
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	8,000 people from 1000 households
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	FSAU, Local NGOs, District Agricultural board and community
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 410,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 410,000</b>

### Summary

Middle Juba is an agriculturally potential area with predominantly sandy clay soils suitable for the production of a variety of crop types and an untapped fishing potential for areas along the River Juba. Due to occasional flooding in the target area, the people are always vulnerable to nutritional problems that result from limited availability of quality foodstuff, waterborne diseases and conflict. Due to their vulnerability most farmers cannot afford diesel irrigation pumps and therefore dig trenches from the river so as to flood their farms for off-season production. These trenches loosen the river embankment and therefore become the first exit point for the river waters when the level rises, hence exposing them to flood hazard. The total population in the region is estimated at 244,275. A large portion of the total population in the region is currently in need of humanitarian emergency. The majority in the vulnerable group category consists of the socially excluded inhabitants of the Juba Valley and IDPs scattered in the districts.

The project aim is to supplement the current flood response activities by WVS by employing strategies aimed at strengthening their ability to cope with the effects of flood hazard. WVI has established operational presence in the area for a period longer than five years and the organisation is well placed in terms of local knowledge to effectively respond to local needs. Institutional knowledge gathered in the past has been instrumental in designing this initiative.

### Activities

The project will contribute to the sectoral strategic objective by strengthening the community's resilience to cope through:

- Introduction and promotion of solar irrigation pumps/solar dryers;
- Use of floodwater for fish farming.

### Outcome

- Reduced farm flooding by use of solar pumps that have low running costs;
- Increased off season production for vulnerable households;
- Reduced post harvest handling losses due to improved post harvest handling practices;
- Improved nutritional status of the Juba riverine population.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	94,300
Implementing costs	233,700
Operating costs	41,000
Administrative costs	41,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>410,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Enhance and promote sustainable livelihood options for women in IDP and returnees settlements
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A15
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	Enhance livelihood assets for women in IDP and returnee settlements and provide nutrition counselling to improve the nutrition status of children and women.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	25,000 women
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministries of Women and Family Affairs, COSPE, women's organisations in IDP settlements
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 300,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 300,000</b>

### Summary

Women in IDP and returnee settlements in Somalia have low literacy levels, inadequate information on nutrition, limited access to resources and skills for agricultural production and markets. This project aims to strengthen the capacity of women's organisations in IDPs and returnee settlements in Hargeisa, Mogadishu and Bossaso to develop sustainable agricultural livelihood options, acquire information on nutrition and access markets through social mobilisation, training and advocacy.

### Activities

- To compile a gender disaggregated statistical database on agricultural economic options available to women in IDP settlements Somaliland, Punt land and South Central Somalia;
- To support capacity building for farmer women groups in IDP camps to form rural associations for improved collective bargaining for access to marketing spaces, lobbying for their rights and increasing access to agricultural resources and services;
- To provide advocacy training on legal and policy issues for women farmers and women in business in order to enable them influence the legal framework and promote safe environment for women traders;
- To provide nutrition counselling to women in the IDP and returnee settlements to improve the household nutritional intake.

### Outcome

- Improved information and gender disaggregated data on livelihood options for women in IDP and returnee settlement used to lobby for sustainable actions;
- Improved production and business management skills of women entrepreneurs enables them to protect their livelihood assets;
- Enhanced capacity of poor and displaced women to form associations that will lobby for legal and regulatory environments that will facilitate their economic recovery and protect their livelihoods;
- Improved nutrition knowledge and intakes for women and children in the IDP and returnee settlements in Somaliland, Punt land and south central Somalia.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	90,000
Implementing costs	180,000
Administrative costs	30,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (HDO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Alternative Livelihood project for destitute pastoralists
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A17
<b>Sector:</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>Objective:</b>	To initiate a series of pilot projects in Badhadhe district of Lower Jubba region that will provide appropriate livelihood skills to destitute households seeking an alternative to pastoralism.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total: 2,000 (minimum 40% women, 35% men and 25% children and youth)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Kisima Peace and Development Organization
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 420,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 420,000</b>

### Summary

The recent periods of drought and political instability that has drastically affected Lower Jubba region of Southern Somalia has highlighted the overall vulnerability of pastoralism and the need for diversification of income sources as a means of mitigating the impact of climatic fluctuations and political instability. Pastoralists are shifting to self-employment and petty trades as their primary means of livelihood. In addition, pastoralists are becoming destitute in increasing numbers as their animals have died or have been forced to sell in order to obtain cash for food and other basic necessities.

### Activities

- Carry out a series of local economic studies to assess the economic, social, and environmental viability of income generating opportunities such as agriculture, poultry farming, beekeeping and fishing;
- Set in place a number of pilot projects that will respond to the need to diversify sources of income in the region in response to the continued decline of pastoralism following the findings of the studies;
- Carry out relevant trainings for the beneficiaries;
- Seek opportunities to replicate and/or expand the successful pilot projects to other areas.

### Outcome

- Increased support to destitute pastoralists through investment and capacity building in initiatives such as agriculture, poultry farming, beekeeping and fishing;
- Establishment of a revolving loan fund, particularly among female participants of project, including repayment schedule system;
- Increased food security situation for the otherwise destitute pastoralists;
- Establishment of alternative income generating activities for the pastoralists in project area.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	80,000
Implementing costs	240,000
Operating costs	70,000
Administrative costs	30,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>420,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>HORN RELIEF (HR)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Livelihood Support and Economic Recovery Project
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/A18
<b>Sector:</b>	Multi-sectoral
<b>Objective:</b>	To restore household livelihood security and spur economic growth by increasing the asset base (including skills) of producers, rural organisations, and businesses.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	20,000 pastoralists and former pastoralists (destitute)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Women's Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Village Committees in the Sanaag Region
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>US\$ 935,305</b>

### Summary

The Livelihood Support and Economic Recovery Project will aims to enhance the technical and institutional capacity of three key groups that together form the foundations for livelihood security: producers (the beneficiary households and their extended social networks), rural organisations<sup>1</sup>, and essential area-based businesses. The project will provide training and inputs to support agriculture, poultry farming, and fishing activities. The project will not simply present alternative sources of income for vulnerable households, but it will seek to create a holistic system to reduce vulnerability. This system will be comprised of a diverse skills base that will support and compliment the productivity and management of pastoral communities and their natural resources, along with the necessary infrastructure and training to boost the development of the interdependent private sector.

A key element in supporting all of these income-generating activities is the availability of a sustainable water source. As a result, the project will include a commitment to enhancing existing water sources and establishing new water sources where appropriate, in support of the livelihood projects and with direct benefits for pastoral communities to water their herds, to the regeneration of the surrounding environment, and for human use. Communities will participate in cash for work activities to construct and rehabilitate water infrastructure that will support rain-fed irrigation and interrelated livelihoods.

A component of natural resource management will be present throughout all activities, including specific trainings for Village Environment Committees on improved management of the rangelands and water resources that are essential not only to pastoralism, but to the overall health of the natural environmental.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	1,300,000
Implementing costs	1,057,000
Operating costs	612,900
Administrative costs	265,405
Sub-total	<b>3,235,305</b>
Minus available resources	2,300,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>935,305</b>

<sup>1</sup> The overall category of "rural organisations" includes village committees, women's community-based organisations, and cooperatives and associations related to income-generating activities.

## COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Humanitarian Response Fund for Somalia (HRF)
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/MS05 (formerly SOM-06/CSS01)
<b>Sector:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Objective:</b>	To provide a strategic fund for humanitarian operations that can be disbursed rapidly and flexibly to implementing agencies.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	People and communities affected by natural or conflict-related emergencies in Somalia
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UN agencies, International and National NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 8,000,000</b>

**Summary**

The Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) operates under the administration of OCHA. It aims to provide a flexible and readily available funding resource for timely responses to emergencies in Somalia. The Fund was established as an addendum to the CAP in February 2004 as a means to introduce a funding mechanism for emergency projects in the context of the worsening drought conditions in northern Somalia and other areas of the country and has proven to be an effective transparent and reliable funding mechanism.

The Fund is targeted at international and more recently national NGOs (though not exclusively, as UN agencies and the Red Cross Movement can also submit projects). Its emphasis is to support rapid response projects that are developed during the first phase of an emergency and before mainstream responses come on line. These responses seek to save lives, prevent a further erosion of livelihood assets through supporting positive coping mechanism of communities. The fund is increasingly used to strategically fill gaps (geographic or sectoral), within in an overall response plan. So far, the Fund has proven to be an effective and efficient funding mechanism that could be drawn on for immediate responses.

The HRF operates under the guidance of an Advisory Board comprising six UN agencies and two International NGOs selected by the NGO consortium, in addition, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), OCHA and the Food Security Assessment Unit (FSAU) are co-opted as advisory members. Projects submitted are funded in a timely manner after the approval of the Humanitarian Coordinator on the basis of a recommendation from the Advisory Board. Actions funded by HRF will work in a complementary manner with other emergency programmes being planned (particularly with other existing emergency response funding mechanisms for specific sectors such as water and health). In 2006, a National HRF Officer, under the supervision of the Head of Office, will help administer the Fund.

**Outcome**

The expected outcome of the project is a continuation of improved rapid response to emergencies and the urgent needs of the nearly 2.1 million vulnerable people identified in the CAP.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	UN Development Coordination
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/CSS03
<b>Sector:</b>	Access and Security
<b>Objective:</b>	Improved UN aid effectiveness in Somalia
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	All Somalis
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Transitional Federal Government of Somalia, civil society and private sector
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 1,055,400
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 680,400</b>

### Summary

In order to improve the impact of UN development assistance to Somalia it is necessary that UN agencies work efficiently and effectively together to a set of joint strategic objectives developed in partnership with national counterparts, aligned with government plans, monitored jointly with Somali counterparts and using cost effective delivery mechanisms. Formation of the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFI) in 2004, together with improving stability create a critical opportunity to achieve peace and security, promote governance and the rule of law and begin recovery, reconstruction and development throughout Somalia. In response to this opportunity, the TFG and the International Community requested the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and the World Bank (WB) to co-lead and prepare an assessment of needs and prioritised strategies (Somali Joint Needs Assessment/JNA) to be concluded in March 2006. A Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) 2006-2009 inclusive, will then provide an instrument for mobilising, distributing and coordinating international recovery assistance during the specified period of time.

Somalia provides a unique challenge in aid coordination. As yet, the fledgling central government is struggling to coalesce into a functioning unit and cannot satisfy the basic peace and security needs of Somali citizens. The security situation remains too weak for aid agencies to engage more fully in Somalia itself and most continue to base themselves in Nairobi, Kenya. During this complex transition phase, there will be a continuing need for humanitarian coordination which hopefully, in time will recede and be replaced by a greater need for development coordination.

### Activities

- Expand development coordination function;
- Formalise liaison channels and increase engagement with Transitional Federal Government;
- Unified UN development planning;
- Establish and utilise joint UN funding and disbursement mechanism;
- Strengthen national planning capacities for development planning and coordination;
- Improve coordination of UN agencies through training of UNCT;
- Public advocacy on issues relating to sustainable development.

### Outcome

To improve UN aid effectiveness and efficiency in Somalia through joint UN development planning, shared UN knowledge and learning, increased consultation with Somali stakeholders, joint monitoring and evaluation, harmonised procedures (especially financial), shared facilities, joint information and advocacy, joint capacity building of partners, donor coordination and government liaison.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	865,000
Implementing costs or operating costs	158,000
Administrative costs	32,400
Total Project Budget	1,055,400
Minus Available Resources	375,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>680,400</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) ON BEHALF OF THE UNCT</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Interim Support Fund for Somalia (ISFS)
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/MS06 (formerly SOM-06/CSS04)
<b>Sector:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Objective:</b>	To facilitate coordinated, flexible and rapid donor response for financing Somali declared priorities in accordance with the Development Co-operation Directorate (DAC) guidelines "Helping Prevent Violent Conflict" and DAC "Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States".
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	People and communities in Somalia
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UN agencies, Government Institutions, NGOs & Community Service Organisations (CSOs)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Required:</b>	<b>\$ 7,000,000</b>

### Summary

In line with UN reform initiatives, the Interim Support Fund for Somalia (ISFS) is a financing mechanism whereby donors can fund projects within an agreed structure for joint co-ordination, reporting, monitoring and evaluation. To support uniform and consolidated reporting, the ISFS will be administered by UNDP under UNDP financial rules and regulations. The participating UN Organisations will execute projects, financed through the ISFS, in accordance with their financial rules and regulations. Proposals for funding will include detailed implementation arrangements, including implementing entities. Implementing entities eligible for funding will include government institutions, local authorities, civil society organisations and Somali and international NGOs. Private sector entities can also be contracted in accordance with the financial rules and regulations of the participating UN Organizations.

