

Somalia

Consolidated Appeal



S. Abdulle/UNHCR/Somalia/2007

Access
and Security

Agriculture
and Livelihoods

Coordination

Education

Emergency
Preparedness

Food Security

Health

Logistics

Multi-Sector

Nutrition

Protection

Shelter

Water, Sanitation
and Hygiene

PROJECTS

2008



UNITED NATIONS

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



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

| | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| AARREC | CRS | HT | MDM | TEARFUND |
| ACF | CWS | Humedica | MEDAIR | TGH |
| ACTED | Danchurchaid | IA | MENTOR | UMCOR |
| ADRA | DDG | ILO | MERLIN | UNAIDS |
| Africare | Diakonie Emergency Aid | IMC | NCA | UNDP |
| AMI-France | DRC | INTERMON | NPA | UNDSS |
| ARC | EM-DH | Internews | NRC | UNEP |
| ASB | FAO | INTERMOS | OCHA | UNESCO |
| ASI | FAR | IOM | OHCHR | UNFPA |
| AVSI | FHI | IPHD | OXFAM | UN-HABITAT |
| CARE | Finnchurchaid | IR | OXFAM UK | UNHCR |
| CARITAS | French RC | IRC | PA (formerly ITDG) | UNICEF |
| CEMIR INTERNATIONAL | FSD | IRD | PACT | UNIFEM |
| CESVI | GAA | IRIN | PAI | UNJLC |
| CFA | GOAL | IRW | Plan | UNMAS |
| CHF | GTZ | Islamic RW | PMU-I | UNOPS |
| CHFI | GVC | JOIN | PU | UNRWA |
| CISV | Handicap International | JRS | RC/Germany | VIS |
| CMA | HealthNet TPO | LWF | RCO | WFP |
| CONCERN | HELP | Malaria Consortium | Samaritan's Purse | WHO |
| Concern Universal | HelpAge International | Malteser | SECADEV | World Concern |
| COOPI | HKI | Mercy Corps | Solidarités | World Relief |
| CORDAID | Horn Relief | MDA | SUDO | WV |
| COSV | | | | |

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



Map No. 3690 Rev. 7 UNITED NATIONS
January 2007

Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Cartographic Section

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2008
List of Projects (grouped by cluster), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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

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

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2008

Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation

as of 15 November 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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

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as of 15 November 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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

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

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2008
List of Projects (grouped by cluster), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2007
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2008
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| Project Code | Appealing Organisation | Project Title | Original Requirements (US\$) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| PROTECTION | | | |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL01A-AS | UNFPA | Prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia | 500,000 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL01B-AS | UNICEF | Prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia | 520,000 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL01C-AS | UNIFEM | Prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia | 250,000 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL02-SC | DRC | Integrated area-based rehabilitation to support rural return/integration | 3,000,000 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL03-SC | DRC | Develop traditional governance capacities for peace-building and respect for human rights | 1,129,000 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL04-AS | IOM | Protecting the Human Rights of Migrants and Others: An Identification and Awareness-Raising Initiative. | 481,777 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL05-PL | IOM | Capacity Building for Migration Management, Migrant Protection and Voluntary Return in NE Somalia/Puntland Included in UNTP | 1,508,438 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL06-SC | IR | Protection for the IDPs in Somalia | 521,495 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL07-AS | NRC | Information Counselling & Legal Assistance (ICLA) (Somaliland/Puntland/South Central) | 600,000 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL08A-AS | NRC | Protection Monitoring & Operational Data Management for Response | 100,000 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL08B-AS | UNICEF | Protection Monitoring & Operational Data Management for Response | 580,400 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL09-SC | OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB | Protection programme for victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and other Human Rights Abuses | 600,000 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL10A-AS | NRC | Land / property assessments for better planning for/protection of IDPs Included in UNTP | 50,000 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL10B-AS | UN-HABITAT | Land / property assessments for better planning for/protection of IDPs Included in UNTP | 350,000 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL11-SC | UNDP | Mine Risk Education (MRE) South Central Somalia | 678,000 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL12-AS | UNDP | Justice for Children – Judiciary and Law Enforcement Included in UNTP | 164,000 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL13-SC | UNDP | Rule of Law and Security in South Central Regions – Judiciary and Law Enforcement Included in UNTP | 1,930,000 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL14-SC | UNDP | Rapid Response Survey Teams South Central Somalia | 678,000 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL15-AS | UNHCR | Protection Cluster Coordination and Activities for Protection of and Durable Solutions for IDPs and other Vulnerable Groups in Somalia | 2,973,604 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL16-SC | UNICEF | Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDPs, returnees and urban poor populations | 667,500 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL17-SL | IOM | Combating Human Trafficking Through Capacity Building, Advocacy and Victim Assistance | 522,323 |
| Subtotal for PROTECTION | | | 17,804,537 |

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

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Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2008

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

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| Project Code | Sector Name | Project Title | Original Requirements (US\$) |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|

ASEP

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| SOM-08/A05-SC | AGRICULTURE | Integration of fodder crop and livestock Agriculture | 350,000 |
| Subtotal for ASEP | | | 350,000 |

BEERLULA

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| SOM-08/H21-SC | HEALTH | Hiran Women to Women HIV/AIDS Approach | 145,150 |
| Subtotal for BEERLULA | | | 145,150 |

CARE

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| SOM-08/A07-SC | AGRICULTURE | Strengthening Livelihoods in the Gedo Region (SLGR) | 819,310 |
| SOM-08/A08-SC | AGRICULTURE | Development of Irrigated Agriculture in Lower Shabelle II (DIALS II) | 2,166,665 |
| SOM-08/CSS02-SC | COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES | Emergency Flood Recovery and Disaster Mitigation Project (EFRDM) | 295,865 |
| SOM-08/WS03-AS | WATER AND SANITATION | Recovery and Emergency Assistance to Somalia Programme | 5,132,245 |
| Subtotal for CARE | | | 8,414,085 |

CARE Somalia

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| SOM-08/A06-SC | AGRICULTURE | Gedo Livelihood Recovery Project | 1,925,926 |
| SOM-08/A09-PL | AGRICULTURE | Livelihood Recovery Program | 330,909 |
| SOM-08/F01-AS | FOOD | Rural Food Security Program | 4,100,809 |
| SOM-08/WS04-SC | WATER AND SANITATION | Southern Somalia Water Rehabilitation Project II | 656,973 |
| Subtotal for CARE Somalia | | | 7,014,617 |

CISP

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| SOM-08/E02-SC | EDUCATION | Support to quality pre-primary and primary education in Xarardhere (South Mudug), Ceel-Dheer and Galad (East Galgudud) districts | 390,000 |
| SOM-08/H01-SC | HEALTH | Rehabilitation of maternity wing and OPD of Dhusamareeb Regional Hospital | 351,540 |
| Subtotal for CISP | | | 741,540 |

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| Project Code | Sector Name | Project Title | Original Requirements (US\$) |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|

COOPI

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| SOM-08/A10-SC | AGRICULTURE | Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis response in Gedo and Lower Juba rural areas | 166,566 |
| SOM-08/A11-SC | AGRICULTURE | Food security response in Bay and Middle Juba regions | 88,000 |
| SOM-08/WS05-SC | WATER AND SANITATION | Water Supply Improvement in Rural Areas in Gedo and Lower Juba in Central South Zone (CSZ) of Somalia | 325,800 |
| Subtotal for COOPI | | | 580,366 |

DIAL

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| SOM-08/A13-SC | AGRICULTURE | Emergency Livelihoods Enhancement Response (ELER) | 146,000 |
| SOM-08/E03-SC | EDUCATION | Empowering Education Access in Badhaadhe District in Lower Juba | 130,840 |
| SOM-08/H26-SC | HEALTH | Integrated nutrition and food security programme in Badhaadhe, Lower Juba | 98,000 |
| Subtotal for DIAL | | | 374,840 |

DRC

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL02-SC | PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW | Integrated area-based rehabilitation to support rural return/integration | 3,000,000 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL03-SC | PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW | Develop traditional governance capacities for peace-building and respect for human rights | 1,129,000 |
| SOM-08/S/NF01E-AS | SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS | Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations | 500,000 |
| Subtotal for DRC | | | 4,629,000 |

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| Project Code | Sector Name | Project Title | Original Requirements (US\$) |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| FAO | | | |
| SOM-08/A14-AS | AGRICULTURE | Provision of Emergency Livelihood Services to Directly Increase Food Access and Means of Production | 4,219,600 |
| SOM-08/A15-AS | AGRICULTURE | Strengthen Community Capacity to Cope with Future Shocks | 3,630,000 |
| SOM-08/A16-AS | AGRICULTURE | Strengthen emergency coordination mechanisms and community capabilities | 774,400 |
| SOM-08/A17-AS | AGRICULTURE | Livelihoods Establishment Programme in Support of Most Vulnerable Households | 9,350,000 |
| SOM-08/A18-SC | AGRICULTURE | Canal rehabilitation and flood protection in Lower Shabelle Included in UNTP | 800,000 |
| SOM-08/A19-SC | AGRICULTURE | River embankment rehabilitation and flood control measures for Lower Juba river Included in UNTP | 880,000 |
| SOM-08/A20-AS | AGRICULTURE | Support to Food Security through Improved Agriculture Production Included in UNTP | 1,496,000 |
| SOM-08/A21-SC | AGRICULTURE | Development of Small-scale Fish Landing and Marketing in Brava | 440,000 |
| SOM-08/A22-SC | AGRICULTURE | Support to Pastoral Communities on Livelihood Risk Reduction Included in UNTP | 2,000,900 |
| SOM-08/A23-AS | AGRICULTURE | Support to the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) - Phase V Included in UNTP | 1,870,000 |
| SOM-08/A42B-SC | AGRICULTURE | Juba and Shabelle Basin Flood Mitigation & Watershed Management Project Included in UNTP | 1,500,000 |
| Subtotal for FAO | | | 26,960,900 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| GH | | | |
| SOM-08/A24-SC | AGRICULTURE | Emergency Livelihood support to new IDPs, vulnerable and marginalised communities in Bur Hakaba District of Bay region. | 126,650 |
| SOM-08/WS06-SC | WATER AND SANITATION | Improving sustainable access to safe Water, and Hygiene Promotion strategy in Bur Hakaba District | 126,000 |
| Subtotal for GH | | | 252,650 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| HARDO | | | |
| SOM-08/A25-SC | AGRICULTURE | Food security for Hiran Flood Affected Families | 250,000 |
| Subtotal for HARDO | | | 250,000 |

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

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| Project Code | Sector Name | Project Title | Original Requirements (US\$) |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| IOM | | | |
| SOM-08/H19A-AS | HEALTH | HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related service needs among populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia | 187,600 |
| SOM-08/MS01-AS | MULTI-SECTOR | IDPs Assistance for Return and Reintegration Included in UNTP | 2,000,000 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL04-AS | PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW | Protecting the Human Rights of Migrants and Others: An Identification and Awareness-Raising Initiative. | 481,777 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL05-PL | PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW | Capacity Building for Migration Management, Migrant Protection and Voluntary Return in NE Somalia/Puntland Included in UNTP | 1,508,438 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL17-SL | PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW | Combating Human Trafficking Through Capacity Building, Advocacy and Victim Assistance | 522,323 |
| Subtotal for IOM | | | 4,700,138 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| IR | | | |
| SOM-08/E07-AS | EDUCATION | Improvement of Education Quality and Access in IDPs Settlements in Puntland and South Central Somalia | 460,000 |
| SOM-08/H02-SC | HEALTH | Provision of ambulance services to Mogadishu | 175,950 |
| SOM-08/H03-PL | HEALTH | Health Quality Improvement for PHCs in Galkayo IDP Settlements | 373,750 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL06-SC | PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW | Protection for the IDPs in Somalia | 521,495 |
| SOM-08/S/NF01F-AS | SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS | Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations | 877,565 |
| SOM-08/WS07-PL | WATER AND SANITATION | Improvement of access to clean water for six Rural Communities in Mudug and Nugal regions | 460,000 |
| SOM-08/WS08-SC | WATER AND SANITATION | Water & Sanitation Enhancement Project | 236,900 |
| Subtotal for IR | | | 3,105,660 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| IRIN | | | |
| SOM-08/CSS10-AS | COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES | IRIN Radio Somalia service | 271,799 |
| Subtotal for IRIN | | | 271,799 |

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| Project Code | Sector Name | Project Title | Original Requirements (US\$) |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| JCC | | | |
| SOM-08/A12-SC | AGRICULTURE | Livestock re-distribution project for families with malnourished children in Bu'ale, Salagle, and Sakow districts, Middle Jubba region | 285,800 |
| SOM-08/A29-SC | AGRICULTURE | River embankment activities in order to reduce the risks of seasonal flooding in Bu'ale and Saakow districts, Middle Juba region | 384,000 |
| Subtotal for JCC | | | 669,800 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| KAALO | | | |
| SOM-08/A30-PL | AGRICULTURE | Livelihood restoration and strengthening the food security of the pastoralists | 366,000 |
| SOM-08/H23-PL | HEALTH | HIV Prevention in Puntland State Regions | 287,000 |
| Subtotal for KAALO | | | 653,000 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| MDM | | | |
| SOM-08/H04-AS | HEALTH | Access to and reinforcement of primary health care and epidemic diseases prevention and treatment for the vulnerable population of Merka and Bossaso, in particular IDPs and women | 1,747,400 |
| Subtotal for MDM | | | 1,747,400 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| MEDAIR | | | |
| SOM-08/H05-SC | HEALTH | Primary Health care for the vulnerable population of one district in Middle Shabelle | 640,000 |
| SOM-08/H29-SC | HEALTH | Emergency Nutrition Programme in Lower Shabelle | 750,000 |
| SOM-08/WS09-SC | WATER AND SANITATION | Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Program | 385,000 |
| Subtotal for MEDAIR | | | 1,775,000 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Mercy-USA for Aid and Development | | | |
| SOM-08/H30-SC | HEALTH | Emergency Nutrition Programme (OTP) in Bullo Burti and Beletweyne (Hiran) and Jilib (Middle Juba) | 153,300 |
| SOM-08/H31-SC | HEALTH | Emergency nutrition programmes (Supplementary Feeding Program) in Middle Shabelle | 136,200 |
| Subtotal for Mercy-USA for Aid and Development | | | 289,500 |

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

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

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

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|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|

SAACID

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| SOM-08/E12-SC | EDUCATION | Rehabilitation of School Infrastructure for Emergency Education Intervention in Mogadishu | 500,000 |
| SOM-08/E13-SC | EDUCATION | Youth in Crisis in Mogadishu City | 1,000,000 |
| Subtotal for SAACID | | | 1,500,000 |

SACOD

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| SOM-08/A39-SC | AGRICULTURE | Emergency Livelihood support to vulnerable marginalised and minority communities in Lower Shabelle region | 217,000 |
| SOM-08/H32-SC | HEALTH | Emergency nutrition support to vulnerable marginalised and minority communities in Lower Shabelle region | 217,000 |
| Subtotal for SACOD | | | 434,000 |

SADO

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| SOM-08/A40-SC | AGRICULTURE | Recovery and livelihood support to riverine communities in Bardera and Burdubo District of Gedo region of Somalia | 465,000 |
| Subtotal for SADO | | | 465,000 |

SAFE

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| SOM-08/E14-AS | EDUCATION | Gender sensitive child protection in primary education | 61,080 |
| Subtotal for SAFE | | | 61,080 |

SEHO

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| SOM-08/WS02-SC | WATER AND SANITATION | Bardera Water & Sanitation Authority | 145,000 |
| Subtotal for SEHO | | | 145,000 |

SIFO

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| SOM-08/A41-SC | AGRICULTURE | Warkoy Riverine Fisheries Development Projects, Lower Juba | 80,000 |
| Subtotal for SIFO | | | 80,000 |

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|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|

SWRDA

| | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| SOM-08/H24-SC | HEALTH | HIV/AIDS Intervention in Emergency and Crisis prone Gedo Region, Southern Western Somalia | 50,000 |
|---------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|

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|---------------------------|--|--|---------------|
| Subtotal for SWRDA | | | 50,000 |
|---------------------------|--|--|---------------|

UNAIDS

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|----------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| SOM-08/H20A-AS | HEALTH | Reducing transmission of HIV/AIDS/STI through comprehensive condom programming for Somalia Included in UNTP | 107,000 |
|----------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|

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|----------------------------|--|--|----------------|
| Subtotal for UNAIDS | | | 107,000 |
|----------------------------|--|--|----------------|

UNDP

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|----------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| SOM-08/A42A-SC | AGRICULTURE | Juba and Shabelle Basin Flood Mitigation & Watershed Management Project Included in UNTP | 4,000,000 |
|----------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|

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|---------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| SOM-08/A43-AS | AGRICULTURE | Quick Impact Employment Project | 5,000,000 |
|---------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------|

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|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------|
| SOM-08/CSS04-AS | COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES | Disaster Risk Management Project Included in UNTP | 500,000 |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------|

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|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| SOM-08/CSS13-SC | COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES | Emergency Rehabilitation of Airports Infrastructure | 5,045,000 |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|

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|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------|
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL11-SC | PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW | Mine Risk Education (MRE) South Central Somalia | 678,000 |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------|

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|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL12-AS | PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW | Justice for Children – Judiciary and Law Enforcement Included in UNTP | 164,000 |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|

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|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL13-SC | PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW | Rule of Law and Security in South Central Regions – Judiciary and Law Enforcement Included in UNTP | 1,930,000 |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|

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|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------|
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL14-SC | PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW | Rapid Response Survey Teams South Central Somalia | 678,000 |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------|

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|---------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| SOM-08/S01-AS | SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS | Rule of Law and Security – Law Enforcement – Special Protection Unit – Included in UNTP | 1,852,640 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|

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|--------------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| Subtotal for UNDP | | | 19,847,640 |
|--------------------------|--|--|-------------------|

UNDSS

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| SOM-08/S02-AS | SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS | Enhancement of security environment through an improved communications system | 1,199,879 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|

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|---------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| SOM-08/S03-AS | SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS | Enhancement of security environment and accessibility ensuring resources for the security system | 1,171,303 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|

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|---------------------------|--|--|------------------|
| Subtotal for UNDSS | | | 2,371,182 |
|---------------------------|--|--|------------------|

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|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|

UNESCO

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| SOM-08/E15-AS | EDUCATION | Expanding access to quality education in emergencies through accelerated self-learning and teacher training | 887,050 |
| SOM-08/E16-AS | EDUCATION | Support to reintegration of militia and reduction of vulnerability in Somalia's emergency and post-conflict situations through basic and vocational education Included in UNTP | 800,000 |
| Subtotal for UNESCO | | | 1,687,050 |

UNFPA

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| SOM-08/H09-SC | HEALTH | Ensuring delivery of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) interventions in Central South Zone (CSZ), targeting IDPs, host communities and other vulnerable groups. | 1,800,000 |
| SOM-08/H10A-AS | HEALTH | Health emergency preparedness | 1,070,000 |
| SOM-08/H11A-AS | HEALTH | Reducing maternal and neonatal deaths and disabilities through provision of quality Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) and essential Reproductive Health (RH) care services in Somalia Included in UNTP | 2,011,600 |
| SOM-08/H19B-AS | HEALTH | HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related service needs among populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia | 20,000 |
| SOM-08/H20B-AS | HEALTH | Reducing transmission of HIV/AIDS/STI through comprehensive condom programming for Somalia Included in UNTP | 535,000 |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL01A-AS | PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW | Prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia | 500,000 |
| Subtotal for UNFPA | | | 5,936,600 |

UN-HABITAT

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL10B-AS | PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW | Land / property assessments for better planning for/protection of IDPs Included in UNTP | 350,000 |
| SOM-08/S/NF01B-AS | SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS | Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations | 1,210,000 |
| SOM-08/S/NF02A-AS | SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS | Sustainable Shelter Solutions and Integration of Displaced Communities | 6,060,000 |
| Subtotal for UN-HABITAT | | | 7,620,000 |

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

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|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|

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

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|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| UNIFEM | | | |
| SOM-08/P/HR/RL01C-AS | PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW | Prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia | 250,000 |
| Subtotal for UNIFEM | | | 250,000 |

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

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|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| WFP | | | |
| SOM-08/CSS12-AS | COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES | Emergency rehabilitation work for targeted road, ports and bridges for key humanitarian supply corridors in Somalia | 12,000,000 |
| SOM-08/F02-AS | FOOD | Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation Food Aid for Relief and Protection of Livelihoods 10191.1 | 140,000,000 |
| Subtotal for WFP | | | 152,000,000 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| WHO | | | |
| SOM-08/H10B-AS | HEALTH | Health emergency preparedness | 3,048,430 |
| SOM-08/H11B-AS | HEALTH | Reducing maternal and neonatal deaths and disabilities through provision of quality Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) and essential Reproductive Health (RH) care services in Somalia Included in UNTP | 1,651,010 |
| SOM-08/H12B-AS | HEALTH | Accelerated Young Child Survival/Reaching Every Child in Somalia (MDG 4) Included in UNTP | 4,633,602 |
| SOM-08/H13A-AS | HEALTH | Polio eradication in Somalia | 1,119,220 |
| SOM-08/H14A-SC | HEALTH | Rehabilitation of 3 hospitals in Central South Somalia Included in UNTP | 2,118,600 |
| SOM-08/H15B-SC | HEALTH | Delivery of life saving health services to vulnerable population and host communities | 3,354,450 |
| SOM-08/H16-AS | HEALTH | Establishment of Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) for control of communicable diseases | 3,413,300 |
| SOM-08/H17-AS | HEALTH | Environmental health control | 1,412,400 |
| SOM-08/H18-AS | HEALTH | Mental health | 918,060 |
| SOM-08/H19D-AS | HEALTH | HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related service needs among populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia | 128,400 |
| Subtotal for WHO | | | 21,797,472 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| World Concern | | | |
| SOM-08/A51-SC | AGRICULTURE | Jilib Household Food Security project | 625,000 |
| Subtotal for World Concern | | | 625,000 |

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| Project Code | Sector Name | Project Title | Original Requirements (US\$) |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| WV | | | |
| SOM-08/H28-SC | HEALTH | Emergency Nutrition Programme in Middle Juba | 780,000 |
| Subtotal for WV | | | 780,000 |
| Grand Total | | | 406,235,651 |

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

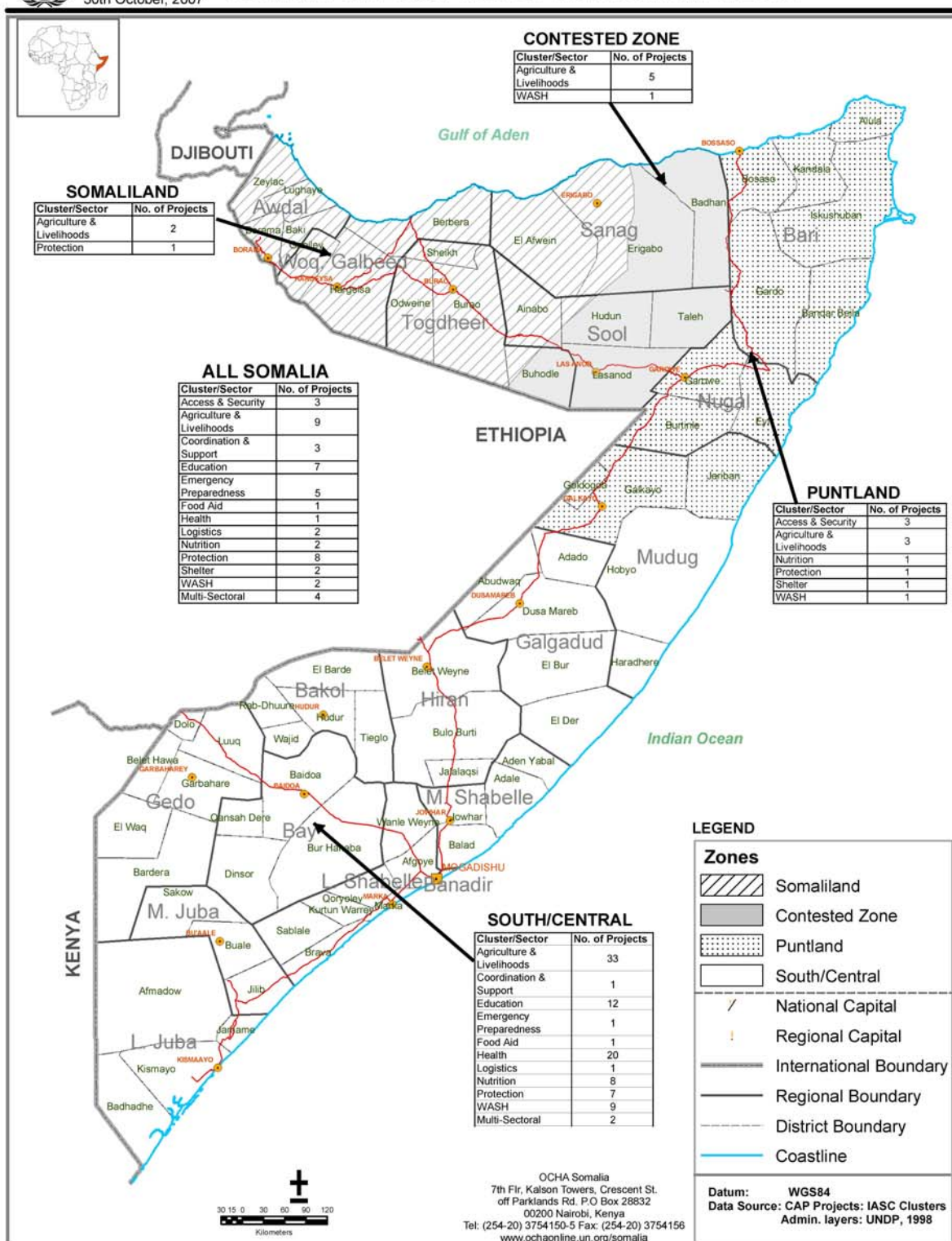
CAP 2008 PROJECT DISTRIBUTION BY ZONE



UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

30th October, 2007

SOMALIA: CAP 2008 PROJECT DISTRIBUTION BY ZONE



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

| ACCESS AND SECURITY | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) |
| Project Title | Rule of law and security - law enforcement - special protection unit (SPU) - <i>included in United Nations Transition Plan (UNTP)</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/S01-AS |
| Sector | Access and Security |
| Objectives | An efficient and effective adequately SPU housed within the civilian police service that meets the needs and expectations of all international agencies. |
| Beneficiaries | All international agencies operating within Somalia |
| Implementing Partners | UNDP, Ministries of Interiors of Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia |
| Project Duration | January–December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$1,852,640¹ |

Summary

The SPU was initially created in November 2003 to support the Somaliland authorities in fulfilling their responsibility towards assuring the security of humanitarian/development institutions and personnel operating in the area. The establishment of the SPU in Somaliland aims to prevent the reoccurrence of the tragic incidents which caused the death of five humanitarian workers and the injury of others in October 2003. In September 2006 the Puntland SPU commenced operations.

The authorities in both regions fully recognise and accept the primary responsibility for the safety and welfare of all international aid workers. This is absolutely fundamental for the security considerations of the United Nations, which encourages and expects Governments and authorities to honour that responsibility. The SPU is available to all United Nations agencies and international NGOs. The SPU model will be adapted for implementation in South/Central Somalia in areas where international agencies are undertaking operations as security improves.

Activities

Rehabilitation of police infrastructure and deployment of trained SPU officers to all required locations and security escort duties including:

- Rehabilitation of SPU police facilities;
- Support for high quality SPU police training in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central zone;
- Support for the increased capacity for rapid response and escort duties;
- Equipment and logistics;
- Command and Control.

Outcomes

- A professional Special Protection Unit within the civilian police force is present with adequate structures in Somaliland, Puntland and key areas in South/Central Somalia as situation allows;
- Increased security and protection for the continuation of humanitarian efforts in Somalia;
- Prioritised law enforcement institutions established, training facilities built or rehabilitated and essential equipment provided to support a police presence in all regions of Somalia.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| BUDGET items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 50,000 |
| Implementing Costs | 1,037,760 |
| Operating Costs | 643,680 |
| Administrative Costs | 121,200 |
| Total | 1,852,640 |

¹ 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), which will display its requirements and funding on the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) 2008 page.

SOMALIA

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY (UNDSS) |
| Project Title | Enhancement of security environment through an improved communications system |
| Project Code | SOM-08/S02-AS |
| Sector | Access and Security |
| Objective | Enable the efficient and effective conduct of humanitarian and development operations |
| Beneficiaries | United Nations agencies, international community and NGO communities |
| Implementing Partners | United Nations agencies, NGOs and, where effective, local authorities. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$1,199,879 |

Needs

Proper communications are vital to ensure that humanitarian and development projects are completed successfully. Such projects cannot succeed as intended in the Somali context without proper funding of security. The aim of the United Nations Security Management System is to enable project implementation in all parts of Somalia in terms of operations and effective communications network ensuring and facilitating a safe and secure accessible environment. Risk management is vital in a security environment as fluid as that of Somalia's, and improved communications is a vital part of this. An improved communication system will not only ensure better safety and security for United Nations and NGO staff but will also make current projects and operations more efficient.

Activities

DSS Somalia's activities include monitoring events throughout Somalia, planning for emergencies, giving risk management advice and implementing emergency plans and security measures as needed. Although it is part of the United Nations System, UNDSS also offers similar support to NGOs and the international community through the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB). Specific activities include:

- Professional security staff based in all regions of Somalia and in Nairobi who offer security risk management advice and prepare and implement emergency plans;
- Continued services of the Communications Manager and technician, who are responsible for maintenance of the United Nations Emergency Communication System (ECS) in Somalia;
- Continued training of United Nations staff, and with administrative and financial officers to assist with implementation activities, procurement and financial management;
- Preparation of regular reports which are shared with the aid community;
- Maintenance of the 24-hour emergency communications system covering all parts of Somalia;
- Implementing security measures for common United Nations facilities, especially airstrips, which are a key but highly vulnerable link in the delivery of aid to Somalia;
- Providing training to United Nations staff and NGOs on communication modalities.

Outcomes

- Preparation of plans, reports and security advice for United Nations agencies and NGOs;
- Offering support during emergencies and/or operations in Somalia, including remote areas;
- Well trained United Nations staff able to facilitate the smooth operation of their duties and safety.
- As proper communication 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.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| 24/7 communications centres in Somalia and Nairobi | 631,462 |
| Communications Manager, Technician, Training Assistant and Admin./Finance Officer | 279,537 |
| Communications Equipment | 170,000 |
| Travel Costs | 30,000 |
| Administration Costs | 88,880 |
| Total | 1,199,879 |

SOMALIA

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY (UNDSS) |
| Project Title | Enhancement of security environment and accessibility ensuring resources for the security system |
| Project Code | SOM-08/S03-AS |
| Sector | Access and Security |
| Objective | Ensuring access to all parts of Somalia by giving the security system the resources to conduct assessments as needed |
| Beneficiaries | United Nations agencies, international community and NGO communities and the population of Somalia |
| Implementing Partners | United Nations agencies |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$1,121,303 |

Needs

The United Nations can not afford to send humanitarian staff to conduct humanitarian and development projects in risky areas without a prior assessment by professional security personnel. The United Nations in Somalia, with its major security challenges, has the necessary personnel to conduct such assessments in a timely manner prior to humanitarian missions and emergencies but requires the funding to actually send the missions to the field. Somalia, with its complex system on the ground, is a costly environment in which to operate and funds are needed for travel of staff by air and by ground. The United Nations Security system, given such capacity, would increase the possibility of humanitarian staff accessing more needy areas (including those with major security problems such as Mogadishu) and thus, through risk management, enhance the chance of successful implementation of aid projects.

Activities

UNDSS have security professionals covering the Somalia programme from bases in Nairobi, Wajid, Hargeisa, Burao, Garowe, Bosasso, Galkayo, Baidoa, Wajid, Kismayo, Jowhar, Beletweyne, Mogadishu and Dolo; from where they are able to cover the entire country. UNDSS personnel are the first to arrive in a location after an evacuation or when major security problems have arisen. Activities include monitoring events through Somalia, planning for emergencies, risk management advice and implementing emergency plans and security measures when necessary. Although it is part of the United Nations System, UNDSS offers similar guidance to NGOs and the international community through the SACB based in Nairobi. Specific activities include:

- Professional security staff who offer security risk management advice, prepare and implement emergency plans (not only to the United Nations System but also to NGOs and the donor community);
- Preparation of regular reports which are shared with the aid community;
- Implementation of security measures for common United Nations facilities, especially airstrips, which are a key but very vulnerable link in the delivery of aid to Somalia.

Outcomes

Outcomes include the preparation of plans, reports and security advice for United Nations agencies and NGOs, specifically offering them support when attempting to access 'new' locations and/or locations that have gone through a period with major security problems, or when responding to a major crisis. Access to such areas by humanitarian staff depends on the security system's resources to conduct these operations.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 886,540 |
| Inter-Agency Coordination Costs | 48,000 |
| Travel Costs | 100,000 |
| Operational Costs | 50,000 |
| Administration Costs | 86,763 |
| Sub-total | 1,171,303 |
| Minus available resources (anticipated to be forwarded from UNDSS New York) | 50,000 |
| Total | 1,121,303 |

| AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (ADO) |
| Project Title | Agro-pastoral Livelihood Initiative |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A01-CZ |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Improvement of household income and food security through increasing crop production, farmer skills and institutional building for Odweine district, Somaliland |
| Beneficiaries | 5,862 persons including 643 children and 2,540 women. |
| Implementing Partner | Community development committee (CDC) |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$189,800 |

Needs

Odweine district includes the main rural areas where poor returnee families are concentrated (7,563 returnee families; Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] 2006). These returnees have tried to reactivate their economic production system, despite limited input support. The major problems and needs faced in Odweine district are: chronic food insecurity, human rights issues, lack of sufficient food, needs for training and skills acquisition and need for strengthened community institutions. The core need, however, is for adequate food. There is much to be done to improve the food security situation to address the shortfall in local food production. Increased agricultural productivity is key to stabilising both the food security situation and income through an increase in farm inputs, training and extension services, farming institutions and watershed management at community level. .

Activities

- Tillage operation, distribution of seeds and extension training workshops;
- Soil and water conservation, participatory approach community empowerment and best practice of watershed management;
- Community tree nursery set up for 10,000 seedlings;
- Supply of necessary farm hand tools;
- Adding value, e.g., honey production.

Outcomes

- Increased crop yield production and household income for the target beneficiaries;
- Reduced soil erosion problems and enhanced environmental conservation practices;
- Increased adoption of sustainable agriculture practices by farmers;
- Farmer community institutions operating.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 21,000 |
| Inputs costs | 149,400 |
| Administration costs | 19,400 |
| Total | 189,800 |

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | AFRICAN RESCUE COMMITTEE (AFREC) |
| Project Title | Integrated livelihood support for Badade District (ILSuB), Lower Juba |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A02-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Help 200 households replenish their asset base through provision of farm inputs, shoats, pack animal, and renovation of waters sources, thereby increasing access and availability to food and means of production. |
| Beneficiaries | 200 drought/flood-affected households |
| Implementing Partners | Local administration and the Community Project Committee. |
| Project Duration | January-June 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$177,000 |

Needs

The project area is occupied by 370 households in Bushbushle and 130 households in Sadehlugod, the majority of which are very poor agro-pastoralists who have experienced the adverse effects of consecutive droughts and floods over the years. The target households are classified as Chronically Food Insecure and in acute food and livelihood crisis (AFLC) and lacking limited meaningful options following the critical deterioration of their food production, both in terms of livestock and farming. Out of the 500 households, 130 and 70 very poor households in Bushbushle and Sadehlugod respectively lost their entire animal holdings during the 2006 drought and ensuing floods.

At the same time, a high agricultural potential remains unutilised due to lack of capacity. The current water sources in the area are temporarily unprotected - small holes dug in the nearby lakebed - and are neither adequate nor safe to drink; therefore, there is need to construct permanent and protected water sources. Although there has been marginal improvement of the situation since last year, there remains a critical need for strategic sector actions to assist the recovery of livelihoods and address underlying chronic problems of access to alternative livelihoods and clean water. Without this kind of response, the communities will remain vulnerable to humanitarian crises in the coming year.

This project seeks therefore to address the situation by re-distributing shoats and pack animals, renovating water sources and distributing seeds and tools to 200 agro-pastoralists who are most vulnerable and are unable to meet the cost of buying livelihood assets.

Activities

- Identify and register 200 households who lost everything to the recent drought;
- Purchase and distribute 4,000 shoats and 200 donkeys to the 200 families;
- Purchase and distribute four metric tones of assorted seeds and 200 sets of tools;
- Dig two shallow wells in Bushbushle and one in Sadehlugod.

Outcomes

- Access to diversified and nutrient food at household level improved, with malnutrition rate reduced;
- Community assets base capacity strengthened, hence community can better cope with future shocks;
- Access to safe drinking water improved, hence water-borne diseases reduced.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 12,800 |
| Input costs | 154,000 |
| Administration costs | 10,200 |
| Total | 177,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | AFRICAN RESCUE COMMITTEE (AFREC) |
| Project Title | Livelihood support for farmers in Jilib district, Middle Juba |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A03-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Help 700 farmers to improve their household food security. |
| Beneficiaries | 700 flood and drought-affected households in Jilib district |
| Implementing Partners | Local administration and the Community Project Committee. |
| Project Duration | January-June 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$170,500 |

Needs

Jilib district hosts 113,415 people, the majority of whom are riverine minority Bantu community; 31,000 of these are classified as in AFLC according to the recent Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) post-*Gu* analysis. The target community has experienced cumulative effects of floods, drought, poor harvest over the years, high asset depletion, population displacement, localised conflict and insecurity.

Over the past several years, the riverine livelihood zone shows a decreasing trend to maintain/open up new land for cultivation. This decrease is mainly due to lack of incentive and inability of farmers to clear the fallow land or open up new land for cultivation, as most of the farming land is covered with huge vegetation beyond their capacity to clear. The result is significant reductions in planted area compared to average years. These factors have continuously eroded community capacity to produce adequate food and poses an important challenge to food security, exposing the riverine communities in the district to strains and undermined their coping strategies.

Though there have been improvements in crop production in the area in this year, the district has experienced trade disruptions, internally displaced persons (IDPs), inflation and continued civil insecurity which consequently reduced the benefit of the improved harvest. Therefore, despite the improvement, there are still critical needs in this area for strategic sector actions to assist the recovery of livelihoods and address underlying chronic problems. This project seeks to help 700 riverine farmers to clear an additional 700 hectares and to provide assorted seeds and tools to plant more land.

Activities

- Identify beneficiary households according to specified criteria;
- Clear 700 hectares of new land with hand tools provided;
- Provide 2,100 tractor hours to plough 700 hectares of farmland to 700 families;
- Purchase assorted seeds locally and imported tools and distribute to 700 families.

Outcomes

- Increased area planted, hence diversified crop production increased;
- Household food security improved;
- Malnutrition rate reduced.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 12,800 |
| Input costs | 152,000 |
| Admin support costs | 5,700 |
| Total | 170,500 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | AGRO-PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT NETWORK (APDN) |
| Project Title | 3.5 kilometre irrigation canal rehabilitation to improve food security of Bangalley village of Afgoye district, Lower Shabelle |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A04-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Increase and provide food security for farmers in Ban-galley village in Afgoye district, in particular women, children and men experiencing a quick onset emergency. Strengthen local capacity for provision of food access to 2100 people, especially women and children, in vulnerable situations. |
| Beneficiaries | 2,100 persons including 1,491 children, 359 women and 250 men. |
| Implementing Partners | FAO and farmers cooperatives |
| Project Duration | January-March 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$54,997 |

Needs

Increase and provide food security for farmers in Ban-galley village of Afgoye district.

Activities

- Project committee will be set up by APDN;
- Purchase required materials for the project;
- Implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Outcomes

- The project will empower the beneficiaries to increase their ability to respond to development programmes and will encourage real initiatives;
- Improved food and cash crop production in areas occupied by 300 targeted farming households in Ban-galley village Afgoye district.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 2,000 |
| Inputs costs | 48,097 |
| Administration costs | 4,900 |
| Total | 54,997 |

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | ADVANCEMENT FOR SMALL ENTERPRISE PROGRAMME (ASEP) |
| Project Title | Integration of fodder crop and livestock agriculture |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A05-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | To enhance food security through improved dairy goats and fodder production to the vulnerable groups (women, children, IDPs and marginalised groups) in Gedo region. |
| Beneficiaries | 400 households of riverine farmers in Luuq, Geedwyne and Dollow in Gedo region |
| Implementing Partners | Dollow and Luuq farmers cooperatives |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$350,000 |

Needs

In Gedo region, despite the improvements since the *Deyr* '06/07, there are still 30,000 people estimated to be in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and a further 80,000 in AFLC (FSAU, August 2007). This situation requires strategic action to improve the population's resilience, to support livelihoods, to assist in improving dietary diversity, and to achieve adequate food and nutrition status. This objective can be achieved through integration of fodder and introduction of dairy goats to vulnerable communities. This will give high milk yield and increase income as well as nutrition.

Activities

- Encourage formation of common Interest groups and farmer field schools through training on how to improve animal production and management skills through capacity building programmes;
- Encourage riverine farmers to plant fodder crops and improve their production skills, technology and storage conditions as well as conservation and marketing strategies;
- Integration of livestock and crop production.

Outcome

- Increased availability of fodder to livestock with special reference to dairy goats;
- Diversified sources of income as well as improved nutrition status for the vulnerable population;
- Development, training and networking of community animal health workers (CAHW);
- The IDPs who returned will settle and gradually become self-reliant.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 52,000 |
| Input costs | 285,000 |
| Administration costs | 13,000 |
| Total | 350,000 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | COOPERATIVE FOR ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)-SOMALIA |
| Project Title | Gedo Livelihood Recovery Project |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A06-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | To contribute to strengthening of livelihoods at the household level, particularly in terms of food security, through conditional and unconditional cash transfers. |
| Beneficiaries | 8,414 households |
| Implementing Partners | Local NGOs (LNGOs) in the Gedo Region |
| Project Duration | July 2007-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$2,888,889 |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$0 |

Needs

Currently, vulnerability in Gedo is caused by marginal asset holding in pastoral, agro-pastoral and farming communities. Asset loss has been caused by a variety of successive events including conflict, insecurity and drought. The project will have an impact on livelihoods through the provision of cash transfers that can be used by beneficiaries to explore a variety of livelihood investment options as deemed most fit by beneficiaries for application in their own environment.

The project will address the overall objective of the European Commission's Food Security Programme.

Activities

Cash relief and rehabilitation of communal assets such as dams and feeder roads through cash for work in four districts in the Gedo region: Dollow, Luuq, Beled Hawa and Ceel Waq.

Outcomes

- Most affected households will benefit from increased cash income through cash relief and cash for work;
- Key collective infrastructure constructed and/or rehabilitated through cash for work.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff | 140,478 |
| Inputs | 1,637,418 |
| Administration | 148,030 |
| Sub-total | 1,925,926 |
| Minus available resources | 1,925,926 |
| Total | 0 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | CARE INTERNATIONAL |
| Project Title | Strengthening livelihoods in the Gedo Region (SLGR) |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A07-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | The overall objective of the project is to improve food security in four districts of Gedo Region by 2008 through increasing access to food for 9,000-10,000 households in the Beled Hawa, Dolow, Geed, Weyne and Luuq districts. The results and related activities will reduce the severity of poverty and food insecurity amongst the targeted drought- and conflict-affected rural households in the four districts. |
| Beneficiaries | 10,000 households (60,000 people) including 12,000 children and 20,000 women. |
| Implementing Partners | LNGOs |
| Project Duration | February 2006-June 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$1,980,001 |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$0 |

Needs

Gedo has been one of the most chronically vulnerable and insecure regions in southern Somalia. The region has suffered from severe poverty, continuous instability and successive years of drought during the past decade. The malnutrition rates in Gedo region (Luuq district) are currently high and the purchasing power of vulnerable groups remains very low. The poor, especially women, have little access to support in times of crisis. Their purchasing power is heavily reduced due to price increase of commodities in the market which has rendered food, services and primary livelihood needs unaffordable and inaccessible for the very poor and the poor.

Activities

- Improving access to and management of 100 irrigation canals in the riverine areas;
- Improving farming practices through the introduction of improved crop and vegetable seed varieties, improved cultivation practices, integrated pest management (IPM), and the use of compost and animal manure (training and extension services);
- Improving pastoralist communities' access to grazing areas through the careful selection (with a view to entry points for peace building and environmental impact) of water catchments structures;
- Improving farmer and pastoralist communities' access to markets through improved physical infrastructure (100 km of feeder roads, main road repairs and market shelters).

Outcomes

Actions will contribute to the expansion of household income from agriculture and livestock production, with short-term income from rehabilitation and improvement of public infrastructure using a cash for work approach. A longer term impact on food security will be achieved through capacity building services and improved production capacity of vulnerable pastoralist and agricultural communities while increasing their access to markets.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 233,537 |
| Inputs costs | 532,907 |
| Administration costs | 52,826 |
| Sub-total | 819,310 |
| Minus available resources | 819,310 |
| Total | 0 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | COOPERATIVE FOR ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)-INTERNATIONAL |
| Project Title | Development of Irrigated Agriculture in Lower Shabelle (DIALS) II |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A08-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | The overall objective of the project is to improve livelihood security among farmers using irrigated agriculture in 28 villages of Merka and Qoryoley districts. The project will directly target 6,120 households (36,720 people) and indirectly benefit a further 5,000 households through agriculture extension, improved transportation and marketing opportunities. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 6,120 households (36,720 people) Children: 7,000 Women: 12,000 |
| Implementing Partners | Wageningen University, LNGOs |
| Project Duration | January 2008-May 2010 |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$2,166,665 |

Needs

Since the collapse of the Government in 1991, canals in Degwariri area have not been cleaned or desalted regularly as required. In discussions with farmers during an assessment, it emerged that all the canals serving the Degwariri project area had fallen into a state of disrepair and water control structures were not functional. None of the intakes and sluice gates are functional, making it impossible to control water movement or convey sufficient quantities of water for irrigation. As a result, crop production in the area has declined steadily over the years, eroding farmers' ability to earn income and increasing food insecurity.

Activities

- Rehabilitation of five main irrigation canals and their water control structures in Degwariri command area; construction of river protection works at Janale barrage and establishment of water management committees;
- Improving crop production through new/diversified crops and improved farming practices;
- Improving market access for farm produce through rehabilitation of market shelters, critical roads and introduction of simple processing for selected farm produce.

Outcome

Fully rehabilitated and sustainably managed Degwariri irrigation canal system supplying irrigation water to 6,120 farmers in the surrounding area.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 560,296 |
| Inputs costs | 1,464,625 |
| Administration cost | 141,744 |
| Total | 2,166,665 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | CARE SOMALIA/SOUTH SUDAN |
| Project Title | Livelihood Recovery Program |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A09-PL |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Improved water and environmental management and increased cash income from alternative income generating opportunities. |
| Beneficiaries | 6,000 households |
| Implementing Partners | Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment, LNGOs and other International NGOs (INGOs). |
| Project Duration | September 2005-June 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$1,820,000 |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$330,909 |

Needs

This project is designed to assist those families outside the designated 'tsunami areas' who are suffering from a series of long 'silent tsunamis' and to avert any potential tensions between the two communities.

Activities

- Construction or rehabilitation of key water and erosion control infrastructure;
- Support to Government in policy formulation;
- Micro enterprise development, including private animal health delivery services.

Outcomes

- 6,000 households have increased access to water, improved pasture and animal health services for their livestock and increased income opportunities;
- Puntland natural resources management policy is reviewed and understood by target communities;
- Effective and representative user groups (water and pastures) are operational in target communities.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 32,600 |
| Inputs costs | 193,105 |
| Administration costs | 105,204 |
| Total | 330,909 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE (COOPI) |
| Project Title | AFLC response in Gedo and Lower Juba rural areas |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A10-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | To strength community capacities to cope with shocks through the rehabilitation/construction of key water infrastructures in support of rural livelihoods in Gedo and Lower Juba regions. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 6,000 households (Lower Juba and Gedo) Children: 2,400 Women: 5,500 |
| Implementing Partners | AFREC (Lower Juba) and ASEP (Gedo) |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$166,566 |

Needs

Communities of Gedo and Lower Juba regions in South/Central Somalia are in AFLC and, in some areas, in humanitarian emergency phase. These populations are now recovering from the 2006 floods and harvest failure following the 2007 *Gu*. Lack of adequate water and sanitation services remains a limiting factor for the improvement of food security and nutrition, leading to poor food utilisation due to the high incidence of water born diseases (e.g., Acute Watery Diarrhoea [AWD]).

During the coming dry spell (Jilaal), livestock also need to access water resources to provide enough milk for calving and for village households. These needs can be met only by increasing the availability of safe water for human and livestock consumption, promoting provision of sanitation services and building management structures at community and district/local levels. Cash for work schemes (involving the most vulnerable groups) to rehabilitate key infrastructures will contribute to livelihood recovery.

Activities

- Rehabilitation of two berkhads in Garbaharrey under cash for work schemes;
- Rehabilitation of three water pans in Lower Juba under cash for work schemes;
- Rehabilitation of eight shallow wells in Lower Juba under cash for work schemes;
- Training of community health workers (CHWs) and CAHWs in hygiene and sanitation campaigns;
- Training of water users groups in operational maintenance and hygiene.

Outcomes

- Reduction of households in humanitarian emergency or AFLC phases;
- Increased access to water for livestock and for human consumption;
- Reduced incidence of water and sanitation related diseases (AWD rates);
- Increased good hygiene practices adopted.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 33,600 |
| Inputs costs | 122,800 |
| Administration costs | 10,166 |
| Total | 166,566 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE (COOPI) |
| Project Title | Food security response in Bay and Middle Juba regions |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A11-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | To strengthen community capacity to cope with future shocks through better food processing, conservation, storage, and use. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 1,500 households Children: 4,000; Women: 600 |
| Implementing Partners | None |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$88,000 |

Needs

The area where the project is to be implemented is currently in AFLC phase as a result of the floods during the 2006 *Deyr* season and crop failure during 2007 *Gu* season. Insecurity in the area is also affecting the main livelihoods, reducing trade opportunities and increasing prices of commodities. Stored harvests from previous good seasons are prone to losses and quality deterioration that can seriously affect human health (aflatoxins).

In addition, herds are pastured far away from villages and there is little processing or conservation of animal products. Increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of food processing, storage and use will improve the food security at household level and strengthen community capacity to cope with future shocks. The involvement of women, traditionally linked to food production, processing, conservation and use, is a key for the effectiveness of this action.

Activities

- Selection of beneficiary households, prioritising vulnerable groups such as women and HIV/AIDS affected people;
- Training for group organisation, food processing, conservation and storage;
- Training for food loan schemes;
- Delivery of materials and equipment for improved food storage and processing;
- Community awareness and training on food hygiene and sanitation.

Outcomes

- Increased food security at village level through reduced losses, increased storage capacity of agriculture and livestock products;
- Reduced number of households in AFLC phase;
- Improved nutrition indicators in the action areas (Global Acute Malnutrition [GAM] and Severe Acute Malnutrition [SAM]).

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 26,000 |
| Inputs costs | 54,500 |
| Administration costs | 7,500 |
| Total | 88,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | JUBALAND CHARITY CENTRE (JCC) |
| Project Title | Livestock re-distribution project for families with malnourished children in Bu'ale, Salagle, and Sakow districts, Middle Jubba region |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A12-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and livelihoods |
| Objective | Re-stock agro-pastoral and pastoral drop out families with malnourished children in Middle Juba region. |
| Beneficiaries | 800 food insecure pastoral/agro-pastoral households who are beneficiaries in the ongoing feeding programme in Middle Juba region. |
| Implementing Partners | Community-based organisations (CBOs) and local authorities |
| Project Duration | January-March 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$285,800 |

Needs

Middle Juba region has experienced multiple shocks which over time have decreased the population's resilience. The pastoralist and agro-pastoralist livelihood groups lost high a proportion of livestock during the 2006 drought, while the riverine populations were heavily affected by the December 2006/January 2007 floods. Subsequently a number of pastoral households turned into agro-pastoralists/sedentary farmers about 6-10 kilometres away from the river (FSAU, January/February 2007); some agro-pastoralists significantly reduced their important livestock assets.

The latest nutrition information indicates that the riverine population continues to manifest critical levels of malnutrition, with GAM rates of 15.4% being recorded (FSAU, June 2007). Agro-pastoral populations are also experiencing serious levels of malnutrition (13.4% for pastoral livelihood and 10.2% for the agro-pastoral livelihood population). This project aims at reviving the livelihood of families with malnourished children through re-distribution of livestock (shoats) to the pastoral, agro-pastoral and sedentary farming families covered by the World Vision-managed selective nutrition activities.

Activities

- Community sensitisation on the project's aims and the implementation process;
- Local purchase and re-distribution of 7,200 goats/sheep; each of the 800 most vulnerable families with malnourished children will get eight female shoats and one male shoat;
- Monitoring and evaluation of the projects immediate value to the beneficiaries.

Outcome

- Diversified diet among the beneficiaries will be realised with the improved milk/ghee availability and accessibility at household level;
- Livelihoods for the beneficiary households will be revived and resilience to shock will be improved.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 13,000 |
| Inputs costs | 262,800 |
| Administrative costs | 10,000 |
| Total | 285,800 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES ACCESS LINK (DIAL) |
| Project Title | Emergency Livelihoods Enhancement Response (ELER) |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A13-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods. |
| Objective | To mitigate the impact of civil insecurity, drought and floods on livelihoods by restoring livelihoods to destitute populations, thereby improving household food security, health and nutritional status. |
| Beneficiaries | 49,000 persons including 9,000 children, 22,000 women and 2,000 IDPs. |
| Implementing Partners | Community committees and local authorities. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$146,000 |

Needs

Persistent civil insecurity, droughts and floods have led to the erosion of assets (livestock) among the pastoral population in Badhaadhe, Lower Juba. This fact, coupled with disruption in trade and economic activities, has led to a low standard of living, poor food security, SAM and deteriorating health conditions. Poor and vulnerable population with no assets are likely to further escalate the conflict.

Activities

- Community mobilisation;
- Establishment and sensitisation of community committees;
- Hiring and mobilising human and material requirements for the project;
- Procurement and health examination of livestock to be distributed;
- Monitoring of the distributed animals;
- Project monitoring and auditing.

Outcomes

The project is expected to:

- Enhance and better the quality and standard of living by providing vulnerable populations with livelihood means;
- Facilitate their restoration and reintegration into the mainstream pastoral livelihood base, helping them to benefit and draw from current communal resources;
- Empower the purchasing power of the population;
- Reduce malnutrition levels and increase household milk and meat availability and other food sources;
- Reduce resource based conflicts as well as reduce political and social instability;
- Reduce dependence on humanitarian aid.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 14,000 |
| Inputs costs | 120,000 |
| Administration costs | 12,000 |
| Total | 146,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) |
| Project Title | Provision of emergency livelihood services to directly increase food access and means of production |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A14-AS |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Protect and improve household food security, including asset base |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 100,000 50% of the beneficiaries are women (20% female-headed households) |
| Implementing Partners | ASEP, Social-Life and Agricultural Development Organisation (SADO), AFREC, <i>Action Contre la Faim</i> (ACF), COOPI, <i>Vétérinaires Sans Frontières</i> (VSF)-Switzerland |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$4,219,600 |

Needs

FAO/FSAU Post-*Gu* assessment shows that of the 1.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, 295,000 are in HE and require life-saving actions, while 490,000 are in AFLC and require livelihood support. In addition, there are 450,000 people who are newly displaced from Mogadishu and 400,000 long-term displaced persons requiring both life and livelihood saving actions. There is thus an urgent need for the provision of emergency livelihood services to save lives and directly increase food access and means of production.

FAO's actions are meant to save lives through more "livelihood-oriented" relief and early warning recovery actions and to ensure a balanced response between pastoralists and farming households. The response will also need to recognise the heightened vulnerability of women, especially female-headed households, and the potential impact of HIV on the strategic response.

Activities

- Emergency local purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs (primarily seeds) for drought tolerant crops (1,200 tonnes of locally known and adapted seeds, half sorghum, half cowpea) to 60,000 farmers in rain-fed areas with significant and consecutive crop failure;
- Animal re-distribution to marginalised pastoralists, mainly healthy shoats and pack animals (in pastoral areas of Somalia), paying particular attention to female-headed households;
- Targeted de-stocking of primarily "non-productive" animals will be supported by FAO as a voluntary option for pastoralists affected by drought;
- Eventual other livestock actions as necessary according to the rainfall situation and subsequent conditions of rangelands, livestock health and markets.

Outcomes

- Resumed agricultural production in rain-fed areas;
- Shortened recovery period for pastoralists to regain pre-drought livelihood and economic wealth conditions;
- Increased purchasing power among pastoralists;
- Increased access to small animals (shoats) and assets among the destitute, people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and female-headed households.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 336,000 |
| Input Costs (seeds, tools, livestock redistribution, de-stocking) | 3,500,000 |
| Administration Costs | 383,600 |
| Total | 4,219,600 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) |
| Project Title | Strengthen community capacity to cope with future shocks |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A15-AS |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Increase livelihoods resilience and preserve productive assets |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 75,000 households 50% of the beneficiaries are women (20% female-headed households) |
| Implementing Partners | ASEP, SADO, AFREC, ACF, COOPI, VSF-Switzerland |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$3,630,000 |

Needs

Drought and insecurity continue to challenge Somali resilience and community capacity to cope with accompanying shocks. Traditionally more resilient regions worst affected by the current crisis include the Shabelle riverine regions (85% of those identified in HE and 31% identified in AFLC according to the recent FAO/FSAU post-Gu analysis, are in the Lower and Middle Shabelle regions) and Hiran (15,000 people identified in HE and 30,000 in AFLC). Hiran is also hosting 13%, or 42,000, of the recent IDPs from Mogadishu.

The FAO/FSAU assessment highlights the need to immediately halt the depletion of livelihoods, assist in the recovery of livelihood assets, strengthen community capacity to cope with ongoing and future shocks and prevent potential conflict over resources. FAO's actions are meant to save lives through more "livelihood-oriented" relief and early warning recovery actions and to ensure a balanced response between pastoralists and farming households.

Activities

- Strengthen public infrastructure, particularly water points, through cash for work, facilitating movement of stock during drought (50 traditional water points for livestock rehabilitated);
- Support fodder production initiatives along rivers in order to develop economic partnership between farmers and pastoralists (including fodder crop seed production);
- Support to animal health initiatives aiming at increasing Somali livestock professional and community based animal health workers capacity, and a public-private partnership for improved animal health;
- Rehabilitation of river embankments and canals (in line with Somalia Water and Land Information Management System [SWALIM] assessments and recommendations).

Outcomes

- Increased access to water for pastoral communities at large and reduced risk of over-grazing and rangeland degradation;
- Increased availability of animal feed during dry seasons;
- Increased number of productive animals protected from diseases;
- Reduced number of farming families affected by the negative impact of uncontrolled floods.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 300,000 |
| Input costs (cash for work, fodder production, animal health initiatives, river embankments and canals) | 3,000,000 |
| Administration costs | 330,000 |
| Total | 3,630,000 |

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|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) |
| Project Title | Strengthen emergency coordination mechanisms and community capabilities |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A16-AS |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Maximise access and response to vulnerable groups |
| Beneficiaries | All stakeholders involved in agriculture and livelihoods IASC cluster |
| Implementing Partners | Oxfam-UK, Save the Children Fund (SCF)-UK |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$774,400 |
| Funds Requested | \$620,000 |

Needs

The experience of the 2005/2006 drought that affected the Somali livelihoods system demonstrates that accurate information and timely early warning of FAO/FSAU and Famine Early Warning System-Network (FEWS-NET) are extremely valuable but do not necessarily lead to a rapid and appropriate response able to effectively mitigate the effects of drought. More contingency planning, improved capacity in livelihoods programming and more flexible funding mechanisms would allow more timely and efficient livelihoods actions.

The experience also demonstrated the vital role of national NGOs, CBOs and, more generally, the Somali safety-net system. Underlying poverty has worsened the position of women and children, especially in female-headed and child-headed households. It has increased the use of unsustainable and in some cases risky coping strategies that further environmental degradation, exposing women and/or children to risks of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), exploitation, child-soldier recruitment, contracting HIV/AIDS and, in extreme cases, trafficking.

Activities

- Monthly coordination meetings in Nairobi and in Somalia for emergency actions in order to support agriculture and livelihoods information sharing systems and establish consensus on response options, targeting and monitoring and evaluation;
- Training and support of credible Somali partners through Project Cycle Management (PCM) approaches;
- Sensitisation and training of partners on constraints and solutions for HIV/AIDS and gender mainstreaming in emergency planning on agriculture and livelihoods.

Outcomes

- Improved quality of agriculture and livelihoods emergency actions as a result of a sound and well-resourced coordination mechanism;
- Increased access to populations in need through national partners;
- Improved integration of HIV/AIDS and gender perspectives in agriculture and livelihoods response.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 504,000 |
| Input Costs (fund for travel costs, studies, assessments, technical backstopping, monitoring, evaluation - activities improving the coordination, targeting, monitoring, evaluation and reporting/dissemination - relating to emergency actions through the Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster) | 200,000 |
| Project Support Costs (10%) | 70,400 |
| Sub-total | 774,400 |
| Minus available resources | 154,400 |
| Total | 620,000 |

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|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) |
| Project Title | Livelihoods establishment programme in support of most vulnerable households |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A17-AS |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Provide livelihoods-enabling assets to most vulnerable households to allow them to rebuild sustainable livelihoods |
| Beneficiaries | 15,000 IDPs and destitute households in Somalia (minimum 50% of the beneficiaries are women; 20% of households targeted - female-headed) |
| Implementing Partners | INGOs and LNGOs |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$9,350,000 |
| Funds Requested | \$4,620,000 |

Needs

In the economic and political stabilisation of Somalia, sustainable livelihoods solutions for the displaced remains one of the greatest challenges. Whilst the mass displacement of populations within and often across Somalia's borders has been a feature of Somali life over the past two decades, the crisis of internal displacement has dramatically worsened during 2007, with the escalation of conflict in the capital city, Mogadishu, resulting in the displacement of at least another 450,000 people.

A very high proportion of those displaced are vulnerable women and children, and many of the households are headed by women. In all, some 10% of Somalia's population, comprising some 400,000 long-standing IDPs and an additional 450,000 recently displaced, are now internally displaced. From IDP profiling in Mogadishu prior to the exodus, it is known that a high proportion of the IDPs had rural-based livelihoods, and that some 75% of the IDPs were formerly land-cultivating farmers, agro-pastoralists or pastoralists. The IDP populations in Somalia are mainly, but not exclusively composed of people originating from marginalised or more vulnerable communities.

Many of these households have been secondarily displaced from Mogadishu back to their mainly rural areas of origin and are now completely destitute, having lost their livelihood assets as a consequence of natural disaster or conflict, and are dependent on support from family members, remittances or humanitarian relief. FAO, as lead agency in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster is increasingly being tasked by the humanitarian community with providing leadership in delivering effective support the establishment of livelihoods for IDP and destitute households in Somalia.

Activities

Provision of livelihood-enabling assets to the most vulnerable households in Somalia, targeting principally destitute IDPs living in the community.

Outcomes

- Re-establishment of livelihoods for most vulnerable households in Somalia;
- Increased rural production and economic activity;
- Significant contribution towards political and economic stabilisation and reconciliation.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 500,000 |
| Input Costs (Livelihoods Assets: seeds, tools, livestock, transport, fishing equipment, small business assets, etc.) | 8,000,000 |
| Administration costs | 850,000 |
| Sub-total | 9,350,000 |
| Minus available resources | 4,730,000 |
| Total | 4,620,000 |

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|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION (FAO) |
| Project Title | Canal rehabilitation and flood protection in Lower Shabelle <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A18-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Improve household livelihoods through improved agricultural production of the canal command area, reduce risk of flooding and conflict between farmers and pastoralists. |
| Beneficiaries | 30,000 inhabitants (about 5,000 families). Indirectly another 50,000 people will benefit from reduced danger of floods. Access to water reservoirs by livestock will benefit both pastoralists and all the people in the agricultural area. |
| Implementing Partners | FAO, Water For Life (WFL) |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$800,000 |

Needs

Limited functionality of irrigation infrastructure reduces the potentially irrigable area, as well as related production. During the *Deyr* season, a lack of water leads to a drastic reduction of the area under cultivation. This project intends to rehabilitate two canals: “Cooperativo” – 15 km (between Jannaale and Degwariiri) and “Jiddo” – 16 km (between Siigalle and Ugunji). These canals are located on the right (west) bank of the Shabelle, mainly inhabited by small farmers.

The project also intends to reduce the risk of floods by connecting the two canals to a natural depression 10-15 km from the river, to reduce the usage of agricultural land by pastoralists, thus avoiding conflicts. It is also expected that the project will facilitate reduction of damages, such as loss of crops, houses and lives, through the rehabilitation of river embankments to the north of Jenale, in Lower Shabelle.

Activities

- Community mobilisation and awareness;
- Undertake technical appraisal of hydraulic structures, including intakes and culverts within selected systems;
- Undertake necessary survey and design and prepare bill of quantities for selected infrastructure;
- Contract, undertake and supervise infrastructure rehabilitation;
- Reinforcement of river embankments;
- Facilitate linkages between farmers and pastoralists.

Outcomes

- Much better and larger irrigation facilities for approximately 5,000 families;
- Reduced flood danger for some 50,000 people;
- Provision of water to the pastoral area, which will result in the reduction of conflicts between farmers and pastoralists.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 127,000 |
| Inputs costs | 600,000 |
| Project Support Costs (10%) | 73,000 |
| Total | 800,000 |

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION (FAO) |
| Project Title | River embankment rehabilitation and flood control measures for Lower Juba river <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A19-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Increase household livelihoods through improved agricultural production of the canals command area, reduce risk of flooding |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 20,000 direct beneficiaries, 24,000 indirect beneficiaries |
| Implementing Partner | FAO, Agrosphere |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$880,000 |

Needs

The project will reduce the dangers of flooding of the farmlands and infrastructure along the Juba River. Reduction of flooding of farmlands will enable the community to improve their food production, and will ensure that there is an improved crop production environment created by better distribution of the flood water for production. Reduction of the floods will also decrease the occurrence of water-borne diseases, mainly malaria and diarrhea, with concomitant results on community health. Reduced flooding will enable the area to be more easily accessed. Most of the works will be carried out on the West Bank of Juba River.

Activities

The project will improve the livelihoods of some 3,500 households with a population of about 20,000 people in thirteen villages. Twenty five percent of the households are estimated to be women-headed households. More villages will benefit from improved access. Indirectly, an additional population of approximately 24,000 people will benefit, especially from improved access.

The improvement works will include the 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 canals to evacuate the excess flood water and distribute it more evenly to create a better crop production environment. About two km of bank sections that are weak will also be strengthened. The works will be done in Jamama district south of Kamsuuma.

The target communities will be supported to form Water Users' Associations (WUAs) to operate, maintain and manage the rehabilitated infrastructure for improved water control and crop production. The WUA committee members will be trained in operations and maintenance of the infrastructure and all farmers will be trained on efficient water use.

Outcomes

Improved livelihoods of about 3,500 households, or 20,000 people, through improved agricultural production and the reduced risk of floods

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 250,000 |
| Inputs costs | 550,000 |
| Project Support Costs (10%) | 80,000 |
| Total | 880,000 |

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) |
| Project Title | Support to food security through improved agriculture production <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A20-AS |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | To strengthen livelihoods at household level, in particular food security, through increased household production and income derived from better crop yields and reduced post-harvest losses. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 40,000 direct beneficiaries, 100,000 indirect beneficiaries Children: 24,000 Women: 6,700 All beneficiaries are farming households |
| Implementing Partner | 'UNA' Consortium |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$1,496,000 |
| Funds Requested | \$203,500 |

Needs

There is considerable scope to improve food security in Somalia and reduce dependence on imports through expanding Somali agricultural production and increasing agricultural productivity; especially, in the case of the latter, through reducing production losses due to pests, which are believed to be a major factor responsible for the typically low yields achieved. Farmers in Somalia often cite pest problems as one of the main factors responsible for low productivity. Good cropping seasons, characterised in particular by adequate and optimal rainfall distribution throughout periods of crop growth, are also generally characterised by an increased abundance of agricultural pests and associated crop damage, to which the majority of Somalia's farmers have no recourse. The project will support MDG 1 through increased food security for some 6,700 farming households.

Activities

- Practical advice, demonstrations and on-farm training for farmers and farmer groups/associations on good agricultural practice (GAP) and IPM for reduction of field crop losses;
- Dissemination of simple practical recommendations on field and stored product pest control to farmers with printed fliers and through radio broadcasts;
- Extension of on-farm small steel grain store technology to farmers for effective preservation of cereal and pulse grains and minimal storage loss.

Outcome

The expected outcome is increased food security for farming families through reduction of pre- and post-harvest losses due to adoption of GAP and IPM principles.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 380,000 |
| Inputs costs | 980,000 |
| Project Support Costs (10%) | 136,000 |
| Sub-total | 1,496,000 |
| Minus available resources | 1,292,500 |
| Total | 203,500 |

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) |
| Project Title | Development of a small-scale fish landing and marketing in Brava |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A21-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | To improve fishermen's livelihoods by increasing their income through improved fish handling and marketing infrastructure, dissemination of seafood market information and capacity building. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 900 households including small-scale fishermen, fish wholesale traders and fish retailers |
| Implementing Partners | Local fishermen and fish traders in Brava |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$440,000 |

Needs

The target area has the potential to increase fish production. However, fishermen face the problem of marketing their produce. There is a lack of marketing facilities, particularly for small-scale fishermen and fish traders, who are remote from formal markets and do not have access to good feeder roads. As a result, even when they have good quality produce, their income remains low. Currently, small-scale fishermen and fish traders tend to market their fresh fish at beach side to finance their immediate needs. The limited marketing infrastructure, coupled with harsh conditions, leads fishermen and traders to sell their fresh fish in poor quality, denying them a good price for their produce.

Activities

- Design and construct one fully-equipped, small-scale fish-handling and receiving centre that will serve as a main receiving and distribution centre for locally-produced chilled seafood products;
- Set up the organisation and management of fishermen and traders' associations and suitable partnership agreements for efficient management of the above-mentioned fishery infrastructure;
- To build and enhance the required capacity in seafood handling, storage and marketing among those involved in the implementation of the project, including grassroots community organisations;
- Provide fish marketing information to the fishermen and fish traders.

Outcomes

Improved livelihoods of fishermen and increased income through:

- Physical infrastructure, including small-scale fish washing, handling, grading, chilled storage, flake ice production and storage facilities and diesel electrical generators;
- Dissemination of seafood market information;
- Human resource development of those to be involved in the implementation, management, operation and maintenance of the small-scale fishery infrastructure and equipment.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 100,000 |
| Inputs costs | 300,000 |
| Project Support Costs (10%) | 40,000 |
| Total | 440,000 |

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|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) |
| Project Title | Support to Pastoral Communities on Livelihood Risk Reduction <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A22-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | To strengthen capacity of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to cope with shocks affecting their livelihoods and contribute to enhancement in health and hygiene |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 60,000 Children: 20,000 Women: 10,000 |
| Implementing Partners | Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$2,000,900 |
| Funds Requested | \$1,100,000 |

Needs

The current proposal, which focuses on support to sustainable livelihood development in a number of districts in highly-populated regions of central and south Somalia, is primarily concerned with mitigating the impact of future shocks. It includes technical support for the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), strengthening of a Government veterinary service and private veterinary associations and the development of a public-private partnership for improved livestock disease control and public health, together with strategically increased water availability. The project will support MDG 1 through increased food security for some 10,000 pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households.

Activities

- Strengthen capacity for livestock disease surveillance and control, treatment and drug distribution delivery through capacity building; networking and material support; and linking the public sector veterinary administration, veterinary associations and veterinary pharmacy owners with community-based animal health workers (CBAHWs);
- Rehabilitation, through cash-for-work, of community water pans in strategic livestock areas along transhumance or market routes and in pasture areas;
- Improvement of hygienic conditions and facilities for meat processing at village level, involving pastoralists, butchers' associations, women's groups and veterinary professionals.