The ISFS aims to ensure a) that each project approved for funding is part of the Rapid Assistance Programme (RAP) or other transition and reconciliation programmes formulated in consultation with the Somalis, donors and other partners, b) structured, transparent and accountable to approval and report mechanisms, c) efficient and prompt delivery and d) enhanced donor–agency coordination to reinforce funding structures, minimise duplication and the emergency of gaps, maximise impact of resources and avoid inconsistency in policy advice and development.

Donor contributions to the ISFS will be utilised to finance projects proposed with the framework of two funding windows and several thematic clusters. The two funding windows are: a) activities as outlined in the RAP, including the Somalia Emergency Budgetary Support Project (SEBSP); and b) activities outlined in the CAP for Somalia and other integrated UN work plans such as the Transition Plan for Somalia. Donors can choose to indicate which funding window they wish to use for their un-earmarked or earmarked contribution.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Project Costs	6,930,000
Administrative fee (1%)	70,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,000,000</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Institutional support to local, regional and national institutions for effective response and coordination of Disaster Relief and Emergency activities.
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/CSS05
<b>Sector:</b>	Coordination and support services
<b>Objective:</b>	Provide training (workshops, seminars, exchange visits) and institutional support for contingency planning, monitoring and assessment; advocacy tools and equipments; and extension services at local community level on disaster and drought mitigation and preparedness.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	60 Civil Society institutions (NGOs, Pastoral associations) 20 Regional/District Disaster Management Committees (R/DDMC) 2 National Disaster Steering Committee (NDMC)- Puntland and Somaliland
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority (NERAD) in Somaliland; Humanitarian Affairs & Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) in Puntland; and Local/International NGOs, WFP, UNICEF
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 250,000</b>

#### Activities

- Capacity building through training of local, district and regional disaster committees (workshops, exchange visits and seminars);
- Institution strengthening through provision of tools and equipment for early warning, preparedness and response to disasters;
- Increase capacity of national units for coordination, research and planning for disaster preparedness, response and recovery;
- Support policy harmonisation activities at national/state level;
- Support information exchange and networking.

#### Outcome

- Improved effectiveness and efficiency in Puntland and Somaliland for coordination, planning and management of disaster preparedness, response and recovery activities;
- Increased capacity of local, district and regional institutions for the implementation of disaster strategies, programmes and projects.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Training/Advocacy and awareness raising costs	200,000
Institutional strengthening (equipment, facilities, etc) costs	50,000
Operating and administrative costs	35,000
Sub-total	<b>285,000</b>
Minus available resources (TRAC)	35,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250,000</b>

## ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN HABITAT)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support to emerging local authorities in governance and basic capacities
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/ER/I01
<b>Sector:</b>	Economic Building and Infrastructure
<b>Objective:</b>	To support emerging local authorities in local leadership skills and conflict resolution, promoting the involvement of local vulnerable groups in policies and to establish minimum operational capacities
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Population of targeted cities, approximately 1 million. Vulnerable groups such as IDPs, returnees, women and children will especially benefit as they are the most dependent on services and actions from authorities
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	NOVIB-Oxfam, UNDP, local NGOs local authorities and central authorities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 3,237,500</b>

**Summary**

Experience has proven that local leadership training, with a focus on the different stakeholders (incl. traditional leaders, women and youth groups, businessmen) and on conflict resolution, combined with participatory district consultations and implementation of a small priority action, manages to build trust between the different stakeholders and, as such, has a positive impact on the stabilisation of districts. This bottom-up approach to local governance is to be seen as complementary to efforts of the Transitional Federal Institutions to extend their institutional build up to the local level. UN-HABITAT and NOVIB will implement the Programme through these local partners and with the pool of trainers already trained on the material. The Programme will be implemented in a minimum of 30 districts where basic conditions are met: security and local authorities with support from the community.

**Activities**

- Training of Trainers on Somali versions of UN-HABITAT toolkits on “Local Leadership and Management Skills <sup>2</sup>” and “Participatory Planning” to extend the existing pool of trainers;
- Training on “Local Leadership and Management Skills” for key local stakeholders (including traditional leaders) in the district;
- Training for key local stakeholders on the “Role of Women in Local Governance”;
- Developing a District Profile.

**Outcome**

- Local emerging authorities and leaders obtain basic leadership and conflict resolution skills;
- Minimum operational capacities for local authorities established;
- Strengthened position of different stakeholders (and especially vulnerable groups) in local governance;
- Visible improvement in the lives of part of the community.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	290,000
Grants to CRD, SAACIID (class-room training, on-the-job support + \$ 15,000 for pilot project/district)	1,550,000
Rehabilitation of Municipal buildings	887,500
Operating costs	210,000
Administrative costs	300,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,237,500</b>

2 The training manuals focus on 11 roles of a local leader: communicator, enabler, policy maker, negotiator, financier, facilitator, overseer, decision maker, power broker, institution builder, and leader.

## EDUCATION

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Provision of technical and business skills to entrepreneurs under livelihood crisis
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E03
<b>Sector:</b>	Education and training
<b>Objectives:</b>	Upgrade technical and entrepreneurial skills of micro-enterprise owners among IDPs and returnees; Create enabling environment for entrepreneurship training; Develop reliable market information systems; Support employment promotion services; Promote entrepreneurial culture among IDPs and returnees; Establish linkage between enterprise owners and micro-finance providers.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	IDPs, returnees, women, youth and ex-combatants
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministries of Education and Labour, Local authorities, vocational training centres, UNHCR, ILO, micro-enterprise owners, local and International NGOs.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 450,000</b>

**Summary**

Micro-enterprises need to be supported to produce goods and provide services of the expected standards. This can be achieved through the provision of business support services to enterprises by upgrading technical and entrepreneurial skills of enterprise owners and creating an enabling environment with competitive market. New entrants in the micro-enterprises usually have limited information on how business is operated and hence they require entrepreneurship training. Another major problem is limited sources of credit facilities. Micro -enterprise owners particularly IDPs and returnees will be introduced to micro-financing and linked to micro-finance providers to boost their businesses or start new ones.

**Activities**

- Organising training workshops on technical and entrepreneurship skills upgrading;
- Developing marketing strategies for goods and services;
- Organising quality awareness training sessions for micro-enterprise owners;
- Sensitising micro-enterprise owners on micro-financing;
- Supporting some of the IDPs and returnees engage in self-employment.

**Outcome**

- Micro-enterprise owners' skills upgraded;
- Quality awareness enhanced among micro-enterprise owners;
- Some of IDPs and returnees start their own businesses;

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Capacity building of vulnerable enterprise owners	160,000
Support employment promotion services	60,000
Technical assistance (Staff and consultants)	130,000
Direct project support cost	40,000
Monitoring and evaluation	10,000
Project delivery cost	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>450,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Improvement of upper primary science and mathematics in schools located in areas under humanitarian emergency
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E04
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Objectives:</b>	To enhance science and mathematics education in upper primary; to adapt, produce and distribute Science and Mathematics kits to primary schools in areas; To provide in-service training to upper primary teachers for kit induction; to facilitate ToT for the in-service training.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	100,000 primary school pupils 500 upper primary science and mathematics teachers
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Education, private sector, local authorities, UNICEF and UNHCR
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 1,885,860</b>

### Summary

While textbooks of mathematics and science have been supplied to primary schools, the resulting improvement in the quality of mathematics and science teaching is still far from satisfactory, the problem is even worse among IDPs and in areas under humanitarian emergency. This is partly due to mathematics and science teachers' lack of access to appropriate equipment and know-how on transfer of knowledge. This action intends to supply schools with mathematics and science kits and to induct teachers on how to use them. The private sector will be encouraged to adapt and produce these kits for on-going use.

### Activities

- Adapt and produce mathematics and science teaching-learning kits in collaboration with Community; Development Committees and private enterprise;
- Conduct induction of teachers on use of the kits;
- Supply the kits to schools located in areas under humanitarian emergency.

### Outcome

- 3,500 mathematics and science kits available to primary teachers of Mathematics and Science;
- 500 mathematics and science teachers with the capacity to use these kits for more active, more relevant, more practical and more effective learning;
- Improved motivation and performance in science and mathematics and increased enrolment in primary schools;
- Increased capacity in the Ministry of Education to supply high quality teaching learning resources in collaboration with the private sector.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	172,000
Implementing costs	1,400,000
Operating costs	150,000
Administrative costs	223,860
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,945,860</b>
Minus available resources	60,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,885,860</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO),</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	"Somalia: A Positive Example" Documentary
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E05
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Objective:</b>	Raise Awareness on HIV and AIDS among vulnerable groups through modern audio/visual informative and educational product
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Community groups, National Authorities, INGOs, LNGOs, Media
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNAIDS, National Authorities, Somali Media, LNGOs and INGOS, UN Agencies participating to UN ISP,
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - June 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 105,000</b>

### Summary

Somalia is still a low-prevalence setting with great potential to forestall a future HIV/AIDS epidemic (as positively happened in Senegal). A critical element of a proactive HIV/AIDS response is an effective communication strategy addressing integrated prevention, treatment, care, support as well as stigma and discrimination. A critical gap exists, however, in an advocacy and sensitisation video material. The information gathered by the UNDP on going communication strategy development suggests that communities, NGOs and national authorities are constantly asking for videos to be used in HIV/AIDS sensitisation efforts. Siding the strong Somali oral tradition of drama, songs and poetry, essential tools for knowledge and information especially for the millions of illiterate Somalis, the professional making of this first of its kind documentary and its capillary distribution will be a response to the need mentioned above. The use of "Somalia: a Positive example" during trainings and workshops will also complement and integrate traditional approaches contributing to a participatory responsive dynamic in the beneficiary community. The documentary (30-40') will be developed through an inclusive process.

### Activities

- Contributions from experts, medical staff, representatives of INGOs and LNGOs;
- Voices of vulnerable groups relating to gender empowerment and defeating stigma;
- Guidelines from religious leaders for individual and social behavioural change in Somalia;
- Statements from national authorities on policy and information on available infrastructure;
- Dramatisation for medical and counselling staff to be used as training tool to learn how to deliver information on positive HIV status to individuals;
- Views of the youth regarding a future without AIDS;
- The cooperation of UN Agencies with national authorities, local NGOs, community groups and the Somali; civil society at large will enhance the acceptability and usability of the documentary and will provide a strategic support to UNISP in all three regions of Somalia.

### Outcome

- The capillary distribution of a modern communication tool to raise awareness among the civil society and in the vulnerable groups on HIV and AIDS and its transmission modalities in line with UN ISP;
- The provision of educational material to narrow the gaps existing in the perception of HIV/AIDS in Somalia and a contribution to social behavioural change;
- Audio/visual training to medical and counselling staff;
- Contribution to create a culture of care and support for people living HIV/AIDS (PLWHA);
- Contribution to defeat stigma to avoid discrimination towards IDPs, returnees, refugees, women and other vulnerable groups;
- Increased knowledge on gender vulnerability to HIV/AIDS (related to FGM among factors).

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	35,000
Implementing costs	35,000
Operating costs	30,000
Administrative costs	5,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Enhanced leadership and organisational development for out of school youth
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E07
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Objectives:</b>	Strengthen the skills of school aged children to actively contribute and respond to priority humanitarian issues in their communities; promote youth to youth life skills education, including HIV/AIDS
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	2,000 school aged (14-18 years) in CSZ especially in Gedo, riverine regions (Juba & Shabelle) and Sool/Sanaag
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNHABITAT, Green gates, SAACID, ICD/SONYO, MOYS
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 444,000</b>

### Summary

More than 80% of Somalia's youth in Gedo, the riverine regions of Juba & Shabelle are vulnerable to conflict, drought and have a large number of internally displaced persons living amongst them making the occurrences of emergencies in these regions complex and most devastating. These youth, who have missed the opportunity of formal education, have over the past years, through UNICEF's non-formal leadership and organisational development programme received the opportunity, through training and mentoring, to contribute to the positive development of their communities. This programme aims at imparting life skills, enhancing coherence amongst youth groups to contribute to the development process, and encouraging youth participation in local governance issues. The proposed project will integrate aspects of emergency preparedness and response to the already successful leadership and organisational development-training programme. The objective is to ensure youth action during emergencies is timely and contributes to the overall community preparedness and response plans.

### Activities

- Leadership and Organisational Development Training for 100 youth groups;
- Mentoring support provided to 50 youth groups;
- Partnership with UNHABITAT, youth participation in local governance training for 8 districts in CSZ, especially Gedo and the riverine regions of Juba and Shabelle.