Outcomes

- Increase availability of water points for livestock;
- Augment availability of good quality veterinary drugs;
- Reduce the risk of zoonoses and the impact of livestock diseases, thereby improving community public health.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 637,000 |
| Inputs costs | 1,182,000 |
| Project Support Costs (10%) | 181,900 |
| Sub-total | 2,000,900 |
| Minus available resources | 900,900 |
| Total | 1,100,000 |

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|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION (FAO) |
| Project Title | Support to the FSAU - Phase V <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/23-AS |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Financial support to FSAU seasonal and rapid emergency assessments |
| Beneficiaries | All stakeholders in Somalia (local authorities, donors, United Nations agencies, INGOs, NGOs and the people of Somalia) |
| Technical Partners | United Nations agencies, Government Ministries, INGOs, local NGOs and the local communities in Somalia |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$1,870,000 |
| Funds Requested | \$378,400 |

Needs

FSAU has seen a significant increase in its seasonal and rapid emergency assessment costs in terms of air travel and extra fieldwork costs, which are above the normal and expected, as a result of increased civil insecurity, difficulties in field access and greater technical local authority participation. In order to undertake its fieldwork, FSAU is in need of supplementary funds to cover the increased fieldwork costs. Failing this, it will have to reduce its fieldwork coverage. Specifically, the increased costs are due to:

- Higher flight costs owing to restricted air routes and 26% increase in United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flight fares;
- Insecurity-induced field access constraints which are increasing fieldwork costs;
- Increased rapid emergency assessments on critical emergency situations (e.g. IDPs, floods);
- Increased number of FSAU-funded local authorities participating in the seasonal assessments;
- Inter-Agency Standing Committee (ICSC) United Nations Somalia Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) travel rates increased by 29% and higher rates areas doubled (5 to 7);
- Hyperinflation (60% increases in petrol prices) is leading to increased car hire rates;
- Map Plotter needed: the current, ten-year-old, plotter malfunctioned and cannot be repaired.

The FSAU Phase V budget, which runs until February 2009, is unable to cope with these unexpected and significant cost increases. FSAU has the same level of funding as it did in 2003.

Activities

The FSAU/FAO project mission is to ensure that a broad range of stakeholders have access to appropriate information for emergency response and development planning. The Somalia 2006, 2007 and 2008 CAPs are solely based on the food, livelihood and nutrition security situation analysis produced by FSAU's seasonal and rapid emergency assessments, its Integrated Food Security and Phase Classification (IPC) map and estimates of populations in need of assistance.

Outcomes

FSAU will not have to reduce the number of fieldwork days, coverage areas and number of participants in the two seasonal assessments and will be able to conduct three short rapid emergency assessments (e.g. flood, IDP, Shabelle Crisis).

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 1,200,000 |
| Inputs costs | 500,000 |
| Project Support Costs (10%) | 170,000 |
| Sub-total | 1,870,000 |
| Minus available resources | 1,491,600 |
| Total | 378,400 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | GREEN HOPE |
| Project Title | Emergency livelihood support to new IDPs, vulnerable and marginalised communities in Bur Hakaba District of Bay region. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A24-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Improved food security to cope with resilience |
| Beneficiaries | 1,250 families |
| Implementing Partners | District Administration Board |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$126,650 |

Needs

Due to the situation of IDPs (new and old), vulnerable and marginalised communities experiencing loss of asset-based livelihood means with heightened insecurity, population movement, market price increases and growing unemployment rates, there is an urgent need for integrated livelihood support to a number of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in a chronic situation.

The project is aimed at strengthening community capacity to cope with future shocks by increasing access and availability of food and means of production.

Activities

- Provision of emergency agricultural seeds and tools, poultry farming;
- Multiple option for donkey carts to 50 vulnerable household widows as a means of labour opportunity;
- Community training on household food security and means for asset as an income;
- Training on rainwater harvesting for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists.

Outcomes

- Expansion of livelihoods opportunities at all levels;
- Decrease in malnutrition rates to the target communities;
- Increased access to rainwater being harvested;
- Community trained for food security;
- Purchasing power increased.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 19,500 |
| Inputs costs | 97,300 |
| Administration costs | 9,850 |
| Total | 126,650 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (HARDO) |
| Project Title | Food security for Hiran flood-affected families |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A25-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | To contribute to the improvement of household food/livelihood security in 11 flood affected villages located along the Shabelle River in Buloburte district of Hiraan region (with est. population of 1,460 households) through provision of agricultural inputs such as rehabilitation of existing canals, distribution of fuel, land preparation activities and distribution of seeds |
| Beneficiaries | Total:1,460; Children: 40% = 584 Women: 35% = 511 Male and Elderly People 25% = 365 |
| Implementing Partners | None |
| Project Duration | February-June 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$250,000 |

Needs

Based on the 2007 FAO/FSAU post-*Gu* analysis, the food security situation in some of the drought and flood affected regions has improved. However, in Hiran the food and livelihood security situation for the riverine and agro pastoralists continues to deteriorate. There are 15,000 people identified in HE and 30,000 in AFLC, of which 46% are riverine households and 54% are agro-pastoral households. Hiran is also hosting 13% of the new IDPs from Mogadishu (42,000). Ongoing insecurity and tension is making access and mobility difficult in this region and recent resource based conflicts in the pastoral areas bordering Galgadud region are placing populations at a greater risk to a further deterioration in the situation.

Activities

- Land preparation for small scale farmers who are inhabitants of riverine areas;
- Purchase of seeds and fuel for distribution;
- Rehabilitation/excavation of existing canals.

Outcomes

- 2,190 Ha of farm lands will be prepared, cleared and cultivated, each family will have one and half hectares (one for maize and a half for sesame);
- 22 canals with the length of 20 km will be excavated and rehabilitated;
- 22 MT of seeds (sesame and maize) will be distributed to 1,460 farm families;
- Malnutrition rates of women and children will be reduced;
- Purchasing power of the affected people will be increased;
- Food security and livelihood conditions of the direct beneficiaries will be improved.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 6,150 |
| Inputs costs | 231,550 |
| Administration costs | 12,300 |
| Total | 250,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | HANDICAP INITIATIVE SUPPORTING AND NETWORKING (HISAN) |
| Project Title | Poverty eradication through chicken rearing in Central South Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A26-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Save lives and reduce malnutrition in children by providing poor Somalis with home based income generating activities. |
| Beneficiaries | 300 families |
| Implementing Partners | HISAN |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Requested Fund | \$300,000 |

Needs

In the context of poverty in southern Somalia, with no source of income many children do not attend school due to parents' inability to pay school fees. Many lives have been lost due to diseases related to malnutrition. Constant drought has caused death of livestock. Uncontrolled flooding has hindered these communities from earning income from farming.

Poultry farming takes a very short period to start producing income. As an income-generating activity, it will provide some income for daily basic needs and to help the targeted population to become self-reliant.

Activities

- Identify six group leaders in six villages and train them in chicken rearing;
- Construction of chicken coops and preparation of feeds;
- Vaccination of chickens;
- Training women on home economics and income-generating activities (such as baking cakes for sale);
- Ongoing training and support of beneficiaries and monitoring.

Outcomes

- 1,800 families benefit from increased income;
- Improved nutrition indicated by families eating at least one nutritious daily meal that includes protein rather than the daily porridge meal;
- 80% of children who dropped out of school due to lack of school fees can continue schooling;
- Three hundred women achieve baking skills in order to be self-employed;
- Death rate caused by malnutrition goes down by 60%.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 68,000 |
| Input costs | 207,000 |
| Administration costs | 25,000 |
| Total | 300,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | HORN RELIEF |
| Project Title | Promotion of alternative livelihoods in Sanaag region of northwestern Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A27-CZ |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Protect and improve household food security, including asset base, through increasing access and availability to food and means of production. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 2,500 destitute households Children: 7,500 indirect beneficiaries Women: 1,050 Disabled and aged: 100 households |
| Implementing Partners | None |
| Project Duration | January 2008-December 2009 |
| Total Project Budget | \$2,000,000 |
| Funds Requested | \$1,400,000 |

Needs

The poverty, destitution, asset loss, and environmental crises that have stricken northern Somalia resulted from a series of environmental shocks (e.g. a four-year drought, the December 2004 tsunami) that had a devastating impact on rural livelihoods. Below-normal rains during the 2006 *Deyr* and 2007 *Gu* seasons, lack of access to credit, overstretched coping mechanisms, poor social support and high inflation worsened the hopes of recovery for pastoral and agro-pastoralists, making these communities more vulnerable to food and livelihood insecurity.

As a result of multiple shocks, 80% of livestock owned by the project's target population was lost and almost 60% of the population became destitute with no assets and skills to recover or access to food and income. The targeted project area (Eastern Sanaag) is classified by FSAU as Chronically Food Insecure with "early warning levels for worsening phase (watch)". These areas require urgent strategic actions to foster recovery but also to respond to the pressing humanitarian needs that will improve their resilience to reduce risks and vulnerabilities to future shocks.

Activities

- Infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed including shallow wells and berkads using cash for work methodology and communities organised and trained to maintain them;
- Alternative livelihood opportunities are provided to 2,500 destitute persons in ten villages;
- 2,500 project beneficiaries trained on best practices in agriculture;
- Rural organisations (ROs) including women groups trained on managing community assets and resources, organisational development, disaster preparedness and soft skills including peace-building and conflict resolution.

Outcomes

- Livelihood coping strategies of women and men in the target population are more resilient to shocks that cause livelihood and food insecurity;
- Increased income earned from food production among female and male agro-pastoralists, poultry/beekeepers and fishermen;
- Enhanced capacity of target population to apply the best practices in their livelihoods for increased sustainability to manage community assets and resources.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 400,000 |
| Inputs costs | 1,250,000 |
| Administration costs | 350,000 |
| Sub-total | 2,000,000 |
| Minus available resources | 600,000 |
| Total | 1,400,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | HORN RELIEF |
| Project Title | Livelihood diversification and improved responsiveness to shocks in Afmadow district in Lower Juba. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A28-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | To diversify the livelihoods of destitute pastoralists and agro-pastoralists through technical inputs and capacity building. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 300 households (1,800 people) Children: 1,200 Women: 375 |
| Implementing Partners | Relevant Ministries, local CBOs and village committees. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$465,000 |

Needs

Southern Somalia continues to experience conditions of precarious nutrition and livelihood insecurity. Horn Relief's cash relief project in Lower Juba addresses the absence of alternative livelihood options for destitute pastoralists. Targeted livelihood skills training and basic trade inputs (e.g. poultry, equipment) continue to be needed for thousands in Afmadow (female-headed households in particular).

Horn Relief will address this situation with a project that diversifies livelihoods and improves dietary intake through the introduction and strengthening of poultry farming, beekeeping, and small-scale agriculture in the form of backyard gardens. This project will identify needs, select beneficiaries, and equip households with the options to improve livelihoods and prosperity in the area. A critical component will be capacity building of implementing partners to identify and help communities exploit opportunities for increased trade for income generation. Local partners will be trained to strengthen their ability to respond to local emergencies and community development challenges, increasing self-reliance and marketable skills.

Activities

- Conduct data collection and identify 300 beneficiary households in Afmadow district;
- Conduct trainings in beekeeping, small-scale agricultural development, poultry farming, small business management and marketing for beneficiary households;
- Conduct trainings in organisational management, leadership development, and community planning for participating rural organisations;
- Distribute inputs for small-scale agriculture, poultry farming and beekeeping;
- Construct or rehabilitate shallow wells for irrigation support to livelihoods;
- Conduct training in small-scale income generating activities.

Outcomes

- Expanded livelihood opportunities, and thus better resilience to shocks;
- Diversification of income for target population;
- Diversification of dietary intake leading to improved nutritional status of target population;
- Rural organisations better prepared to respond to emergencies and development challenges.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 105,000 |
| Inputs costs | 320,000 |
| Administration costs | 40,000 |
| Total | 465,000 |

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|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | JUBALAND CHARITY CENTRE (JCC) |
| Project Title | River embankment activities in order to reduce the risks of seasonal flooding in Bu'ale and Saakow districts, Middle Juba region |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A29-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Close 110 major creek points along the Juba river in Bu'ale, Sakow, and Salagle districts of Middle Juba region, southern Somalia in order to minimise the risk of seasonal floods. |
| Beneficiaries | 80,000 farming households in Bu'ale, Sakow and Salagle districts, Middle Jubba |
| Implementing Partners | CBOs and local authorities |
| Project Duration | January-March 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$384,000 |

Needs

The majority of the farming communities in Bu'ale, Sakow, and Salagle districts practice dheshek cultivation. Dhesheks are natural depressions in the flood plain of the Juba River, seasonally flooded by river water, underground flow from the river, or by run-off from adjacent levee.

The majority of the population in these three districts are riverine farming communities who live in hundreds of sedentary farming villages clustered along the dhesheks/Juba River. In these communities, the livelihood entirely depends on levee, rain-fed (Jiimo) and flood recession farming within the range of 0-6 km on both sides of the river. The average size of these dhesheks is 200ha and offers year-round opportunities for recessionary farming, fodder production, and fresh water fishing activities.

In good years, dhesheks provide opportunities for off-season crop production. According to FSAU's post-*Gu* analysis, Middle Juba region continues to experience deteriorating food and livelihood security since the 2005 *Gu*. About 70% of the total population in this region is facing either HE (119,000) or AFLC (42,000).

Activities

- Conduct community sensitisation and reactivate village relief/flood committees;
- Hire bulldozers to close 70 large and 40 small creeks points;
- As the flood response lead agency, JCC will continue to monitor progress of the rain and flood situation in the region and update all the partners.

Outcomes

- Strategically selected 110 broken creek points are rehabilitated by using hired bulldozers. The GPS coordinates and the local names of the rehabilitated creek points will be documented;
- Over 200,000 hectares of farmland and hundreds of villages and small settlements in the riverine areas are protected from potential floods;
- Flood preparedness capacity and community resilience of the riverine communities strengthened.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 15,000 |
| Inputs costs | 354,000 |
| Administration costs | 15,000 |
| Total | 384,000 |

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | KAALO RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (KAALO) |
| Project Title | Livelihood restoration and strengthening the food security of pastoralists in Dangorayo District. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A30-PL |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objectives | To restore means of livelihood of 190 households of Sool plateau, and IDPs affected by recurrent disasters (tsunamis, droughts and torrential rains) in Dangorayo District, Nugaal Region. |
| Beneficiaries | 190 Households; including 665 children, 342 Women |
| Implementing Partners | Local authorities, community leaders, religious leaders, women's groups and youth organisations. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds requested | \$366,000 |

Needs

Dangorayo District is in the Nugaal Region in Puntland State of Somalia. The inhabitants have experienced a consecutive series of disasters over the last four years. These have destroyed almost all livestock, livelihood assets and food security sources of the affected communities, and left 9,000 destitute households.

These affected pastoral IDPs are in an urgent need of livelihood restoration to enable them to resume their normal life as pastoralists. The affected communities have now been in IDP settlements in Dangorayo town and five of the district's main villages for over three years, and have received little support from the international community. KAALO, with the collaboration and provision of financial assistance from Diakonia–Sweden, will implement a livelihood recovery project improving the environment and generating income for the affected households through cash for work.

Activities

- Identify the project target groups with the help of local administration and pastoral associations;
- Purchase livestock from Mudug, South Sool and eastern Sanag;
- Veterinary checks to be conducted on purchased livestock;
- Distribution process for the four project areas.

Outcomes

- 190 households receive livestock, including sheep, goats and pack camels;
- Nutrition and household economy increased;
- The overall food security of the target communities is improved.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 48,000 |
| Input Costs | 282,000 |
| Administration costs | 36,000 |
| Total | 366,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | MUSLIM AID SOMALILAND |
| Project Title | Credit scheme for agricultural production |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A31-SL |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | The project is aimed at helping the small scale farming communities in Arabsiyo and Gebiley to improve the socio-economic status of repatriated refugees and returnees, primarily women, in their host communities. This is in line with Agriculture Sector objectives and contributes to the CAP's strategic objective in providing support to those in livelihoods crisis. |
| Beneficiaries | 20,000 persons including 12,500 children and 2,500 women. |
| Implementing Partners | General Assistance and Volunteers Organization (GAVO) and Social Relief and Development Agency (SRDA). |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$282,240 |

Needs

During the outbreak of civil wars in Somaliland the agriculture sector, the second largest industry in Somaliland, was particularly hard hit, both in production of crops and in the collapse of the agriculture infrastructure. Hard hit were the irrigated farms where the shallow wells for irrigation collapsed and water pumps were looted as farmers left for safer areas of Somaliland and refugee camps in Ethiopia.

Since 1992, many of these farmers and their families have been slowly returning to their homes and farms. Most farmers have returned with no tools or other basic inputs to establish farming operations but have managed, through help from friends and families to begin small scale farming activities. The project will assist these communities to move forward and improve their economic status through strengthening their agricultural production.

Activities

- Planning and mobilisation of the project resources;
- Outreach and promotion services of the project beneficiaries;
- Identification and selection of beneficiaries;
- Commencing training on sustainable agriculture techniques and farming business management/savings;
- Loan disbursement by provision of farm inputs;
- Repayment collections.

Outcomes

- Improved livelihoods of the beneficiaries;
- Growth of agricultural production in the target area;
- Trained/skilled farming communities;
- Self-sustaining small-scale farming communities.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 38,400 |
| Input costs | 230,400 |
| Administration costs | 13,440 |
| Total | 282,240 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | OXFAM-UK |
| Project Title | Emergency food security and WASH in Lower Shabelle and Jowhar. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A32-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | To increase access to food support to 55,000 people in Humanitarian need and AFLC. |
| Beneficiaries | 55,000 persons (80% of children and women, 10% of minorities/elderly and 10% of men). |
| Implementing Partners | HIJRA charity, Coalition for Grassroots Women Organizations (COGWO), Women and Child Care Organisation (WOCCA) and SAACID. |
| Project Duration | November 2007-July 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$1,739,243 |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$922,863 |

Needs

The region is now experiencing a large-scale HE and AFLC as reported in FAO/FSAU Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Brief, August 2007. An ongoing large influx of IDPs from Mogadishu, AWD outbreak, rapid increase in the level of GAM and SAM rates, and recurrent civil insecurity and conflict is impacting on the population.

The OXFAM assessment (September 2007) indicated and confirmed FAO/FSAU reports that the food security and livelihoods situation is precarious in the Shabelle region. Given the alarming malnutrition rate and continuous influx of IDPs, there is clearly need for accelerated humanitarian action. The situation of the IDPs is likely to continue to deteriorate as they have exhausted the little food stocks they carried when displaced. IDPs are becoming a major burden to some of the already stretched host communities in Afgoye/Jowhar towns. IDPs expressed the need for cash that enables them to buy commodities such as food, clothing and shoes, and to pay back debts they have accumulated during the travel from Mogadishu and their stay in IDP settlements or with host families.

The project aims to implement integrated activities, e.g., cash for work linked with farming activities and rehabilitation of water and sanitation needs. The priority is to provide the beneficiaries with access to food security and to safe water and sanitation while supporting them through public health activities, improved community organisation, advocacy on gender and protection, and access to increased humanitarian support.

Activities

- Cash for work programmes targeting the conflict IDPs;
- Targeted cash transfers to families unable to take part in cash for work programmes.

Outcomes

55,000 vulnerable people in the Elasha area around Afgoye, Jowhar and environs gain access to food security and livelihoods for 4-6 months.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 804,312 |
| Inputs costs | 75,248 |
| Administration costs | 43,303 |
| Total | 922,863 |

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | OXFAM/NEDERLANDSE ORGANISATIE VOOR INTERNATIONALE BIJSTAND (NOVIB) |
| Project Title | Livelihoods Programme, sustainable rural development for local communities |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A33-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and livelihoods |
| Objective | To improve the food security and self reliance of local communities. |
| Beneficiaries | A total of 75,000 people, focusing on disadvantaged sectors of the population (women and children as priority, minorities and returned IDPs). |
| Implementing Partners | Somali Relief and Development Organization (SRDO), WOCCA, Centre for Education and Development (CED) and SAACID. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Project Budget | \$800,000 |
| Funds Requested | \$700,000 |

Needs

The project aims at strengthening the economic self-reliance and food security of rural communities in fragile and densely populated locations of South Central Somalia which, since early 2007, have been hosting the bulk of the IDPs fleeing Mogadishu. In addition, recurrent natural disasters (e.g. droughts, floods, persistent conflicts, etc) have exacerbated the situation, overstressing the capacity of local communities to secure their most basic needs despite living in areas with good agricultural potential. These factors have created a severe problem of poor self-reliance and food security that - in light of the foreseeable negative progress of the security, social and economic situation – further highlights the relevance of the proposed project.

Production and marketing capacities of rural communities will be strengthened through joint community planning for improvement/rehabilitation of economic infrastructure (mainly irrigation schemes and repair of some road access points), training of peer educators and the setting up of a micro-credit scheme and a cash support programme for the most disadvantaged.

Activities

OXFAM/NOVIB is an international organisation involved since the early 1990s in Somalia. For this project it will work in collaboration with four local NGOs that are fully operational in the target locations and with whom NOVIB has long lasting partnerships agreements.

- Gathering of baseline information;
- Selection of beneficiaries and adoption of implementation plans with relevant stakeholders;
- Supervision of cash distribution and micro-credit scheme;
- Provision of technical support to micro-enterprises and supported household economic activities;
- Rehabilitation of basic irrigation schemes and road access points;
- Organisation of community activities (capacity building and sensitisation workshops);
- Programme impact assessment;
- Training on agricultural support and extension work.

Outputs

- Flood mitigation, with strengthened river embankments along the Shabelle;
- Rehabilitated irrigation facilities where necessary, and improved road accessibility;
- Successful micro-enterprises and household economic activities;
- Improved community cooperation.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 80,000 |
| Inputs costs | 668,571 |
| Administration costs | 51,429 |
| Sub-total | 800,000 |
| Minus available resources | 100,000 |
| Total | 700,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | PEACE ACTION SOCIETY ORGANIZATION FOR SOMALIA (PASOS) |
| Project Title | Integrated livelihood support to vulnerable populations |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A34-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Increase livelihood means to communities in Balcad district |
| Beneficiaries | 1,000 families |
| Implementing Partners | District elders |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$135,750 |

Needs

Conflict-related displacement, droughts and recent floods have all reduced household food sources and contributed to increased prices and a rapid deterioration in the livelihood situation for farmers and pastoralists in Balcad district of Middle Shabelle. A number of malnourished communities also widens the scope of the problem.

Activities

- Livelihood support to pastoral and agro-pastoral communities with food security asset-based;
- Distribution for asset-based animals to a number of female-headed households;
- Mobilisation of local communities to strengthen river embankments in order to reduce risks.

Outcomes

- Strengthen farmers and pastoralists by improved means of earning livelihoods;
- Animals distributed to very vulnerable widows;
- Threat of floods reduced, thus improving farmers' capacity for future planning, harvests, etc.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 20,750 |
| Inputs costs | 103,000 |
| Administration costs | 12,000 |
| Total | 135,750 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | PASTORAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL NETWORK IN THE HORN OF AFRICA (PENHA) |
| Project Title | Flood protection structures in the west of Hargeisa |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A35-SL |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Construction of flood protection structures to prevent flooding, soil erosion, and replenishment of plant cover. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 2,140 households Children: 5,778 (45%) Women: 3,852 (30%) Men: 3,210 (25%) |
| Implementing Partners | None |
| Project Duration | February-November 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$836,000 |

Needs

The area west of Hargeisa is mainly valleys populated by agro-pastoralists and horticulturalists and is susceptible to floods. There have been excessive rains in the area during the last three years which have seriously exacerbated land-degradation in the form of soil erosion, gully formations and removal of vegetation cover and causing crop damages and further floods. This has affected the local population who, according to various emergency damage assessments, lost more than 30% of their income due to these unexpected floods.

Activities

The main activity of the project is to construct flood protection structures such as soil bunds, rock bridges and gabion boxes with the aim of reducing water run off and gully formations in four different districts west of Hargeisa.

Outcomes

- Further flood damage is curtailed and future land degradation is arrested and emergencies reduced using the above noted measures;
- Local farming and pastoral populations who lost their livelihoods to floods will obtain employment through construction activities such as soil bunds and gabion boxes.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 30,000 |
| Inputs costs | 764,000 |
| Administration costs | 42,000 |
| Total | 836,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | PASTORAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL NETWORK IN THE HORN OF AFRICA (PENHA) |
| Project Title | Flood controls for Lower Shabelle Villages along the river banks |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A36-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | The project will protect large agricultural areas along the Shabelle River from floods during the <i>Gu</i> season and beyond. It will also create jobs and income for poor local farmers. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 1,130 households, including: Children: 509 Women:339 Men:282 |
| Implementing Partners | HARDO |
| Project Duration | February-June 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$300,000 |

Needs

The suffering and the misery caused in the Lower Shabelle region by war is aggravated by natural disasters such as floods. Various assessments carried out by HARDO and other agencies in the area have confirmed that flood controls are essential to the livelihoods of those farming communities.

Activities

The main activity of this project is to embank or construct flood controlling bunds about 5km long along the Shabelle River with the aim of protecting the farming areas from possible floods. These activities will require both heavy machines and labourers.

Outcomes

The outcome of the project will be the protection of 1,800 hectares of rich agricultural lands from possible floods, thus contributing to the livelihoods of the local farming population and job creation opportunities for the community in the area.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 10,000 |
| Inputs costs | 269,000 |
| Administration costs | 21,000 |
| Total | 300,000 |

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | RELIEF INTERNATIONAL |
| Project Title | Improving livestock health and crop yield in Puntland |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A37-PL |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve local capacity for managing livestock primary health; To increase quality and quantity of crop yield via skills building on sustainable farming methods. |
| Beneficiaries | 50,000 persons, including 11,500 women and 30,000 IDPs. |
| Implementing Partners | Mudug Minority Women and Child Development Organization |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$300,000 |

Needs

RI conducted a needs assessment for Galkayo, Puntland in 2007. A key outcome was the lack of locally-managed capacity for delivering primary animal health care to combat loss of livestock as a result of common morbidity factors. Additionally, environmental constraints (such as recurring drought) and lack of skills that could build resilience hinder improvements in farming, and therefore crop qualities and yield, negatively impacting household food security and animal sustainability. It is estimated that 55% of the Puntland population depends on livestock production for income and that 30% of pastoralists are very vulnerable to livelihood failure as herd sizes are below the minimum threshold to sustain a family unit through livelihoods shocks, such as lengthy periods of drought.

Activities

- Facilitate establishment of autonomous committees to serve as decision-making bodies to oversee Relief International activities; community agriculture committees (CACs) may jointly comprise IDP/host community members or separate committees for each group, depending on local preference; RI will support CAC trainings in beneficiary selection; RI will strive for 40% gender balance.
- Community participatory site-selection and construction of small shelters for primary animal health care; site selection balanced between IDP and host community locations;
- Establishment of supply chain for distributing supplies and vaccinations.
- Community participatory nomination of volunteer CAHWs to work with communities in animal health clinics; training by RI and other local experts on primary animal health care and disease preventions.
- CACs to conduct analysis of constraints and assets of household subsistence farming in IDP and host settings.

Outcomes

- Improved household food security for IDP and host populations;
- Improved livestock health across Galkayo, Puntland;
- Increased crop yield for farming households.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 60,000 |
| Input costs | 195,000 |
| Administration costs | 45,000 |
| Total | 300,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SOMALI NETWORK (RMSN) |
| Project Title | Sustainable livelihoods through natural resource management in Lower Shabelle. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A38-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote food and income security as well as greater access to protection of, and control over, the natural resources on which pastoralists depend; To contribute to rural poverty reduction and increased food security for the affected population in ten selected regions in Somalia; To curb serious environmental degradation, mainly as a consequence of the charcoal exportation trade, negatively impacting on livelihoods (85%) based on sustainable natural resource management. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 164,277 Male: 78,522: Women: 85,755 |
| Implementing Partners | NGOs members of RMSN in Somalia/under RMSN Coordination. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$227,640 |

Needs

Major environment issues to be addressed include land degradation and desertification due to deforestation, overgrazing, soil erosion, an usually long drought, marine resource degradation caused by illegal trawlers, disappearance of wildlife, decline of plants and destruction of habitat.

Activities

- To support community management plans aimed at rangeland improvement and rehabilitation through soil and water conservation actions;
- To increase food security via innovative and environmentally responsible farming and fishing practices;
- To reverse factors leading to environmental degradation;
- To promote institutional strengthening and formation of grass roots organisations.

Outcomes

- Food and cash security achieved through improved productivity of land and marine resources and resilience of livelihood systems;
- Capacity of local communities and institutions for sustainable management of local resource enhanced.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 44,040 |
| Inputs costs | 180,000 |
| Administration costs | 3,600 |
| Total | 227,640 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | SOMALI ACTION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (SACOD) |
| Project Title | Emergency livelihood support to vulnerable, marginalised and minority communities in Lower Shabelle region. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A39-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Saving lives of IDPs and very vulnerable host communities through improved food security and livelihoods. |
| Beneficiaries | 7,000 people: 1,500 women, 5,000 young children, 500 community youth |
| Implementing Partners | Regional administration and elders |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$217,000 |

Needs

The livelihoods of host communities, new IDPs from Mogadishu, and IDPs displaced by floods have been impacted through continued price increases as a result of rapid reductions of household food access and sharply deteriorated livelihoods over the entire region. Irrigation canals have been over-run by grasses or by soil. Following an increase in rates of malnutrition, especially among women and children, due to certain seasonal issues and insecurity, young people have been forced into labouring while others fled to north-east regions of Somalia.

Activities

- Agricultural inputs distribution to farmers in Afarwaab Dhobey (Janale area and Hintire community);
- Distribution of tools for beekeeping and poultry farming;
- Fishing tools for riverine communities and fishermen;
- Training programme for the communities of the project area and SACOD staff;
- Food aid distribution plans for the community before harvesting period;
- Food for work programme for young farmers.

Outcomes

- Improved household income for a large number of IDPs and vulnerable communities;
- Increased food availability and improved living conditions;
- Job opportunities created for farmers, divorcees and other vulnerable members of the community;
- Reduced food insecurity.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 22,000 |
| Inputs costs | 180,000 |
| Administration costs | 15,000 |
| Total | 217,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | SOCIAL LIFE AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (SADO) |
| Project Title | Recovery and livelihood support to riverine communities in Bardera and Burdubo District of Gedo region of Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A40-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide livelihood to riverine communities; • To improve food security in Bardera riverine area; • To improve economic recovery in the riverine area of Bardera district; • Provide training skills to farmers. |
| Beneficiaries | 24,500 persons including 12,500 children and 6,500 women. |
| Implementing Partners | FAO and SADO |
| Project Duration | January-April 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$465,000 |

Needs:

The project will address the needs of the riverine community of Bardera in terms of economic recovery and sustainable food security in the target area. The target beneficiaries are those affected by the 2006/2007 floods. The riverine communities have also been affected by lack of investment; this has been aggravated by recurrent climatic disasters.

Activities

- Community mobilisation;
- Identification of target beneficiaries;
- Purchasing water pumps and spears;
- Renting of cars for monitoring;
- Employing skilled personnel.

Outcomes

- Improved recovery of the target population;
- Improved and sustainable food security;
- Improved farming and food production.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 46,500 |
| Inputs costs | 372,000 |
| Administration costs | 46,500 |
| Total | 465,000 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | SOMALI INTEGRATED FISHING ORGANIZATION (SIFO) |
| Project Title | Warkoy riverine fisheries development projects, Lower Juba |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A41-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Developing riverine fishing and improving fish quantity and quality; establishing linkages with major regional fish markets to improve returns to fishing households. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 230 families Children: 828 Women: 200 Local Fishing Groups: ten Groups (each with 20 members) |
| Implementing Partners | Himilo Relieve and Development Association (HIRDA), local fishing groups and fishing traders. |
| Project Duration | January 2008-December 2010 |
| Total Project Budget | \$200,000 |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$80,000 |

Needs

Communities that practice fishing along the Juba river are among the most marginalised, yet they are relied upon to provide the required protein for Kismayo town and surrounding regions, especially during droughts when animal proteins are hard to access. The project will help these communities in Warkoy to become more organised in their fishing activities, including delivering on hygiene standards, negotiating for durable and better fishing gear, the acquisition of improved preservation facilities such as cooling boxes and solar driers, and gaining better market prices for their fish. This will help the fishing communities have better terms of trade for their other household food requirements, such as cereals.

Activities

- Acquisition of better and compliant/appropriate fishing equipment and procurement of cooling facilities;
- Training on fish hygiene and drying;
- Improving marketing linkages.

Outcomes

- Better marketing strategies leading to improved returns;
- Reduction of wastage and improved processing methods to help the local households.
- Protein supply;
- Appropriate fishing methods leading to better management of the fishery reserves and reduction of overexploitation.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 25,000 |
| Inputs costs | 45,000 |
| Administration costs | 10,000 |
| Total | 80,000 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)/FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) |
| Project Title | Juba and Shabelle Basin flood mitigation and watershed management project <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A42AB-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Overall objective is to strengthen food security and sustainable livelihoods of vulnerable and flood-afflicted communities through the recovery of agricultural infrastructure in the Shabelle Basin. Specific objectives are to mitigate flooding and enhance food production; to improve capacity of community management committees, agricultural associations and local administrations; to improve access to water resources; to enhance flood early warning. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 68,000, including 20,000 children and women. Other groups: Regional administrators, farmers groups |
| Implementing Partners | FAO, Regional administrations, Agricultural Associations and Community management committees |
| Project Duration | June 2007–December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$5,500,000 |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$5,500,000 (UNDP- \$4,000,000; FAO- \$1,500,000) |

Needs

The Shabelle and Juba rivers are susceptible to flooding during the rainy season and to scarcity of water during the dry season. Flooding causes widespread displacement and losses of crops, infrastructure and livelihoods for thousands of people who are then vulnerable to food insecurity; many more are left destitute downstream. The 2006/2007 floods were the worst in a decade and rendered almost impossible the delivery of relief supplies. Cereal production in the current main season is the lowest in the last thirteen years. The project will ensure immediate disaster relief and long-term recovery from livelihood crisis for over 80,000 people.

Activities

The project will support local communities and administrations in:

- Rehabilitating canals, flood control/water management and associated infrastructure;
- Expanding the irrigation networks at Sabuun, Beletweyne, Balad, Jalalaqsi, Bula Burte, Sakow, Buale and Jilib;
- Building the capacity of farmers and their association to better manage productive infrastructure;
- Implementing agro-forestry and renewable energy activities.

Outcomes

Recurrent flood-induced humanitarian emergencies and need for massive emergency assistance would reduce as a result of this project. Specific outcomes include:

- Improved flood control and consistent water supply downstream;
- Increased crop production and improved food security locally and nationally;
- Reduced risk of conflict and insecurity and increased scope of conflict resolution;
- Engagement and resettlement of demobilised militia and IDPs;
- Improved technical and institutional capacity of beneficiary communities;
- Improved market access;
- Enhanced potential for other productive sectors and environmental conservation.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | | |
| | UNDP (\$) | FAO (\$) |
| Staff costs | 300,000 | 100,000 |
| Inputs costs | 3,456,360 | 1,263,640 |
| Administration costs | 243,640 | 136,360 |
| Total | 4,000,000 | 1,500,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) |
| Project Title | Quick Impact Employment Project <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A43-AS |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Provide immediate employment opportunities as a response to the current crises of violence and migration and to alleviate poverty. |
| Beneficiaries | 2.2 million person days |
| Implementing Partners | ILO, Regional and district administrations and communities |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$5,000,000 |

Needs

The food security and livelihoods of Somalis in Mogadishu and other major urban areas have significantly eroded due to sporadic conflicts during 2007 and the resultant displacement of families across South Central Somalia and contiguous areas. The conflicts have greatly reduced the level of trade and commerce and impacted on informal sector activities which contribute largely to household incomes. The livelihoods conditions and fragile resources of the host communities have further deteriorated. A large segment of the affected population consists of women engaged in petty trade and processing who are the main bread winners of their families. Youth working in small processing and manufacturing facilities have also lost their jobs or self-employment opportunities.

This has affected the household economy situation adversely and, although not proven, must have contributed to further destabilising security as the growing level of unemployment is causing many of the youth to join the escalating conflicts. These alarming developments need to be mitigated by urgently providing employment and income earning opportunities to critical groups affected by the deteriorating situation. A major share of these actions will be in Mogadishu and will be implemented by communities jointly with regional and district administrations drawing on lessons from similar actions currently ongoing and lessons from previous work.