### Outcomes

- 70% of youth groups have developed and are implementing priority humanitarian action plans in their communities;
- Increased engagement of youth in local governance structures;
- Enhanced participation of youth in emergency preparedness and response;
- 70% of trained youth demonstrate an understanding of improved life skills.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Implementing costs	350,000
Direct Recovery Costs*	52,000
Indirect Recovery Costs*	42,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>444,000</b>

\*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Training of Primary School teachers
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E08
<b>Sector:</b>	Education and Training
<b>Objectives:</b>	Provision of quality learning, with strong life skills/HIV AIDS component through teacher support. To improve the quality teaching and raised awareness on the importance of learner approach by upgrading teachers in cross cutting issues: Participatory Methodology, Psychosocial support, Human Rights, Learning Environment, HIV/Aids and Gender.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	1,800 teachers, 63,000 IDP/returnee pupils
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Education (in Somaliland, Puntland and South Somalia), Local and International NGOs.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 380,000</b>

### Summary

Somalia has one of the weakest educational systems in the world, with a low enrolment rate and poor teacher training. As the enrolment rate of IDPs and returnees is increasing, there is a need to provide well-qualified teachers to meet with the needs of these vulnerable groups. This project aims to improve the quality of education for IDP and returnee children by providing teacher training in NRC's cross cutting issues. Rooted in participatory methodology 1,800 teachers will be trained to instil fundamental life skills in IDP and returnee children. NRC will aim to build and improve the operational capacity of local authorities, local NGOs and communities to respond to emergencies; provide quality learning, with strong focus on life skills, through teacher support; take quality education to IDPs and marginalised rural communities; build local capacity for emergency education.

### Activities

Competence building of 1800 Primary School teachers in 3 training centres (Hargeisa, Garowe/Bosasso and Merca/Kismayo) by providing one week courses on NRC's cross cutting modules Participatory Methodology, Psychosocial support, Human Rights, Learning Environment, HIV/AIDS and Gender.

### Outcome

- Improved awareness on child-centred inter-active teaching methodologies and increased participation of pupils through the use of such methodology;
- Improved knowledge and awareness among teachers in issues on human rights and health and improved competence to teach about such topics;
- Improved ability for teachers to nurture a protective environment for all girls and boys and respond appropriately to situations of crisis and vulnerability;
- Increased awareness among IDP and returnee children on basic rights and health.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	85,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	270,000
Administrative costs	25,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>380,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Boarding-school for girls - Hargeisa
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E09
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Objectives:</b>	Ensure the rights of vulnerable girls to education in upper primary school
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total: 500 Children: 160 girls, Women: 20 female teachers Other group: 50 IDP HH (300 individuals) currently residing within the schoolyard and the ruins will relocate to other permanent sites.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MoE and local NGO's
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 650,000</b>

### Summary

In Somalia access to primary education is limited and the enrolment is among the lowest in the world. IDPs and returnees are among the most vulnerable. The drop out rate, especially for girls increases dramatically in the upper primary grades. To offset this trend a boarding school for girls will provide an opportunity for vulnerable IDP and returnee girls both from rural and urban areas to continue from lower to upper primary in a safe environment. Girls from NRC's education programme may also be channelled into this school. This proposal is a combination of resettlement, reconstruction and education and NRC is experienced in this kind of projects both in Somaliland and elsewhere. The old boarding school in the heart of Hargeisa is in need of rehabilitation; the IDP and returnee families who are currently squatters in the school need relocation and improved living conditions. Girls need more female teachers as role models and they need increased access to upper primary education. NRC will aim to increase female access and retention in education; take quality education to IDP and physically challenged children (girls); construct/rehabilitate educational infrastructure; establish girls-only learning centres and the identification and training of female teachers (role models).

### Activities

- Rehabilitation of 4 classrooms, library, kitchen, offices, 4 dormitories, staff buildings, barrier-wall and recreation / sport facilities;
- Relocation of 50 households who are currently squatters (IDPs) to new settlement;
- Identification and training of female teachers in collaboration with Ministry of Education and UNICEF.

### Outcome

- A boarding school for girls from IDP and vulnerable families established;
- Minimised girls dropout rate after 4<sup>th</sup> grade by provision of quality education in a safe environment;
- Providing training for female teachers for the boarding school in addition to other schools;
- Improved living conditions for 50 IDP Households.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs (including 1 expatriate)	150,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	400,000
Administrative costs	100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>650,000</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Construction/rehabilitation of schools and school-canteens.
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E10
<b>Sector:</b>	Education and Training
<b>Objectives:</b>	Ensure the rights to education for Somali children, particularly those living in IDP camps and returnee settlements by constructing new, or rehabilitating existing educational infrastructures.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	7,000 IDPs and returnees children in Somalia
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Education (in Somaliland, Puntland and south Somalia), Local and International NGOs, WFP.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 1,510, 000</b>

### Summary

No comprehensive census has been done over the IDP population in Somalia, but indicative figures remain at 370 – 400,000 with the highest concentration in Mogadishu, Kismayo, and Bosasso in addition to 40,000 in Somaliland. Education infrastructure has been partially or completely destroyed by different conflicts and the enrolment rate is one of the lowest in the world. Where children from IDP families comes in addition to children from local community existing primary schools do not have sufficient infrastructure to accommodate all children. There is a pressing need of rehabilitation and construction of schools both in major cities and rural areas. The school-feeding programme aims to increase enrolment, stabilise attendance rates, reduce drop out and increase gender equity at primary level in schools selected for school feeding. Priorities will be given to communities with low enrolment rates in geographical areas with high prevalence of IDPs and returnees. In order to achieve these objectives, NRC will construct school feeding-related infrastructures, namely, a combined food store, kitchen and dining room in 50 schools.

### Activities

- Construction/ rehabilitation of 20 schools and/or school-canteens in Somaliland, 15 schools and/or school canteens in Puntland and 15 schools and/or school canteens in south Somalia;
- Training of Community Education Committees in 50 schools.

### Outcome

- Increased access to education for children in IDP camps and returnee settlements;
- Increased enrolment and retention of children, especially girls in schools.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs (including 1 expatriate)	310,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	1,030,000
Administrative costs	170,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,510,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY (ADRA)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Enhancing Primary Education for IDP children and Non-formal education for women IDPs and returnees in the Nugal Region-Puntland State-Somalia
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E11
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Objective:</b>	Enhance the capacity of the local community particularly women (IDPs) to exploit local opportunities for increased health and economic status
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total: 2450 Children (IDPs): 2,100 Women (IDPs): 350 Other groups: Victims of recent natural calamities and strife
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Women groups is Garowe and Eyl districts, Puntland Ministry of Education, Nugal
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 545,000</b>

### Summary

The high rate of illiteracy, rampant unemployment and limited economic opportunities, many of the children, youth, returnees and IDPs especially young girls and women do not have formal education and or (marketable) skills, resources, and access to credit that would enable them to engage in productive initiatives that would support sustainable livelihoods. This project will aim at improving access to primary education and adult education to the internally displaced children and women and the returnees in Nugal region.

### Activities

- Internally displaced children enrolled in class;
- Additional classes constructed or rehabilitated to accommodate the target group;
- Training on functional adult literacy, health and hygiene, HIV/AIDS, conflict resolution and income generation activities;
- Construct and equip two adult learning centres for women;
- Support the establishment of First Additional Language learners Income Generation Activities for trained women.

### Outcome

- 2,100 children enrolled in school;
- Additional classes constructed and/or rehabilitated;
- 350 women beneficiaries imparted with livelihood development skills;
- Two community-learning centres constructed, equipped and used as development centres for women who were denied access to education due to various factors;
- At least 70% of the trained women identify and assisted to invest in profitable income generation activities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	80,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	420,000
Administrative costs	60,000
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>560,000</b>
Minus available resources	15,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>545,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>HISAN -WEPA</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support for education of the visually impaired Children in Shabelle Region
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E12
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Objectives:</b>	To realise a positive change in children with visual impairment in Shabelle Region through an approach of inclusive education and rehabilitation service delivery.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Children who are visually Impaired and their parents
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 538,800</b>

### Summary

Special education for visually impaired students, though supported by some NGOs, has remained under-developed in Somalia, mostly because the production of education resources for regular education has been completed only recently. Meanwhile most visually handicapped persons missed out on education. The capacity of the Ministry of Education need to be built in order to provide special support services to all that are ready to organise special education for visually handicapped. The support will consist of the provision of textbooks in Braille, training teachers in special education of the visually impaired, special education research and the development of special instructional technology in Somali and English. Above all sensitisation of the community about education for the visually impaired children will have to be done.

### Activities

- Setting up a special instructional technology for visually impaired, with departments for Braille production, special education in service training for qualified teachers, and special instructional technology research and HIV awareness;
- Providing textbooks and reading materials in Braille;
- Advocate for equal access and full participation in education for all visually impaired children and young people through mobilising support;
- Supply equipment and materials to visually impaired children and their parents, teachers and the community;
- Improving and strengthen Braille in Somali language.

### Outcome

- 20 text books available in Braille for visually impaired learners;
- Fifteen qualified teachers in-service trained in supporting visually impaired children;
- Tactile learning aids developed for basic education and mobility training for visually impaired learners;
- Positive attitudes among the community will be created encouraging people with visually impairment to execute distinct decision making roles at all stages and level;
- Community to have knowledge about HIV/AIDS.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff cost	154,800
Implementing cost	250,000
Administrative cost	54,000
Operating cost	130,000
Total project budget	<b>588,800</b>
Minus available funds	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>538,800</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL- SOMALIA (WVI-S)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Integrated Non-Formal Education Programme- Waajid and Bualle Districts of Bakool and Middle Juba region
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E13
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Objectives:</b>	To promote increased and equitable access to quality non-formal education incorporating Primary Alternative Education (PAE) and training opportunities; to strengthen capacity of local communities to sustain the programmes
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	1000 pupils and at least 300 girls. At least 20% of target beneficiaries to be persons with disabilities
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNICEF, Africa Educational Trust (AET), Local District Education Boards, Village education committees, and youth groups
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 430,000</b>

### Summary

The project addresses the education needs of a group of children that have been excluded from formal learning processes owing to their vulnerability in a region that is still experiencing humanitarian emergency conditions. The project seeks to build/strengthen local community capacity to sustain the proposed actions.

### Activities

- Support existing Non-Formal Education (NFE) centres in 10 villages;
- Train NFE service providers;
- Introduce Primary Alternative Education (PAE) in at least 6 villages;
- Train appropriate community organs to sustain actions;
- Provide appropriate supplies.

### Outcome

- 7 operational NFE centres;
- 1,000 children and youths enrolled in NFE and PAE centres;
- 3 PAE centres established;
- NFE and PAE centres managed by communities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	50,000
Implementing costs	300,000
Operating costs	50,000
Administrative costs	30,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>430,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Creative Campaigning: Youth Participation in Somalia's HIV/AIDS Response
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E14
<b>Sector:</b>	Education
<b>Objectives:</b>	Provide skills to school aged children in youth peer education; conduct media initiatives that focus on behaviour change communication and include youth participation
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total: 1,000,000 Children: 250,000 Women: 500,000 Youth in CSZ, NEZ and NWZ, IDPs, Sool and Sanaag
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Greengates, International Cooperation for Development (ICD)/ Somaliland National Youth Organization's (SONYO), Tadamun Social Society (TASS), IIDA, General Assistance and Volunteer Organisation (GAVO), local authorities and communities, youth groups
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 1,351,000</b>

### Summary

In response to the rising rates of HIV/AIDS in Somalia, UNICEF is promoting youth peer-education as a demonstrated modality for protecting youth from HIV infection, by focusing on youth to youth HIV/AIDS education. Youth multi-purpose centres will aim to foster a safe environment for youth to explore issues and interact with other youth. The centres will serve as a base for behaviour change communication, utilising information communication technologies (ICT's) for information sharing and dissemination on HIV, AIDS and other issues important to Somalia's youth. Complementing these efforts will be multi-media driven activities such as youth led and youth focused communication initiatives, where young people will take the lead in developing messages, materials and campaigns on HIV/AIDS and life skills for their peers. A youth radio programme will also be used to develop and disseminate messages on HIV/AIDS and life skills in partnership with radio stations in all the regions of Somalia with an emphasis on IDPs and marginalised communities.

### Activities

- Youth peer education;
- Establishment of youth friendly environments: youth multipurpose centres;
- Strengthening media on youth programming.

### Expected Outcome

- 70% of trained youth have an increased awareness of HIV/AIDS and improved knowledge of protection against infection;
- Media demonstrates more youth focused and appropriate programmes;
- Youth have more positive attitudes related to stigma and discrimination.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	
Implementing costs	1,050,000
Direct Support*	157,000
Indirect Support*	144,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,351,000</b>

\*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>COORDENAÇÃO DAS ORGANIZAÇÕES DE SERVIÇO VOLUNTÁRIO (INTERSOS)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Access to Primary Education for the most poor and vulnerable children in Mogadisho and Benadir Region
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/E15
<b>Sector:</b>	Primary education
<b>Objective:</b>	Access to primary education for internal displaced and extremely vulnerable children in Mogadishu and in Benadir Region
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Some thousands of male and female poor children
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Somali NGOs and civil society associations, Italian NGOs Network in Somalia
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 573,000
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 550,000</b>

### Summary

IDPs living below subsistence level represent a significant part of the population in Mogadishu and Benadir. Around one third of Somali population lives in Mogadishu, and although the majority of the Somali people are vulnerable, IDPs represent one of the most vulnerable groups as the most of them lack access to primary education.

### Activities

- Rehabilitation/construction of school buildings;
- Supply of school equipment and materials;
- Financial support to poor and vulnerable students;
- Increase of the number of teachers and of training opportunities;
- Involvement of local NGOs and civil society associations in training programmes and social mobilisation campaigns.

### Outcome

Enhanced access to primary education by school-age children belonging to extremely poor families in Mogadishu and Benadir Region free of charge.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff Costs	100,000
Implementing Costs	320,000
Training and Social Mobilisation	40,000
Transportations	30,000
Direct project support costs 10%	49,000
Indirect project support costs 7%	34,000
Sub-total	573,000
Minus available resources	23,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>550,000</b>

## SOMALIA

### HEALTH

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY (ADRA)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency health, water and sanitation action in the Nugal Region, Somalia
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/H01
<b>Sector:</b>	Health
<b>Objective:</b>	Quality of life of IDP settlements in both coastal and inland settlements, Nugal Region improved.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	TOTAL: 32,500 IDPs: 5,200, Children: 14,600, Women: 6,800
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Health, Puntland State Agency for Water and Environment (PSAWEN), Water and Sanitation (WES) Committees and Beneficiaries, NGOs and UNICEF
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2006 – December 2006
<b>Total Project budget:</b>	\$ 730,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 685,000</b>

#### Summary

Over the last four years, Nugal Region experienced a combination of disasters ranging from severe drought, cold winds, sea waves and floods. Affected families have been on the move as IDPs at different stages of the disasters. The coastal settlements were inaccessible and therefore neglected during past humanitarian actions. The nearest health post in some coastal areas is over 100 km. Communities live on top of the plateau and can lift only 10 litre containers from the bottom of the cliffs which results in limited access to water, leading to other health problems. Existence of latrines is minimal with some settlements having only 1-4 latrines. Several cases of water related diseases were observed in all the remote coastal villages.

ADRA intends to carry out health, water and sanitation programme that will increase the number of water sources, reduce walking distances to health centres, contamination and health risks. The beneficiary communities will be involved in prioritising, planning and implementing the project. Training of community health workers (CHWs), health and hygiene, WES village committees, along with the line Government institutions will be carried out. Pump operators and plumbers will be trained and institutions supported to stock supplies for the health posts and water systems.

#### Activities

- To construct and equip 4 health posts at Garmaal, Garabhaar, Jifle and Haji Kheyr;
- To install 3 spring solar water systems at Gabaa, El Madobe and Suuj with pumps, water tanks, livestock troughs and public taps;
- To rehabilitate the generator, solar and wind pump multi-water supply system at Sinujiff;
- To improve 15 hand-dug wells at Tuur, Ilig, Qoryare and other IDP camps;
- To construct 100 pit latrines and encourage construction of individual household latrines;
- Training/strengthening CHW, health/hygiene, water committees and institutions.

#### Outcome

- Consistent decline in the numbers of water related diseases in the Puntland state, Somalia;
- Reduced time for fetching water and accidents due to better and safe access to water;
- Reduced time to access health services.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	200,000
Implementing costs	450,000
Administrative costs	80,000
Sub-total	<b>730,000</b>
Minus available resources	45,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>685,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/H09
<b>Sector:</b>	Health
<b>Objectives:</b>	Improved infrastructure and services enabling women to prevent HIV infection; Improved infrastructure and services preventing the transmission from an HIV positive mother to her child; Established care, support and treatment mechanisms for HIV positive women and their families.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	250,000 Woman and 250,000 Children
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MoH, MCH clinics
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 527,000</b>

### Summary

PMTCT is included among priority actions as part of the common vision for the Somali HIV/AIDS response. With HIV prevalence among women attending antenatal care in Somalia at 1%, Somalia is in a unique position to engage in aggressive and effective early HIV emergency prevention activities. Given the humanitarian situation in CSZ and among the IDP population, women are at higher risk of contracting HIV and of passing the virus on to their unborn children. The project proposes to significantly enhance HIV prevention among women in their reproductive age, prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV and support to HIV+ mothers and their families.

### Activities

- Introduction of VCT in 165 MCH centres;
- Introduction of Routine Counselling and Testing (RCT) services in 10 health facilities;
- Review essential drug kits and provide training on standard treatment and guidance for Sexually Transmitted Illness (STIs);
- Provide nutritional counselling and support to HIV+ pregnant women, including breastfeeding advice;
- Facilitate provision of Anti-Retro Viral (ARV) prophylactic treatment (short course) in 10 advanced tertiary facilities;
- Provide training in paediatric ART for health staff attached to 10 pilot sites.

### Expected Outcome

- Increased number and quality of services accessible to women;
- Increased number of women access VCT services;
- HIV information provided as part of Ante-natal care (ANC) activities in X number of facilities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	
Implementing costs	410,000
Operating costs	61,000
Administrative costs*	56,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>527,000</b>

\*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>COORDENAÇÃO DAS ORGANIZAÇÕES DE SERVIÇO VOLUNTÁRIO (INTERSOS)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency health, water and sanitation in Mogadishu and Benadir-Lower Shabelle Regions
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/H12
<b>Sector:</b>	Health
<b>Objective:</b>	Better quality of life of settled IDPs and extremely vulnerable people in Mogadishu and in Benadir-Lower Shabelle Region
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Around 50,000 people
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Italian NGOs Network in Somalia, Somali NGOs and Civil Society Associations
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 690,000
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 650,000</b>

### Summary

Mogadishu hosts a population of around two millions, a significant number of which are IDPs. All neighbouring areas, including Lower Shebelle region, are also densely populated. A high number of extremely vulnerable people - particularly affected by severe mortality risk- lives in these areas, where a large part of IDPs are settled, and in those areas where security conditions do not exist yet.

Some of the issues for which urgent actions are needed include:

- Almost total lack of availability of health services and nutritional assistance;
- Existing health services the access to which is not affordable;
- Lack of safe and potable water.

### Activities

- Establishment of Health Posts in those areas most in need, with particular attention paid to nutrition and prevention/treatment of most common diseases (e.g. diarrhoeal disease-related dehydration, respiratory infections, malaria...);
- Allow the poorest communities to have access to clean and safe water;
- Involvement of Somali NGOs and Civil Society Associations in mobilisation and sensitisation campaigns on health, hygiene and environmental issues. These activities will be implemented with the support of the already existing radio stations, media, etc.,

### Outcome

Improved access to health facilities, nutrition and safe drinking water for the extremely vulnerable part of the population, particularly IDPs, in the most affected settlement areas in Mogadishu and Benadir-Lower Shabelle Regions.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff Costs	150,000
Implementing Costs	400,000
Training and Social Mobilisation	40,000
Direct project support costs 10%	59,000
Indirect project support costs 7%	41,000
Sub-total	<b>690,000</b>
Available resources	40,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>650,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b> <b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)</b> <b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Communication Action
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/H13ABC
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection
<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To address the prevention component of the integrated HIV/AIDS response through a multi-media, multi-sectoral communication campaign;</li> <li>To mobilise and facilitate the ability of high-risk population groups to address gender-based vulnerabilities and to access VCT, PMTCT and ARV treatment;</li> <li>To reduce stigma, discrimination and new infections.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	IDPs, refugees and marginalised communities countrywide
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	NGOs, local authorities and communities, women and youth groups
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 1,450,000</b>

### Summary

This joint project will build on on-going advocacy and communication activities implemented by UNESCO, UNICEF and UNDP. It aims to empower vulnerable, marginalised communities, especially displaced women and youth, to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic through increased social awareness for informed decision taking. The initiative will provide the communication platform for ART, PMTCT and VCCT. The joint programming will enable a multi-sectoral and multi-media approach, thus maximising effects. The strategy applied will ensure local ownership contributing to the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and a reduction in stigma and discrimination.

### Activities

UNICEF building on its leadership advocacy and its woman to woman approach to gender based HIV/AIDS issues proposes:

- Support women's groups to advocate and raise awareness among women on HIV/AIDS;
- Leadership advocacy for HIV/AIDS awareness raising among regional and district authorities.
- UNESCO building on previous Civic Education Media Projects proposes:
- Participatory workshops with targeted groups to design appropriate media programmes;
- Training for Media Professionals for ethical non-discriminatory information delivering on HIV/AIDS;
- Radio and TV programmes, newspaper articles, and monitoring and evaluation of audience responses.

UNDP building on communication strategy recommendations and leadership advocacy proposes:

- Adaptation of currently available and development of new IEC/ Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) tools and materials;
- Production, wide dissemination of tools and targeted behaviour change communication activities;
- Communication initiative focusing on religious leaders at all levels.

### Outcome

- Vulnerable communities empowered and mobilised to actively respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic and to access VCCT, ARV treatment, care and support;
- Increased HIV/AIDS awareness for reduction of stigma, discrimination and new infections.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	UNICEF	UNESCO	UNDP
Staff costs	67,500	97,500	52,500
Implementing costs	328,500	474,500	255,500
Operating costs	22,500	32,500	17,500
Administrative costs*	31,500	45,500	24,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>650,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>

\*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>SOMALIA NATIONAL NGO CONSORTIUM (SNNC)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Institutional Capacity Building and HIV/AIDS Awareness for SNNC and Partners
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06H14
<b>Sector:</b>	Capacity Building
<b>Objective:</b>	To come up with an efficient institutional/coordination framework for SNNC members to undertake HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	SNNC Members, vulnerable and at risk groups, civic and professional institutions, coordination and implementing organizations involved in HIV/AIDS Children: 2,000 and Women 5,000 23 LNGOs will work with target groups
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	SNNC members and partners in south central Somalia
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – June 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 71,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 67,600</b>

### Summary

The Somalia National NGO Consortium (SNNC) whose members operate mainly in central/south Somalia lack the information and institutional tools to effectively contribute to reduce vulnerability to HIV/AIDS in target areas. SNNC members, while seeking close coordination with and participation in national and global HIV /AIDS activities in Somalia feel there is a need to enhance capacity within SNNC and to develop a consensus building project to identify roles and a common institutional framework for action on HIV /AIDS in targeted areas. Therefore, SNNC members are collectively submitting this urgent project to the 2006 CAP based on the overall strategic priority of enhancing the protection and respect for human rights and dignity of the one million identified vulnerable population through their main objectives which are to build capacity for SNNC in south/central Somalia in order to enhance the role of SNNC to mainstream HIV /AIDS prevention in their respective programmes and to ensure the provision of HIV /AIDS awareness and information to the targeted population at risk.

### Activities

- To promote HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention
- To come up with an institutional framework for SNNC in order to contribute HIV / AIDS endeavours in target area
- To mainstream HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness in the SNNC members' programs
- Public engagement on HIV /AIDS topics

### Outcome

- A functional institutional and coordination mechanism for SNNC members and partners to fight HIV /AIDS in target area
- Common SNNC plan of action to support HIV / AIDS tools and interventions
- Increased HIV/ AIDS awareness among target beneficiaries and SNNC members

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	23,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	41,000
Administrative costs	7,000
Total Project Budget	<b>71,000</b>
Minus available resources	3,400
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67,600</b>

**MULTISECTOR**

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Distribution of food and non-food items to vulnerable IDPs and returnees.
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/MS01
<b>Sector:</b>	Food and non-food distribution
<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To contribute to household food security and maintain minimum nutrition and dietary standards;</li> <li>• Improve the general living conditions among IDPs living in camps in Somalia with special focus on women-headed households and vulnerable families;</li> <li>• Improve nutritional status and learning abilities for primary school children;</li> <li>• Avoid friction in local communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 120,000 individuals IDPs in camps General Food Distribution (GFD)</li> <li>• 10,000 Households distribution of Non-food Items (NFI)</li> <li>• 50,000 primary school children Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP)</li> <li>• IDPs living in camps with priority given to the most vulnerable groups and Primary school children.</li> </ul>
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	NRC in partnership with WFP
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 830,000</b>

**Summary**

It is estimated that almost 1 million people with food shortage in Somalia are in need of immediate assistance. According to FAO and WFP the lack of food is most critical in South Central Somalia where the prevalence of IDPs are highest.