Activities

Improving income generating activities based on locally available materials and labour for the private sector/community associations such as, but not limited to, support to clean water distribution, brick making, vocational training for carpenters, electricians, or technicians. An example is assembly of water and sanitation equipment needed by the physically disabled and others, once markets needs are known, thus tailoring training to useable skills.

Other activities which are highly labour intensive include repairs of small-scale social infrastructure such as schools and healthcare facilities, feeder roads, improvement of environmental health and sanitation. Community mobilisation, training and public awareness campaigns will be part of all activities. Given the nature of needs, actions may be extended to peri-urban areas by distributing equipment, tools and raw materials to expand existing production facilities run by women and minority groups as part of skills development and job creation.

Outcomes

Overall, the project will contribute to decelerating escalating conflicts and to building peace and order by discouraging youth from joining ongoing conflicts. Similarly, being a large-scale action targeting women, youth and minorities, the impact of the project on food security and livelihoods for these groups will also be substantial. All actions will reinforce the humanitarian imperative reinforcing impartiality and the requirement to respond to greatest need.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 170,000 |
| Input costs | 4,480,000 |
| Administration | 350,000 |
| Total | 5,000,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES (UNOPS) |
| Project title | Support to pastoralist livelihoods in Mudug and Galguduud regions in Somalia |
| Project code | SOM-08/A44-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | To strengthen the resilience of pastoralists living in 15 communities in Mudug and Galguduud regions of Somalia to drought by creating opportunities for their sustainable livelihoods. |
| Beneficiaries | 15,000 drought-affected pastoralists in the regions of Mudug and Galguduud. Children: 5,000; Women 2,500; Other groups (men and youth): 7,500. |
| Implementing Partners | Beneficiary communities and their district authorities. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$1,234,710 |

Needs

The FAO/FSAU post-*Gu* Analysis indicates that *Gu* rains in Mudug and Galguduud were below normal and already water reservoirs and berkhads are dry. The highest concentration of new IDPs is in Galguduud region (34%) while in Mudug it is 12%. The 2001-2004 drought resulted in the loss of large numbers of pastoralists' livestock in the project regions, particularly in poor households. There is lack of employment, absence of social support, and increasing commodity prices which are worsening the situation of IDPs and their host communities. Over 80% of IDPs in these areas lack access to safe water and access to latrines.

The shortage of water, drought related diseases, deteriorated pasturelands, poor access to markets, lack of economic diversification, lack of capital, and poor nutrition are among the major constraints facing the herders of livestock in Mudug and Galgaduud regions.

Activities:

- Construction of water points, access roads, latrines, and soil erosion control structures;
- Livestock and crop support services;
- Capacity building and institutional support;
- Small ruminants restocking.

Outcomes:

- Protein supply;
- Water availability is increased for pastoralists and their livestock;
- Improved access to markets and water points;
- Soil and water conservation measures would protect grazing lands from degradation and arrest current gullies which would recover in the medium-term;
- Increased soil moisture enables farmers to cultivate stable fodder and cash crops, thus improving their incomes and livelihoods;
- Animal health services would improve;
- Restocking small ruminants for female-headed households would furnish them with a rewarding income generation opportunity.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 249,200 |
| Inputs costs | 850,985 |
| Administration costs | 134,525 |
| Total | 1,234,710 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES (UNOPS) |
| Project Title | Livelihoods support to re-integration of IDPs and strengthening their host rural communities in selected communities in Toghddeer, Sool and Sanaag regions <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A45-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and livelihoods |
| Objectives | To reduce vulnerability of IDPs and their host rural communities by creating opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. |
| Beneficiaries | 15,000 agro pastoralists |
| Implementing Partners | Village development committees and their district authorities |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$1,547,370 |

Needs

Recurrent droughts in eastern Somaliland have rendered many Somalis internally displaced, particularly in Toghddeer, Sool and Sanaag regions. Performance of the *Gu* rains was poor in some parts of eastern Sanaag and pockets of Sool (FSAU 2007 Post-*Gu* Analysis). With most of the development work by aid agencies largely conducted in western Somaliland, communities in these three regions lack capital, employment opportunities and economic diversification.

The population in the three regions is classified, as per FSAU findings, as Chronically Food Insecure and requires urgent strategic actions to improve resilience to risks and vulnerabilities. To reintegrate the IDPs and strengthen the absorbing capacity of the host communities, various actions have to be undertaken to improve animal and crop production, improve access to markets and safe water, and improve nutritional and health status.

Activities

- Tractor ploughing hours in dry farms to ensure food security;
- Cash credit revolving funds in irrigated farms, de-silting/construction of water points, soil erosion control, feeder roads, and income generation activities for women.

Outcome

- 15,000 agro-pastoralists would have ensured food security from increased incomes from cash crops and small businesses;
- Increased availability and access to water points, access to markets and urban centres;
- Protected 10,000 ha of land against soil erosion with increased soil moisture for improved crop productivity;
- Improved livestock health services at community level, developed local capacity at village and district level for planning, implementing and sustaining development actions.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Budget items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 249,200 |
| Inputs costs | 1,183,550 |
| Administration costs | 114,620 |
| Total | 1,547,370 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | VETAID-UK |
| Project Title | Livelihoods support to IDPs in Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba Regions of Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A46-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Re-establish and boost existing dry land production and livelihoods in an equitable manner for at least 3,200 marginalised families (secondarily displaced and local community) in Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba Regions of Somalia. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 19,200 Children: 6,400 Women: 6,400 Agro-pastoralists: 6,400 |
| Implementing Partners | ASEP, AFREC and SADO |
| Project Duration | May-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$710,000 |

Needs

Secondarily displaced people have been moving back to their areas of origin over the past nine months or so, following intense civil unrest in Mogadishu. These areas include Gedo and Lower and Middle Juba regions. As of September 2007, UNHCR estimates the total number of IDPs in Gedo and Juba as 2,421 and 7,413 people respectively.

Activities

- Capacity building of farmers and Government extension staff;
- Establishment of 320 farmer field schools;
- Distribution of agricultural inputs and draught animals.

Outcomes

- Enhanced capacity for 'minimum tillage' at family and community level and within the extension/public service in Bardherre, Bulla Xawa, Afmadow and Jilib Districts;
- Gradual re-building of assets and self-reliance for the displaced/returned and local communities in the four districts;
- 320 farmer field schools established and running linked to new or existing networks of CAHWs, agro-extension workers and local leadership;
- Demand driven and integrated mechanisms for boosting livelihoods at community level;
- Successful animal traction technology, animal health care;
- Transplanting methods will be held within groups and drought resistant seeds will be saved annually.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Inputs costs | 468,000 |
| Administration costs | 121,000 |
| Staff costs | 121,000 |
| Total | 710,000 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | VETAID-UK |
| Project Title | Restocking of pack camels to poor pastoral families in Huddun and Taleh Districts of Sool Region |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A47-CZ |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | To improve the food security and recovery situation of poor pastoral communities in Huddun and Taleh Districts of Sool. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 600 households or 4,800 person Children: 860 Women: 2,300; Elderly persons: 55 |
| Implementing Partner | SADO |
| Project Duration | January-October 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$235,000 |

Needs

The intended beneficiaries are recovering or partly recovered from multiple years of cyclic droughts (4-5 years). A certain percentage (9.5%) has managed to restock themselves with small sized herds but lack pack animals and this has restricted herd migration to favourable areas.

The loss or lack of pack animals has limited usual drought coping mechanism, such as the ability to search for water at far distances while still using drought fall-back grazing areas. The immobility of pastoralists due to lack of pack camels has led to a concentration of settlements in a few areas and severe competition for water.

This has resulted in conflicts. It is also resulting in environmental degradation due to continuous intensive use of the same natural resources over a longer period of time, limiting the chances for recovery of the natural resource base.

Activities:

- Community mobilisation;
- Beneficiary identification and selection;
- Procurement and distribution of procured pack animals (camels).

Outcomes

- 600 households of approximately eight persons each (totalling some 4,800 persons) would be rehabilitated from destitution to economically active pastoral life;
- Reduced target beneficiaries in food aid actions;
- Reduced pressure on natural resources and ample time for resource base recovery due to enhanced mobility of pastoral households.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 19,000 |
| Inputs costs | 198,000 |
| Administration costs | 23,500 |
| Total | 240,500 |
| Minus available resources | 5,500 |
| Funds Requested | 235,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | VETERINAIRES SANS FRONTIERES (VSF)-SWITZERLAND |
| Project Title | Livestock restocking/redistribution programme amongst vulnerable groups in Galgadud and Mudug. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A48-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihood |
| Objective | Improved food security and economic opportunities for vulnerable and marginalised groups in Central Somalia. |
| Beneficiaries | 1,000 households (800 IDP and 200 women-headed households) |
| Implementing Partners | ASEP and SADO |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$505,000 |

Needs

The conflict and civil insecurity in Mogadishu since early 2007 has led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of residents from the city. According to the latest estimates, the highest concentration of new IDPs is in Galgadud, where 110,000 are located, representing 34% of the total new IDP population. Mudug has 39,000 (FSAU 2007 Post-*Gu* Analysis). Due to the displacement of the IDPs from their livelihoods in Mogadishu, they have difficulties in accessing food, income earning opportunities, and services in the host communities. Further, high and increasing prices of both imported and locally produced food exacerbate the IDPs' difficulties.

All indications are that political and clan tensions, civil insecurity, resource-based conflicts and disruptions of economic activities will continue to increase in the coming months. An end to the renewed armed conflict in Mogadishu is not foreseen (FSAU 2007 Post-*Gu* Analysis). With this and localised conflicts and a continuing deterioration in the security situation in many parts of the country, there is a need to integrate IDPs in their host communities.

IDPs are likely to stay in the areas where they are currently seeking refuge, which are mostly their regions of origin. Most of the communities hosting the IDPs in Galgadud and Mudug regions derive their livelihoods from livestock and pastoralism. Redistribution/restocking of livestock to these vulnerable and marginalised IDPs seems the most viable approach of re-integrating them to host communities.

Activities

- Restock/redistribute sheep, goats and pack animals to IDPs with the main focus on female-headed households;
- Clinically examine and treat/vaccinate all animals for restocking/redistribution;
- Train beneficiaries on best animal husbandry practices;
- Capacity building for animal health service providers for animal health backstopping.

Outcomes

- Vulnerable households integrated into pastoralist communities and with an economic base;
- Enhanced food security for vulnerable households.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 150,000 |
| Inputs costs | 320,000 |
| Administration costs | 35,000 |
| Total | 505,000 |

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|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | VETERINAIRES SANS FRONTIERES (VSF)-SWITZERLAND |
| Project Title | Emergency response and animal health actions in Central and South Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A49-CZ |
| Sector | Agriculture and livelihoods |
| Objective | Strengthen local capacity for delivery of animal health services and emergency response following disease outbreaks |
| Beneficiaries | 15,000 pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households |
| Implementing Partners | South Western Livestock Professionals' Association (SOWELPA) and Central Regions Livestock Professionals' Association (CERELPA). |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$350,000 |

Needs

Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Central and South Somalia continue to face adverse climatic challenges warranting emergency actions. Recent FSAU assessments revealed that Central and Southern Somalia risks a poor *Deyr* season. Considering that the area has not fully recovered from the effects of several years of drought, flooding and civil insecurity, the poor *Deyr* season will reverse the minimal recovery achieved by actions of the previous year.

Due to this, and in the absence of provision of reliable animal health services, endemic diseases continue to spread in the region, affecting livestock production, productivity and disruption of livestock marketing, leading to food insecurity for pastoralists. There is a need to incorporate a sustained animal health delivery system in Central and South Somalia to create a resilient livestock population. In case the *Deyr* rains are as poor as forecasted, there will be a need for contingency plans to address livestock emergency outbreaks to minimise livestock mortality.

Activities

- Training public and private animal health service providers on disease surveillance and emergency response;
- Capacity building of livestock professionals and community animal health workers in basic provision of animal health services and disease data collection;
- Train beneficiaries on best animal husbandry practices;
- Emergency livestock treatments to minimise stress due to common treatable diseases;
- Emergency vaccinations due to upsurge of diseases due to adverse climatic conditions.

Outcomes

- Enhance capacity of the animal health workers for service provision and emergency responses;
- Contain mortality and morbidity of livestock diseases;
- Conservation of the livestock assets of the pastoralists and agro-pastoralists communities.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 120,000 |
| Inputs costs | 200,000 |
| Administration costs | 30,000 |
| Total | 350,000 |

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | VETERINAIRES SANS FRONTIERES-SUISSE (VSF-SUISSE) |
| Project Title | Rural infrastructure water for livestock |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A50-AS |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objective | Community-based water infrastructure for livestock to ensure sustainable livelihoods |
| Beneficiaries | 15,000 pastoralists and agro-pastoralists households |
| Implementing Partners | Ministry of Livestock and Planning Puntland, local authorities in the South, local NGOs |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$370,000 |

Needs

Pastoralist populations rely on livestock for their livelihoods. Access to water, especially in the dry season or during drought, is one of the major limiting factors for pastoralists. In some areas livestock have to cover more than 30 km to be watered. In order to reduce that long distance between water points - which would improve livestock condition (30% of energy is consumed by walking those distances) - it is recommended to rehabilitate watering points between 20 and 25km from each other.

Emergency action during adverse climatic conditions comprises mainly of water trucking which is mostly a temporary measure to alleviate the immediate problem. Rehabilitation of water points, training and support to village water committees to manage adequately these key infrastructures will ensure that livestock belonging to the most vulnerable groups can have access to water without degrading the environment and will assure a more sustainable livelihood.

Activities

- With support of regional and local authorities, identify and select of water points either to rehabilitate or to establish;
- Establishing water committees at village level with local and regional authorities;
- Capacity building for the water committees of the selected villages.

Outcomes

- Availability of water sources every 25 km;
- Better body condition for livestock leading to better production results and thus better market values.
- Conservation of the livestock assets of the pastoralists and agro-pastoralists.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 120,000 |
| Inputs costs | 200,000 |
| Administration costs | 50,000 |
| Total | 370,000 |

SOMALIA

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|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | WORLD CONCERN |
| Project Title | Jilib household food security project |
| Project Code | SOM-08/A51-SC |
| Sector | Agriculture and Livelihoods |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and improve household food security for impoverished households in Jilib district through increasing means of production and sustainable livelihoods and strengthening community capacity to cope with shocks; Increase participation and involvement of women and disadvantaged groups of Jilib district in food security and livelihoods activities. |
| Beneficiaries | 20,000 people (7,500 women, 6,000 children and 6,500 men) |
| Implementing Partners | Lifeline Somalia |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$625,000 |

Needs

Most vulnerable pastoralists and agro-pastoralist households in Jilib district produce an average of 40% of their own food requirements in any given year, with the balance either purchased or obtained through barter. Therefore, individual production and the ability of households to purchase food determines their food security status.

The cyclic disasters of drought, floods and clan conflicts in Lower and Middle Juba regions has significantly affected food security, becoming a major threat to livelihoods. During those stressful periods, vulnerable households are forced to sell their family assets to buy food and other basic supplies. The project plans to equip such households with disaster preparedness and response skills, means of production and sustainable livelihoods, and alternative income sources. It will also improve existing farming practices to strengthen community capacity to cope with future shocks.

Activities

- Livelihoods support and diversification;
- Drought mitigation activities with agro-pastoralist communities in the Jilib riverine area;
- Support to riverine fishery activities through fishing gear distribution and training;
- Support to local initiatives that as well address conflict prevention;
- Local purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs-seeds for drought tolerant crops in rain fed areas of Jilib district with significant and consecutive crop failure;
- Conduct trainings for beneficiary households on small scale agricultural development activities and other initiatives;
- Provide support and build the capacity of local relief committees, local CBOs, CDCs and other community organised groups to enhance their resilience to the impact of the cyclic drought, floods and other man-made and natural disasters;
- Carry out research to determine the long-term solution to flooding along the Juba River.

Expected Outcomes

- Increased support to impoverished households through investment and capacity building initiatives such as agriculture and fishing;
- Improved food security situation for impoverished households;
- Established alternative income generating activities for targeted households;
- Diversified dietary intake leading to improve nutritional status of target population;
- 500 target beneficiaries trained on appropriate agricultural techniques;
- 30 CDCs established and trained;
- Local partner capacity strengthened;
- Documented research findings: economic potential for region and mitigation options for floods;
- 11,300 impoverished households given farm inputs and 500 sets of fishing gear distributed.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 80,000 |
| Inputs costs | 520,000 |
| Administrative costs | 25,000 |
| Total | 625,000 |

| EDUCATION | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY (ADRA)-SOMALIA |
| Project Title | Strengthening basic education in Hiran |
| Project Code | SOM-08/E01-SC |
| Sector | Education |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve and sustain school enrolment and retention rates of the school age going children, including Koranic schools, and children with special needs; To build the capacity of teachers and education authorities to improve the quality of teaching and coordination of learning activities. |
| Beneficiaries | 2,060 persons 2,000 Children 60 Teachers. |
| Implementing Partners | United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), Community Education Committee (CEC), Ministry of Education (MoE), SCF-UK and Danish Refugee Council (DRC). |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$800,000 |

Needs

Access to education in Hiran has been seriously affected by conflict and a series of other disasters. To date, it is estimated that the global enrolment rate among school-going children in the region is 20.4%². The children require a learning friendly environment, with teachers and learning materials. Though the area generally does not have an adequate number of teachers, lack of teacher incentives has been a major problem, amounting to low teacher morale. ADRA will work closely with education officials and the community to improve school management and enhance the capacity of schools to respond to interruptions caused by emergencies.

Activities

- Community mobilisation and sensitisation for learning;
- Provision of teacher incentives;
- Construction of classrooms;
- Provision of teaching aid/kits;
- Carry out school feeding programmes;
- Strengthening of teacher and MoE/CECs capacity to coordinate local response to emergencies.

Outcomes

- Increased awareness and enrolment in school;
- Increased school retention for both teachers and pupils;
- Learner friendly environment;
- Higher levels of female learners and teachers in schools;
- Improved school management levels across Hiran.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 102,800 |
| Inputs costs | 640,000 |
| Administration costs | 57,200 |
| Total | 800,000 |

² FSAU post Gu analysis 2007

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|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | COMITATO INTERNAZIONALE PER LO SVILUPPO DEI POPOLI (CISP) |
| Project Title | Support to quality pre-primary and primary education in Xarardhere (South Mudug), Ceel-Dheer and Galad (East Galgudud) districts. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/E02-SC |
| Sector | Education |
| Objective | Increase sustainable access to quality pre and primary education to children aged 2-13 years in rural and isolated areas |
| Beneficiaries | Primary schools and early childhood learning centres (ECLC): In addition strengthen access to the 12 schools and ECLC already supported. Children: approximately 6,500 pre/primary school children. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$390,000 |

Needs

Due to the conflict of the past 17 years, inaccessibility, and the funding gap suffered by the education sector in South Central zone, the majority of school facilities in the targeted regions have been looted and closed, leaving sporadic (where supported by the Diaspora) or no access to primary formal education.

The project will provide child friendly learning spaces, relevant educational material, feeding centres and access to clean water and sanitation facilities in rural isolated areas. It will also provide early childhood education centres (ECEC) where children 2-5 years old will have access to clean water and food, increasing their survival opportunities. The ECLC will also advocate for primary education enrolment and will relieve primary school age girls from their childminding duties for their younger siblings, thus increasing girls' school enrolment and retention. The action will promote a strong education-for-all campaign that will involve religious leaders, the education authorities and the local communities.

Activities

- Rehabilitation/construction of child friendly learning spaces (ECLC and primary schools) with access to clean water and sanitation facilities;
- Provision of educational material for early childhood and primary education;
- Capacity building of the education authorities in the enforcement and monitoring of the delivery of quality education and in emergency response strategies (Inter-Agency Network on Education in Emergencies [INEE] standards);
- Provision of school feeding centres;
- Training of primary education teachers, and training of early childhood education teachers on literacy, sanitation and hygiene, health, child protection and promotion of girls' access to educational opportunities;
- Advocacy campaigns for the right to education for all (EFA);
- GPS mapping of schools and health facilities to coordinate health and education cross-sector actions;.
- Ceel-Dheer District: establish four new schools and ECLC: Masagaweyn, Ceel-Haji, Xuladuur and Ceel-Gabobe;
- Calad District: establish three new schools and ECLC: Nooleeye, Xirkadheere and BudBud;
- Xarardere District establishes two new schools and ECLC: Gorayeryall and Qosol Tire.

Outcome

50% increase in enrolment (at least 25% girls) in the Districts of Galad, Ceel-Dheer and Xarardere

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 60,000 |
| Inputs costs | 310,000 |
| Administration costs | 20,000 |
| Total | 390,000 |

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|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES ACCESS LINK (DIAL) |
| Project Title | Empowering education access in Badhaadhe district in Lower Juba |
| Project Code | SOM-08/E03-SC |
| Sector | Education. |
| Objective | To mitigate the impact of drought, floods and civil insecurity on Education in Badhaadhe district, Lower Juba, and to foster retention and enrolment levels among school going children and the teaching fraternity |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 8,000 persons Children: 5,500 (coverage of 70%); women: 2,000 IDPs: 500 |
| Implementing Partners | Local authority (TFG) and community structures as well as education committees at grass-root level, UNICEF, INGOs and LNGOs |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$130,840 |
| Funds Requested | \$124,840 |

Needs

Many years of civil unrest, coupled with recurrent droughts and floods, have resulted in an almost complete absence of basic social services in Badhaadhe. The district also exhibits extreme poverty, severe food shortages, hunger and persistent seasonal migration. These have contributed to a massive dropout rate in schools located in major towns and in the closure of many schools located in rural areas.

In the absence of Government institutions, communities are unable to mobilise enough resources to implement sustainable educational programmes. Parents are often unable to meet school fees or to contribute to teachers' salaries and other school administrative costs, thereby weakening the quality of education. Against such a backdrop, it is important that children are kept away from harassment and the risks of child abuse and various forms of exploitation.

Activities

- Community mobilisation aimed at increased enrolment, with special focus on girls and children from vulnerable households;
- Training and incentives support for new and existing teachers;
- School-based feeding programme;
- Provision of water and sanitation in schools.

Outcomes

- Increased enrolment and retention;
- Clean and potable drinking water provided to reduce the outbreaks of diseases.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 12,000 |
| Implementing costs | 104,000 |
| Operating costs | 7,000 |
| Administration costs | 7,840 |
| Sub-total | 130,840 |
| Minus available resources | 6,000 |
| Total | 124,840 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | HORN RELIEF |
| Project Title | Promoting and ensuring access to educational opportunities for children, particularly girls, in Lower Juba |
| Project Code | SOM-08/E04-SC |
| Sector | Education |
| Objective | Children, especially girls, have access to quality formal educational opportunities in an environment conducive to learning. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 2,868 Children: 2,114 Women: 925 34 teachers and 720 young adults |
| Implementing Partner | MoE |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$385,200 |

Needs

The education sector in Somalia has long been in a state of crisis due to neglect and lack of resources. Schools are generally in a state of disrepair, with no furniture or educational supplies. Teachers have received no training for many years, and the local administration simply does not have the means to train or to provide incentives. Formal and non-formal learning opportunities therefore remain very limited and are unavailable to vast numbers of children, especially girls - as gender-related disparities remain an area of major concern - and young adults.

Activities

- Rehabilitation of the infrastructure of six schools in Lower Juba (Kismayo and Afmadow);
- Provision of school furniture (desks/chairs) and educational supplies (textbooks, notebooks, writing materials);
- Emergency training modules for teachers developed and pre-tested;
- Teachers trained at intervals, particularly those who need substantial literacy/numeracy skills capacity building;
- Awareness raising/mobilisation programme directed at Lower Juba communities;
- Provision of non-formal education classes within the same institutions for young adults who are illiterate.

Outcomes

Increased access to education for children, young adults, and particularly girls, in Lower Juba in educational facilities conducive to learning, staffed by trained teachers, and where students have access to appropriate educational materials.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 77,000 |
| Inputs costs | 283,200 |
| Administration costs | 25,000 |
| Total | 385,200 |

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agencies | HANDICAP INITIATIVE SUPPORTING AND NETWORKING (HISAN) |
| Project Title | Carpentry vocational training for child soldiers and unemployed youth |
| Project Code | SOM-08/E05-SC |
| Sector | Education |
| Objective | Child soldiers and youths to gain literacy and livelihood skills |
| Beneficiaries | 100 child-soldiers and youth, their families and their communities |
| Implementing Partners | Evergreen vocational school, Rainbow Rehabilitation Centre |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$493,500 |

Needs

The long-running conflicts in Central South Somalia have denied many children schooling opportunities, and boys and idle youths in rural areas, as well as IDPs, are vulnerable to exploitation as child soldiers. With little to no education, they are easy prey to warlords. With a few dilapidated education facilities and no books in IDP and rural areas, many children are out of school and their futures is in jeopardy with neither education nor skills for gainful employment. These boys and youths are potential perpetrators of sexual violence, and may be prone to crime or to joining militias unless they can be educated with basic literacy, numeracy and vocational and entrepreneurial skills.

To put them in a regular classroom to learn after long periods of not having been in formal education would be difficult unless they can see the value and income potential of an education. There is a need to create friendly centres where they feel neither threatened nor ashamed. Mobilising the community to help rehabilitate and re-integrate these youth through basic education and demand-driven skills will reverse the decline in access to and provision of education in this area.

Activities

- Mobilising the community to bring the child soldiers and youth to learning centres;
- Set up classroom facilities for children/youths unaccustomed to normal classroom set-up;
- Offer counselling, rehabilitation and peace education services;
- Capacity building of MoE for non-formal education;
- Teach carpentry skills along with literacy, numeracy, English and entrepreneurial skills;
- Supply essential carpentry materials and equipments for the vocational training;
- Provide food during the training sessions in partnership with WFP;
- Provide HIV/AIDS awareness and change of lifestyle through games, sports and drama.

Outcomes

- Increased access to learning and skill acquisition for children and youths at risk of exploitation in learner-friendly environment;
- Abused children and youths rehabilitated and gainfully integrated to society;
- Communities value and support the education of these vulnerable youth;
- MoE capacity to provide basic non-formal education enhanced;
- Literacy and livelihood skills attained, making employment/self-employment a reality for the youths with opportunities for those wanting further formal education;
- The youths have basic starter tool-kits;
- Communities appreciate changed attitudes and supports HIV/AIDS prevention initiatives in their areas.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 80,000 |
| Direct Implementing costs | 390,000 |
| Administration costs | 23,500 |
| Total | 493,500 |

SOMALIA

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | INTERNATIONAL AID SERVICES (IAS) |
| Project Title | Emergency education project for IDPs |
| Project Code | SOM-08/E06-SC |
| Sector | Education |
| Objective | To support schools for IDPs along Mogadishu-Afgoye road of South Central Somalia |
| Beneficiaries | 10,000 children. Primary school going children, Children with special needs, 200 teachers (67 female and 133 male), CEC members. |
| Implementing Partner | Family Economy, Rehabilitation Organization (FERO) |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$500,480 |

Needs

Somalia's education system has been in a state of crisis for many years and was further harmed by the recent fighting in Mogadishu. Many children were displaced along with their parents to safer areas along the Mogadishu-Afgoye road. The capacities of the few available schools in the settled camps are overstretched in terms of space, teaching materials and teaching staff.

Currently there are no adequate institutions that cater for special needs in the two areas. Therefore most of these children are not able to attend schools at all. The majority of these children are girls who, in many instances, are not given equal educational opportunities.

There are no adequate water sources in the target area, hence the critical need for clean drinking water and sanitation for these children. The present extremely poor living conditions in the camps coupled with the loss of loved ones in the conflicts have severely traumatised most of the children; as a result their concentration tends to be hampered and they are in need of trauma counselling.

Activities

- Construction of temporary child-friendly learning spaces for the displaced population, especially girls and children with special needs, as well as provision of school furniture and learning materials;
- Provision of health education activities aimed at improving the basic health condition of pupils and their parents;
- Fast-track refresher training and incentive for teachers to improve quality of teaching, as well as training CECs;
- Provision of water tanks and trucking of drinking water for school children;
- Trauma counselling for children affected by the conflict.

Outcomes

- Enrolment of school going children increased;
- Teachers and CECs trained to improve quality of teaching and learning;
- Health and hygiene awareness increased among the displaced population along the Afgoye-Mogadishu road.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs: one project coordinator/one Accountant/one Administrative Assistant and one year benefit | 39,000 |
| Inputs costs: Beneficiary trainings/classrooms/toilets/books/teacher incentives/monitoring and evaluation | 411,080 |
| Administration costs : office space/communication/transport/stationary/audit fees | 50,400 |
| Total | 500,480 |

SOMALIA

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|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | ISLAMIC RELIEF |
| Project Title | Improvement of education quality and access in IDP settlements in Puntland and South Central Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/E07-AS |
| Sector | Education |
| Objective | Increase vulnerable children's access to education and improve the quality of teaching and the quality of learning for the displaced population in Puntland and Lower and Middle Shabelle |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 8,200 Children: 7,200 Women: 1,000 (Mothers including female teachers). |
| Implementing Partners | Islamic Relief in cooperation with stakeholders and partners in targeted communities including the MoE. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$460,000 |
| Funds Requested | \$440,000 |

Needs

Due to more than 17 years of conflict and unrest in Somalia, education has not been stable or sustainable. Schools have been destroyed due to war and/or negligence, and there has been no central authority to oversee educational facilities. Most qualified teachers have left the country; this has left Somalia with poor teaching capacity which has affected standards of education severely. The available teachers are not trained and communities are not aware of their responsibility to sustain reasonable levels of education for their children.

This situation has resulted in more children out of school, especially IDP children. This project will increase the access to education of an estimated 7,200 school age IDP children in Mudug and Nugal regions of Puntland and in Lower and Middle Shabelle. It will also enhance the professional teaching skills of 109 teachers and head masters, directly benefiting 7,200 IDP children. This will help to alleviate children's suffering, responding to their protection and human rights needs.

Activities

- Construction of six temporary schools for IDP children;
- Rehabilitation of three existing schools for IDP children;
- Provision of school emergency furniture and supplies for nine schools;
- Fast track training for nine school head teachers on school administration and management;
- Basic teacher trainings for 100 teachers;
- Training of nine CECs in IDP settlements.

Outcomes

- Increased enrolment and retention rates, especially for girls, in the target areas;
- Improved quality of learning spaces for displaced and other vulnerable children to increase enrolment and retention rates;
- Improved quality of teaching in the nine target schools.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Project Implementation Cost | 300,000 |
| a) Inputs Construction/rehabilitation of schools | 135,000 |
| b) Equipment and Tools | 90,000 |
| c) Training of the teachers/CECs | 75,000 |
| Operation Cost | 160,000 |
| a) Staff | 25,000 |
| b) Transport and other costs | 50,000 |
| c) Security | 25,000 |
| d) Administration 10% | 40,000 |
| e) Contingency 5% | 20,000 |
| Sub-Total | 460,000 |
| Minus available resources | 20,000 |
| Total | 440,000 |

SOMALIA

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agencies | MIDDLE JUBA EMERGENCY EDUCATION CLUSTER (MEEC) |
| Project Title | Emergency education support for children affected by multiple disasters ³ |
| Project Code | SOM-08/E08-SC |
| Sector | Education |
| Objective | Increase enrolment and improve retention of school-age children in Lower and Middle Juba regions and part of Bakool region |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 12,750 Children: 12,000 Women: 600 CECs and District Education Officers (DEO) in six districts, teachers |
| Implementing Partners | WVI, Muslim Aid, JCC, AFREC, partnership of local/Somali organisations in Kismayo, Afmado, Jamame, Buale, Sakow and Tiye glow. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$1,000,000 |

Needs

Multiple shocks as a result of recurrent droughts, floods and conflicts in southern Somalia for the past 17 years have negatively impacted on education in most districts in southern Somalia. Many school-age children have no access to quality social services, such as education. Lower and Middle Juba regions are of particular concern. There very few schools operational on an ad-hoc basis.

The proposed education project is aimed at responding to the growing humanitarian crisis in South Somalia that has resulted in poor access to education, high dropout rates, lack of trained teachers, limited learning spaces and growing disparity between boys and girls in education. This project aims to ensure that out-of-school children are enrolled into child-friendly schools, that those already in school are retained, and that children are protected from physical and psychological abuses. When children are not in school, they are likely to fall victim to conflict, abuse and destructive behaviours.

Main activities

- Community mobilisation aimed at increased enrolment and protection;
- Provision of child-friendly learning spaces with adequate furniture;
- Capacity building of the CECs and education partners⁴;
- Short-term in-service teacher training and provision of incentives to teachers;
- Provision of school radio lessons, in partnership with the Education Development Centre (EDC)⁵.

Expected outcome

- Increased enrolment and retention rates, especially for the girls in the target districts;
- Improved capacity of CECs and District Education Boards (DEBs) to manage and sustain schools.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff for the five appealing NGOs (national and international) | 170,000 |
| Inputs and supplies | 675,000 |
| Administration for the five appealing NGOs | 155,000 |
| Total | 1,000,000 |

³ The region has suffered consecutive rain failures, conflicts, floods and disease outbreaks in succession.

⁴ Capacity building of CECs will also include promotion of women participation in CECs. This is envisaged to contribute towards girl child enrollment and retention.

⁵ The school radio is to be undertaken in partnership with EDC which has more competence in interactive radio as a means of teaching. WVI is proposing to only provide appropriate radio sets

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| Appealing Agency | MUSLIM AID-UK |
| Project Title | Improving access to education for IDP children in Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/E09-AS |
| Sector | Education |
| Objective | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build confidence among IDP communities in ensuring that children attend formal and informal schools; To provide teachers with appropriate teaching skills in informal and formal class room settings; To improve local educational infrastructure in local settings by providing teachers with necessary tools and teaching resources. |
| Beneficiaries | Children: 10,000 school going aged children, 300 local teachers and 100 IDP/local committee members. Teacher training institutes, local low-skilled workers, particularly women, are indirect beneficiaries. |
| Implementing Partners | MoE, local authorities and number of LNGOs. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$412,000 |
| Funds Requested | \$298,000 |

Needs

Muslim Aid-UK, through its established field office in Mogadishu and sub-field offices across Somalia, intends to build trust and win confidence among IDPs by ensuring that their children have access to formal and informal educational institutions. Muslim Aid-UK has identified over 15 schools (formal/informal) in the most affected areas of Somalia where thousands of recently displaced communities, as well as impoverished local families and their children, require urgent assistance.

In order to increase enrolment among IDPs and build confidence to send their children to our schools, the project will involve the leaders of IDP communities, key stakeholders and partner organisations in planning and implementing child-friendly schools where every child will get reasonably high-quality education in a safe and secure environment. Suitably qualified local teachers (male and female) will be identified and trained to enhance their skills in formal and informal settings. The project will ensure provision of learning materials to IDP children, and strengthen and improve the educational facilities of formal and non-formal schools by providing them with necessary equipment. Muslim Aid-UK will implement the school infrastructure improvement programme using its own funds.

Activities

- Liaise with IDP communities and ensure that school age children are enrolled in schools;
- Identify suitable teachers for formal/informal schools and train them in requisite teaching skills;
- Undertake school improvement programme by providing schools with necessary educational teaching tools, provision of facilities (e.g. class room improvements, teaching aids, toilet facilities, etc.).

Outcomes

- 10,000 children enrolled in 20 formal and informal schools;
- 200-300 local teachers identified and trained in formal and informal educational delivery;
- 100 IDP and local committee members trained in awareness programmes, including HIV awareness;
- 15 schools appropriately equipped with modern teaching aids;
- School facilities and infrastructure improved.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Inputs costs (93% of total) | 383,160 |
| Administration costs (7% of total) | 28,840 |
| Sub-total | 412,000 |
| Minus funds available (Muslim Aid-UK contribution 27%) | 114,000 |
| Total | 298,000 |

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID (NCA) |
| Project Title | Emergency education project in Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/E10-SC |
| Sector | Education |
| Objective | Increased access to quality basic education to 3,564 boys and 3,074 girls of school age in 3 districts of Gedo |
| Beneficiaries | 6,868 persons, including 3,074 girls, 3,564 boys, 80 women and 150 men. |
| Implementing Partner | Social-Life Agricultural Development Organization (SADO) |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$377,267 |

Needs

NCA has identified three main requirements – infrastructure, gender balance, and learning environment – for the 24 schools that it supports. Only six have permanent structures, and there is an acute shortage of furniture. There is a need therefore to increase infrastructural support, in particular the construction of buildings and desks.

Gender imbalance is also a problem. The pupil population in NCA-supported schools was 2,452 (boys) and 1,899 (girls) in 2006/2007. Only 7% of the girls joining school managed to complete. Of the 90 teachers employed, only seven were women. There is need therefore to bridge this glaring gender gap in terms of enrolment and staffing in schools.

Lastly, in terms of the learning environment, nine schools are yet to have functional toilets and water access. The deteriorating humanitarian situation may escalate when the *Deyr* rains fail, as this may inhibit learning as families withdraw children to seek food and pasture. There is need therefore to make the learning environment child-friendly.

Activities

- Construction/rehabilitation of child-friendly learning spaces and provision of furniture;
- Conduct mobilisation meetings among school communities to promote enrolment of girls;
- Provide school kits and materials to 24 schools in Gedo;
- Provide temporary training to 130 teachers and 100 members of CEC;
- Provide trauma counselling to children and teachers affected by the emergencies;
- Provide water and sanitation facilities to nine schools (Ventilated Improved Pit [VIP] toilets and water tanks) to ten schools;
- Implement school feeding programme.

Outcomes

- Increased enrolment and improved retention of school going population in Gedo;
- Improved quality of teaching and learning in 24 target schools in Gedo;
- Management and administration of target schools enhanced.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 44,514 |
| Inputs costs | 310,252 |
| Administration costs | 22,501 |
| Total | 377,267 |

SOMALIA

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|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC) |
| Project Title | Emergency education and skills development for displaced and vulnerable children and youth in Somaliland/Puntland. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/E11-AS |
| Sector | Education |
| Objective | Contribute to increased access to basic education and skills development for vulnerable and displaced children/youth ensuring equal opportunities for girls, incorporating human rights standards and promoting durable solutions. |
| Beneficiaries | 6,820 beneficiaries including 5,280 pupils (half girls and half boys), 230 teachers/staff and 593 CEC members. |
| Implementing Partners | Ministry of Education, United Nations, INGO, LNGOs and CECs. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$1,350,000 |

Needs

The Alternative Basic Education (ABE) project is aimed at improving access for displaced children aged 10-14 years to primary alternative basic education, while the youth education pack (YEP) is aimed at provision of literacy, life skills and skills training to displaced youth aged 15 to 24 years. By increasing enrolment for vulnerable and displaced children/youth who missed the opportunity of schooling due to conflict, the aim is to protect and prevent children/youth from being recruited into armed services, child labour and other harmful practices. Knowing that education and conflict are deeply intertwined, NRC aims to promote a greater understanding of protection and human rights standards in the education programme to enhance a culture of human rights in Somali society. This would contribute to sustainable access, retention and durable solutions for the displaced and vulnerable children/youth.

Project's main activities

- Conduct assessments for area selection and identification of new pupils and youth for enrolment;
- Educate children through ABE curriculum/Youth Pack; supply school learning materials for classes;
- Train youth in literacy, life and vocational skills, and train YEP instructors;
- Develop partnership with other stakeholders and MoE to develop a collaborative approach;
- Build the capacity of local education officials, MoE teachers, CECs, LNGOs and other actors on NRC cross-cutting themes and human rights standards;
- Develop human rights based educational teaching modules focusing on the Somali context with a particular focus on the rights of women/children;
- Advocate for the right to education for displaced children/youth and raise awareness promoting girls education and involvement in the skills training;
- Monitor and support the quality functioning of ABE classes by MoE and YEP Centres;
- Monitoring of MoE teachers to ensure they are taking human rights knowledge into action.

Outcomes

- Increased enrolment of displaced and vulnerable children/youth in education system and YEP centres;
- Increased girls' enrolment and participation in ABE classes and YEP centres;
- Human rights based educational teaching modules developed and implemented in 48 schools in Somaliland and 24 schools in Puntland;
- Increased involvement of parents, local authorities and community members in promoting education and skills training as an important protection and development tool during emergencies;
- Enhanced capacity of education authorities and MoE teachers to manage/support education.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff | 250,000 |
| Inputs | 1,000,000 |
| Administration | 100,000 |
| Total | 1,350,000 |

SOMALIA

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | SAACID |
| Project Title | Rehabilitation of school infrastructure for emergency education in Mogadishu. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/E12-SC |
| Sector | Education |
| Objective | Provide increased infrastructure capacity in the education sector. |
| Beneficiaries | 5,000 children. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$500,000 |

Needs

The education sector of central and southern Somalia remains in systemic crisis, with only 20.5% of school-age children enrolled in any form of education and more than 40% of that number dropping out in primary school. SAACID completed a needs assessment of all Mogadishu districts in June 2007 (funded by United Nations Human Settlements Programme [UN-HABITAT]), and this assessment highlighted that only about a third of the previously operational Government schools were functional at any level.

SAACID has been operational in the formal education sector since 1996. All its schools are sustainable schools - none have ever closed or been looted. SAACID is a women's NGO with a special focus on gender. Currently 44% of the entire student population in SAACID fee-paying schools are girls. Retention rates for SAACID - especially for girls - are very high thanks to SAACID's innovative and incredibly successful micro-credit-linked education initiative.

However, the biggest constraint facing education actors in Mogadishu is the lack of available funding for the rehabilitation of infrastructure. This programme focuses on rehabilitating infrastructure that can be utilised to cater for the emergency education of IDP children through livelihood-linked inputs that SAACID has on hand. Whilst SAACID has proven programming linking micro-credit to education, and has the micro-credit funding to support the programme, it does not have the funding to rehabilitate schools to allow more IDP and urban poor to receive formal education

Activities

- Rehabilitate ten school sites which would have a minimum capacity of 500 pupils per site;
- Enrol 5,000 students, targeting IDPs and urban poor;
- Free non-formal numeracy and literacy (literacy and numeracy training [LNT]) classes for all those interested;
- Capacity for afternoon and evening vocational classes;
- Specialised programmes, such as providing the LNT component for demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration of militia.

Outcomes

- Increased enrolment of displaced and vulnerable children in Mogadishu;
- Quality of learning spaces improved.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Rehabilitation of ten schools | 500,000 |
| Total | 500,000 |

SOMALIA

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | SAACID |
| Project Title | Youth in crisis in Mogadishu City |
| Project Code | SOM-08/E13-SC |
| Sector | Education |
| Objective | Provide vocational training to youth in crisis in Mogadishu City |
| Beneficiaries | 800 children. |
| Implementing Partner | N/A |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$1,000,000 |

Needs

The security context in Mogadishu continues to deteriorate and in all probability, will continue to do so throughout 2008. More and more militiamen are appearing on the streets of Mogadishu to seek resources for their families and to attack the TFG and Ethiopian military. Youth are now being consciously recruited by opposition leaders to launch face-to-face daytime attacks against TFG militia and Ethiopian military.

The recruitment of youth to get in close to TFG facilities has quickly become the most effective means the opposition has of attacking TFG militia and undermining their morale. Youth are now being paid \$100 per grenade or pistol attack against the TFG and Ethiopian military. These youth are in crisis and need immediate emergency action to avoid tragic outcomes for themselves and the communities in which they reside.

The pool of youth at risk is relatively small and these youth are mostly known to district and sub-district community leaders. Community leaders in Mogadishu have been pressing SAACID to source an interested partner to target these youth in crisis and break the this new pattern of children being used for extremely violent close-up attacks against the TFG. SAACID has similar experience in providing such training from the three demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration (DDR) programmes that SAACID has completed in Mogadishu since 2001.

Taking away this available pool of youth would push the opposition to devise alternative ways of attacking the TFG without placing children in harm's way.

Activities

- Identify and select, with civil society participation, 800 youth aged 13-17 (50 from each of Mogadishu's 16 districts) that are at risk of being sucked into the devolving security situation in Mogadishu City;
- Train these youth in a vocational skill of their choice (or in numeracy and literacy) for 11 months (training would be completed in host local businesses with good reputations).

Outcome

Quality of life for 800 youth who were in danger of being sucked into a life of violence and conflict is improved and the youth provided with new life skills.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Youth training incentives and food-for-training (FFT)-WFP (\$50 per month-\$1.92 per day) | 440,000 |
| 'Tool-box' for successful completion of training (\$300/youth) | 240,000 |
| Host trainer costs | 265,000 |
| Administration and logistics | 55,000 |
| Total | 1,000,000 |

SOMALIA

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION FOR FORMAL EDUCATION (SAFE) |
| Project title | Gender sensitive child protection in primary education. |
| Project code | SOM-08/E14-AS |
| Sector | Education |
| Objective | Make schools conflict-free zones to protect children from physical harm, psychological and social distress, recruitment into armed groups, and family separation and abuses. |
| Beneficiaries | 25,000 school aged children (half girls, half boys). |
| Implementing Partners | SAFE: education authorities, LNGOs and MoE. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$61,080 |
| Funds requested | \$54,680 |

Needs

According to a UNICEF study on child protection in Somalia, children are victims of human rights violations perpetrated by those in their communities and clans. Subject to acts of revenge and war, they are socially among the most vulnerable groups in Somali communities. Killings, shootings, beating, child abuse, abduction, child labour and child recruitment into armed groups are among the difficulties that this project will address.

About 82% of Somalia's children are unable to attend primary schools due to factors such as poverty, disease, hunger, violation of their rights, physical harm, internal displacement, social distress and recruitment into armed groups. This project is intended to support the overall strategic priorities of at least two strategic CAP objectives - human rights and education.

Activities

- To build the capacity of communities to change their attitudes towards child rights and child education and to create a forum for child students and older people to improve their knowledge about human rights in general and child protection in particular;
- Teacher training programme appropriate for life skills, human rights, child protection and awareness of HIV/AIDS;
- Support, develop and implement gender responsive child education.

Outcomes

- Schools are conflict free zones and children are protected from physical harm, psychological and social distress, recruitment into armed groups, family separation and abuses;
- Children and teachers are both protected from violence by Government forces and armed militia;
- Peace and reconciliation built among the students by teaching them life skills, social justice and teamwork.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Budget items | \$ |
| Staff salary | 8,400 |
| Inputs | 49,946 |
| Administration | 2,734 |
| Subtotal | 61,080 |
| Minus available resources | 6,400 |
| Total | 54,680 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS EDUCATION, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO) |
| Project Title | Expanding access to quality education in emergencies through accelerated self-learning and teacher training. |
| Project Code | SOM-09/E15-AS |
| Sector | Education |
| Objective | To improve the quality of teaching/learning and management of primary schools in IDP communities and vulnerable populations. |
| Beneficiaries | 1,000 in-service teachers and managers (300 female and 700 male) in IDP communities and vulnerable groups. |
| Implementing Partners | MoEs, LNGOs, teacher training institutions and INGOs. |
| Project Duration | January 2008-June 2009 |
| Funds Requested | \$887,050 |

Summary

Over the past decade the efforts to improve/increase enrolment of pupils in primary school in Central South Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland have been increasing steadily. However, access to and the quality of teaching and learning remains very low among vulnerable groups, mainly within the IDP populations. For this problem to be resolved in Somalia, more trained teachers and school managers are needed to build the confidence of parents and the community in schools. Such an action has the capacity to increase access to quality teaching/learning among vulnerable groups in emergencies.

However the harsh socio-political environment in most of Somalia makes sustained face-to-face training impractical. To this is added the severe erosion of the teaching force due to internal displacement. Therefore, a self-learning modular approach is imperative. The proposed project will develop self learning electronic modules for ten hours per week teacher training and school management that can be rapidly deployed within the IDP communities and the vulnerable populations to meet the urgent need for trained teachers in Somalia.

This will be implemented in selected locations in Central South Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland within the wider framework of ongoing teacher training initiatives. This action will also seek to address the need to increase the participation of girls and women in primary education. This proposed project further seeks to strengthen the capacity of education authorities and teacher training institutions at national, regional and local levels to deliver quality primary education to vulnerable groups.

Activities

- Needs assessment and selection of trainees within the target groups;
- Development of materials, training and capacity building for the target groups;
- Technical backstopping and capacity building/training of local education authorities and target groups on quality teaching/learning models designed for emergencies (with emphasis on participation of girls and women);
- Adaptation of the existing teacher education curriculum for delivery in IDP communities and vulnerable populations through self-learning approaches;
- Institutional capacity building and support to selected local education providers (NGOs and teacher training institutions) in Central South Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland;
- Monitoring and evaluation of planned/implemented activities and outputs.

Outcomes

- Increased access to quality teaching/learning in IDP camps;
- Improved material for teaching/learning available in interactive electronic format;
- Increased capacity of education authorities at all levels (national, regional and local) to better address the needs of education in IDP camps and marginalised areas;
- Improved standards of teaching/learning in primary schools with 1,000 newly trained in-service teachers and school managers.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff cost | 185,000 |
| Project Implementation Cost | 600,000 |
| Administrative Cost | 102,050 |
| Total | 887,050 |

SOMALIA

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO) |
| Project Title | Support to reintegration of militia and reduction of vulnerability in Somalia's emergency and post-conflict situations through basic and vocational education <i>included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/E16-AS |
| Sector | Education |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide livelihood means to reduce vulnerability of ex-militia and youths to recruitment; • Provide ex-militia members with literacy and vocational skills for future reintegration into civilian life through gainful employment; • Strengthen and sustain fragile peace; • Provide successful trainees with basic tools of selected trades for entry in micro enterprise; • Improve HIV/AIDS awareness to youth, militia and host trainers. |
| Targeted Beneficiaries | 1,000 ex-militia combatants and youth (female: 400; male: 600) |
| Implementing Partners | Ministry of Education, UNDP, ILO, Water for Life, International and LNGOs and private enterprise owners. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$800,000 |

Summary

It is apparent that the question of militia, especially in Central and South Somalia, has to be addressed as a matter of urgency if a peace and reconciliation process is to have a chance to succeed. Demobilised militia members are often left alone without clear perspectives of professional and social reintegration options and opportunities, and it has been well documented that as long as they are idle and accessible to warlords, they are a potential danger to peace, stability and to the general population.

To address this critical issue and threat in Somalia, reintegration of ex-militia members into civilian life is the most viable solution. The proposed project aims at providing the target group with literacy and vocational skills as alternatives to re-absorption into militias. It will subsequently accelerate their social and economical reintegration and contribute to the current peace building processes. To this end, vocational skills will be provided in collaboration with existing enterprises and the few vocational training centres that are available.

Activities

- Conduct a needs assessment;
- Advocacy and community mobilisation for the reintegration of ex-militia;
- Refine/develop and/or provide appropriate necessary materials and tools;
- Train ex-militia and youth in key areas (e.g., functional literacy; vocational skills, etc.);
- Provide successful trainees with basic tools as a start-up for self-employment.

Outcomes

- Target groups enabled to be economically reintegrated through employment and self-employment;
- Improved community participation in social reintegration of ex-militias;
- Increased level of expertise for entrepreneurs/host trainers in terms of mentoring/coaching ex-militia members during their professional reintegration;
- Improved opportunities of social and economic reintegration for ex-militia and youth in the communities;
- Likelihood of ex-militia combatants being re-recruited into armed groups reduced;
- Livelihoods of vulnerable ex-militia and youth improved.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff cost | 176,990 |
| Project implementation cost | 530,975 |
| Administration cost (13%) | 92,035 |
| Total | 800,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) |
| Project Title | Ensuring educational opportunities for children affected by emergencies in Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/E17-AS |
| Sector | Education |
| Objective | Increase enrolment and improve retention of school going population with emphasis on gender equity and inclusiveness |
| Beneficiaries | 123,800 persons, including 120,000 children, 900 women, 2,400 teachers (including 700 female teachers) and 500 CEC members (including 200 women). |
| Implementing Partners | MoE, Regional Education Offices, DEOs, CECs, LNGOs and INGOs. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$9,842,000 |

Needs

The cumulative impact of droughts, floods and massive displacement deny many school-age children the opportunity for quality education, particularly in Central and Southern Somalia. Of the 1.5 million Somalis in need of humanitarian assistance, approximately 330,000 are children aged 6-13. Many of the IDPs from Mogadishu have settled in areas where there are no schools or where schools have limited capacity to accommodate IDP students.

As out-of-school children are more vulnerable to becoming victims of the conflict and other dangerous activities, the project aims to ensure that displaced and other vulnerable children are enrolled in schools that those already in school are retained in school, and that children are protected from physical and psychological abuses.

Through direct support and cluster coordination, UNICEF will provide temporary/transitional and child-friendly learning spaces, ensure educational materials are supplied, and support teachers with appropriate incentives and training to ensure quality and the retention of children in school. This will be complemented by community awareness-raising/mobilisation to increase the enrolment of children and youth from vulnerable communities.

Activities

- Provision of child-friendly and tented/traditional learning spaces (with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene [WASH] facilities), and educational and recreational materials for displaced and vulnerable children and youth;
- Short-term training and incentives to 2,400 teachers and 500 CECs to ensure effective management, increased enrolment and improved retention rate;
- Enhance MoE/NGOs/CECs capacity for emergency response;
- Community mobilisation/sensitisation to ensure access to education for the most vulnerable.

Expected Outcomes

- Increased access to education for children and youth in areas of displacement, as well as those affected by humanitarian emergencies in Somalia, especially for girls;
- Teachers and school managers have the skills and capacity to provide quality education, including on HIV prevention and psychosocial support.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Construction/rehabilitation of schools, provision of temporary schools with WASH facilities and provision of education and recreational materials | 3,540,000 |
| Teacher training/incentives, community mobilisation, local management, including emphasis on life skills, MRE, psychosocial care and support and HIV prevention | 4,150,000 |
| Cluster Coordination | 450,000 |
| Programme support, management, monitoring and reporting | 1,058,200 |
| Indirect programme support costs (7%)* | 643,800 |
| Total | 9,842,000 |

* Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2006/2007 of 9 June 2006

SOMALIA

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|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | WATER FOR LIFE (WFL) |
| Project Title | Support to quality emergency education for displaced and vulnerable children in rural villages in Lower Shabelle region |
| Project Code | SOM-08/E18-SC |
| Sector | Education |
| Objective | Provide basic education to displaced children and those from the marginalised riverine Bantu communities affected by the current humanitarian emergency and livelihood crises in Lower Shabelle. |
| Beneficiaries | 15,000 school-age children (including of 2,000 IDPs) and 3,000 women and girls (inclusive of 500 IDPs). |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$600,000 |

Needs

Following the heavy fighting in Mogadishu during May-September 2007, a large number of IDPs (approximately 68,000: UNHCR), mainly women and children, moved to Lower Shabelle. Around 5,000 households settled around WFL structures in Merka and Quoryooley having an impact on the running of WFL activities. 13,000 students enrolled for the current 2007/2008 school year (an increase of 4,000 new pupils from last year) severely overstretched WFL coping capacity. In addition, approximately 2,000 school age IDP children asked to be admitted, triggering an urgent need for new school buildings, school furniture, educational material and water and sanitation facilities.

If properly funded, WFL can provide the skilled labour to efficiently and quickly build child-friendly, environmentally friendly, and cost-effective learning spaces and an emergency teaching force. Many students graduated from the WFL Primary and Agronomy secondary schools (run in partnership with the local NGOs AYUUB and Samawada Rehabilitation and Development Organization [SAREDO]) come from the AYUUB Children's Home (founded to rescue civil war orphans) and are totally committed to supporting quality learning opportunities for disadvantaged children. In addition, IDP women and girls can be integrated in the non-formal education (NFE) courses (literacy, numeracy, home and trade skills) that are regularly run throughout the year.

FSAU and SWALIM early warning units predict heavy rains and a risk of floods in the coming months in Lower Shabelle region. The forecasted new emergency could cause a deterioration in the already critical emergency situation and put at risk the survival of hundreds of people in the region.

Activities

- Rehabilitate local style school structures damaged by last year's heavy rains and floods;
- Build ten new schools according to the innovative WFL design;
- Drill ten school wells (with new, partially hand-driven machinery) and provide adequate water and sanitation facilities;
- Promote the establishment of district and regional offices and support their coordination and supervision capacity and their capacity to respond to emergencies (INEE standards);
- Provide accelerated training and support to new emergency teachers;
- Provide integrated learning opportunities for 2,000 school age IDP children and 500 IDP women and girls;
- Extend the primary health care scheme already in place in the schools (inclusive of FGM awareness) to the IDP population.

Outcomes

- 50% increase in primary school enrolment (at least 40% girls);
- Provision of life saving skills and learning opportunities to 2,500 IDPs and approximately 13,000 students.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 75,000 |
| Inputs costs | 500,000 |
| Administration costs | 25,000 |
| Total | 600,000 |

| EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | ACTIONAID INTERNATIONAL- SOMALILAND (AAIS) |
| Project Title | Pastoralist community-based drought preparedness project |
| Project Code | SOM-08/CSS01-AS |
| Sector | Emergency Preparedness |
| Objective | To reduce food stress and improve drought resilience, preparedness and response capacity of pastoral communities and disaster management authorities in Somaliland and Puntland. |
| Beneficiaries | 200,000 people, including direct and indirect beneficiaries |
| Implementing Partners | Sanaag Community-Based Organization (SCBO), Togdheer Community-Based Organization (TCBO), Horn of Africa Voluntary Youth Organization Committee (HAVOYOCO) and National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority (NERAD) in Somaliland and Hilale Rehabilitation and Ecological Concern (SHILCON), KAALO and Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) in Puntland. |
| Project Duration | 2008 – 2010 |
| Total Project Budget | \$2,400,000 |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$800,000 |

Needs

Somaliland and Puntland are multi-hazard environments beset by recurrent droughts. The bulk of the area is lowland and semi-arid or arid land with low rainfall (150-300 mm in two rainy seasons). Dominated by pastoral livelihoods, some areas in the north have suffered cumulative livestock deaths of up to 60% (goats/sheep) and 80% (camels), leaving many pastoralist households destitute and adding to already large numbers of destitute people who dropped out of pastoralism and depend entirely on social/humanitarian support (FSAU, 2004).

Severe environmental degradation is the underlying cause of recurrent droughts which deplete the natural resources on which pastoralists depend. The huge livelihood loss is accelerated by lack of community preparedness, such as lack of coordination and timely response, improper utilisation of rangelands, lack of natural resource and disaster management policies/plans, and weak public institutions with little or no capacity to deal with disaster. This project will address these gaps and meets the third strategic priority of the 2008 CAP.

Activities

- Study traditional drought preparedness and community-based early warning indicators;
- Build capacity of pastoralist communities and authorities/partners in disaster management;
- Draft and update national and regional and district contingency plans;
- Facilitate the integration of indigenous indicators in community EWS development;
- Pilot early warning projects in one district in each of four regions;
- Strengthen links with regional/national actors (regional drought committees, NERAD, HADMA);
- Provide capacity building through participatory training of community and committee members;
- Enclose rangeland reserves and improve primary environmental care outside the rangelands;
- Construct six Hafir dams (45,000 m³) in strategic locations to increase water availability.

Outcomes

- Enhanced disaster preparedness capacity/resilience of pastoralists, disaster authorities and partners in disaster management; reduced impact of drought on lives and livelihoods;
- Functioning community-based EWS and improved information sharing at different levels to enable timely response and improved coordination at different levels in case of emergency;
- Appropriate functional district/regional/national contingency plans/disaster management policies;
- Increased availability of pasture and water during dry season or drought due to dam construction and rangeland management/preservation, limiting the loss of assets (livestock).

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 100,000 |
| Inputs costs | 642,000 |
| Administration costs | 58,000 |
| Total | 800,000 |

SOMALIA

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | COOPERATIVE FOR ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)-SOMALIA/SOUTH SUDAN |
| Project Title | Emergency flood recovery and disaster mitigation |
| Project Code | SOM-08/CSS02-SC |
| Sector | Emergency Preparedness |
| Objective | To improve flood control measures in Beletweyne district and nearby farmlands. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 10,000 households (approximately 60,000 individuals) Including 40,000 children and 10,000 women. |
| Implementing Partners | Muslim Aid, Mercy Group volunteers, HARDO and Safa Marwa Relief and Development (SAMRADO). |
| Project Duration | June 2007-March 2008 (9 Months) |
| Total Project Budget | \$295,865 |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$0 |

Needs

The 2006 floods in Beletweyne caused widespread destruction of *Deyr* crops (sorghum, sesame and maize, normally harvested in December), submerged underground grain storage, inundated and damaged houses, roads, irrigation canals and culverts, and rendered many wells and latrines unusable. Hence, protection of Beletweyne town and surrounding farmlands from future flooding will improve the population's overall agricultural capacity, improve food security, and mitigate the resultant spikes in waterborne diseases such as malaria, cholera, and AWD caused by contaminated water sources and degraded sanitation facilities.

Activities

- Rehabilitate and increase the height of river embankments on both sides of the Shabelle River in Beletweyne town and surrounding farmlands;
- Construct or rehabilitate drainage canals to drain flood waters;
- Construct culverts to maintain road accessibility and drain flood waters;
- Develop and implement a community-level early warning system;
- Rehabilitate 15 shallow water wells, construct 17 culverts, and rehabilitate four kilometres of river embankments and five kilometres of drainage canals;
- Mobilise and establish community water and sanitation committees to manage water wells.

Outcomes

- Reduction of seasonal flooding of the town and its surrounding agricultural areas;
- Reduction in the number of households displaced by seasonal flooding;
- Strengthened food security through improved protection of farmlands and reduced loss of household assets;
- Increased community participation in construction and management of community infrastructures;
- Increased road access during flooding;
- Reduction of waterborne diseases;
- Increased access to safe drinking water for rural and nomadic pastoralist households and their livestock.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff | 21,780 |
| Inputs | 233,321 |
| Administration | 40,764 |
| Sub-total | 295,865 |
| Minus available resources | 295,865 |
| Total | 0 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | OXFAM/NOVIB |
| Project Title | Emergency Preparedness and Response Action (EPARA) |
| Project Code | SOM-08/CSS03-AS |
| Sector | Emergency Preparedness/Response |
| Objective | The EPARA programme aims to develop the emergency preparedness and response capacity of Somali NGOs, to enable them to respond, according to international standards, to a wide range of emergencies. |
| Beneficiaries | EPARA works with local NGOs (from all over Somalia); in 2008 an expected 25 NGOs will benefit. The total number of indirect beneficiaries is hard to quantify, but the Somali people in general should benefit from the improved emergency response capacity of these NGOs. |
| Implementing Partners | Our implementing partners are 14 Resource Persons trained by Oxfam/NOVIB in 2007 (EPARA Phase I) specifically for the purpose of training NGOs on emergency preparedness and response (through a 6-month training attachment). They are being monitored and supported by Oxfam/NOVIB programme staff. |
| Project Duration | 2008-2010 |
| Total Project Budget | \$1,350,000 |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$310,000 |

Needs

In Somalia, emergency actions depend to a large extent on Somali NGOs; their capacity to respond is low and, considering the almost permanent state of emergency of many parts of Somalia (due to conflict, floods, and drought), it is important to develop their capacity. EPARA training modules include Sphere standards, early warning and livelihoods approach, conflict sensitivity, community managed disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, (needs) assessments, action and response, cash distribution, gender, advocacy and lobbying/media, PCM, right based approach and organisational development.

Activities

The main activity is training of NGO staff by an Oxfam/NOVIB Resource Person during a 6-month attachment period (per NGO).

Outcomes

It is expected that, following the training, local NGOs will be able to:

- Respond to early warnings of conflict and other emergencies, and reduce the risk/threat;
- Respond rapidly, adequately, efficiently and effectively to humanitarian crises;
- Have the organisational capacity to play a co-ordinating role in times of emergency.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Human Resources and supplies Oxfam/NOVIB (10% of total) | 10,000 |
| Training cost (including trainer fees, travel, small grants to NGOs, monitoring/evaluation visits, etc.). | 280,000 |
| Administration costs (7%) | 20,000 |
| Total | 310,000 |

SOMALIA

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) |
| Project Title | Disaster risk management <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/CSS04-AS |
| Sector | Emergency Preparedness |
| Objective | To support national and regional institutions and communities in Somalia to develop and implement strategies to effectively manage and reduce the risks from disasters emanating from natural hazards. |
| Beneficiaries | National level: local communities, national and regional disaster risk management agencies, development partners |
| Implementing Partners | TFG authorities, UNICEF, HADMA, NERAD and communities. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$500,000 |

Needs

Droughts and floods occur fairly regularly in Somalia. Periodic El Nino and La Nina events induce extreme weather conditions and, moreover, the implications of climate change for Somalia will mean more extreme events. In addition, Somalia is open to other natural hazards, such as the December 2004 tsunami.

This project focuses on the strengthening of capacities and institutions for addressing the management and reduction of risks from natural hazards from a regional governance perspective as well as support for communities and district authorities. The targeted institutions are the TFG Ministry of Environment and Disaster Management, the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA-Puntland) and the National Environment and Disaster Preparedness Authority (NERAD-Somaliland). Since disaster risk management is cross-cutting, other Ministries such as Health, Agriculture, etc., will also be involved.

Activities

The primary responsibility for dealing with disasters rests with the national, regional and local authorities. The project is designed to provide technical and institutional support to the embryonic regional institutions so that they can effectively coordinate and support disaster management actions and sustain them in the long term, and disseminate effective disaster risk management to district authorities and communities. Activities will include:

- Advocacy and training of selected personnel within institutions and communities;
- Support to the development of region and district level contingency plans covering different hazards;
- Awareness raising campaigns to disseminate contingency plans at district and community levels;
- Identification of roles and responsibilities;
- Promotion of community level assessment of disaster risks associated with natural hazards.

Outcomes

Overall, the project will reduce the vulnerabilities of communities and the frequency of humanitarian crises arising from floods, droughts and other disasters. Specific outcomes include:

- Strengthened capacity for addressing disaster risks associated with natural hazards at regional, district and community levels;
- Basic disaster contingency plans in place at different levels and roles and responsibilities identified;
- Strengthened awareness at all levels of basic disaster risks and how to address them.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff and technical expertise | 120,000 |
| Inputs - training materials, fuel, accommodation for training and dissemination | 230,000 |
| Equipment and supplies - office equipment | 120,000 |
| Administration | 30,000 |
| Total | 500,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) |
| Project Title | Community based emergency preparedness and response |
| Project Code | SOM-08/CSS05-AS |
| Sector | Emergency Preparedness |
| Objective | To build capacity of communities to take a lead in preparedness and response to emergencies |
| Beneficiaries | 150,000 persons, 60% of whom are women and children |
| Implementing Partners | Support for Tropical Initiatives in Poverty Alleviation (STIPA), Community Care Centre (CCC), Women Care (WOCA), AYUUB, Kanava Youth Centre (KANAVA) and AFREC. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$665,000 |

Needs

The recurrent emergencies in Central and Southern Somalia have left communities more vulnerable and feeling powerless, with NGOs and United Nations Agencies determining the kind of assistance/support required by the communities. Most actions are short-term and lack a component of preparing communities to mitigate against the devastating effects of drought, floods or other natural disasters to which they may be prone.

The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the communities to take a lead role in emergency preparedness and response and to put effective measures in place to mitigate against the effects of similar disasters in the future.

Activities

- Training of district-based facilitators and community resource persons on community-based emergency preparedness and response;
- Orienting local authorities on community-based Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response (EPR);
- Training of community members in practical EPR tools (leading to the development of community preparedness and response plans that also address the rights of women and children);
- Training of community committees on proposal writing, book keeping and participatory monitoring and evaluation.

Expected Outcome

200 communities from nine regions in Central and Southern Somalia have practical EPR plans in place, taking into consideration the protection of women and children during emergencies.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff | 50,000 |
| Inputs (training of facilitators and orientation costs, NGO partnerships for community trainings/facilitation) | 500,000 |
| Programme support, management, monitoring and reporting | 71,500 |
| Indirect programme support costs (7%*) | 43,500 |
| Total | 665,000 |

*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2006/2007 of 9 June 2006

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) |
| Project Title | Early warning and disaster preparedness <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/CSS06-PL |
| Sector | Emergency Preparedness |
| Objective | To enhance early warning systems and improve disaster preparedness and response capacities in Puntland. |
| Beneficiaries | 30,000 persons including 7,500 children and 15,000 women. |
| Implementing Partners | HADMA, OXFAM-UK, LNGOs and line Ministries. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$100,000 |

Needs

The Somali population has gone through major natural and man-made disasters since 2006, affecting all parts of Somalia: droughts, floods, conflict, IDP camp fires, and mass displacement of populations fleeing the conflict in South/Central Somalia. In the northern zones, in addition to disease outbreaks such as AWD, the ongoing dispute over Sool and Sanaag regions has created localised population displacement in 2007. The escalating conflict over these disputed regions in September 2007 indicates that additional tensions could be expected with, among other complicating factors, the upcoming elections in Puntland.

The fragile and volatile situation of South/Central Somalia is an additional factor of concern that could destabilise the northern regions and call for better preparedness and improved response mechanisms. In 2007, UNICEF, in agreement with the Puntland authorities, undertook the assessment of the Puntland emergency response body. This project's aims are based on that assessment's recommendations. It seeks to reduce the harmful consequences of both natural and man-made disasters on children and families in Puntland by enhancing the capacity of HADMA to better anticipate emergencies and to coordinate and monitor responses to them in the northern zone.

Activities

- Direct support for HADMA in Puntland to better discharge its responsibilities in the preparedness, adoption of mitigation measures, and coordination of timely responses to emergencies.
- Facilitate institutional capacity building, with provision of emergency stockpiling, training on diverse EPR tools, communication equipment, and financial support to field monitoring.
- Promote 'Core Commitments for Children' in emergencies as key starting points for child-based emergency response priorities for Puntland;
- Promotion of a common inter-agency rapid response mechanism for Puntland;
- Support advocacy and dissemination of the institution's strategic objectives and mandate as the basis for drawing additional support from all partners working in emergency preparedness and response.

Outcome

An effective disaster preparedness coordination body that provides informed, timely inputs to emergency response in Puntland, incorporating the roles and responsibilities of the various line Ministries and international and local humanitarian agencies.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Technical support (training: EPR and Early Warning) | 65,300 |
| Support to emergency pre-positioning (family relief kits, health/nutrition; WASH and emergency education supplies) | 17,400 |
| Programme support, management, monitoring and reporting | 10,750 |
| Indirect programme support costs (7%*) | 6,550 |
| Total | 100,000 |

* Actual UNICEF recovery rate of 7% is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2006/2007 of June 2006

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) |
| Project Title | Early warning and disaster preparedness <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/CSS07-SL |
| Sector | Emergency Preparedness |
| Objective | To enhance early warning systems and improve disaster preparedness and response capacities in Somaliland. |
| Beneficiaries | 30,000 persons including 7,500 children and 15,000 women. |
| Implementing Partners | NERAD, OXFAM-UK, LNGOs and line Ministries. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$100,000 |

Needs

The Somali population has gone through major natural and man-made disasters since 2006, affecting all parts of Somalia: droughts, floods, conflict, IDP camp fires, and mass displacement of populations fleeing the conflict in South Central Somalia. In the northern zones, in addition to disease outbreaks such as AWD, the ongoing dispute over Sool and Sanaag regions has created localised population displacement in 2007. The escalating conflict over these disputed regions in September 2007 indicates that additional tensions could be expected.

The fragile and volatile situation of the South Central Zone is an additional factor of concern that could destabilise the northern regions and call for better preparedness and improved response mechanisms. Since 2006, UNICEF, with Oxfam GB and NGOs, has undertaken the capacity building of the Somaliland emergency response body (NERAD). Official recognition by the parliament in 2007 of achievements made in these efforts has been an encouraging step forward. The aim of this project is to reduce the harmful consequences of both natural and man-made disasters on children and families in Somaliland by enhancing the capacity of NERAD to better anticipate emergencies and to coordinate and monitor responses to them in the northern zones.