By doing general food distribution and provide timely access to food in close collaboration with WFP, who will provide the food and transport, the project will contribute to improved household food security and maintain minimum nutrition and dietary standards among children in targeted primary schools.

NRC will provide NFI to IDPs and to other vulnerable families where IDPs lives integrated in local communities. The project will contribute to improved living condition and avoid frictions in the community.

**How does it support overall strategic priorities and preferably 2 sector objectives?**

- Increase access to food and NFI particularly for IDPs and other vulnerable families;
- Improve/enhance livelihood assets with special focus on gender equality;
- Improve the health and the learning abilities for school children.

**Main activities**

- General distribution of Food and Non-Food items in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central;
- Monitoring and supervision of school-feeding in Somaliland/Puntland/South Central;

**Expected outcome**

- A significant and measurable drop in mortality and malnutrition rates among IDPs, particularly among children;
- Improved general living conditions in IDP camps;
- Enrolment is increased and a higher number of children continue their primary-school education;
- Improved nutritional status, particularly for women and children;
- Improved learning abilities for primary school children;
- Reduced friction between IDPs and the local communities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	300,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	460,000
Administrative costs	70,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>830,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Protection, Assistance and Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons in Somalia
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/MS02
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection/Multi-sector
<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address the most immediate needs of the IDPs through enhancing their protection and improving living conditions;</li> <li>• Lay groundwork for medium term actions that will facilitate future durable solutions for IDP communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total number: 400,000 IDPs
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Local authorities, international and national NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 4,712,603
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 4,712,603</b>

### Summary

In line with the joint UN strategy to address the needs of some 400,000 IDPs in Somalia adopted in 2005 by the humanitarian community in the country, within the inter-agency collaborative approach, UNHCR's engagement will focus on protection, including community mobilisation, emergency shelter and support to infrastructure for the provision of basic services.

### Activities

- Support the establishment of a "protection monitoring network" that will gather information to be used for protection actions and to prevent further population displacement;
- Set up a system to assist eventual newly displaced populations and ensure better coordination with all relevant actors in line with agreed responsibilities, including on Protection and Emergency Shelter;
- Promote and facilitate community mobilisation in the IDP settlements in order to prevent criminal acts;
- Improvement of living conditions in the existing IDP settlements through the provision of emergency shelter and of basic services;
- Advocacy awareness raising and training of all relevant constituencies.

### Outcome

- Protection monitoring network established and further displacement prevented and/or eventual newly displaced assisted;
- Physical and material safety of IDPs enhanced through community mobilisation and through provision of emergency shelter and basic services, and through income generating activities/projects;
- Protection of IDPs and of vulnerable groups in particular enhanced;
- Somali officials, law enforcement officers and community leaders are trained in basic human rights with emphasis on women's rights and the rights of the child;
- Durable solutions start to take root for IDPs and returnees.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Programme	4,196,498
7% Administrative cost*	276,255
Programme support	239,850
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,712,603</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Asylum-seekers and Refugees in Somalia
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/MS03
<b>Sector:</b>	Return and Integration
<b>Themes:</b>	Voluntary Repatriation of Somali Refugees; Reintegration and Protection of Returnees; International Protection of Asylum-Seekers and Refugees.
<b>Objectives:</b>	Attain durable solutions for Somali refugees and support reintegration of returnees; provide international protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total number: 10,000 new repatriates during the year; 200,000 receiving communities, 2,115 refugees and asylum-seekers
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Local authorities, international and national NGOs, UN agencies and communities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 7,155,371
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 7,155,371</b>

### Summary

Aiming to support the attainment of durable solutions through voluntary repatriation for part of the 350,000 Somali refugees still in exile, UNHCR will actively promote and support the return and reintegration of refugees wishing to return to Somaliland and Puntland.

### Activities

- Organise the voluntary repatriation of 10,000 refugees from the neighbouring countries and facilitate the repatriation of smaller groups and individuals to Southern Somalia as and when they express their wish to return;
- Monitor the welfare of the returnees in regard to their enjoyment of protection and human rights and their access to basic services;
- Strengthen and institutionalise partnerships with UN-agencies, especially with UNDP under the umbrella of RRIDP, towards recovery and development action to support reintegration;
- Advocate with Somali officials, law enforcement officers, community leaders and civil society for protection of returnees and refugees as well as respect for human rights, with emphasis on women's rights and the rights of the child.

### Outcome

- The voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees from Djibouti is completed during the year, and some 10,000 Somali refugees have returned to Somaliland and Puntland;
- Income generation projects improve the conditions of returnee women, female headed households and female youth;
- The Somali Joint Needs Assessment and the resulting Somali Reconstruction and Development Programme comprehensively reflect the way forward to address and resolve the plight of displaced Somalis;
- Refugees in Somalia benefit from international protection and access to basic services and can sustain themselves with special measures in place to attend to the specific needs of those who are particularly vulnerable, victims of sexual and gender-based violence and those living with HIV/AIDS.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Programme	6,632,827
Programme support	522,544
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,155,371</b>

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs including other vulnerable populations.
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/MS04AB
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection – human rights – rule of law
<b>Objective:</b>	To enhance reintegration and livelihoods through increased economic and social recovery plus improved access to basic services.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	600,000 (UNDP) + 160,000 (DRC) returnees, internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups in Somaliland, Puntland and south/central Somalia. Children: 30% Women: 40%
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Central and local Authorities, local NGOs, Village Development Committees and Private Sector. Co-ordination/cooperation will occur with all UN agencies in particular with UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, ILO, UNICEF, INGOs and LNGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 9,500,000
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 7,500,000</b>

### Summary

By working in the Protection, Food Security and Livelihoods sectors, the programme will facilitate the achievement of both Objective 1 and 2 of the Return and Reintegration cross-cutting sector, while providing protection and livelihoods to the vulnerable returnee, IDP and host community caseload.

### Activities

- Information dissemination on expected returnee and IDP movements to receiving communities, authorities and aid partners;
- Design and implementation of reintegration projects using IDP strategy as guideline;
- Capacity building of local administrative bodies in their traditional role of basic service providers;
- Improving the livelihoods of the vulnerable groups through local economic development programmes;
- Undertaking surveys and assessments to ensure accurate programming and monitoring.

### Outcome

- Local economies revived;
- Re-activated local economic development forums/networks that will adequately address community rebuilding in the main areas of return;
- Improved basic services;
- Socio-economic environment strengthened giving a foundation for local peace building;
- Well-developed partnerships between private and public stakeholders in defined territories.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Budget Items (\$)</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>DRC</b>
Staff costs	200,000	1,550,000
Implementing costs	3,550,000	2,890,000
Operating costs	300,000	310,000
Administrative costs	450,000	250,000
Sub-total	<b>4,500,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>
Minus available resources	0	2,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>

## PROTECTION /HUMAN RIGHTS /RULE OF LAW

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support to traditional structures for peace-building and respect for human rights
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/P/HR/RL01
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection – human rights – rule of law
<b>Objective:</b>	To support the traditional leaders in Somalia to resolve conflicts and build respect for human rights while integrating their capacity within larger governance structures
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	150,000. Children: Not specifically targeted. Women 75,000 Others: Traditional Leaders and the communities which they support
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	NGO Haqsoor plus traditional leadership groupings. Collaboration will occur specifically with NOVIB, UNDP-ROLS, UNHCR and other rights-based organisations
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2006
<b>Total Budget:</b>	\$ 1,129,000
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 879,000</b>

**Summary**

This component supports Objectives 3 and 4 of the Protection sector by advocating with and through traditional Somali leadership structures to promote the values, policies and capacities that contribute to the protection of people's rights and the peaceful handling of conflicts. Specific attention will be given to moving traditional justice systems closer to international standards of human rights and to address the specific protection needs of IDPs, minorities and other vulnerable groups.

While the project will work within a 1 year timeframe, a parallel desk and field study will be undertaken as a joint project with the UN (including UNDP-ROLS), NGOs (including NOVIB) and civil society stakeholders to examine the role of traditional structures - and to provide recommendations to the JNA longer-term actions by which roles of traditional and governmental justice systems can be harmonised and formalised.

**Activities**

- Seminars and conferences;
- Public awareness campaigns (media campaigns to be coordinated with UNESCO);
- Publications;
- Support to local actions and actors;
- Desk and field study of the role of traditional governance structures in Somalia, leading to recommendations, reporting and workshops on its relationship with formal governmental structures.

At the end of 2006 it is expected that 60% of traditional leaders in DRC's target areas will have revised the traditional laws and become more actively involved in conflict resolution and respect for human rights.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	339,000
Implementing costs	500,000
Operating costs	230,000
Administrative costs	60,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,129,000</b>
Minus available resources	250,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>879,000</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Anti-Trafficking in Persons in Puntland: A Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Initiative.
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/P/HR/RL03
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection / Human Rights / Rule of Law
<b>Objective:</b>	To enhance anti-trafficking initiatives of the local authorities in Puntland and civil society organisations through awareness-raising and capacity building.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Victims and potential victims of trafficking and/or smuggling, in particular women and children; local communities; local authorities in Puntland; civil society organisations
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Local authorities in Puntland; relevant civil society organisations; UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 243,601
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 243,601</b>

### Summary

Internally displaced people have a number of specific vulnerabilities, including a higher risk of becoming victims of trafficking and/or smuggling. Push factors increasing the likelihood of being trafficked or smuggled are linked to the social and contextual realities faced by people residing in IDP settlements such as poverty, lack of protection and security, or human rights abuses.

Given the magnitude of internal displacement in the Puntland State of Somalia, there is an urgent need to develop responses to prevent trafficking and smuggling in persons as well as the protection of trafficked human beings and those being smuggled. Although there is no exact data, recent media coverage and anecdotal evidence indicates Puntland is a source for victims of trafficking, and also a point of transit for people being smuggled from East and Central Africa to the Gulf States. The lack of knowledge of the dangers of trafficking and smuggling has been cited as one of the factors that facilitate the persistence of this crime. Thus, IOM will initiate a pilot project consisting of a series of inter-related components that combine capacity-building of the Puntland authorities and civil society organisations to address trafficking. In this regard, IOM in synergy with UNICEF and civil society organisations will give special attention to the need to develop appropriate response strategies to the particular vulnerability of children to trafficking. Together with UNAIDS, this project will also address the vulnerability and impact of victims' health and more specifically to HIV/AIDS.

### Activities

- Map and assess the capacity of local partners to address human trafficking and smuggling;
- Create a network of concerned stakeholders and carry out workshops on trafficking-related issues, including human smuggling, in order to build consensus around priorities and actions aimed at countering human trafficking;
- Improve and/or enhance the capacities of civil society organisations, local authorities and police personnel in Puntland through appropriate and focused training;
- Carry out awareness raising campaigns on human trafficking and smuggling targeting internally displaced populations in Puntland, selected vulnerable communities and the public at large (in synergy with UNESCO; Civic Education for Peace, Communication and Democracy for Vulnerable Communities in Emergency Situations).

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff	78,507
Inputs	120,510
Administrative cost	44,584
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>243,601</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Integrating HIV/AIDS prevention and care into the Somaliland Uniformed Services
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/P/HR/RL04
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection
<b>Objectives:</b>	To develop and institutionalise a comprehensive HIV/AIDS response within the Somaliland Uniformed Services
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Military, Police and Custodial Services in Somaliland
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Somaliland National AIDS Commission, Ministries (Defence, Interior, Judiciary), Uniformed Services (police, military, custodial)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 193,000</b>

### Summary

Globally the Uniformed Services have been identified as a group at high risk to HIV infection, as well as a so-called bridging population, linking with the general population and thus increasing the risks and vulnerabilities of low-risk groups to HIV infection. In the Somali response, targeting the Uniformed Services has been identified as priority activity (Strategy 2 of the HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework). The Uniformed Services project will be integrated into the ROLS programme and thus have direct links with the law enforcement, judiciary and DDR components in this CAP and work with the protection-monitoring network. Awareness raising messages and material development will be based on recommendations from the HIV/AIDS communication strategy, and links with partners providing HIV/AIDS care, support and treatment will be developed. Planned similar activities in Puntland and Central-South Somalia will use lessons learned from the Somaliland project. Both the Somaliland authorities and commanders have expressed a strong support for the project.