Activities

- Direct support for NERAD in Somaliland to better discharge its responsibilities in the preparedness, adoption of mitigation measures and coordination of timely responses to emergencies.
- Facilitate institutional capacity building to the agency, with provision of emergency stockpiling, training on diverse EPR tools, communication equipment, and financial support to field monitoring.
- Promote 'Core Commitments for Children' in emergencies as key starting points for child-based emergency response priorities for Somaliland;
- Promotion of a common inter-agency rapid response mechanism for Somaliland;
- Support advocacy and dissemination of the institution's strategic objectives and mandate as the basis for drawing additional support from all partners working in emergency preparedness and response

Outcome

An effective disaster preparedness coordination body that provides informed, timely inputs to emergency response in Somaliland, incorporating the roles and responsibilities of the various line Ministries, international and local humanitarian agencies.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Technical support (training: EPR and early warning) | 32,700 |
| Support to emergency pre-positioning (family relief kits, health/nutrition, WASH and emergency education supplies) | 50,000 |
| Programme support, management, monitoring and reporting | 10,750 |
| Indirect programme support costs (7%*) | 6,550 |
| Total | 100,000 |

*Actual UNICEF recovery rate of 7% is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2006/2007 of June 2006

| FOOD SECURITY | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | COOPERATIVE FOR ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)-SOMALIA |
| Project Title | Rural food security program |
| Project Code | SOM-08/F01-AS |
| Sector | Food Security |
| Objective | Reduced food insecurity for households in Hiran and Middle Shabelle and lives saved in households in Gedo, Galgadud and South Mudug regions in south and central Somalia by April 2008. |
| Beneficiaries | 455,393 persons including 293,595 children, 146,798 women and 15,000 IDPs. |
| Implementing Partners | 34 INGOs, LNGOs and associations in Hiran, Gedo, Middle Shabelle, South Mudug and Galgadud. |
| Project Duration | May 2007-April 2008 (total budget: \$12,204,500) |
| Total Project Budget | \$4,100,809 (for period January- April 2008) |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$0 |

Needs

Food access and essential food for women and children.

Activities

- Food distribution;
- Food-for-work rehabilitation;
- LNGO partners capacity building.

Outcomes

- Lives are saved;
- Livelihood assets are protected;
- Increased access to agricultural land and markets;
- Improved public sanitation;
- Communities protected against future shocks.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff | 471,704 |
| Inputs | 3,254,934 |
| Administration | 374,171 |
| Sub-total | 4,100,809 |
| Minus available resources | 4,100,809 |
| Total | 0 |

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP) |
| Project Title | Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO): Food Aid for Relief and Protection of Livelihoods 10191.1 |
| Project Code | SOM-08/F02-AS |
| Sector | Food Security |
| Objective | To stabilise the worsening nutrition situation in Somalia through humanitarian and early recovery programmes. |
| Beneficiaries | 1.2 Million (500,000 male and 700,000 female) |
| Implementing Partners | Community groups, over 100 international and national NGOs in cooperation with UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO), UNHCR, FAO, UNDP, federal, state and local authorities. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$140,000,000 |

Needs

Preliminary food security indications for 2008 forewarn of a possible degradation in the political and food security situations, particularly in South and Central Somalia. According to the recent Climate Outlook Forum for Horn of Africa, normal to below normal conditions are expected for the 2007 *Deyr* season. If the *Deyr* crop harvest fails and the security situation continues to deteriorate, household food security and nutritional status are likely to deteriorate further in South and Central Somalia in the first half of 2008.

According to the FAO/FSAU 2007 post-*Gu* Assessment, 1.5 million people are now in need of assistance; malnutrition rates are high, with GAM rates of about 20% in Gedo, Bay and Bakool regions. The number of people displaced could increase given the political instability. In September 2007, WFP revised its beneficiary caseload from one million to 1.2 million people and will require 183,000 MT of food - valued at \$140 million - to feed the target population across Somalia in 2008.

Activities

- Relief food distribution: through this activity, basic nutritional requirements will be provided to 800,000 vulnerable persons including displaced families facing acute food shortages;
- Selective feeding programme: WFP will provide food to malnourished children under five years, pregnant and lactating women, children in care institutions, orphans, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS patients, to improve and maintain their nutritional status;
- Recovery activities: WFP will provide food to beneficiaries of food-for-assets (FFA), FFT and school feeding in relatively stable areas of chronic food insecurity.

Impact

If the proposed plan is not implemented, the following may result:

- Marginalised groups will fall into destitution, or livelihood recovery will be delayed and slowed, exposing such groups to further shocks;
- Increased potential for conflict over resources;
- Increased number of people in state of AFLC or HE;
- Further increase in already high malnutrition rates in affected districts.

Outcomes

Outcomes of WFP actions will be monitored through evaluations, and nutrition and food security assessments, using the following key indicators:

- rate at which GAM and severe malnutrition among children under five is moderated (weight for height);
- ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP assisted schools;
- enrolment and attendance rates;
- recovery rates in the supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Commodities, logistics and transport | 106,000,000 |
| Direct Support Cost (Staff costs) | 24,000,000 |
| Indirect Support Costs (7%) | 10,000,000 |
| Total* | 140,000,000 |

| HEALTH | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | COMITATO INTERNAZIONALE PER LO SVILUPPO DEI POPOLI (CISP) |
| Project Title | Rehabilitation of maternity wing and OPD of Dhusamareeb regional hospital. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H01-SC |
| Sector | Health |
| Objectives | Improve access to health services for the community with specific regard to the care of women and children. Provide minimum care package to the community. Reduce maternal and infant mortality by infrastructural rehabilitation and capacity building of healthcare personnel. Develop partnership with community stakeholders. |
| Beneficiaries | 275,000 persons, including 2,120 children less than one year-old, 5,000 children 1-5 years-old, 12,000 women 15-49 years-old and 3,000 pregnant women. |
| Implementing Partners | Ministry of Health, LNGOs |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$351,540 |
| Funds Requested | \$304,322 |

Needs

Due to the civil war, the only existing hospital in Dhusamareeb district has functioned as such for 17 years, and most of its infrastructure has collapsed. As a consequence, maternal and infant mortality and morbidity are on the rise compared with the average rates of other parts of Somalia where minimum health assistance is provided.

The long lasting experience gained by CISP in managing the health system in Eldere and Harardere districts is viewed as an example by the local community in Dhusamareeb. In close collaboration with international and local NGOs providing health care in the area, CISP will be rehabilitating the maternity wing and the outpatient department (OPD) of the hospital to ensure quality health care in the district through a coordinated system of health care facilities.

Activities

- Rehabilitate a total of 30 beds for both maternity wings of the hospital and Mother and Child Health (MCH)/OPD. These will respond to general health needs of the community while the maternity wing will address the reproductive health (RH) needs of the population;
- Purchase health supplies for maternity/MCH, Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) kits, reproductive health drugs, training kits, education materials, contraceptives, electric generator;
- Organise training for midwives, nurses, physicians, TBAs, and community health workers.
- Arrange capacity building programme for the community in order to strengthen their involvement and participation in health service deliveries.

Outcomes

- The hospital will be functional and accessible to the population of the district and region. The access to operational health facilities will have beneficial outcomes, such as increasing the number of immunised children under five up to 60% and guaranteeing 60% coverage of Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT) 3 and measles. In addition to that, an estimated 70% of total deliveries will be safe, with a reduction in maternal morbidity and mortality;
- Equipment will be in good working condition and available for use, facilitating service provision. The purchase of a generator will be pivotal to providing the hospital services and supply power to the equipment at any time;
- Selection and training of TBAs and community health workers will take place. Establishment of village health committees (VHC) and district health board (DHB).

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff | 87,120 |
| Inputs | 237,620 |
| Administration (7%) | 26,800 |
| Sub-total | 351,540 |
| Minus available resources | 47,218 |
| Total | 304,322 |

SOMALIA

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | ISLAMIC RELIEF |
| Project Title | Provision of ambulance services to Mogadishu |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H02-SC |
| Sector | Health |
| Objective | The projects aims to reduce the morbidity and mortality rates, especially among women and children through the provision of ambulance services equipped with qualified health staff for the vulnerable communities and IDPs in Mogadishu. |
| Beneficiaries | 1.5 million people living in Mogadishu and surrounding areas. |
| Implementing Partners | WHO, UNICEF, Ministry of Health and several LNGOs. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$175,950 |

Needs

As access to health care due to the ongoing conflict is very restricted, the provision of ambulance services to the population of Mogadishu and surrounding areas is expected to have a major impact in the reduction of morbidity and mortality, especially of the most vulnerable groups.

The large number of IDPs who have settled on the road between Mogadishu and Afgoye is only foreseen to increase as security deteriorates in Somalia's capital. Although over 15 health facilities are currently functional in the Mogadishu and Afgoye areas, access is limited because of difficult transport due to insecurity, roadblocks, and the lack of a public transportation system.

An efficient and well-coordinated ambulance system will ensure the most vulnerable groups have access to life-saving health care. As the ambulances are equipped with qualified health staff and appropriate equipment and resources, the number of people receiving timely treatment thanks to increased access is expected to increase drastically.

Activities

- Carry out prompt emergency health response and treatment to needy patients, including the wounded, mothers in labour, etc.;
- Purchase of ambulances;
- Coordination with functional health facilities for setting up of efficient ambulance referral system;
- Hiring and training of drivers and health staff;

Outcomes

- Six ambulances purchased and equipped with medical staff, equipment and supplies;
- Referral system agreed upon with different health facilities currently functional in the area;
- Ambulance services are operational, benefiting Mogadishu's population.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff (three doctors and six nurses for 12 months) | 45,000 |
| Six ambulances and salary of six drivers for 12 months | 90,439 |
| Logistics | 29,000 |
| Administration (7%) | 11,511 |
| Total | 175,950 |

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agencies | ISLAMIC RELIEF |
| Project Title | Health quality improvement for primary health care centres (PHCs) in Galkayo IDP Settlements. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H03-PL |
| Sector | Health |
| Objective | To reduce mortality and morbidity rates among IDPs in Galkayo, particularly among children, women and the elderly people by establishing access to health service in the IDP camps. |
| Beneficiaries | Approximately 5,000 IDPs in Puntland (60% of children; 50% of women). The project will also give a special focus on the elderly and the disabled people within the IDP community. |
| Implementing Partners | Islamic Relief with civil society organisations and the local authorities, in particular the Puntland MoH. It will also seek the collaboration with other INGOs and the United Nations agencies working in the same area. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$353,750 |

Needs

The health services in Somalia have been as affected as any services due to the prolonged conflict and natural disasters occurring in the country. This project will establish access to quality health services for IDPs and poor host communities near the IDPs settlements in Galkayo town. It aims to reduce the mortality and morbidity rate of the IDPs in Galkayo, which will reduce the health hazards in the IDP settlements.

The project will establish functioning health facilities for the IDPs that will provide health services. It will also conduct trainings for health care providers and the targeted communities on sanitation and good hygiene practices. Health care providers and local partners involved in the promotion of public health will also be trained on HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted diseases, breastfeeding, immunisation, and diarrhoea prevention and treatment measures.

Activities

- Establishment of three MCHs in the IDPs sites in Galkayo;
- Training of the health providers;
- Training of TBAs and CHWs for the IDPs;
- Training of the target communities in health education and HIV/AIDS information;
- Training of the local partners.

Outcomes

- Three functioning MCHs for the IDPs camps in Galkayo;
- 30 health providers trained;
- 24 CHWs and TBAs trained within IDPs camps;
- Local committees of the IDPs trained in health education and HIV/AIDS information.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff | 40,000 |
| Training of the health staff and communities | 15,000 |
| Establishment of three MCHs, furnishing and medical equipments | 296,250 |
| Administration (7%) | 22,500 |
| Sub-total | 373,750 |
| Minus available resources | 20,000 |
| Total | 353,750 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | MEDECINS DU MONDE (MDM)-FRANCE |
| Project Title | Access to and reinforcement of PHC and epidemic disease prevention and treatment for the vulnerable population of Merka and Bossaso, in particular IDPs and women. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H04-AS |
| Sector | Health |
| Objectives | Reinforce the capacity to prevent and treat epidemic diseases in Bossaso/Bari and Merka/Lower Shabelle, with focus on IDPs and women; extend PHC coverage for the vulnerable populations, especially women, IDPs and poor urban population. |
| Beneficiaries | Merka: 175,000 persons (34,912 persons have access to PHC; on maternal and RH issues: 16,809 persons; awareness and information: 175,000 persons; prevention of and response to epidemics: 70,000 persons). Within these targeted beneficiaries, the project will focus on 3,000 IDPs, 11,900 children under five years and 16,800 women in childbearing age. Bossaso: 165,000 persons including 25,000 IDPs in 19 camps. |
| Implementing Partners | MDM, in coordination with all the stakeholders in health and the representatives of the community. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$1,747,400 |

Needs

The main health issues in Lower Shabelle are:

- Weak response to epidemics (5,955 AWD cases/250 reported deaths [January-May 2007]);
- Limited health care services for women and mothers (poor pre- and post-natal care, predominance of unassisted births, no treatment for fistulas);
- Poor immunisation coverage (almost 50%; cases of polio and measles recently recorded);
- Prevalence of malaria. Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) is not yet applied uniformly in the existing health structures.

In Bossaso, the main health issues are:

- Poor sanitary conditions for IDPs, with extremely low access to quality healthcare. Only five MCH cover 19 IDP settlements; men over 15 and women over 40 have no access to health care. No access to treatment for sexually-transmitted infections (STI);
- Critical levels of chronic malnutrition: 22% GAM in camps is over emergency threshold of 15%;
- Acute respiratory tract infections and other diseases related to poor sanitary conditions (diarrhoea in particular) are widespread;
- Weak response to epidemics that often start in settlements such as Bula Elay and Bula Mingis.

Activities

Merka: Establish OPD with trained staff, equipment and regular supplies.

Bossaso: Establish three mobile clinics with trained staff, equipment and supply offering PHC services. Training of staff and provision of equipment to existing RH services, with special attention to fistula repair by an MDM surgeon. Health education and hygiene promotion programme, with specific attention to raising awareness of available health services, prevention and treatment of epidemic diseases and STIs. Strengthening of surveillance system and immediate outbreak response.

Outcomes

- Access to quality PHC is improved for vulnerable populations;
- The quality of existing maternal and RH services is improved;
- Health education and hygiene promotion is improved among vulnerable populations;
- Surveillance and treatment of epidemic prone diseases is continuous and adequate response follows reporting.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Inputs costs | 911,784 |
| Staff costs | 721,300 |
| Administration and support costs (7%) | 114,316 |
| Total | 1,747,400 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | MEDAIR |
| Project Title | PHC for the vulnerable population of one district in Middle Shabelle. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H05-SC |
| Sector | Health |
| Objective | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reinforce and extend the primary health care coverage for the vulnerable population of Middle Shabelle (especially IDPs); To reinforce the capacity to prevent and treat epidemic diseases in Middle Shabelle; To improve surveillance and treatment of malnourished children in Middle Shabelle. |
| Beneficiaries | Total targeted population: 70,000 persons, including IDPs children under five (20%): 14,000 |
| Implementing Partners | MEDAIR, District Health Boards in the respective Districts. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$640,000 |

Needs

Since the 2006/2007 *Deyr* season, Lower and Middle Shabelle regions have faced a series of shocks. The ongoing conflict and insecurity in Mogadishu has resulted in an influx of IDPs into these regions and both regions were affected by the outbreak of AWD that began in January 2007.

Although both regions have served as bread baskets over the past years, the last three seasons have shown a deteriorating food security situation. Middle Shabelle region is at present one of the regions with the lowest coverage of emergency nutrition actions despite having critical levels of GAM. Additionally, there are limited health care services available and poor immunisation coverage.

This project aims to reinforce and extend the primary health care coverage for the vulnerable population of one district in Middle Shabelle, to reinforce the capacity to prevent and treat epidemic diseases and to improve surveillance and treatment of malnourished children. The programme will be integrated with a nutritional action (see Nutrition sector).

Activities

Establishment of:

- Mobile clinics and reinforcement of existing PHC services with trained staff, provision of equipment and regular supplies;
- Health education and hygiene promotion programme with specific attention for prevention and treatment of epidemic diseases;
- Special training in detection and treatment of malnourished children.

Expected Outcomes

- Access to quality PHC is improved in vulnerable populations;
- Health education and hygiene promotion is existing and/or improved among vulnerable populations;
- Treatment of epidemic prone diseases is continuous and adequate response follows reporting;
- Surveillance and referral/treatment of malnutrition is adequate and integrated in PHC.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| General staff costs (local and international) | 308,131 |
| Direct project inputs | 290,000 |
| Total administration and support costs (7%) | 41,869 |
| Total | 640,000 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | MEDICAL EMERGENCY RELIEF INTERNATIONAL (MERLIN) |
| Project Title | Improving maternal and infant health in Puntland State of Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H06-PL |
| Sector | Health |
| Objective | To increase access to quality safe motherhood and child health services in Puntland State of Somalia. |
| Beneficiaries | 122,500 persons including 102,000 children under five and 20,500 women. |
| Implementing Partners | MoH, women's groups and local CBOs |
| Project Duration | January 2008-December 2009 |
| Total Project Budget | \$2,750,281 |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$1,503,610 |

Needs

Somalia's maternal and infant mortality rates are alarming at 1,100/100,000 and 132/1,000 live births respectively, with a hugely detrimental impact on infant survival and the health status of women.⁶ The main issues contributing to high maternal and infant morbidity and mortality include inadequate access to maternal health care services, inadequate human resources for maternal health, poor referral services, low health awareness among communities, and harmful cultural practices and gender-based violence.

By addressing these needs, the project will contribute towards achievement of the overall sectoral strategic objective of improving access to critical primary health care services.

Activities

- Refresher training and support supervision of health providers including community based TBAs and midwives;
- Social mobilisation and information, education, communication (IEC) campaign;
- Integration of comprehensive antenatal care (ANC) services as routine activity;
- Strengthen delivery of prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services;
- Provide technical and material support to one midwife training school;
- Provide sponsorship to 20 midwife trainees to address priority staffing gaps;
- Provide essential equipment and emergency obstetric drugs to three hospitals;
- Procure two equipped ambulances for two hospitals;
- Establish maternity waiting centres for high-risk pregnancies referred from remote locations.

Outcomes

- Improved knowledge and skills among healthcare providers;
- Increased access to critical mother and child health services;
- Improved coverage of skilled delivery and proper management of obstetric complications.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Medical Supplies/Materials | 991,226 |
| Non-Personnel- office running, administration, etc. | 252,337 |
| Personnel | 949,474 |
| Logistics | 262,879 |
| Training and support for Ministry of Health (MoH) and local partners | 114,441 |
| Agency Management Support | 179,924 |
| Sub total | 2,750,281 |
| Minus available resources | 1,246,671 |
| Total | 1,503,610 |

⁶ UNICEF 2001

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | MUSLIM AID UK |
| Project Title | Strengthening health services in CSZ |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H07-SC |
| Sector | Health |
| Objective | To strength Muslim Aid health centres in South Central Somalia by adding 4 delivery wards 4 OPDs. |
| Beneficiaries | 120,000 persons (40,000 children and 80,000 women) - both IDPs and local community will benefit from these health services. |
| Implementing Partners | MoH, WHO, UNICEF and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$280,000 |

Needs

With the deteriorating security situation in Somalia, and the resulting increase in concentrations of IDPs areas such as in Lower Juba, existing health facilities are becoming overwhelmed. As these health facilities are already working under strain with limited staff and resources, host populations are negatively affected by the influx of IDPs and the increased demand for health care.

To ensure both IDPs and host population have equal access to quality health care services, Muslim Aid plans to build more delivery wards and to hire extra doctors and nurses to provide health care to those populations without access to health care facilities, and Muslim Aid will expand its mobile team, particularly in the area between Mogadishu and Afgoye.

Activities

- Building and equipping four more delivery wards in Muslim Aid health centres;
- Building and equipping four new OPDs;
- Training staff and recruitment of additional provisional health staff;
- Recruitment of additional health professionals.

Outcomes

- Additional four delivery wards and four OPDs;
- 30 health professionals trained;
- Two doctors, six midwives and 12 nurses hired;
- More than 120,000 mothers and children treated and helped;
- Better facility and well trained health professionals.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Training costs | 39,065 |
| Inputs costs | 260,000 |
| Administration costs (7%) | 20,935 |
| SUB-Total | 320,000 |
| Minus available resources (Muslim Aid contribution \$40,000 12.5%) | 40,000 |
| Total | 280,000 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | PHARMACIENS SANS FRONTIERES-COMITE INTERNATIONAL (PSF-CI) |
| Project Title | Establishment of a procurement and supply chain management system in Central and South Somalia. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H08-SC |
| Sector | Health |
| Objective | Improve health infrastructure (physical equipment and supplies, including drugs for HIV/AIDS treatment) and human resource capacity. |
| Beneficiaries | Beneficiaries of NGOs supplied |
| Implementing Partners | NGOs supplied, Ministry of Health |
| Project Duration | January 2008-June 2009 |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$3,001,200 |

Needs

There is no efficient procurement and distribution system in Somalia and a lack of essential medicines of high quality. Health workers need to be trained in stock management and rational use of drugs.

Activities

- Construction of a warehouse in Wajid containing cool, cold rooms and secure storage for anti-retrovirus (ARV) in order to implement a pharmaceutical store in Central and South Somalia;
- Procurement and supply of high quality essential drugs and ARVs in a timely and efficient manner after the construction of the warehouse;
- Training of health workers on stock management in the health facilities, rational use of drugs, good methods of dispensing and prescribing, and monitoring of health facilities on stock management.

Outcomes

- Availability of quality essential medicines, ARVs and medical material in the warehouse and good stock management guaranteed in order to procure health facilities;
- Preparation of orders for NGO partners are done on a regular basis according to the needs;
- Training in good pharmaceutical practice and rational use of medicines in the health facilities implemented;
- Good stock management and rational use of drugs in the health facilities implemented.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY for 12 months | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 350,800 |
| Procurement costs (to be reviewed in April 2008) | 0 |
| Warehouse costs | 2,111,400 |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | 172,225 |
| Feasibility and assessment | 18,630 |
| Logistics costs and Insurance | 151,805 |
| Administrative costs (7%) | 196,340 |
| Total | 3,001,200 |

SOMALIA

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) |
| Project Title | Ensuring delivery of minimum initial service package (MISP) actions in Central South Zone (Central South zone), targeting IDPs, host communities and other vulnerable groups. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H09-SC |
| Sector | Health |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve coverage, quality and utilisation of RH services in order to reduce maternal and neonatal death; Promote adoption of positive behaviour changes to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality, and risks associated with STI/HIV/AIDS. |
| Target Beneficiaries | 1.5 million displaced, host and vulnerable persons, of whom 600,000 are women 15 to 49 years old. |
| Implementing Partners | Local authorities, local and international NGOs, United Nations agencies, particularly WHO and private health care providers |
| Project duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$1,800,000 |
| Funds Requested | \$1,600,000 |

Needs

Somalia has the highest MMR in the world (1,044/100,000 women; 86 infant mortalities per 1,000 live births) due to limited access to health care, cultural barriers, low awareness of health and nutrition, and shortage of skilled health care workers.⁷ Sexual violence may increase during social instability and population movement. As STIs and HIV transmission are more likely in highly populated areas, numbers are raising, though absence of surveillance leads to an underestimation. Lack of family planning increases risks associated with unwanted pregnancy. UNFPA will strengthen delivery of RH services while supporting health facilities with equipment and essential drugs, and capacity building of regional/district health teams. This proposal aims to restore the basic right of access to RH services for displaced women and children in the Central and Southern zone who have long been deprived of this basic human right, through the widely accepted Inter-Agency standard of MISP for RH.

Activities

- Provide urgently needed RH services to pregnant women, focusing on safe delivery, and including provision of RH and hygiene kits to maternal and child health centres;
- Provide clean birthing materials to all pregnant women in the last trimester, assuring clean and safe deliveries at health facilities;
- Prevent and manage the consequences of sexual violence with quality medical response for rape survivors and protecting at-risk groups;
- Improve community knowledge, behaviour, attitudes towards RH, HIV/AIDS, SGBV and nutrition especially amongst young people through provision of correct and adequate information on HIV and establishment of youth friendly health services;
- Build cadre of locally trained health workers by providing initial and ongoing preparation for the provision of RH services and health promotion and education activities;
- Prevent HIV transmission through collaborating with other partners in health care setting including both formal and informal setting through consistent use of universal precautions, making blood transfusion safe and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV infection.

Expected outcome

Reduce RH-related morbidity and mortality, through making a minimum set of RH actions available and through planning for the provision of comprehensive RH services.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Capacity building/Training | 400,000 |
| Supply/Equipments and Logistics | 825,000 |
| Programme management, monitoring and evaluation and technical assistance | 375,000 |
| IEC/behaviour change communication (BCC) materials | 200,000 |
| Total Project Budget | 1,800,000 |
| Less available resources | 200,000 |
| Funds requested for 2008 | 1,600,000 |

⁷ Multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS) report 2007 by UNICEF

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)/WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) |
| Project Title | Health emergency preparedness |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H10AB-AS |
| Sector | Health |
| Objective | Improve health coordination and emergency preparedness in all regions of Somalia. |
| Beneficiaries | 9.2 million Somalis, especially in South Central Somalia |
| Implementing Partners | Health cluster partners, MoH and LINGOs. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$4,118,430 |
| Funds Requested | \$3,718,430 |

Needs

Somalia has experienced over six different types of crises in the last two years. Most of these were due to periodic occurrences of natural disasters, such as floods, droughts and outbreaks, which have triggered further deterioration of the humanitarian situation, resulting in the onset of another crisis. Most of these crises could be contained through preparedness and contingency plans; however, the lack of local and national capacity to prepare for and contain the different crises has increased the number of population affected.

In order to improve the coordination and response efforts through a field based approach, the health cluster designated health cluster focal agencies in each region of South Central Somalia in late 2007. The health cluster focal agencies will be the first point of contact during a crisis in each region. As part of strengthening the emergency response capacity of these agencies and the local and national authorities, WHO will facilitate the development and implementation of regional and national emergency preparedness plans.

This will include developing the capacity of local and international health workers on the ground, providing technical support to the local and national authorities, and stockpiling of drugs and supplies - including emergency RH kits for safe motherhood, antenatal care, SGBV, HIV/AIDS and emergency obstetric care, as well as developing a system to sustain these efforts in the future. This project will help to achieve both strategic objectives, thereby achieving the goal of reducing mortality and morbidity during crises situations.

Activities

- Strengthening health coordination at regional, zonal and national levels;
- Developing regional and national emergency preparedness plans;
- Training and capacity building of local and international health workers;
- Stockpiling of drugs, supplies and equipment;
- Providing technical assistance and support.

Outcomes

- Regional and national emergency preparedness plans in place;
- Emergency preparedness system in place, including trained health workers and supplies.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | UNFPA (\$) | WHO (\$) |
| Technical assistance and support | 300,000 | 500,000 |
| Supplies and logistics | 500,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Training and Capacity Building | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| Staff Costs | 50,000 | 690,000 |
| Programme Monitoring and Reporting | 50,000 | 259,000 |
| Programme Support Cost (7%) | 70,000 | 199,430 |
| Total Project Budgets | 1,070,000 | 3,048,430 |
| Less available resources | 400,000 | 0 |
| Sub-total | 670,000 | 3,048,430 |
| Total 2008 | 3,718,430 | |

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)/WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) |
| Project Title | Reducing maternal and neonatal deaths and disabilities through provision of quality emergency obstetric care (EmOC) and essential RH care services in Somalia <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H11AB-AS |
| Sector | Health |
| Objective | Improve access to/availability of EmOC and skilled birth attendance and other essential RH services for IDP, host populations, especially women and other vulnerable groups |
| Target Beneficiaries | 1,500,000 IDP and host community women, of whom 60,000 are pregnant at any given time. |
| Implementing Partners | Local authorities, local and international NGOs, United Nations agencies, particularly WHO and private health care providers |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$3,662,610 |

Needs

In Somalia, basic and comprehensive EmOC services are largely unavailable. Only 33% of pregnancies are attended by trained healthcare workers, often lacking essential equipment and standardised skills. Nearly one in 15 pregnancies results in maternal death. Infant mortality rates are 86 per 1000 live births. Childhood malnutrition rates are approximately 75%. Over 80% of IDPs in Central South zone have no access to safe delivery and EmOC. Infrastructure for delivery of maternal and child healthcare is very poor; many referral hospitals are non-operational.

The strategy to improve basic and comprehensive EmOC will consist of four key components: 1) infrastructure development; 2) EmOC services; 3) routine gynaecological services, including preventative care; 4) management of common outpatient obstetric care. Each component will include a training-of-trainers programme to train a core of Somali healthcare workers in up-to-date quality RH service, combined with institutional support/materials to allow them to train other healthcare workers.

Activities

- Assess health care facilities (MCH and Hospitals);
- Improve health facility infrastructure, including provision of medical equipment and supplies for comprehensive EmOC in ten hospitals and implementing EmOC in five hospitals;
- Establish basic EmOC services in 20 MCH centres in selected sites and a sustainable EmOC referral system including transport and communication, to reach out to IDPs and other vulnerable groups;
- Raise community awareness and demand for access and utilisation of quality EmOC services;
- Fistula repair campaigns;
- Build capacity of service provider (doctors, nurses, midwives, etc.) through technical support and training, especially in rural areas;
- Establish sustainable supplies of medical equipment, drugs and logistics mechanism;
- Testing of antenatal mothers to reduce mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

Expected outcome

Maternal morbidity and mortality will be reduced among IDPs and host communities affected by conflict and other disasters through improved accessibility and utilisation of quality RH services for the treatment and management of complications during childbirth and pregnancy.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | UNFPA (\$) | WHO (\$) |
| Assessment and coordination | 80,000 | 80,000 |
| Infrastructure development (Implementing EmOC in hospitals) | 300,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Capacity building/training | 300,000 | 200,000 |
| Supply/equipments and logistics | 1,000,000 | 100,000 |
| Awareness raising campaigns (including IEC/BCC materials) | 100,000 | 30,000 |
| Programme management, monitoring and evaluation and technical assistance | 100,000 | 133,000 |
| Programme support cost (7%) | 131,600 | 108,010 |
| Total Project Budget \$3,662,610 | 2,011,600 | 1,651,010 |

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agencies | UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)/WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) |
| Project Title | Accelerated young child survival/reaching every child in Somalia (MDG IV) <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H12AB-AS |
| Sector | Health |
| Objective | To expand coverage of basic health care services to emergency affected populations. |
| Beneficiaries | All women of child-bearing age, all newborns and all children under five among emergency affected populations. |
| Implementing Partners | INGOs, LNGOs, TFG, Ministry of Health and Labour (MoHL) Somaliland, MoH Puntland State. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$70 million (2008-2009) *part of UNTP |
| Funds Requested | \$10,195,462 |

Needs

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has increased from one to 1.5 million in 2007, including approximately 850,000 IDPs. Recent nutritional assessments indicate a rapid deterioration, with over 83,000 malnourished children in Central South zone alone. GAM rates above 20% are also reported among IDPs in the north. Both child and maternal mortality remain high and coverage of essential services is dramatically low.

According to the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006, the following figures reflect current realities: fully immunised children (5%); measles immunisation (19%); Vitamin A supplementation (24%); use of bed nets (12%); access to effective anti-malarial drugs (3%); effective management of diarrhoea (7%); effective treatment of pneumonia (32%); attendance to antenatal care (26%); attendance of deliveries by a skilled birth attendant (33%); exclusive breast feeding (13%); water treatment (22%); and appropriate weaning strategies (12%).

As the vulnerable population is increasing, this project seeks to accelerate provision of cost-effective child survival strategies through regular population-oriented campaigns and service outreach.

Activities

- Provide children and women with an essential health care package of vaccination, Vitamin A, de-worming, etc., alongside WASH and nutrition actions and targeted community mobilisation and communication for behaviour change;
- Train and support local Government and develop a network of implementing partners and community based health actors to organise expanded coverage to vulnerable populations;
- Provide technical support and essential drugs to basic health centres (BHCs) and upgrade the cold chain network.

Outcome

Reduction of excess mortality associated with common childhood causes of death (diarrhoea, measles, pneumonia, malaria and malnutrition) and improved response capacity of both zonal and regional authorities built to allow more effective emergency response.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Budget Items | WHO (\$) | UNICEF (\$) |
| Vaccines, micro-nutrient supplements, medical supplies to MCH/BHC/OPD, cold chain maintenance and upgrading, management and supervision | 750,000 | 3,200,000 |
| Staff costs: consultants, vaccination teams, team leaders, supervisors, cold chain assistants and casuals | 750,000 | 400,000 |
| Training, social mobilisation and behavioural change communication | 636,789 | 450,000 |
| Transportation, logistics and operational cost | 1,800,000 | 550,000 |
| Programme support, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting | 393,680 | 598,000 |
| Administrative (7%)* | 303,133 | 363,860 |
| Sub-Total | 4,633,602 | 5,561,860 |
| Total | 10,195,462 | |

*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2006/2007 of 9 June 2006

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agencies | WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)/UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) |
| Project Title | Polio eradication in Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H13AB-AS |
| Sector | Health |
| Objective | To increase coverage of polio vaccination among children in Somalia in order to reduce the number of cases of polio and contribute to global eradication efforts. |
| Beneficiaries | All children under five years of age in Somalia - estimated to be 1.8 million children in 2008 |
| Implementing Partners | INGOs, LNGOs; TFG, MoHL Somaliland and MoH Puntland. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Project Fund | \$8,471,100* |
| Funds Requested | \$1,694,220 |

* This amount constitutes the total funding needed for 2008. The funds requested through the CAP are \$1,694,220; the remainder of the funding will be received through other mechanisms.

Needs

In July 2005 there was importation of a case of polio to Somalia from Yemen. Since then, there have been over 250 confirmed cases of polio in the country. The international response to the polio outbreak in Somalia has been part of the global campaign to eradicate polio.

Following concerted efforts to increase polio vaccination coverage, there were only 30 confirmed cases of polio in 2006 and only eight confirmed polio cases in 2007 so far. The last wild polio virus case was reported in March 2007. Since January 2007, WHO and UNICEF have implemented eight National Immunisation Days (NIDs)/Sub National Immunisation Days (SNIDs) and are planning two more SNIDs by the end of year (totalling ten for 2007).

Significant progress has been made in containing the outbreak; however, to sustain the high coverage levels and to keep Somalia polio free, WHO and UNICEF are planning eight more NIDs for 2008.

Activities

Each NID round requires:

- Procurement and transport of the antigen and vitamin A;
- Human resources - almost 13,000 people are needed to conduct the house-to-house campaign;
- Training and coordination;
- Social mobilisation;
- Cold chain and equipment;
- Transportation.

Outcomes

Polio virus transmission halted in Somalia.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Budget Items | WHO (\$) | UNICEF (\$) |
| Input costs: (oral polio vaccine [OPV] and vitamin A transport, administration, customs and clearing) | 0 | 380,000 |
| Staff costs: (consultants, vaccination teams, team leaders, supervisors, cold chain assistants and casuals) | 340,000 | 0 |
| Training and coordination | 66,000 | 0 |
| Social mobilisation | 46,000 | 50,000 |
| Staff transportation | 447,000 | 17,000 |
| Post campaign evaluation | 50,000 | 0 |
| Programme management, monitoring and reporting | 97,000 | 90,000 |
| Indirect programme support costs (7%)* | 73,220 | 38,000 |
| Sub-Total | 1,119,220 | 575,000 |
| Total | 1,694,220 | |

*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2006/2007 of 9 June 2006

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES (UNOPS)/WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) |
| Project Title | Rehabilitation of three hospitals in Central South Somalia <i>included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H14AB-SC |
| Sector | Health |
| Objective | Increase access to primary and secondary health care through rehabilitation and development of hospitals. |
| Beneficiaries | Population of South Central Somalia, especially in Bakool, Banadir and Mudug regions |
| Implementing Partners | WHO, UNOPS, MoH, Local NGOs and local construction companies. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$7,586,300 |

Needs

To ensure sustained provision of quality primary and secondary health care services to the population, it is essential to build the health care infrastructure, with at least one functioning and fully equipped hospital in each region of South Central Somalia. WHO and UNOPS have started this work in the recent years by rehabilitating hospitals in Bay and Mudug regions.

In 2008, the two agencies will focus on continuing the works started in Mudug, and rehabilitating one hospital each in Bakool and Banadir regions. In Bakool, there is currently one MCH and OPD but no referral level hospital in place; the health care needs are being met by health posts and services delivered by national and international agencies through MCHs and OPDs. In Banadir region, there is one hospital run by an international NGO. To cope with the high number of casualties incurred by the continuous conflict that overwhelms the health care services in the populated area, a well functioning public hospital is crucial.

This project will help to ensure access to quality primary and secondary health care services.

Activities

- Assessment of health care facilities in each region;
- Rehabilitate the infrastructure of Forlanini (Banadir), Galkayo (Mudug) and Wajid (Bakool) hospitals, including the sanitation systems;
- Provide the hospitals with adequate supplies, drugs and equipments;
- Support the development of health management system for the hospitals, including finding and building the capacity of health workers.