### Activities

- Leadership advocacy and sensitisation for high-ranking commanders, incl. exposure visits (Sudan);
- Establishment and institutionalisation of a Joint Uniformed Services HIV/AIDS Response Unit;
- Adaptation of global Uniformed Services manuals and guidelines, production and dissemination;
- Peer education and in-curriculum training (e.g. at Mandera police training academy);
- Setting up VCT and creating linkages with HIV/AIDS related services;
- Technical support and capacity building;
- Development of HIV/AIDS strategic action plans and policies for the Uniformed Services.

### Outcome

- Uniformed Services command structure knowledgeable about and supportive of HIV/AIDS and global response options;
- A fully-fledged and functional Joint Uniformed Services unit established responding to HIV/AIDS;
- Existence and active participation of in-house peer-educators at all levels and utilisation of Uniformed Services manuals;
- Availability of VCT, care and support services and existence of strong linkages with ART service providers;
- Enhanced capacity of the Uniformed Services and development of HIV/AIDS strategic planning and policy formulation capacities;
- HIV/AIDS activities mainstreamed into ROLS programme.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	28,950
Implementing costs	140,890
Operating Costs	9,650
Administrative costs (10%)	13,510
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>193,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (HI)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Improve the social economic integration of disabled people
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/P/HR/RL05
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection
<b>Objectives:</b>	Improve the capability of organisations of and for Disabled People to implement projects in socio-economic integration and to advocate for their rights
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Per organisation members and disabled people profiting from projects – 30% disabled women
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	SNDF (Somaliland National Disability Forum) & other orgs of & for disabled people in coordination with national & local government stakeholders
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Budget Requested:</b>	\$ 118,000
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 103,000</b>

### Summary

According to WHO the number of disabled people in Africa ranges between 3- 10% of the overall population. Poverty and disability are interlinked. In Somaliland disabled people often live in poverty due to negative attitudes, low self esteem and related difficulties to access the few basic social services, education and employment. Since 2002 HI has received requests from organisations of and for disabled people to support them in their attempt to build their capacities in the area of organisation building, project management and disability. HI has been supporting them through partnerships. Thus the project's goal is to strengthen the capacities of these organisations so that they are able to engage themselves in the Somaliland Society for the improvement of their living conditions (social and economic integration) and their human rights. One main partner is the SNDF, the umbrella organisation of the organisations of and for disabled people. Due to the limited educational capacities and disruption of social service this is a long-term process. The project aims to contribute to the realisation and protection of human rights and to the reduction of poverty.

### Activities

- Facilitate training and experience sharing in organisation building, disability, project management, awareness raising, community mobilisation, disability awareness and research on disability issues for local organisations of and for disabled people, and the SNDF;
- Technical support in the areas where training through mentoring system took place;
- Facilitate innovative scheme for social and economic integration projects of LNGOs;
- Support the set up of a resource centre on disability and research at the SNDF;
- Reinforce SNDF's capacity to work on changing discriminatory legislation;
- Support awareness campaigns/ trainings on mainstreaming of disability.

### Outcome

- Recognition of the rights and situation of disabled people in North West Somalia by population;
- Increasingly disabled people have access to social and economic opportunities and their organisations provide needed social services;
- Disabled people increasingly realise their human rights and start to analyse their situation;
- The discriminations against disabled people are monitored and figures known.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	36,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	73,000
Administrative costs	9,000
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>118,000</b>
Minus available resources	15,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>103,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Rule of Law and Security – Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/P/HR/RL06AB
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection
<b>Objectives:</b>	4,000 ex-combatants and militia demobilised and reintegration in all regions of Somalia, preparation of programme for 15,000+ Women: 8% 400 children associated with fighting forces reintegrated and rehabilitated
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Demobilised ex combatants/militias, including children, civil society and authorities.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Interior, Finance, local organisations and NGOs.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 4,071,500
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 3,221,500</b>

### Summary

DDR is one of the most pressing priorities for peace and a pre-requisite for basic governance and development. The project will therefore benefit the entire community, and at the community level will make linkages with psychosocial initiatives for IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable groups.

### UNDP Activities

- Technical assistance for developing a security policy, demobilisation and weapons reduction strategies, data and systems;
- Continued support to ongoing demobilisation processes and institutions in Somaliland and Puntland, and operationalise plans for activities in the Southern/Central Somalia, as possible based on security;
- Psycho-social assistance to demobilised (PTSS and qaat consumption).

### UNICEF Activities

- Technical assistance for integration of needs and rights of children (almost exclusively boys) associated with fighting forces into DDR strategies and initiatives in adherence to IDDR's child DDR policy papers and revisions of the Cape Town Principles;
- Reintegration and rehabilitation of children formerly associated with fighting forces in South/Central Somalia, through provision of education and vocational training, life skills, psychosocial care and support and conflict resolution skills.

### Outcome

- Structures in place with capacity to develop security sector reform and DDR policies;
- Well-planned DDR programmes continue to reduce security sector expenditure, reintegrate ex-combatants in efficient manner and build confidence, security and development at community levels;
- Stimulate economic growth and reconciliation in areas of reintegration.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Budget Items (\$)</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>
Staff costs	350,000	
Implementing Costs	3,000,000	300,000
Operating Costs	100,500	
Administrative Costs	234,000	
Direct cost recovery*	0	45,000
Indirect cost recovery*	0	42,000
	<b>3,684,500</b>	<b>387,000</b>
Minus available resources	850,000	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,834,500</b>	<b>387,000</b>

\*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Rule of Law and Security – Judiciary and Human Rights
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/P/HR/RL07AB
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection
<b>Objectives:</b>	To strengthen the rule of law and functional capacities of the judiciary system, improve child rights and vulnerable groups' access to justice, and increase knowledge and respect of human rights.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Justice system, Somali population.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNDP, Ministry of Justice, Universities in Somalia, Diakonia (Swedish INGO), local NGOs country wide
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 3,822,000
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 3,322,000</b>

### Summary

The judiciary component of UNDP-ROLS continues to focus on re-establishing institutions and strengthening functional capacities of the judiciary in Somalia while incorporating a wide and participatory approach that encompasses all relevant actors. To date, the judiciary component has made special efforts to restore the expertise and administrative capabilities of the justice system, as well as provide support for the rehabilitation of prisons and training of Custodial Corps.

### Activities

- Provide professional training for Judges, Prosecutors, Lawyers and Court Staff with special considerations for child justice in line with child rights;
- Training for Custodial Corps in basic human rights standards of care and procedures for detainees and prisoners, with attention to incarcerated juveniles;
- Strengthen University of Hargeisa Legal Clinic, in particular its 'Women and Youth' clinical component to provide legal aid to vulnerable children in contact with the law and children in prisons;
- Advocacy, awareness raising and coordination with key authorities and civil society organisations on issues related to justice for children and implementation of specific initiatives (psychosocial, vocational training, etc) for children in detention and in conflict with the law.

### Outcome (UNDP and UNICEF)

- Judges, Prosecutors, Lawyers, and Court Staff trained on legal skills and professional values including child rights and child sensitive proceedings;
- Custodial Corps trained in technical capacity and human rights of detainees and prisoners with a special focus on juvenile detainees;
- 15 court houses and 7 prisons equipped and rehabilitated with appropriate facilities for juveniles;
- Access to legal information, including for children, strengthened through enhanced capacity of paralegal experts to provide advice on the resolution of legal problems through formal and non-formal channels.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Items (\$)	UNDP	UNICEF
Staff costs	300,000	
Implementing Costs	3,000,000	150,000
Operating Costs	99,000	
Administrative Costs	231,000	
Direct cost recovery*	0	22,000
Indirect cost recovery*	0	20,000
	<b>3,630,000</b>	<b>192,000</b>
Minus available resources	500,000	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,130,000</b>	<b>192,000</b>

\*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Rule of Law and Security – Law Enforcement
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/P/HR/RL08AB
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection
<b>Objectives:</b>	To consolidate peace, security and development for women, children and men in Somalia.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Somali Police Forces, vulnerable Somali population, including in IDP settings
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNDP, Ministry of Interior, local authorities country-wide, local and international NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 5,307,000
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 4,807,000</b>

### Summary

The main actions of the law enforcement component of UNDP's Rule of Law and Security Programme are to facilitate and strengthen the establishment of policing capacities to enable the police to contribute more effectively to public security. This will be achieved through capacity building and training of the police force and rehabilitation of physical infrastructure. Law enforcement initiatives also link with the 'community based protection for IDPs' proposal in rehabilitating police infrastructure and providing police training in emerging settlement areas.

### Activities

- Extensive police training and capacity building in management and control structures (UNDP);
- Re-establish police force in Southern Somalia; (UNDP)
- Support for the creation and operationalisation of Special Protection Units (SPUs) in the relevant areas of Somalia; (UNDP)
- Development of training modules on child rights and child protection and integration in training for justice, law enforcement and customs officials; (UNICEF/UNDP)
- Establishment of child protection units within police stations including monitoring mechanisms for children who come into contact with the law. (UNICEF/UNDP).

### Outcome

- Increased awareness of basic standards for a civilian police force including special measures for children
- A professional civilian police force built and operationalised with adequate structures and internal organisation in Southern Somalia;
- Increased security and protection for the continuation of humanitarian efforts in all regions of Somalia;
- Ensure vulnerable groups including children can access police services and protection as needed;
- Police equipped with knowledge of law enforcement instruments and special procedures for children.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Items (\$)	UNDP	UNICEF
Staff costs	450,000	
Implementing Costs	4,200,000	150,000
Operating Costs	139,500	
Administrative Costs	325,500	
Direct cost recovery*	0	22,000
Indirect cost recovery*	0	20,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,115,000</b>	<b>192,000</b>
Minus available resources	500,000	0
<b>Total Project Costs</b>	<b>4,615,000</b>	<b>192,000</b>

\*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Civic Education Communication Project for Peace, Democracy and Protection for vulnerable, marginalised groups in Emergency scenarios
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/P/HR/RL09
<b>Sector:</b>	Protection
<b>Objective:</b>	To use Media as a Communication crosscutting tools to deliver essential knowledge and raise public awareness in the Somali emergency situation to guarantee to vulnerable and marginalised groups democracy, protection and respect of rule of law.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	IDPs, returnees, refugees, women and children, media institutions and civil society organisations at large.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	National Authorities, Somali Media, INGOs, LNGOs and UN Agencies
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 1,150,000
<b>Funds Requested for 2006:</b>	<b>\$ 1,150,000</b>

### Summary

Communication as public awareness and information vehicle is a key-crosscutting tool without which rehabilitation and protection programmes cannot be achieved. The proper use of Radio, Television, Print building on past UNESCO Media Programmes and on stakeholders' synergy will guarantee in emergency times the increase of democracy and protection to vulnerable and marginalised groups (IDPs, returnees, refugees, women, children and the disabled). Radio, proved to be the best media to bring information and education especially to the vast majority of illiterate Somalis, will be largely used as an essential strategic tool to raise the awareness of the 1 million Somalis in a state of emergency caused by displacement, discrimination, natural disasters and lack of access to basic services. This will by default improve their living conditions. The Project led by UNESCO, the technical implementing Agency, will also host the Media-awareness campaigns of other CAP projects through the constant cooperation with UNHCR, UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO, UNIFEM, UNDP, UN HABITAT, IOM and DRC.

### Activities

- Participatory workshops with Community Groups, Media Professionals and other partners;
- Training on Media ethics and production focusing on Protection and Human rights;
- Production of well targeted series of weekly Radio and TV Programmes in cooperation with Somali partners;
- Weekly publishing of Somali newspaper articles on same issues;
- Involvement in Media production of vulnerable and marginalised groups representatives.

### Outcome

- Raised awareness in urban and remote areas on emergency issues such as Protection, Gender, livelihood, FGM, DDR, HIV and AIDS, Health, Human Trafficking, Education, Rule of Law, Water and Sanitation, access to basic services, psychosocial support services identified in the 5 CAP sectors and its three crosscutting issues and in response to the UN MDGs;
- Improved Somali Media standards to provide ethical information on Protection issues;
- Enhanced culture of care and support to avoid stigma and discrimination against PLWHA;
- Reduction of Sero Prevalence through increased awareness on HIV and AIDS;
- Strengthened communities mobilisation to identify issues relevant to their own well-being.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	320,000
Implementing costs	650,000
Operating costs	150,000
Administrative costs	30,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,150,000</b>

## ACCESS AND SECURITY

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Access Improvement Fund (AIF)
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/S01
<b>Sector:</b>	Access and Security
<b>Objective:</b>	To provide a strategic fund for improvement of access vulnerable communities to basic services
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	People and communities affected by natural disasters or complex emergencies without access to humanitarian assistance and basic services.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Local community elders and leaders
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 200,000</b>

**Summary**

The Access Improvement Fund (AIF) will operate under the administration of OCHA and the supervision of the newly established Access and Security Working Group created by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and chaired by OCHA. The mandate of this working group which comprises representatives from the major UN operational agencies, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) selected by the NGO consortium is to discuss and advise on issues related to priorities regarding access to populations in need of basic social services and the United Nations (UN) support and involvement in ongoing local reconciliation initiatives

The AIF aims to provide a flexible and readily available funding resource for timely support to grass roots local reconciliation efforts facilitated and/or lead by community leaders and elders.