Outcomes

At the end of the year, the Forlanini, Galkayo and Wajid hospitals will be fully rehabilitated and functional for the delivery of primary and secondary health care services. The increased access to health care services will reduce current morbidity and mortality rates.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Budget Items | WHO (\$) | UNOPS (\$) |
| Assessments | 0 | 200,000 |
| Physical rehabilitation of hospitals | 0 | 4,000,000 |
| Supplies, equipments and logistics | 1,000,000 | 500,000 |
| Capacity Building activities | 400,000 | 0 |
| Staff Costs | 400,000 | 250,000 |
| Programme Monitoring and Reporting | 180,000 | 160,000 |
| Programme Support Cost (7%) | 138,600 | 357,700 |
| Sub-Total | 2,118,600 | 5,467,700 |
| Total | 7,586,300 | |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agencies | UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)/WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO) |
| Project Title | Delivery of life saving health services to vulnerable populations and host communities. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H15AB-SC |
| Sector | Health |
| Objective | Decrease morbidity and mortality in emergency situations through increased delivery of essential health care services. |
| Beneficiaries | All population of Somalia, including 1.5 million in humanitarian crisis situation. |
| Implementing Partners | International/national NGOs; TFG, MoHL Somaliland, MoH Puntland. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$7,350,450 |

Needs

During the different natural and man-made crises in 2006 and 2007, over 1.5 million people were affected by drought, floods, conflict, and disease outbreaks, which dramatically increased mortality and morbidity rates. An estimated 500,000 people were displaced in the Juba and Shabelle regions and over 4,000 wounded or killed in the recurrent conflicts. The shortage of health facilities and lack of trained health workers is one of the major limitations in providing health care to vulnerable populations, especially in crisis situations. As a main response measure, mobile clinics and the pre-positioning of essential health kits in strategic locations allow health partners to gain access to remote areas and deliver life-saving services during the immediate onset of crises.

The ongoing conflict and cycle of natural disasters require continuous support from the international community. Due to recent flooding in the Shabelle regions and the continuous large number of IDPs, WHO and UNICEF are planning to support the provision of health care services in all affected areas, with a special emphasis on remote areas with little or no health care services available, as well as providing essential drugs and supplies to those in need. This project aims to ensure access to quality primary and secondary health care services.

Activities

- Delivery of essential health care through mobile clinics and strengthened fixed health facilities;
- Provision of emergency health kits, cholera treatment kits, oral rehydration salt (ORS) and other supplies;
- Training and capacity building of health care workers and technical assistance and support to local and national authorities to respond to emergencies.

Outcomes

Essential health care services available in all affected areas, resulting in the reduction in excess mortality.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Budget Items | WHO (\$) | UNICEF (\$) |
| Essential health care delivery | 700,000 | 675,000 |
| Supplies and logistics | 1,200,000 | 1,350,000 |
| Communication/advocacy | 50,000 | 200,000 |
| Training and capacity building | 200,000 | 270,000 |
| Technical support/staff costs | 700,000 | 810,000 |
| Programme support, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting | 285,000 | 430,000 |
| Administrative costs (7%)* | 219,450 | 261,000 |
| Total | 3,354,450 | 3,996,000 |
| Total Requested | 7,350,450 | |

*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2006/2007 of 9 June 2006

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) |
| Project Title | Establishment of Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) for control of communicable diseases. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H16-AS |
| Sector | Health |
| Objective | Effective Early detection and control of outbreak-borne diseases in Somalia. |
| Beneficiaries | All population of Somalia, in all regions and zones |
| Implementing Partners | Health cluster partners, MoH, LNGOs and local authorities. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$3,413,300 |

Needs

In Somalia, diarrhoeal diseases are a major cause of morbidity and mortality. In 2007, Somalia experienced a significant outbreak of AWD. Between 1 January and 29 June 2007, a total of 37,301 cases of AWD and 1,133 related deaths were reported from Central and South Somalia.

Outbreaks of viral haemorrhagic fevers are also becoming increasingly problematic in Somalia. Somalia experienced an outbreak of Rift Valley Fever, which was spread from Kenya in late 2006 following the droughts and floods. As of 3 February 2007, 103 suspected cases of Rift Valley fever (RVF) were reported from Central and South Somalia, including 50 related deaths (case-fatality rate [CFR] 48%).

The risk of outbreaks dramatically increases during emergencies; a strong surveillance system is the key for effective outbreak detection and response. Currently Somalia has 142 sentinel sites, of which 68% (96) are placed in the South Central zone of Somalia. Many of the surveillance sites lack a systematic approach for data collection and information dissemination or for detection of diseases. To enhance disease surveillance in Somalia, and at the same time increase the coverage from 5-22 of the most commonly occurring diseases, surveillance sites need urgent strengthening through training and capacity building of health workers. Local health workers must be involved in capacity building activities to ensure sustainability of the surveillance system. In addition, the laboratory capacity needs to be upgraded and expanded, and specific treatment kits must be stockpiled and provided for effective outbreak investigation and response.

This project will help to prevent and control communicable diseases in Somalia.

Activities

- Building and implementing EWARS, including training and capacity building;
- Training of rapid investigation teams;
- Stockpiling of essential drugs, supplies and equipments for outbreak control;
- Strengthening outbreak preparedness and response, upgrading laboratory capacities and establishing specimen referral system.

Outcomes

Effective EWARS system implemented and functioning in all areas of Somalia, resulting in the reduction of mortality and morbidity from communicable diseases.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Building and implementing EWARS | 300,000 |
| Supplies and logistics, including for laboratories | 1,700,000 |
| Training and Capacity Building | 400,000 |
| Staff Costs | 500,000 |
| Programme Monitoring and Reporting | 290,000 |
| Programme Support Cost (7%) | 223,300 |
| Total | 3,413,300 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) |
| Project Title | Environmental health control |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H17-AS |
| Sector | Health/WASH |
| Objective | Reduce morbidity and mortality from water borne diseases through environmental health control including control of water quality and provision of hygiene and sanitation measures. |
| Beneficiaries | All population of Somalia, in all regions and zones |
| Implementing Partners | WASH cluster partners, Health cluster partners, MoH, LNGOs and local authorities. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$1,412,400 |

Needs

Inadequate water services and lack of adequate sanitation and hygiene in Somalia have resulted in elevated prevalence of water-related diseases and high levels of mortality among children and adults in all communities. Between 1 January and 29 June 2007, a total of 37,301 cases of AWD and 1,133 related deaths were reported from Central and South Somalia. Transmission of AWD is caused by contaminated water.

The per capita per year "Internal Renewable Water Resources" (IRWR) in Somalia is about 600 cubic meters, which is far below the scarcity level. The water quality is very poor and highly contaminated due to absence of any environmental protection programmes. Access to safe water is approximately 18% and appropriate excreta disposal was estimated at less than 51% in Central and Southern Zone of Somalia in 2006.

To ensure that safe water and hygiene measures are met and the resulting occurrence of diseases is minimised, it is essential to develop and implement environmental health control plans at national and local level. WHO will work with the local and national authorities in this endeavour, through technical support, provision of supplies, and capacity building of related staff members.

Activities

- Support the local and national authorities to develop environmental health control plans including water quality surveillance plan and protocols;
- Advocate for and provide technical assistance for solid waste disposal;
- Provide equipment and supplies for water quality including testing kits, consumables, reagents and general hygiene kits;
- Train local and national authorities on drinking water quality control;
- Provide technical assistance and training for the implementation of environmental health improvements to the hospitals staff.

Outcomes

- Solid waste control plans in place in hospitals in all regions for infection control;
- Local and national authorities trained on drinking water quality control;
- Environmental health control plans in place.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | WHO (\$) |
| Technical assistance and advocacy | 250,000 |
| Supplies and logistics, including for laboratories | 400,000 |
| Training and Capacity Building | 250,000 |
| Staff Costs | 300,000 |
| Programme Monitoring and Reporting | 120,000 |
| Programme Support Cost (7%) | 92,400 |
| Total | 1,412,400 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) |
| Project Title | Mental health |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H18-AS |
| Sector | Health |
| Objective | To integrate essential mental health care with primary health care and school health services. |
| Beneficiaries | All population of Somalia, in all regions and zones |
| Implementing Partners | Health cluster partners, MoH, MoE, NGOs and local authorities. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$918,060 |

Needs

The mental health and psychosocial impact of emergencies has received high recognition in the form of IASC Guidelines released in February 2007 (IASC, 2007), and which provide the internationally agreed upon actions to address the needs. The impact of state repression and civil war in Somalia, large scale civilian death and injury, massive destruction in towns and cities, the collapse of the state and economic social systems, displacement and relocation of the population and the enormity of reconstruction tasks have clearly left their mark on the psychological well-being of the population. Families and individuals, including war widows, former combatants, orphans and disabled, are affected by khat abuse and addiction, poverty and broad social dislocation. Psychological trauma and psychiatric disorders are reported to be widespread, as in similarly war torn societies.

There is no mental health element in the general health system. Mental health services in Somalia are limited to three in-patient facilities in Berbera, Hargeisa, and Mogadishu. These facilities are custodial and asylum-like. There are also some NGO activities, the most important of which is GAVO in Berbera, with activities focused on two vulnerable groups, psychiatric patients and street children. They believe in expansion of community care and, with the assistance received from Italian NGO *Gruppo per le Relazioni Transculturali* (GRT), have conducted some mental health courses for PHC personnel. One of the main aims of WHO is to integrate mental health services in basic primary health care services. WHO's main attempts will be geared toward building the capacity of Somalis in the management of mental health conditions. A commendable effort by various NGOs in conjunction with WHO has led to the implementation of a community-supported mental health project in Berbera. Community support is an extremely crucial factor in overcoming the social stigma related to the mentally ill.

Activities

- Training of primary health care and school personnel in selected area;
- Provide essential psychosocial and mental health actions as part of PHC, school systems and through public mental health education towards self-care;
- Evaluate the impact of the integration of services through:
- Changes in the knowledge, attitudes and skills of PHC and school personnel;
- Changes in the knowledge and attitudes of the general population;
- Number of persons with psychosocial needs and mental disorders coming into care and receiving adequate care at the PHC and school settings;
- Identification of the psychosocial and mental health actions that have been beneficial.

Outcomes

- Increase community awareness of psychological trauma and self and community care;
- Improved attitude to mentally ill persons; greater acceptance of them and their families;
- Increased knowledge, attitude and caring skills of primary health care and school personnel;
- Significant proportion of mentally ill persons receiving adequate care.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Budget Items | WHO (\$) |
| Technical assistance and advocacy | 180,000 |
| Drugs and logistics | 100,000 |
| Training and Capacity Building | 250,000 |
| Staff Costs | 250,000 |
| PMR (10%) | 78,000 |
| Programme Support Cost (7%) | 60,060 |
| Total | 918,060 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agencies | INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)/JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV (UNAIDS)/UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)/UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)/WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) |
| Project Title | HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related service needs among populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H19 ABCD-AS |
| Sector | Health/HIV-AIDS |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the country's second generation surveillance system; Collect strategic information and data on at-risk populations in humanitarian context (displaced youth, street children, IDPs, mixed migration, sex workers and clients). |
| Beneficiaries | Approximately 200,000 people (children: 10%, women: 30%, displaced and irregular migrant youth and adults: 30% and men: 30%) |
| Implementing Partners | IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$389,500 |

Needs

In the Somalia 2007 HIV/syphilis sero-prevalence survey, HIV prevalence among young women (15-24 years) attending ANC was 1.7%. Similarly, prevalence amongst the IDP at Daami was 2.2%; Berbera (host to displaced population) stood at 2.7%. HIV prevalence was higher among internally displaced pregnant women in Daami than among women attending Hargeisa ANC serving the general population. Minority and mixed migration groups see higher vulnerability due to mobility, illegal status, low social status, and GBV. Preliminary IOM research indicates potential high-risk sex among unaccompanied street children (boys and girls), while displaced women and children may be resorting to transactional sex as a survival mechanism.

Across all groups, young people are particularly vulnerable, as well as a potential long-term driver of the epidemic. Improved strategic information is urgently needed to enable international agencies and Somali partners to prioritise and plan actions that are most likely to have the greatest impact on HIV related mortality and morbidity in humanitarian settings (to identify the determinants and drivers of the epidemics and to plan evidence-informed responses). Strategic information is critical to guide emergency responses by humanitarian actors from the different clusters (protection, education, health, shelter, etc) to effectively integrate HIV prevention, care and support.

Activities

- Conduct situation assessment among IDPs and minorities (IOM), youth/street children (UNICEF) and mixed migrant populations that include youth (IOM);
- Identify/map existence/gaps in integrated HIV related services accessible to target population at selected sites (IOM);
- Conduct bio-behavioural survey to monitor trends about HIV/AIDS prevalence, knowledge, attitudes and behaviours (WHO/IOM).

Outcomes

- Strategic information available to guide programme planning (monitoring and evaluation) of HIV actions in humanitarian populations in Somalia;
- Data available on basic HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and practice trends to facilitate targeting of programme actions; Data available on integrated HIV services and gaps.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Budget Items | IOM (\$) | WHO (\$) | UNICEF (\$) | UNFPA (\$) |
| Staff and Office Costs: Travel/DSA for officials, office rent/utilities, communication costs, overall management | 44,750 | 20,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 |
| Operational Costs: Consultant fees/DSA/travel, interviewers, transcription, printing of questionnaires, training of interviewers, field transport, validation workshops, data analysis and management, materials | 130,462 | 100,000 | 40,000 | 0 |
| Administration costs: IOM 6%/Pass through 1%/WHO 7%/UNICEF 7% | 12,388 | 8,400 | 3,500 | |
| Sub-totals | 187,600 | 128,400 | 53,500 | 20,000 |
| Total Project Budget | 389,500 | | | |

SOMALIA

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)/UNAIDS |
| Project Title | Reducing transmission of HIV/AIDS/STI through comprehensive condom programming for Somalia <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H20AB-AS |
| Sector | Health/HIV-AIDS |
| Objective | Develop a feasible and effective condom programming strategy to guide efforts to raise awareness about condom use for birth spacing and infection prevention, and to distribute condoms in a culturally sensitive and acceptable way. |
| Target Beneficiaries | Population of Somaliland, Puntland State, and South Central Somalia |
| Implementing Partners | Population Council through the MoH, National AIDS Commissions (NACs) and private health care providers. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$642,000 |
| Funds Requested | \$492,000 |

Needs

Condoms still are not accepted by the majority of the Somali population, although they were publicly and widely distributed in the 1980s by the then national family planning programme. Using policy makers to influence changes of attitude towards condom use in the community is critical and could be achieved through focusing on mainstreaming HIV/AIDS prevention into RH programmes. . A national policy on condoms in the context of HIV/AIDS and STI prevention (UNFPA 2006) has been drafted. These opportunities constitute a useful platform from which condom programming activities can serve as a vehicle for increasing the coverage of RH and HIV/AIDS/STI related activities in all zones of Somalia. Reports from national family planning programme of the 1980s indicate that wide condom distribution is feasible. It is anticipated that condom programming activities will make the draft national policy on condoms more acceptable and accelerate its implementation.

Activities

- Understand current perceptions of condoms and their use across a wide range of population groups in Somalia, including those responsible for their provision;
- Work with MoHs in clinic settings to pilot test alternative approaches for awareness raising about condoms and increase the availability of condoms in health facilities;
- Work with NACs and through NGOs now engaged with populations most vulnerable to HIV transmission to pilot test alternative approaches to awareness raising on condoms and increase availability of condoms to most vulnerable populations;
- Explore and determine the feasibility of introducing a condom social marketing programme and identify culturally acceptable messages to be used in a national campaign to increase knowledge about condoms as contraceptive and HIV prevention method among cultural, political and religious leaders currently opposed to condoms.

Expected outcomes

- Capacity of health care providers improved in the provision of comprehensive RH services including family planning and prevention of HIV/AIDS improved;
- Improved understanding and acceptability of condom amongst leaders and general population;
- Condom National Strategy developed for the three zones of Somalia and condom social marketing developed for the whole country.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | UNFPA (\$) | UNAIDS (\$) |
| Condom needs Assessment | 100,000 | - |
| Capacity building/Training | 100,000 | - |
| Supply/Equipments and Logistics | 100,000 | - |
| Awareness Raising Campaigns (including IEC/BCC materials) | 100,000 | - |
| Programme management, monitoring and evaluation and technical assistance | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Programme Support Cost (7%) | 35,000 | 7,000 |
| Total Funds Requested for 2008 | 535,000 | 107,000 |
| Funding available | 150,000 | - |
| Sub-total | 385,000 | 107,000 |
| Total Project Budget | 492,000 | |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | BEERLULA CENTRE FOR WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (BEERLULA) |
| Project Title | Hiran women-to-women HIV/AIDS approach |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H21-SC |
| Sector | Health/HIV-AIDS |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness among family-headed households/women; • Build capacity of female health workers to have a minimum level of knowledge and skills to increase the quality of health service in the region; • Stimulate adoption of practical preventative health and environmental actions to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS. |
| Beneficiaries | Hiran women population estimated 128,811 and 150 paramedical female trainers and health workers. |
| Implementing Partners | MoH, South Central AIDS Commission (SCAC) and Israac Women Group. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$145,150 |

Needs

The overall level of health capacity in Somalia is very low, the performance of health workers in considered poor on most accounts, the situation of women is precarious, and the breakdown of law and order and presence of gender inequity have all left women highly vulnerable to violence. Other factors have made young displaced people, especially women and girls, increasingly vulnerable to HIV transmission.

The local community has little knowledge of preventative health measures, augmented through a high level of adult illiteracy and little knowledge of HIV/AIDS. This project is a woman to woman approach on HIV/AIDS prevention that aims at raising the standard of the local health system and capacity of woman, awareness raising campaigns, training of local female health workers to impart health treatment knowledge and skills to a wider community in Hiran region.

Activities

Raising the level of community health awareness:

- Develop a range of co-curricular health and environmental teaching and learning materials;
- Raise community awareness through training activities.

Capacity building for female health workers:

- Prepare and conduct training-of-trainers (ToT) and instructional technology course for local health workers;
- Conduct an evaluation of pilot project and modify the content of the course based on the result.

Expected Outcomes

- A range of health teaching and learning materials developed;
- Preventative health message passed to all women in Hiran region;
- A total of 150 paramedical female trainers trained on basic health care knowledge and skills.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Material development and production | 45,000 |
| Training workshops (including ToT, raising community awareness) | 65,000 |
| Project Management, Monitoring and Reporting | 25,000 |
| Programme Support Cost | 10,150 |
| Total | 145,150 |

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | NASIB RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (NARDO) |
| Project Title | Gedo HIV/AIDS Cross-border watch |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H22-SC |
| Sector | Health/HIV-AIDS |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide evidence based information on HIV status in the region; Ensure safe blood supply and provide voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) services. |
| Beneficiaries | Gedo Population (estimated 600,000 people), IDPs and transport workers. |
| Implementing Partners | MoH, SCAC, UNAIDS and Halgan Women Group. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$190,000 |

Summary

In Somalia, decades of ongoing conflict and natural disaster have undermined economic and social development, with the latest estimates suggesting that there are more than 400,000 long-term Internally Displaced People IDPs living in Somalia, particularly in South and Central. While the adult HIV prevalence rate may remain significantly lower than the surrounding countries (Kenya and Ethiopia), the Sero-surveillance of 2004 showed that several regions have HIV among ANC attendance above national average in the age group 15-24 years (the global indicator for incidence).

Anecdotal evidence from several regions of Somalia suggests that HIV incidence rates are rising, especially among the most vulnerable population, such as transport workers, sex workers and IDPs. By targeting female-headed households/women, orphans, youth, truck drivers, IDPs and service providers, the project will slow down the progress of the epidemic in Gedo region through access to integrated prevention, treatment, care and support services and awareness raising among the community. The project will also distribute 200,000 condoms in the region.

Activities

- Scaling-up awareness raising among the community;
- Establishment of VCT centres;
- Provision of HIV testing kits;
- Training cross-border truck drivers;
- Condom programming, distribution and promotion;
- Training of staff on VCT.

Expected Outcomes

- VCT services will be made available to vulnerable population;
- Access of timely and reliable information on HIV/AIDS across Gedo region;
- An increase in the number of people engaging in safe sex.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Implementing cost | 130,000 |
| Operating cost | 35,000 |
| Project management, monitoring and reporting | 25,000 |
| Total | 190,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | KAALO RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (KAALO) |
| Project Title | HIV prevention in Puntland State Regions |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H23-PL |
| Sector | Health/HIV-AIDS |
| Objectives | Community capacity building for effective HIV/AIDS prevention. Strengthen sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs) prevention and control among the vulnerable groups. |
| Beneficiaries | Total women 78,000 and 120,016 Children |
| Implementing Partners | Local authorities, community leaders, religious leaders, women groups and youth organisations. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds requested | \$287,000 |

Needs

Currently, Kaalo implements projects with funding support from UNICEF Somalia and Oxfam/NOVIB in all regions of Puntland. Project activities will complement the ongoing efforts in child protection and human rights, primary health care and education centres in areas where Kaalo operates. The project will work in close coordination with the Puntland HIV/AIDS Commission.

Kaalo will implement the project in Nugaal Region (Eil District with eight villages, Garowe, Burtinle and Dangorayo District) Sanag Region (Badhan and Dhahar District), Sool Region (Lasanod, Boame and Taleh District) Karkar Region (Gardo Beyla and Wa'iye District) Bari Region (Gal gala and Armo Districts). UNAIDS, Puntland AIDS Commission (PAC), UNICEF and UNFPA will participate in monitoring.

Activities

- Promotion of social behavioural change through awareness raising among the public;
- Establish counselling centres;
- Training of the key community groups as agents of change;
- Establishment of operational research centre in collaboration with the project partners.

Outcomes

- Key community leaders of different groups are adequate informed/involved in HIV prevention;
- Counselling centre established and minimum of 30 counsellors trained; stigma reduction;
- Majority of women can identify main methods of HIV transmission and prevention.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 52,000 |
| Inputs costs | 206,000 |
| Administration costs | 29,000 |
| Total | 287,000 |

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|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | SOUTH WEST RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (SWRDA) |
| Project Title | HIV/AIDS action in emergency and crisis prone Gedo Region, Southern Western Somalia. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H24-SC |
| Sector | Health/HIV-AIDS |
| Objective | Reduction of spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs; care of the infected and affected, including OVC by addressing: poverty; child abuse; human and child rights abuse, through advocacy, mobilisation and sensitisation of the communities living in Gedo region |
| Beneficiaries | Total: Approximately 340,000 people Children 25%, Women 40%, Men 35% |
| Project Duration | January 2008-December 2010 |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$50,000 |

Needs

Owing to chronic conflict in the area, HIV/AIDS and STIs are widespread. Many humanitarian organisations working in this region have ignored HIV/AIDS in emergencies, focusing their attention on more immediate and visible life-saving measures such as health, water, shelter and food. HIV is, however, a threat to life contributing to loss of manpower and to poverty.

Activities

- HIV/AIDS/STIs community awareness campaigns;
- Hold seminars, workshops on home-based health care programmes (HBHCP) and nutrition for PLWHA;
- Promote sexuality awareness for safe sexual intercourse;
- Promote voluntary confidential counselling and testing (VCCT);
- Promote positive relationships among family members and PLWHA.

Outcome

- Enlightened communities;
- 200 trained HBHC workers who will train others;
- Reduced spread of HIV/AIDS - supply of condoms;
- People visiting for VCCT;
- Supply of drugs/ART;
- Reduced stigma.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff (seven persons) | 5,000 |
| Inputs-activities/seminars/workshop, campaigns, etc. | 35,000 |
| Administration-tools, transportation | 10,000 |
| Total | 50,000 |

| NUTRITION | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | AFRICA MUSLIM AGENCY (AMA) |
| Project Title | Enhancement of nutritional status among children under-five in Gedo and Shabelle Regions of southern Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H25-SC |
| Sector | Nutrition |
| Objective | To mitigate the impact of floods and chronic food insecurity and nutrition in Gedo and Lower Shabelle regions and to foster better feeding practices among mothers/caretakers |
| Beneficiaries | Total beneficiaries 10,000. Children: 8,000; women: 2,000 |
| Implementing Partners | Local authorities, including MoH; community nutrition and health committees, UNICEF; INGOs and national NGOs. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$157,000 |
| Funds Requested | \$150,000 |

Strategic priorities and sector objectives

Gedo Region of Somalia has experienced chronic food insecurity, high disease prevalence and limited humanitarian services in the past three years. Despite the recent indications of improvement in some of the food security indicators (livestock herd improvement in particular), critical levels of malnutrition continue to be recorded. GAM rates ranged between 16.7% and 19.9% in the first half of 2007 (FSAU, April 2007).

AMA has recently commenced emergency nutrition programmes in Gedo and wishes to continue with these life-saving actions as well as to complement them with other programmes relating to health. In the Shabelles, the recent rapid deterioration (GAM rates of 17% recorded in Shabelles by FSAU, June 2007) calls for an urgent focus on nutritional programmes. AMA plans to establish a supplementary feeding programme in Lower Shabelle. This project also aims to mitigate against excess mortality due to malnutrition that is likely to occur if actions are not implemented.

Activities

In the course of the project's implementation, some of the immediate activities to be undertaken include:

- Implementation of the supplementary feeding programmes (SFP) targeting the moderately malnourished;
- Referral of the severely malnourished to the nearest severe malnutrition management centre;
- Provision of treatment for common illnesses among the SFP beneficiaries and, during the screening, de-worming and micronutrient supplementation;
- Growth monitoring and promotion.

Outcomes

- Reduced risk for mortality due to malnutrition; contribution towards reduction of GAM levels;
- Increased coverage and improved access to nutrition assistance and complementary services.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 15,700 |
| Implementing costs | 110,310 |
| Operating costs | 20,000 |
| Administrative costs | 10,990 |
| Sub-total | 157,000 |
| Minus available resources | 7,000 |
| Total | 150,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES ACCESS LINK (DIAL) |
| Project Title | Integrated nutrition and food security programme in Badhaadhe, Lower Juba |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H26-SC |
| Sector | Nutrition |
| Objective | To increase access to emergency nutrition programmes and improve food production and utilisation practices in Badhaadhe district |
| Beneficiaries | Total Beneficiaries 1,900 Children: 1,500 Women: 400 |
| Implementing Partners | TFG, community committees, UNICEF, other nutrition partners |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$98,000 |
| Funds Requested | \$94,000 |

Needs

Lower Juba has recently been affected by a series of shocks: civil unrest and insecurity, floods and a preceding drought. These have resulted in extreme poverty and severe food shortages at household level, further aggravating alarming trends of SAM and GAM. The latest nutrition information indicates serious situation and a critical need to continue with emergency nutrition actions.

The FSAU 2007 Post-*Gu* analysis revealed that the food security situation in the Juba regions is improving, and that this was in no small part due to the provision of humanitarian assistance. There is nevertheless a need to concentrate on a number of recovery actions in order to avoid the risk of reversing the few gains made and having the area slide back into humanitarian emergency. Since April 2007 DIAL, with the help UNICEF, has been implementing SFP activities in Badhaadhe district. There has been significant improvement of the nutritional situation among the target population, mainly the under-fives. DIAL intends to continue with these activities.

Activities

- Continue the ongoing SFP together with provision of curative and preventive disease treatment;
- Micronutrient supplementation (iron, vitamin A) as well as de-worming and promotion of improved feeding practices through training;
- Establishing and promoting kitchen gardens and school gardens to increase knowledge and promote food production;
- Support farmland rehabilitation; provide variety of seeds and tools.

Outcomes

- Reduced mortality and morbidity in Badaadhe District;
- Further reduced levels of malnutrition and improvement in sustainability in food production and feeding practices;
- Improved resilience of the community through the community empowered programmes;
- Facilitation of provision of regular surveillance data from Badhaadhe District through the feeding programme reports, MCH reports and other data collection exercises.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 9,800 |
| Implementing costs | 73,500 |
| Operating costs | 6,860 |
| Administrative costs | 7,840 |
| Sub-total | 98,000 |
| Minus available resources | 4,000 |
| Total | 94,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS (IMC) |
| Project Title | Emergency nutrition programme in Hiran |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H27-SC |
| Sector | Nutrition |
| Objective | Improve the nutritional status of malnourished children in Jalalaqsi and Bullo Burto districts in Hiran Region. |
| Beneficiaries | Total targeted population: 13,948 Children under five (20%): 2,789 |
| Location | Jalalaqsi and Bullo Burto Districts in Hiran Region. |
| Implementing Partners | International Medical Corps |
| Project Duration | January-June 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$200,000 |

Overall strategic priorities and sector objectives

Jalalaqsi and Bullo Burto districts form part of the riverine communities in Hiran region which, following the 2006/7 post-Deyr analysis, were classified as being in HE phase. The communities have experienced multiple shocks, including two seasons of crop failure, recent flooding and a critical nutrition situation. The nutrition assessment carried out earlier in the year (March 2007) showed GAM of 18.2% with SAM of 3.0%. The results indicated a critical nutrition situation according to WHO classification.

This area has traditionally been reported as vulnerable, with previous nutrition assessments also indicating high rates of acute malnutrition. This project will offer nutritional support to malnourished children within the target district. To ensure the success of the project it will be linked to livelihood project and primary health project being implemented by IMC in the districts.

Activities

- Implement four SFPs in the two districts;
- Vitamin A supplementation; routine vaccination; de-worming;
- Refresher training for staff in each district on SFP;
- Conduct nutrition and health education sessions;
- Conduct bi-monthly sentinel site surveillance in selected villages;
- Undertake a 30X30 nutrition assessment towards the end of the project in each region.

Expected outcomes

- Reduce malnutrition levels to acceptable levels;
- Improve access to nutrition rehabilitation services and other services.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Direct project inputs | 186,916 |
| Total administration costs | 13,084 |
| Total | 200,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL (WVI)-SOMALIA |
| Project Title | Emergency nutrition programme in Middle Juba |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H28-SC |
| Sector | Nutrition |
| Objective | Improve the nutritional status of malnourished children in three districts in Middle Juba region |
| Beneficiaries | Total Target Population: 170, 875 Children <5 (20%): 34,175 |
| Location | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bualle District; • Sakkow District; • Selagle District. |
| Implementing Partners | WVI-Somalia Programme, District Health Boards in the respective districts. |
| Project Duration | January - December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$780,000 |
| Funds Requested | \$730,000 |

Overall strategic priorities and sector objectives

The project will provide support to the ongoing emergency nutrition programme in the area and will foster linkages with other sectors to promote improvements in overall nutrition situation. To ensure the success of the project it will be linked to food security action in the area and primary health care project being implemented by WVI in the three districts.

Activities

- Implement community-based therapeutic care (CTC) programmes in the three districts;
- Growth monitoring;
- Vitamin A supplementation; mass de-worming, routine vaccination;
- Refresher training for staff and health committees in each district;
- Provision of seeds, tools and nutrition education;
- Provision of support to PHC in terms of capacity, provision of inputs and strengthening the health systems.

Expected outcome

- Reduce acute malnutrition levels to below 10% among children;
- Reduction in under-five morbidity and mortality.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| General staff costs (local and International) | 210,000 |
| Direct project inputs | 480,000 |
| Total administration costs | 90,000 |
| Sub-total | 780,000 |
| Minus available resources | 50,000 |
| Total | 730,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | MEDAIR |
| Project Title | Emergency nutrition programme in Lower Shabelle |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H29-SC |
| Sector | Nutrition |
| Objective | Improve the nutritional status of malnourished children in Lower Shabelle region. |
| Beneficiaries | Total targeted population: 250,000 persons including 40,000 children under five (16%). |
| Location | Lower Shabelle region |
| Implementing Partners | MEDAIR, District Health Boards in the respective districts. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$750,000 |

Summary

Based on the latest FSAU Post-Gu 2007 analysis, an estimated 83,000 children aged 6-59 months are malnourished in South and Central Somalia; about a third of these are in Lower and Middle Shabelle.

The proposed project will support the CAP's overall strategic priorities and sector objectives by offering community based nutritional support to malnourished children and offering nutrition education to their caretakers and wider communities where the most critical nutrition needs exist in Lower Shabelle. As needs change, or if security does not allow implementation in Lower Shabelle, MEDAIR will move to critical and uncovered areas in Middle Shabelle. To ensure the success of the project, the nutritional action will be linked to and integrated in the primary health system in the district.

Activities

- CTC programme with at least two TFP/Stabilisation centres;
- Growth monitoring and nutritional surveillance integrated in the PHC system in the target districts;
- Vitamin A supplementation;
- Routine vaccination ;
- Nutrition education; promotion of dietary diversity in all seasons through improved awareness of storage and preservation methods of locally available foods and promotion of appropriate feeding habits (including breastfeeding and complementary feeding);
- Two nutrition assessments in the project area;
- Programme will be integrated with PHC programme (under Health Sector).

Expected Outcomes

- Reduced malnutrition levels;
- Reduction in under-five morbidity and mortality associated with malnutrition;
- Prevention and management of acute malnutrition improved.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| General staff costs (Local and International) | 250,000 |
| Direct project inputs | 350,000 |
| Total administration costs | 150,000 |
| Total | 750,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | MERCY-USA FOR AID AND DEVELOPMENT (M-USA) |
| Project Title | Emergency nutrition programme (Outpatient Therapeutic Programme [OTP]) in Bullo Burti and Beletweyne (Hiran) and Jilib (Middle Juba). |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H30-SC |
| Sector | Nutrition |
| Objective | Improve access to nutrition actions by initiating community based actions to complement the ongoing SFP in Bullo Burti and Beletweyne districts (Hiran) and Jilib district (Middle Juba). |
| Beneficiaries | Total population: 314,874 Children under five: 62,974; moderately malnourished: 11,461 (in addition to IDPs) |
| Implementing Partners | None |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested f | \$153,300 |

Strategic priorities and sector objectives

Hiran region has experienced a critical nutrition situation since the beginning of 2007, with GAM rates documented that exceed the emergency threshold. The 2007 post-*Gu* nutrition assessment (FSAU, June 2007) shows persistence of the nutrition crisis with GAM levels of 18.2% documented among the Hiran riverine population and 15.7% among the Hiran agro-pastoral population. Further assessment showed a GAM rate of 15.4% among riverine communities in Middle Juba, also above WHO emergency thresholds.

This is a worrying trend, especially considering that the flooding season (*Deyr*) has the potential to depress the situation further. M-USA has been implementing emergency nutrition programmes in Hiran and Middle Juba Regions and identifies the need to continue with the actions.

The project seeks to improve access to and coverage of nutrition actions for vulnerable communities - especially children under five - through community based approaches to reach and assist families at village level. Additionally, the project will seek to address the underlying causes of malnutrition through promoting children's health status through preventive measures such as de-worming and micronutrient intake promotion (through supplementation and diverse dietary intake).

Activities

In the course of the implementation, some of the immediate activities to be undertaken include:

- Outpatient therapeutic feeding programme activities alongside provision of systematic treatment and dry ration provision to moderately malnourished children;
- Mass de-worming of children during mobile outreach activities;
- Mass promotion and provision of micronutrient supplements to children, pregnant and lactating women within the community;
- Hygiene and sanitation promotion through education and awareness sessions.

Outcome

- Reduced incidence of relapse of malnourished children and general improvement in the nutritional wellbeing of the community;
- Improved coverage in micronutrient supplementation.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 39,600 |
| Implementing costs | 101,800 |
| Administrative costs | 11,900 |
| Total | 153,300 |

SOMALIA

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | MERCY-USA FOR AID AND DEVELOPMENT (M-USA) |
| Project Title | Emergency nutrition programmes (SFPs) in Middle Shabelle. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H31-SC |
| Sector | Nutrition |
| Objective | Provide access to nutrition assistance for agro-pastoral communities in Middle Shabelle region. |
| Beneficiaries | Total agro-pastoral population: 197,643 Children under five: 39,528 including 6,838 moderately malnourished. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$136,200 |

Strategic priorities and sector objectives

Middle Shabelle region is at present one of the regions with the lowest coverage of emergency nutrition actions, yet the region has critical levels of GAM. The 2007 post-*Gu* assessment conducted by FSAU shows GAM rates of 17.3% (exceeding the WHO emergency thresholds of 15%) and SAM rates of 4.3% amongst children under five in communities within the agro-pastoral livelihood areas.