The Fund is established as a means to provide the wider humanitarian community with an appropriate means to improve access to nearly 1 million people in need of emergency assistance and livelihood support in addition to 370,000- 400,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), who are currently without adequate assistance due to lack of sustainable access. Unimpeded and sustainable access to basic services will preserve lives and prevent a further erosion of livelihood assets through supporting positive coping mechanisms.

Requests for support to local reconciliation efforts and peace talks submitted by Somali communities will be presented to the Working Group for approval

Funding decisions will be determined by the extent of progress of the peace initiative as well as the community's involvement. Funds approved will be channelled through the community elders involved in the facilitation of the talks and monitored by OCHA Humanitarian Affairs Officers based in the affected regions as well as Nairobi.

To avoid duplication, local reconciliation efforts funded by Aviation Sans Frontières (ASF) will work in a complementary manner with other existing peace and reconciliation programmes being planned or implemented

The fund will be used in filling gaps, as the Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG) builds capacity and starts organising the local reconciliation conferences recommended by the peace process.

**Outcome**

The expected outcome of the project is a continuation of improved delivery of humanitarian and recovery assistance to the nearly 1 million vulnerable people identified in the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200,000</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UN DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY (UNDSS)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Enhancement of security environment and accessibility ensuring resources for the security system
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/S02
<b>Sector:</b>	Access and Security
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensuring access to all parts of Somalia by giving the security system the resources to conduct assessments as directed to.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	UN and NGO communities and the population of Somalia
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UN Agencies
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 234,400</b>

### Summary

The UN Security System has gone through a major transition as directed by the UN General Assembly. Ability to constantly assess and revise the security situation in all parts of the operational area is a major part of this transition. UN can no longer send humanitarian staff to conduct humanitarian and development projects in risky areas without a prior assessment by professional security personnel. The UN in Somalia with its major security challenges have the necessary personnel available to conduct such assessments in a timely manner to precede humanitarian missions and emergencies but require the funding to actually send the missions to the field. Somalia with its complex system on the ground is a costly environment to operate in and funds are needed for travel of staff both by air and by ground. The UN Security system with such ability would enhance the possibility to get humanitarian staff into more needy areas (including those with major security problems) and thus enhance the possibility of a successful implementation of aid projects through managing risks.

### Activities

- UNDSS have security professionals covering the Somalia programme from bases in Nairobi, Wajid, Hargeisa, Garowe, Jowhar and Kismayo from where they cover the entire country. UNDSS personnel are also the first ones to arrive in a location after an evacuation or when major security problems have unfolded. Activities include monitoring events throughout Somalia, planning for emergencies, risk management advice and implementing emergency plans and security measures when necessary. Although it is part of the UN system it also offers similar guidance to NGOs and donors through the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) and in the field. Specific activities include:
- Professional Security Staff who offer security risk management advice and prepare and implement emergency plans; not only to the UN system but also regularly with NGO's and the Diplomatic community;
- Preparation of regular reports shared with the aid community;
- Implementing security measures for common UN facilities, especially airstrips which are a key but very vulnerable link in the delivery of aid to Somalia.

### Outcome

Outcome includes timely preparation of plans, reports, and security advice for agencies and support to agencies and NGO's when attempting to access "new" locations or locations that have gone through a period with major security problems or when responding to a major crisis. The access to such areas by Humanitarian staff is depending on the security system's resources to conduct these operations.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>234,400</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UN DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY (UNDSS)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Enhancement of security environment through an improved Communication system
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/S03
<b>Sector:</b>	Access and Security
<b>Objective:</b>	Enable the efficient and effective conduct of humanitarian operations.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	UN and NGO communities and the population of Somalia
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UN agencies, NGOs and, where effective, local authorities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 565,000</b>

### Summary

Proper communications are absolutely vital to ensure that humanitarian and development projects are completed successfully. Such humanitarian and developments projects cannot succeed as intended in the Somalia context without proper funding of security. The aim of the UN security management system is to enable project implementation in all parts of Somalia but at the same time be able to provide staff members a safe and secure working environment as possible. Risk management is vital in a security environment as fluid as the one we see in Somalia and improved communications is one of the most vital parts of this. Communications is more than having a hand held radio and pressing the button and a professional Communications expert is required to improve and run the communications system. An improved communications system will not only ensure better safety and security for UN and NGO staff but it will also make current projects and operations more efficient.

### Activities

- DSS Somalia's activities include monitoring events throughout Somalia, planning for emergencies, risk management advice and implementing emergency plans and security measures when necessary. Although it is part of the UN system it also offers similar support to NGOs and donors through the SACB and in the field. Specific activities include:
- Professional Security Staff based in Somalia and Nairobi who offer security risk management advice and prepare and implement emergency plans;
- Preparation of regular reports shared with the aid community;
- Maintenance of the 24-hour emergency communication system;
- Implementing security measures for common UN facilities, especially airstrips which are a key but very vulnerable link in the delivery of aid to Somalia.

### Outcome

Outcome includes the preparation of plans, reports, and security advice for agencies but especially support to agencies during emergencies and/or operations in remote areas. Proper communications is a minimum requirement to enable access and implementation of programmes in all parts of Somalia. The ultimate outcome is improved security and safety of staff as well as more efficient delivery of assistance.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
24/7 communications centres in Somalia and Nairobi	315,000
Communications Manager (Staffing and operations)	126,000
Communications Equipment	124,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>565,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Airfield Security for the United Nations in Somalia
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/S04
<b>Sector:</b>	Rule of Law and Security (ROLS)
<b>Objective:</b>	This project aims at enhancing the security of specific airfields in order to meet the minimum standards of security for both aircraft and personnel
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	UN and NGO communities and the population of Somalia
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	DSS, International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)/ Civil Aviation CARETAKER Authority for Somalia (CACAS), the UN Common Air Service (UNCAS)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 1,250,000</b>

### Summary

Following increasing incidents with UN aircraft in Somalia over the past years, the UNDSS risk matrix for Somalia presents risks associated with Air travel in and out of Somalia as the biggest threat facing UN staff and operations in the country. As due to the security situation agencies operate a cross border operation with the only means for the required frequent travel being by air, this presents an immediate issue. UNDSS therefore approached the UNCT in 2004 requesting funds for immediate works and services to allow for 6 selected airfields to meet the most basic safety requirements. Funds were provided, but they allowed for only the most basic work, as well as provisions for a more in depth assessments of the actual needs. Based on these assessments UNDSS, in collaboration with UNDP, ICAO/CACAS and UNCAS, prepared a three-year project aimed at meeting a higher standard of safety for selected airfields.

### Activities

Given the increasing incidences of air transport security breaches, it is incumbent upon the UN to ensure that every effort is made to maximise the security for UN personnel and operations in Somalia. Conformance to a minimum level of airfield security is considered essential to ensure the continuance of on going UN operations in Somalia. After numerous negotiations with ICAO, UNCAS, DSS and ROLS, it was agreed that UNDP would be the implementing agency for this project. Neither of the other agencies is able to implement it in its entirety given their restricted mandates. However, throughout the implementation, these agencies will provide technical assistance and guidance, as well as implement specific components of the project. Specific activities include:

- Provision of essential security infrastructure to meet DSS requirements in the six airstrips preparation of regular reports shared with the aid community;
- Aviation infrastructure in place at the six airstrips for emergency and/or medical evacuation capability;
- A ground-to-air communications system in place and managed by competent staff.

### Outcome

The stated objective of this project is enhanced security for UN staff and operations in Somalia. There are several other beneficial outcomes expected in the process of enhancing security and infrastructure of airfields inside Somalia for the Authorities, the communities and the international agencies operating in Somalia.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Personnel	50,000
Training	70,000
Equipment	551,159
Construction/Maintenance	1,198,000
General Management Fee	130,841
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested 2006</b>	<b>1,250,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD VISION (WV)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Development of regional inter-agency contingency plans for flood emergencies
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/S05
<b>Sector:</b>	Access and Security / Capacity Building
<b>Objective:</b>	To produce workable emergency preparedness and response plans for Flood emergencies on the Juba and Shabelle Rivers
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Estimated 75,000 families in flood prone areas in Gedo, Lower & Mid Juba, Hiran, Lower and Mid Shabelle, and local authorities where they exist
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	SACB Flood working Group Members, NGOs, Flood Risk Communities, Local Authorities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 90,000</b>

### Summary

The 1997 El-Nino Floods demonstrated the considerable extent to which the infrastructure, community and production systems of Southern Somalia are vulnerable to major flood events. The subsequent evaluation of the humanitarian response to these floods highlighted the explicit need for aid agencies to develop adequate contingency plans to enable essential access and response to the most affected communities. More recently, 2005 “Gu” season Juba river floods further highlighted that flood risk posed by riparian communities will continue to increase as 1) the trans-boundary nature of the river catchments and their morphology make flood prediction and early warning difficult, and 2) the continued deterioration of the river regulation and flood control infrastructure, the lack of central co-ordination and increased settlement on the river flood plains and relict channels increases the numbers of people affected by progressively smaller flood crests making effective flood control all but impossible.

Under the SACB Flood Working Group, a draft Inter-agency Flood Plan, produced in 2004 needs to be further updated and validated in particular through region-level emergency plans to ensure a credible contingency capacity.

### Activities

- Undertake four planning workshops concentrating on Juba and Shabelle regions. The first of these workshops will, similar to the recently held in Jowhar in mid 2005 under the auspices of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and OCHA. Another series of regional workshops will, in collaboration with operational agencies and local authorities where they exist, produce regional operational plans;
- Support further area needs assessments reviews with representatives of flood risk communities and local authorities. It is intended that by fully engaging local authorities in whatever form they exist, their response and decision-making capacities will be enhanced.

### Outcome

The expected outcomes are practical regional operational contingency plans for flood emergencies that will ensure access to flood affected populations by including the local authorities in their formulation and the enhanced capacity of such authorities to respond to flood emergencies.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Holding of workshops and operational costs	35,000
Technical support	55,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>CARE INTERNATIONAL on behalf of Somalia NGO Consortium (SNNC)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	GO Security Preparedness and Support
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/S06
<b>Sector:</b>	Access and Security
<b>Objectives:</b>	Improving the delivery of humanitarian aid in Somalia.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Over 70 NGOs and the Somali population.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	NGO Consortium and its members, local authorities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 344,750</b>

### Summary

Insecurity in Somalia hampers the service delivery of aid projects. Humanitarian workers from the NGO community have especially been adversely affected. Six aid workers (mostly from NGOs) have been killed since 2003. The project aims to reduce the risks posed to programme personnel and assets of NGOs operating in Somalia through the provision of specialised, coordinated and focused security management and support.

### Activities

- NGO Security Preparedness and Support (SPAS) activities include;
- Daily monitoring of events in and related to Somalia;
- Information gathering, analysis and reporting;
- Upgrading of security preparedness through the provision of training and technical advice;
- Conducting security assessment activities;
- Coordination with relevant actors such as UNDSS.

### Outcome

- Increased delivery of humanitarian and development aid;
- Effective information collection, analysis and dissemination system;
- Preparation of security plans, reports and advisories;
- Increased NGO security preparedness capacity and understanding of security risks;
- Increased coordination between the NGO community and UNDSS.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	218,794
Implementing costs	66,462
Operating costs	28,155
Administrative costs	31,339
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>344,750</b>

## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN HABITAT)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Assistance to returnees and IDPs in five towns In Somaliland, Puntland and South-Central Somalia
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/S/NF01
<b>Sector:</b>	Cross Cutting Return and Integration
<b>Objectives:</b>	To support the provision of shelter, sanitary facilities and alternative options of water supply to approximately 2,000 of the most needy families in five cities in Somalia.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	2,000 families direct beneficiaries, estimated 25,000 indirect beneficiaries Children 8,000 and women 2,000 More than 10,000 IDPs and returnees direct beneficiaries
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Local authorities, Local NGOs, Local communities, other UN-agencies (ILO, OCHA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 6,773,500</b>

**Summary**

Returnees and IDPs in Somali cities generally have lacked basic shelter, sanitation, the provision of basic services, economic opportunities and security of tenure. There is now a window of opportunity to provide a sustainable solution for this emergency because of the increasing stability in many parts of the country and the growing capacities of emerging governing institutes.

**Activities**

- Where needed relocation of IDPs and returnees to the designated site;
- Re-planning of the building sites to improve sustainable development of the area and integration with the urban centre;
- Provision of basic services and infrastructure (in cooperation with other agencies);
- Development of labour-intensive production of local construction materials by training returnees and providing them with job opportunities;
- Training returnees in construction skills including providing them with the necessary tools.

**Outcome**

- Sustainable Housing and security of tenure;
- Sanitation facilities;
- Upgrading of urban services of resettlement sites;
- Improved planning of site location;
- Rainwater collection mechanisms

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Items	Per City	\$
Staff and travel costs	232,000	1,160,000
Construction, materials and other	840,000	4,200,000
Training and equipment	84,700	423,500
Upgrading of urban services	100,000	500,000
Administrative costs	73,000	365,000
Miscellaneous	25,000	125,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,354,700</b>	<b>6,773,500</b>

## WATER AND SANITATION

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDRENS FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Emergency Water and Sanitation assistance to the most vulnerable groups in CSZ and Northern Somalia
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/WS01
<b>Sector:</b>	Health, Nutrition and Water and Sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	To improve and increase the access of the vulnerable population to safe drinking water, basic sanitation and hygiene
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	300,000 people (IDPs and most vulnerable)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Action Contre la Faim (ACF), HORN Relief and local NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	<b>\$ 1,442,000</b>

**Summary**

The humanitarian situation in Somalia continues to be of a grave concern due to the continuing violence in some areas, the lack of access to basic services for the most vulnerable population subgroups, and the succession of natural and man-made disasters that affect the country. The extended effects of four years of drought in the north combined with heavy flooding along southern Somalia have exacerbated the suffering of many Somalis. Rapid emergency response capacity will limit the impact on the physical and psychosocial health of children and families. Over the last two years UNICEF has assisted over the past three years more than 25,000 families affected by sudden crisis through restoring of water supplies and protection of water sources throughout the country.

**Activities**

This project aims to provide rapid response emergency water and relief items to mitigate the effects of rapid displacement on children and families due to natural and man made crises

- Provide water-trucking services when no other solutions are available;
- Restore water supplies and protect water sources as appropriate;
- Chlorinate water points in cholera prone areas;
- Carry out regular monitoring and post action evaluation.

In support of these activities, direct programme support costs for air and ground transport, security, office administration and support staff have been included.

**Outcome**

The proposed action is intended to provide increased and improved access to safe drinking water to the vulnerable population in the most affected areas in Somalia, particularly Central and South and North eastern zones.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Supply and install WES equipment, protection of water sources and support emergency water supply restoration, campaigns	1,000,000
Project management, staff cost, monitoring, reporting	120,000
Direct recovery costs (15%)*	168,000
Indirect recovery costs (12%)*	154,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,442,000</b>

\*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>COORDENAÇÃO DAS ORGANIZAÇÕES DE SERVIÇO VOLUNTÁRIO (INTERSOS)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Water and Sanitation in Bay, Middle Shabelle, Hiran Regions
<b>Project Code:</b>	SOM-06/WS02
<b>Sector:</b>	Water and Sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Better quality of life of settled IDPs and extremely vulnerable people in the four Regions
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Around 150,000 extremely vulnerable people in IDPs settlements and suburbs
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Italian NGOs Network in Somalia, Somali NGOs and Civil Society Associations
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2006
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	\$ 1,275,000
<b>Funds Requested:</b>	<b>\$ 1,225,000</b>

### Summary

Prolonged violence and drought are among the main reasons behind the current severe humanitarian situation in Bay, Middle Shebelle and Hiran, in which lack of access to basic health services continue to affect the most vulnerable populations, including IDPs. Access to safe water and decent hygienic conditions emerge as two of the most critical problems for the most vulnerable part of the population.

### Activities

The project aims to provide rapid response to the lack of access to clean water, paying special attention to IDPs, EVIs settlement areas and suburbs:

- Restore water supplies;
- Protect water sources;
- Construct new hand-dug wells and deep wells;
- Construct pit latrines and encourage construction of individual household latrines;
- Training of water committees and local institutions the dissemination of messages on health/hygiene and water related diseases;
- Proactive involvement of local NGOs/Civil Society Associations and Institutions.

### Outcome

- Increased access to safe water for the most vulnerable part of the population;
- Decline in the number of water related diseases;
- Diffusion of household latrines.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff Costs	250,000
Implementing Costs	700,000
Training and Social Mobilisation	60,000
Transportations	80,000
Direct project support costs 10%	109,000
Indirect project support costs 7%	76,000
Sub-total	<b>1,275,000</b>
Available resources	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,225,000</b>



## ANNEX I.

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AET	Africa Educational Trust
ACF	Action Contre La Faim
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief
AFP	Acute Flaccid Paralysis
AFREC	Africa Rescue Committee
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Anti-natal Care
ART	Anti-Retro Viral Therapy
ARV	Anti-Retro Viral
ASEP	Advancement for Somali Enterprise Program
ASF	Aviation Sans Frontières
BCC	Behavioural Change Communication
C/SS	Central and South Somalia
CAP	Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Process
CACAS	Civil Aviation CARETAKER Authority for Somalia
CARE	CARE Somalia
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CBTC	Community Based Therapeutic Care
CEFA	European Committee for Agricultural Training
CFW	Cash for Work
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CHW	Community health workers
CISP	International Committee for the Development of Peoples
CMC	Coordination and Monitoring Committee
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate
COGWO	Coalition of Grass Root Women's Organizations
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CORD	Christian Outreach Relief and Development
COSPE	Co-operation for the Development of Emerging Countries
COSONGO	Coalition of Somaliland NGOs
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
CSO	Community Service Organisation
CSZ	Centre South Zone
CTC	Community Based Therapeutic Care
DAC	Development Co-operation Directorate
DAN	Disability Action Network
DIAL	Development Initiatives Access Link
DDA	Dubuq Development & Assistance Centre
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DEC	District Education Committees
DPT3	Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus vaccine (combined)
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EDC	Education Development Centre
EFA	Education for All
EFFD	Emergency Free Food Distribution
EFFW	Emergency Food For Work
EMIS/EWS	Education Management Information System/Early Warning System
EOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
ESC	Education Sector Committee
EVI	Extremely Vulnerable Individuals
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FFW	Food for Work
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FSAU	Food Security Analysis Unit
FSDP	Financial Services Development Project
FTS	Financial Tracking System

GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GAVO	General Assistance and Volunteer Organisation
GER	Gross enrolment ratio
GBV	Gender-based violence
GIS	Geographic Information System
HADMA	Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency
HDO	Humanitarian Development Organisation
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
HRC	Hargeisa Rehabilitation Centre
HRF	Humanitarian Response Fund
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICD	Cooperation for Development
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
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
INGO	International National Governmental Organisation
INTERSOS	Coordenação das Organizações de Serviço Voluntário
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPF	IGAD Partner Forum
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
ISFS	Interim Support for Somalia
ISRA	International Somalia Rehabilitation Association
JNA	Joint Needs Assessment
JVA	Juba Valley Authority
LGA	Local Government Authorities
LIS	Land Impact Survey
LNGO	Local National Non-Governmental Organisation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCHC	Mother and Child Health Care
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOHL	Ministry of Housing and Labour
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MT	Metric Tonnes
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NDMC	National Disaster Steering Committee
NERAD	National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority
NFI	Non-food Items
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NID	National Immunisation Days
NOVIB	Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation

## SOMALIA

NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PAE	Primary Alternative Education
PENHA	The Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMAC	Puntland Mine Action Centre
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRO	Primary Health Care
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PSAWEN	Puntland State Agency for Water and Environment
RAP	Rapid Assistance Programme
RCT	Routine Counselling and Testing
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RFSP	Rural Food Security Program
RH	Reproductive Health
RMSN	Resource Management Somali Network
RMCO	Regional Marine Conservation Organization
RRIDP	Reintegration of Returning Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons
SACB	Somalia Aid Coordination Body
SADO	Sanaag Development Organization
SEBSP	Somalia Emergency Budgetary Support Project
SCF-UK	Save the Children-United Kingdom
SDO	SAMO Development Organization
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SLPA	Sool Livestock and Pastoral Association
SMAC	Somaliland Mine Action Centre
SMACIU	Somaliland Mine Action Centre Information Unit
SNNC	Somali National NGOs Consortium
SONYO	Somaliland National Youth Organization's
SONNASO	Somali National Network of Aids Service
SOP	Standard Operational Procedures
SOURCE	Support to Underserved Rural Communities Empowerment
SPAS	Security Preparedness and Support
SPHERE	A Project on a Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
SRCS	Somali Red Crescent Society
SRWU	Somali Reunification Women's Union
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Illness
SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management Project
TASS	Tadamun Social Society
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TDIM	Territorial Diagnosis and Institutional Mapping
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Centres
TFG	Transitional Federal Government
TFI	Transitional Federal Institutions
ToT	Training of Trainers
TVE	Technical and Vocational Education
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UN	United Nations
UNA	Italian NGO Consortium
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCAS	UN Common Air Service
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Security and Safety
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

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**SOMALIA**

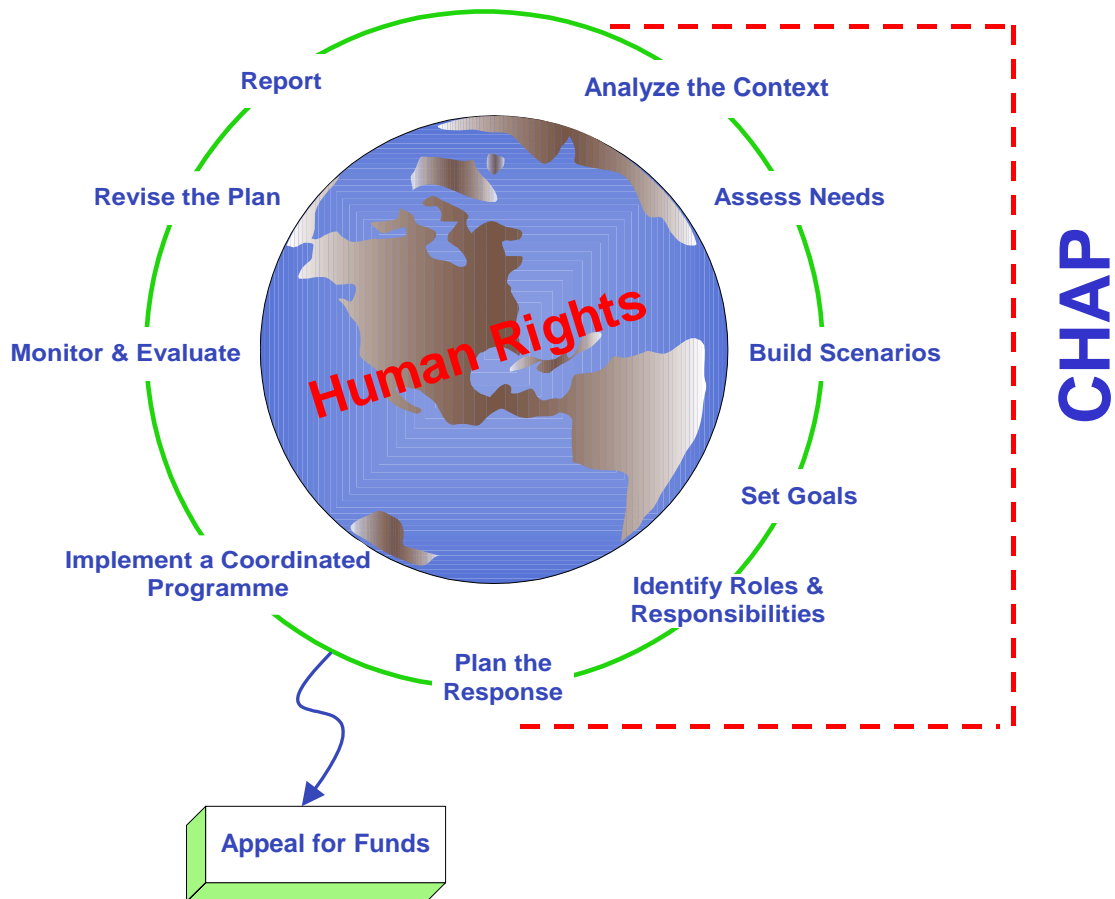
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UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNPOS	United Nations Political Office for Somalia
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VETAID	Veterinary Aid
VSF	Vétérinaires Sans Frontières
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WAWA	We Are Women Activists
WB	World Bank
WES	Water Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WISC	Water, Infrastructure and Sanitation Committee
WRRS	World Relief Refugee Services
WSP	War Torn Societies
WVI	World Vision International

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