Coverage of various nutrition actions has also been low in the area due to the limited number of agencies implementing nutrition actions and the rapid onset of the current emergency. Current vitamin A supplementation is approximately 26%, far below the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) standards recommendation of 95% coverage.

The overall objective of this programme is to provide much needed nutrition support to agro-pastoral communities to improve the nutritional status of children and the general well-being of community members. This will be accomplished through the rehabilitation of malnourished cases, addressing some of the underlying causes of malnutrition, and promotion of good hygiene and sanitation practices to avert illnesses such as diarrhoea.

Activities

In the course of the implementation, some of the immediate activities to be undertaken include:

- Selective feeding through establishment of an SFP centre;
- Mobile outreach activities including mass de-worming and micronutrient supplementation promotion;
- Growth monitoring and promotion at the existing MCH;
- Water sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Outcome

- Reduced levels of malnutrition from critical status to below emergency thresholds;
- Increased coverage and improved access to nutrition assistance and complementary services.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 22,000 |
| Implementing costs | 101,800 |
| Administrative costs | 12,400 |
| Total | 136,200 |

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | SOMALI ACTION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (SACOD) |
| Project Title | Emergency nutrition support to vulnerable marginalised and minority communities in Lower Shabelle region |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H32-SC |
| Sector | Nutrition |
| Objective | Saving lives of IDPs and highly vulnerable communities through improved food security and livelihoods |
| Beneficiaries | 1,500 women, 13,000 young children, 1,500 community youth. |
| Implementing Partners | Regional administration and elders |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$217,000 |

Needs

The nutrition situation of host communities, new IDPs from Mogadishu and those impacted by the flooding of 2006 continues to deteriorate due to food insecurity, increased cereal prices, limited access to essential services, poor water and sanitation situation and high disease prevalence. Following documentation of GAM rates of 17% in the Shabelle Regions, the need to establish emergency nutrition programmes was identified. Further, to regain resilience, the need to improve the population's coping mechanism is critical.

This project aims at establishing an emergency nutrition programme and complements the nutrition programme with livelihood support initiatives. The vulnerable and marginalised population will be prioritised.

Activities

- Establish emergency nutrition programme targeting moderately malnourished children (treatment of common illnesses/systematic treatment, ration provision and micronutrient supplementation);
- Provision of agricultural inputs to farmers in Afarwaab Dhobey (Janale area and Hintire community) including seeds, and bee keeping and poultry tools;
- Carry out training of the communities on nutrition and farming techniques.

Outcomes

- Improved household income for large number of IDPs and members of vulnerable communities;
- Diversifying the diet of the nutritionally vulnerable population and reduce the risk of malnutrition;
- Contribute to the reduction of the nutrition crisis in Lower Shabelle, particularly among marginalised groups.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs (example) | 22,000 |
| Inputs costs (example) | 180,000 |
| Administration costs (example) | 15,000 |
| Total | 217,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) |
| Project Title | Emergency nutrition response |
| Project Code | SOM-08/H33-AS |
| Sector | Nutrition |
| Objective | To reduce excess mortality related to acute malnutrition and promote better nutritional care practices. |
| Beneficiaries | Vulnerable populations (focused on children under five and pregnant and lactating women) exposed to food insecurity, floods and displacement. |
| Implementing Partners | INGOs, LNGOs, TFG, MoHL Somaliland and MoH Puntland. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$11,625,500 |

Needs

Nutritional surveillance has indicated widespread and unacceptably high levels of malnutrition, exceeding the WHO 15% emergency threshold, and worsening food security in various regions of South/Central Somalia (due to poor rains, crop failures, disease, insecurity, economic disruptions and mass displacement). Critical levels of malnutrition are also recorded among the IDP populations congregating around large towns in all zones of Somalia (Galkayo, Bossaso, and Berbera).

Based on the latest food security and nutrition information, it is estimated that about 1.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance; 83,000 children under five are currently estimated to be malnourished (of which 13,500 are severely malnourished). Coordination of response will be needed to address both the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition and to harness the various efforts towards a common and integrated nutrition response.

Activities

- Lead and support the nutrition cluster for improved coordination and response;
- Build and develop a network of implementing partners (international NGOs and local and community based organisations) able to respond to the nutritional crisis and provide quality services as well as accurate assessments of local situations;
- Support feeding programmes, including operational and management costs, training, supervision and reporting;
- Provision of emergency nutrition supplies, including appropriate feed commodities, medical supplies and vitamin/micronutrient supplements; support to warehousing facilities;
- Ensure effective response to nutrition crisis through integrated water, sanitation, hygiene and public health actions;
- Targeted communication for mobilisation and increased utilisation of services and support to positive behavioural change (hand washing, breast feeding etc.);
- Targeted WASH actions, including distribution of soap and home-based water treatment.

Outcomes

- Reduction in excess mortality associated with high levels of acute malnutrition;
- Development of in-country capacity to manage malnutrition cases;
- Reduction of distress migration and support to maintenance of long term livelihoods.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Input Costs (e.g. Special food commodities, vitamin and mineral supplements, WASH commodities and support activities - transport, administration, customs and clearing). | 6,150,000 |
| Staff Costs (staff, implementation support costs, consultants). | 1,250,000 |
| Coordination Expenses (cluster leadership + representation in Mogadishu) | 450,000 |
| Social mobilisation and BCC | 1,265,000 |
| Capacity building of local CBOs | 500,000 |
| Programme support, management, monitoring and reporting | 1,250,000 |
| Indirect Programme Recovery Costs (7%)* | 760,500 |
| Total | 11,625,500 |

*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2006/2007 of 9 June 2006

| PROTECTION | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)/UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)/UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM) |
| Project Title | Prevention of and response to SGBV in populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/P/HR/RL01 ABC-AS |
| Sector | Protection |
| Objectives | To prevent and respond to SGBV and its consequences for women and girls in conflict and emergency situations, with a focus on advocacy, enhanced coordination, referral, capacity-building of medical management, HIV prevention, psychosocial care and support. |
| Targeted Beneficiaries | 300,000 vulnerable households throughout Somalia, especially in South/Central zone, and displaced, women, children and minorities. |
| Implementing Partners | Dallalo, Kanava, Somali Child Protection and Development (SOCPD), COGWO, a LNGO called IIDA (which means women's development organisation) and other LNGOs. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds requested | \$1,270,000 |

Needs

Cultural constructions of male-female relationships make Somali girls and women vulnerable to SGBV and HIV infection. This vulnerability has been made much worse during 2007 by conflict, natural disasters and large-scale displacement in South Central Zone. There is an ongoing, urgent need to scale up strategic and well coordinated actions for the prevention of SGBV at community level and to improved access to services for survivors. This joint project will complement another multi-agency project to build community capacity to address SGBV by strengthening the linkages to improve access to RH, HIV prevention, treatment and care, psychosocial care and support, and other related services.

Activities

- Train health staff on SGBV medical management and psychosocial care and support within service providers and communities, including on HIV risk reduction for women;
- Gender responsive training of law enforcement agents (police, judiciary and lawyers) to enhance their capacity to respond to survivors of SGBV and protection of women and girls;
- Training of media and human rights networks for gender sensitive awareness raising, reporting of incidents of SGBV and protection of women;
- Establish and strengthen SGBV referral system in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Galkayo, Jowhar and Kismayo;
- Train humanitarian workers on Code of Conduct.

Outcomes

- Strengthened medical management and trauma counselling for SGBV survivors;
- Improved psychosocial understanding and care for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) at community level;
- Strengthened coordination and referral systems for other appropriate care for SGBV survivors;
- 20,000 vulnerable women have access to information, knowledge and skills to respond to HIV, sexual violence and abuse;
- Database on SGBV in South Central Somalia established;
- Improved access to justice for survivors of SGBV;
- Strengthened capacity of the media and human rights networks to monitor, document and report incidences of SGBV.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| BUDGET ITEMS (\$) | UNFPA (\$) | UNICEF (\$) | UNIFEM (\$) |
| Staff costs | 460,000 | 260,000 | 50,000 |
| Inputs (training, grants to local partners) | 40,000 | 170,000 | 150,000 |
| Programme management, monitoring, reporting and documentation | | 56,000 | 50,000 |
| Indirect programme support costs (7%*) | | 34,000 | |
| Total 1,270,000 | 500,000 | 520,000 | 250,000 |

* Actual UNICEF recovery rate of 7% is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2006/2007 of June 2006

SOMALIA

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC) |
| Project Title | Integrated area-based rehabilitation to support rural return/integration |
| Project Code | SOM-08/P/HR/RL02-SC |
| Sector | Protection |
| Objective | To develop the social and economic infrastructure in a number of target communities across Somalia so as to facilitate rural refugee and IDP return and to stabilise those currently in displacement. |
| Beneficiaries | 150,000 Children: Access to Education. Women 75,000 Others: Returnees, IDPs and the community in which they live |
| Implementing Partners | Local CBOs and village associations |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$3,000,000 |
| Funds Requested | \$1,500,000 |

Needs

In support of Objectives III, IV and V of the Protection Response Plan, the programme will facilitate the sustainable return and reintegration of internally displaced and returning refugees. The quickly changing political scene in Central and Southern Somalia has led to massive displacement; there are indications that not all the displaced plan to return to Mogadishu (or other sources of displacement) in the foreseeable future. A significant number of these (and other long-term displaced)⁸ have indicated a wish to return to their place of origin, but are prevented from doing so by a lack of resources and livelihood opportunities.

Activities

DRC proposes to establish two integrated community-based rehabilitation areas in Bay and Bakool regions (stretching into Hiran.) These will facilitate durable solutions by targeting cooperating communities within a defined area and assisting them in enhancing their capacity for protection of the most vulnerable. In order to supplement the key protection activities, DRC will simultaneously support the rehabilitation of basic communal infrastructure and local institutional capacity so as to provide protection of basic rights at the community level.

Protection actions aimed at restoring sustainable and resilient livelihoods will include:

- Community empowerment: capacity building of the community, including local decision makers/councils, village development committees, civil society organisations, traditional organisations;
- Peace building and reconciliation through traditional mechanisms.

The supplementary activities will include:

- Alternative income-generation and diversification including agriculture and livestock support;
- Rural infrastructure projects (schools, clinics, community centres, Water and Sanitation).

Outcomes

By the end of the project period, the social and economic capacity of 150,000 individuals living in 80 communities will have been improved so as to support their ability to reintegrate returnees and IDPs living in the community.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 930,000 |
| Inputs costs | 1,920,000 |
| Administrative costs | 150,000 |
| Sub-total | 3,000,000 |
| Minus available resources | 1,500,000 |
| Total | 1,500,000 |

⁸ Many of the IDPs in Mogadishu belong to the Rahanwein clan and have been displaced from Bay and Bakool since the early 90's due to both fighting between the major factions. A peace building process seems to be yielding positive results, creating opportunities for providing the environment for sustainable IDP return.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC) |
| Project Title | Develop traditional governance capacities for peace-building and respect for human rights |
| Project Code | SOM-08/P/HR/RL03-SC |
| Sector | Protection |
| Objective | To develop the capacity of traditional leaders in Somalia to resolve conflicts and build respect for human rights while integrating their capacity within larger governance structures. |
| Beneficiaries | 150,000. Children: Not specifically targeted. Women 75,000 Others: Traditional leaders and the communities which they support, with a particular focus on Central/South. |
| Implementing Partners | NGO Haqsoor plus traditional leadership groupings. Collaboration will occur specifically with NOVIB, UNDP/Rule of Law and Security Programme (ROLS), UNICEF, UNHCR, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) and other rights-based organisations. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Budget | \$1,129,000 |
| Funds Requested | \$879,000 |

Needs

This component supports Objectives I, II, and IV and V of the Protection Response Plan 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.

Recognising the vital role of traditional governance systems and clan leaders in conflict resolution and peace building, DRC sees the need to continue its work with traditional leaders at all levels to assist them in reforming their customary law, undertake conflict resolution and support international standards of human rights and good governance. Specific attention is required to move 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 promoting women's rights.

Activities

As the overall aim is to bring the traditional system closer to with the formalised system of justice (as supported by rule of law projects) initiatives undertaken will support enforcement of human rights and access to justice through non-formal advocacy as well as improve linkages between communities and police/justice systems. This will occur through dialogue and the promotion of the referral of rights abuses to the formal system, as well as through advocacy as reflected in the IASC advocacy strategy. Specific activities will include:

- Seminars, conferences, and advocacy/public awareness campaigns;
- Publication of both research into traditional systems and proclamations of leaders;
- Support to local actions and actors promoting human rights through traditional systems;
- Development of community/policing liaison systems.

Outcomes

- At the end of 2008 it is expected that 60% of traditional leaders in DRC's target areas will have participated in inter-clan dialogue and conflict resolution;
- Increased linkages reported between traditional justice systems and the formalised systems;
- Traditional systems show greater willingness to investigate rights violations;
- At least 20 community/police committees have been formed.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 339,000 |
| Inputs costs | 730,000 |
| Administrative costs | 60,000 |
| Sub-total | 1,129,000 |
| Minus available resources | 250,000 |
| Total | 879,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) |
| Project Title | Protecting the human rights of migrants and others: an identification and awareness-raising initiative. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/P/HR/RL04-AS |
| Sector | Protection |
| Objective | To improve the treatment of migrants in North East Somalia/Puntland, especially women and children, with respect to exploitation, abuse, and other rights violations, including human trafficking. |
| Beneficiaries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrants in Somalia, with attention to those with special protection needs, including victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, asylum seekers, refugees, IDPs; • Somali society/authorities for behavioural/institutional change in treatment of migrants to better respond to their protection needs. |
| Implementing Partners | Puntland authorities, LNGOs, CBOs, DRC, NRC, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNDP, UNHCHR and UNICEF. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$481,777 |

Summary

In recent years, information has been gathered highlighting the plight of migrants and asylum seekers in North East Somalia. There are constant reports of hostility, abuse, and violence against them. In response to the emerging challenges caused by the migration flows through Bossaso, the protection cluster has created in 2007 the Mixed Migration Task Force, co-chaired by UNHCR and IOM. By means of a comprehensive awareness-raising and advocacy campaign, consisting of a series of inter-related informational components and open dialogue with relevant authorities and other local actors, this project will advocate for the rights of migrants in this region and enhance knowledge of the increased vulnerability of migrants to exploitation, human trafficking, etc.

This project will be implemented with UNHCR, which has secured separate funding for its activities.

Main Activities

- Conduct a pre-campaign survey of migrant populations, the general public, and local authorities to assess the level of awareness of rights of migrant populations and their vulnerabilities;
- Develop an awareness-raising strategy with three different information components targeted at migrant populations, the general public (including risk groups), civil society, and authorities;
- Conduct informal, community-level awareness-raising and outreach sessions targeting the local community and migrant populations providing information on migrants' rights and their vulnerabilities, information on referrals for assistance, and presenting visual material on dangers and risks involved in human smuggling;
- Design and produce radio programmes for the general population on migrants' rights and their vulnerabilities, and guidance on how to provide assistance to migrants in need of protection;
- Organise stakeholder meetings with relevant authorities, traditional leaders, and civil society representatives to strengthen prevention of and response to violations of migrants' human rights;
- Conduct post-campaign assessment to measure impact of information-components implemented.
- Pre-screening of migrant populations to identify different groups (migrants, asylum seekers, etc.).

Expected Outcomes

This project successfully advocates for the respect of migrants and human rights, and increases the awareness of the public and authorities about the problems and dangers migrants face.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff | 177,600 |
| Inputs | 128,736 |
| Administration | 175,441 |
| Total | 481,777 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) |
| Project Title | Capacity building for migration management, migrant protection and voluntary return in North East Somalia/Puntland <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/P/HR/RL05-PL |
| Sector | Protection |
| Objective | To build migration management capacity in North East Somalia/Puntland with a strong focus on an improved protection environment for migrants and providing stranded and vulnerable migrants with a voluntary return and reintegration option. |
| Beneficiaries | Somali immigration officials; 3,000 migrants in Somalia (North East), especially the most vulnerable migrants such as victims of trafficking, women and children. |
| Implementing Partners | Puntland authorities, LNGOs and communities. In collaboration with the mixed migration task force members. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$1,508,438 |

Summary

Bossaso (port city in Puntland) has been established as a major transit point for irregular migrants en route towards the Gulf States, with thousands of migrants risking their lives every year in an attempt to make a perilous sea voyage from Bossaso to Yemen. As of September 2007, it was estimated that 10,000 migrants had already attempted the crossing, with more than 430 reported deaths since January 2007 and hundreds of people missing at sea. Smuggling networks facilitate this flow, benefiting from the poor institutional capacity of Puntland's authorities to monitor its borders and to manage migration.

The lack of local capacity and civil society also negatively impacts on the protection environment faced by migrants, with their rights and dignity compromised. Through the development of a comprehensive framework for migration management combined with targeted capacity building actions, this project advocates for responsibility, accountability, and action of the Puntland authorities to manage migration, while ensuring protection of migrant rights by authorities and local communities. The project offers a safe voluntary return and reintegration option for stranded migrants, in particular those in need of special protection, such as victims of trafficking, women and children. This project will be implemented as part of the joint response by the Mixed Migration Task Force.

Main Activities

- Training relevant Puntland authorities in best international practices on migration management, including relevant protection/human rights safeguards for the various categories of the migration flow transiting Puntland;
- Development of a border procedures manual with standard operation procedures of best practices in migration management, with operational responses tailored to the specific protection needs of women, children, minorities, victims of trafficking;
- Creation of a joint Government and community stakeholders network to ensure the adequate institutionalisation of referral mechanisms to provide assistance to most vulnerable migrants;
- Provide assisted voluntary return and reintegration option to stranded migrants with particular attention to the most vulnerable.

Expected Outcomes

This project enhances the capacities of Puntland authorities, local communities and NGOs in ensuring the protection of the rights of migrants and the prevention of hazardous transfer of migrants by smugglers through the Gulf of Aden. The project creates mechanisms for the referral of vulnerable individuals for assistance and provides voluntary return and reintegration options

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff | 257,600 |
| Inputs | 996,508 |
| Administration | 254,330 |
| Total | 1,508,438 |

SOMALIA

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | ISLAMIC RELIEF |
| Project Title | Protection for IDPs in Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/P/HR/RL06-SC |
| Sector | Protection |
| Objective | To contribute to improvement of the overall security conditions of IDP communities in South Central Somalia and Puntland |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 13,000 (61.5% in South Central Somalia and 38.5% in Puntland) Children: 32.5% Women: 35% Men: 22.5% Elderly: 10% |
| Implementing Partners | Islamic Relief, Ministry of Interior and Local Governments, INGOs, Local NGOs and the CBOs in target communities. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$521,495 (44% for South Central zone and 56% for Puntland) |
| Funds Requested | \$492,695 (IR contribution only for Puntland) |

Needs

The most vulnerable groups among the current population of 850,000 IDPs include the disabled, children, women and elderly people. This project will therefore address and enhance the protection issues of roughly 13,000 IDPs in South Central Somalia and Puntland which will sustain their human rights and dignity. The project will also work to raise the capacity building and awareness of authorities, civil society and communities with regard to protection and human rights issues.

Activities

- Assessing the security situation of the IDPs;
- Organising awareness campaigns on human rights and security improvement measures in IDP settlements;
- Witnessing and advocating for the human rights issues within targeted IDP communities, civil society and local authorities;
- Mobilising IDP communities to be vigilant;
- Identifying the more vulnerable groups among IDPs and regularly updating a computerised database of IDP households;
- Setting up security committees (to include women) and establishing security improvement measures in IDP settlements;
- Identifying the sources of violations to improve and maintain the protection system/conditions in IDPs settlements;
- Collaborating with stakeholders, such as the police force;
- Dissemination of information to concerned parties.

Outcomes

- IDPs security situation improved and protection system enhanced;
- Humanitarian rights awareness among the IDPs improved and IDP communities sensitised regarding their human rights and protection issues;
- Cases of humanitarian violations in IDP settlements reduced;
- The relationship between IDPs and host communities improved;
- Civil society and authorities knowledge of IDP issues and rights enhanced.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Budget Items | South Central Somalia (\$) | Puntland (\$) | Total Budget (\$) |
| Staff | 36,500 | 48,000 | 84,500 |
| Inputs Awareness campaigns | 83,500 | 114,000 | 197,500 |
| Conducting studies | 25,000 | 34,200 | 59,200 |
| Vigilance and communication | 30,000 | 41,800 | 71,800 |
| Equipments and transport | 26,500 | 22,000 | 48,500 |
| Administration 8% | 16,120 | 20,800 | 36,920 |
| Contingency cost 5% | 10,075 | 13,000 | 23,075 |
| Sub-total | 227,695 | 293,800 | 521,495 |
| Minus available resources | -- | 28,800 | 28,800 |
| Total | 227,695 | 265,000 | 492,695 |

SOMALIA

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC) |
| Project Title | Information Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) (Somaliland/Puntland/South Central) |
| Project Code | SOM-08/P/HR/RL07-AS |
| Sector | Protection |
| Objective | To protect and promote the rights of the displaced people/persons in seeking durable solutions. |
| Beneficiaries | Returnees, IDPs and refugees |
| Implementing Partners | NRC and LNGOs |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$600,000 |

Needs

The primary focus for NRC in Somalia in initiating ICLA activities will be to inform and raise awareness about the rights of returnees and displaced persons and to assist them through adequate information/legal aid to prepare durable solutions for the displaced. Initiating ICLA activities is critically important in Somalia where there are significant protection concerns, high incidence of human rights violations, lack of counselling services for the displaced and no clear legal framework regulating access to land and property, or its usage or ownership. Most of the land is privately 'controlled', limiting access and the achievement of durable solutions with regard to local integration of displaced people or return to their original homes.

Land and property restitution mechanisms are lacking, particularly for those IDPs originating from South/Central Somalia. Based on the findings of the NRC/UN-HABITAT land and property research study in 2007, clear strategies for ICLA in Somalia, particularly for land, have been defined. Hence, ICLA activities would include assisting beneficiaries with land and property disputes, counselling centres and mobile teams, as well as collection and documentation of protection issues and human rights violations for advocacy. The programme will also aim to build cross border links with NRC ICLA initiatives in the Dadaab Refugee camp in Kenya to share information on the country of origin in preparing for possible returns.

Activities

- Encouraging durable solutions for local integration and return, through reconciliatory mechanisms and through direct individual support with legal assistance where appropriate;
- Increase the general awareness of refugee and IDP rights through media information programmes and campaigns;
- Providing information/counselling services to returnees/IDPs on their rights and mechanisms in place to claim these rights (to property and land, or on procedures to access social services);
- Document issues of concern and advocate for their solutions;
- Issuing of regular reports on the situation of returnees and IDPs in the areas of action;
- Development and implementation of a clear advocacy strategy on returnees and IDPs in Somalia.

Outcomes

- Increase knowledge of returnees and IDP rights amongst target group and authorities;
- Decrease in violations of rights of returnees and IDPs;
- Access to land in return areas for returnees and IDPs;
- Mechanisms to address legal obstacles to return are established (focus on land/property issues);
- Monitoring reports/information on return process and new displacements are available;
- Concrete advocacy based on information collected.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 100,000 |
| Input costs | 450,000 |
| Administrative costs | 50,000 |
| Total | 600,000 |

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)/UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) |
| Project Title | Protection monitoring and operational data management for response |
| Project Code | SOM-08/P/HR/RL08AB-AS |
| Sector | Protection |
| Objectives | To build the capacity of partners in protection monitoring, population movement tracking and advocacy; to expand existing protection monitoring activities throughout Somalia for joint prevention and response |
| Targeted Beneficiaries | 300,000 vulnerable households throughout Somalia, especially in South and Central zone |
| Implementing Partners | INGOs and local human rights defenders. UNICEF/UNHCR (Chairs), NRC, OXFAM-NOVIB, OCHA, OHCHR |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds requested | \$680,400 |

Needs

The humanitarian situation in southern Somalia has deteriorated considerably since 2006, with an upsurge in conflict in and around Mogadishu, and massive displacement of civilians. These events have been accompanied by a significant increase in violations of international humanitarian law and human rights of civilians, in particular of women, children and minorities. The protection monitoring network has been established for nearly two years, and the capacity of monitors is increasing, with improved reporting (against Security Council Resolution 1612, as well as for population tracking and country of origin information) and response.

The need remains for continued improvement in the quality of information being collected by partners, training, investment in verification systems, and a broader network. Strengthening the advocacy capacity of local NGOs to raise issues and address protection concerns is critically important to enhance local responses. Security constraints make access to many parts of Somalia difficult, so the building of a reliable network of partners, as well as a strong central database, is of critical importance to the evidence base for stronger advocacy.

Activities

- Training and support to existing monitoring partners' network and expansion of networks;
- Training NGOs and field staff on advocacy techniques and methodologies using NRC's advocacy tool kit to develop strategies and enhance capacity to link monitoring to advocacy;
- Improvement of data management systems, data entry capacity and report production;
- Awareness raising at community level and with civil society of monitoring and reporting process.

Outcomes

- Protection violations in Somalia, particularly those related to the displaced, women, children and minorities, are more comprehensively and accurately reported;
- The humanitarian community uses protection monitoring data and analysis for programme design, protection violation prevention/response, contingency planning and advocacy inside and outside Somalia;
- Local protection mechanisms are undertaking joint advocacy and response in all zones of Somalia, utilising the information provided through protection monitoring activities;
- Advocacy strategies developed and implemented by NGOs contributing to effective responses.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Budget Items | UNICEF (\$) | NRC (\$) |
| Staff | 100,000 | 30,000 |
| Inputs | 380,000 | 61,000 |
| Administration | 62,400 | 9,000 |
| Cost recovery | 38,000 (7%*) | 0 |
| Total | 580,400 | 100,000 |

*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2006/2007 of 9 June 2006

* UNHCR's part of the funding request for this project has been covered under the "Protection Cluster Coordination and Activities for the Protection of IDPs and other vulnerable groups in Somalia"

SOMALIA

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing agency | OXFAM/NEDERLANDSE ORGANISITIE VOOR INTERNATIONALE BIJSTAND (NOVIB) |
| Project Title | Protection programme for victims of SGBV and other human rights abuses. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/P/HR/RL09-SC |
| Sector | Protection |
| Objective | To alleviate the suffering of IDP victims of human rights abuses and SGBV and prevent new cases in new IDP settlements. |
| Beneficiaries | The programme will try to identify victims of human rights abuses and SGBV among most vulnerable members of the community (female-headed households; children living without a family, IDPs, etc.). |
| Implementing partners | Oxfam Novib has a large and long term protection network in Somalia. The work is done in partnership with local NGOs specialising in this field, namely in the case of South Central Somalia WOCCA, Hiiraan Women Action on Advocacy for Peace and Human Rights (HIWA) and COGWO. |
| Locations | Banadir (including Mogadishu), Middle Shabelle and Hiran regions. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Project Budget | \$600,000 |
| Funds Requested | \$538,000 |

Needs

OXFAM/NOVIB has an important human rights protection programme which covers the whole of the country and focuses mainly on identification, documentation, advocacy, capacity-building and awareness-raising. The problem of human rights abuses is present in Somali society but has been recently aggravated by the displacement of significant numbers of people from Mogadishu due to the 2007 conflict. Consequently, women and children have been placed in a situation open to abuses of their most fundamental rights; in most cases the violations go unreported and improperly documented and often unpunished.

In order to respond adequately to the worsening situation, NOVIB wishes to expand its programme by implementing the below activities in partnership with three local organisations specialising in this area and with adequate capacity and experience. The local NGOs are fully operational in the target locations and have direct access to potential beneficiaries. Specialised psychosocial support will be given to victims to promote their recovery and rehabilitation. Protection actions will be reinforced with awareness-raising sessions involving the community, local authorities and other stakeholders.

Activities

- Adoption of implementation plans with relevant stakeholders and participating NGOs;
- Contact with potential beneficiaries and survey of human rights abuses and SGBV cases;
- Documentation, referral (where possible);
- To provide immediate psychosocial support to victims of human rights/SGBV;
- To provide psychological counselling to families and relatives of victims;
- Mobilise COGWO member organisations and other local organisations to assist IDPs;
- Organising awareness raising meetings to draw public attention to the situation;
- To survey victims to monitor improvements in conditions, and identify emerging needs.

Outcomes

- Documentation of cases of human rights abuses and SGBV, and assessment of trends and situation;
- Improved community cooperation;
- Increased reporting of SGBV and human rights abuses.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Human resources and supplies Novib (10% of total) | 60,000 |
| Direct inputs and supplies | 498,000 |
| Administration 7% | 42,000 |
| Sub-total | 600,000 |
| Minus available resources | 62,000 |
| Total | 538,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agencies | UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)/NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)* |
| Project Title | Land/property assessments for better planning for/protection of IDPs <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/P/HR/RL10AB-AS |
| Sector | Protection |
| Objective | To guide IDP actions starting from an improved understanding of land/property issues, focusing on options for integration or return. |
| Beneficiaries | Somali IDPs |
| Implementing Partners | OCHA, NRC, DRC, Municipalities and LNGOs |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$400,000 |

* UNHCR's part of the funding request for this project has been covered under the "Protection Cluster Coordination and Activities for the Protection of IDPs and other vulnerable groups in Somalia".

Needs

Previous actions in Somalia have highlighted the need for better understanding of land and property issues in their different dimensions. Due to lack of publicly controlled land, IDPs often end up renting privately controlled land. Landlords will often not allow investment in basic services, while forcing IDPs to live in extremely high density and enforcing random rent increases or evictions. Based on better understanding, advocacy should result in a regulatory framework increasing the protection of IDPs and involving authorities, traditional/religious leaders and IDPs.

Due to the nature of the conflict in Somalia, temporary situations often become protracted emergencies resulting in serious health and security risks for IDPs. Emergency actions would benefit from a better understanding of the land situation and overall absorption capacity in different locations. In relatively stable locations, with sufficient livelihood opportunities, IDPs have expressed a desire to integrate into the host community. Pilot projects have shown that land sharing and land readjustment schemes in urban centres offer great potential to fully integrate IDPs in a durable manner while promoting sustainable growth and providing cross-subsidised basic services accessible to both host community and IDPs.

A better understanding of land and planning issues will improve the security of tenure of IDPs and prepare the ground to improve access to secure land. A new focus on areas of origin would allow also a better understanding of land and property issues and allow, where possible, planning for support to return. All of the above should be part of any planning for IDPs when the international community engages in a new location (e.g., Galkayo) allowing for more comprehensive and integrated action.

Activities

- Further assessment of land and property issues in different locations in Somalia;
- Surge capacity to contribute to planning activities for IDP response in new locations;
- Development of regulatory frameworks for temporary or permanent use of land for IDPs;
- Advocacy with authorities, clan leaders, land owners and IDPs on rights and duties (including eviction procedures, rental agreements, management of services, etc.);
- Study of resettlement options (including secure tenure options);
- Arrange workshop/seminars on land issues, United Nations Guiding Principles on internal displacement, conflict resolution etc., to create awareness with beneficiaries, NGOs, United Nations and authorities.

Outcomes

- Better understanding of land/property issues and knowledge of returnees and IDPs rights resulting in increased awareness and improved integrated planning;
- Regulatory framework for temporary or permanent use of land (incl. security of tenure options);
- Resettlement plans for selected locations;
- Improved security of tenure and protection for IDPs.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Budget Items | UN-HABITAT \$ | NRC \$ |
| Staff costs (including land specialists, urban planners, consultants) | 250,000 | 18,000 |
| Operational costs | 100,000 | 28,000 |
| Administration | -- | 4,000 |
| Total | 350,000 | 50,000 |

SOMALIA

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) |
| Project Title | Mine risk education (MRE) in South Central Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/P/HR/RL11-SC |
| Sector | Protection |
| Objective | Working alongside national counterparts, this project will provide a community based MRE to mine/unexploded ordnance (UXO) affected-communities in South Central Somalia in an effort to raise awareness of the dangers of mines and UXOs. |
| Beneficiaries | Mine/UXO affected communities in South/Central Somalia. |
| Implementing Partners | UNOPS, LNGOs and National counterparts. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$678,000 |

Needs

After many years of conflict in South Central Somalia there is a critical need to develop structures to combat the effects of mines and UXO specifically through MRE. The needs include age and gender specific messages. The audience will also need to be targeted in activity based manner, as certain groups such as cattle herders can be difficult to access. Currently only limited and non-inclusive MRE projects are being undertaken and the need to integrate this activity and expand it is urgent.

UNDP will coordinate and manage MRE activities through the Mine Action Centre in Central South Somalia, with technical advice from UNICEF on partner identification, community approaches and target groups. Data collected in the last six months indicates at least 61 explosions from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)/improvised explosive devices (IEDs) resulting in 33 deaths of children, 56 children wounded, 136 adult deaths and 281 adults wounded. In total, there were 169 deaths and 337 wounded/maimed in the six-month period. Mine risk education has been proven to drastically reduce the number of fatalities and incidents in many communities across the globe.

Activities

- To include preparing radio messages, as well as lesson plans and printed mass media;
- Identify areas and target groups for specific actions to take place;
- Establish MRE capacities and capabilities (local MRE activists);
- Conduct needs assessments in mine/UXO affected communities;
- Launch and execute MRE activities through public information dissemination, education, training and community based mine action liaison.

Outcomes

- Number of mine and ERW victims reduced;
- Identification of communities and members of the communities requiring further information identified;
- A holistic approach to MRE developed for the South Central region;
- Integrated MRE approaches;
- Integration of gender-specific initiatives, and a focus on child victims.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs (example) | 100,000 |
| Inputs costs (example) | 533,000 |
| Administration costs (example) | 45,000 |
| Total | 678,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) |
| Project Title | Justice for children - judiciary and law enforcement <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/P/HR/RL12-AS |
| Sector | Protection |
| Objectives | To improve access to justice for all children in Somalia (including child victims, witnesses and offenders) and to increase child-sensitive capacities in judiciary and law enforcement institutions. |
| Beneficiaries | Justice system, Somali population, in particular vulnerable groups |
| Implementing Partners | Ministry of Justice, universities in Somalia, LNGOs in collaboration with DRC, NRC, UNHCR and other Protection Cluster partners. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$164,000 |

Needs

This project aims to continue existing efforts to build up the capacity of stakeholders and institutions in the judicial and law enforcement processes to provide improved access to justice for Somali children. Despite on-going support, the understanding and awareness of judges, custodial corps and law enforcement officials of the special needs of children in contact with the law remain extremely low. There is a need for improved infrastructure and systems for the protection of child witnesses and child victims, for diversion from the traditional justice system where possible for alleged child offenders - when children need to be detained as a last resort - for optimal conditions of detention to be put in place.

The project anticipates an expansion of efforts in Somaliland and Puntland to develop a strategic plan for justice for children endorsed by all stakeholders; build capacity in the judicial, law enforcement and custodial corps sectors through training, material and infrastructural support; increased capacity within the Ministry of Justice, in particular the child rights unit, for the coordination, supervision and oversight of Justice for Children activities; advocacy for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and passage of the Children Justice Bill; and community activities around traditional justice systems and diversion for children.

Activities

- Continued advocacy for ratification of CRC and passage/implementation of Children Justice Bill;
- Creation of family/juvenile court within regional Hargeisa, and systems established for technical support to and monitoring of cases involving child offenders, witnesses, victims;
- Establishment and support to national and regional coordination mechanisms for Justice for Children in Somaliland and Puntland, in partnership with the Ministries of Justice;
- Monitoring of children in detention and support to legal aid outreach for child victims/offenders in Hargeisa and regions of Somaliland;
- Trainings and capacity building on justice for children for law enforcement, custodial corps and judicial officials in all three zones of Somalia.

Outcomes

- Increased access to justice and strengthened quality of justice dispensation for children in all three zones of Somalia;
- CRC ratification process advanced and Children Justice Bill passed in Somaliland;
- Family/juvenile court established in Hargeisa regional court;
- Reduced numbers of children in detention in Somaliland and Puntland;
- National and regional coordination mechanisms for justice for children established.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff | 32,500 |
| Inputs | 100,000 |
| Programme support, management, monitoring and reporting | 20,000 |
| Administration | 11,500 |
| Total | 164,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) |
| Project Title | Rule of law and security in South Central Regions - judiciary and law enforcement <i>included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/P/HR/RL13-SC |
| Sector | Protection |
| Objectives | To strengthen rule of law and security in Somalia, through support to police and judiciary. |
| Beneficiaries | Vulnerable groups in Somalia, particularly IDPs, legal aid providers, Somalia Police Force, regional and district court personnel. |
| Implementing Partners | Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, universities in Somalia, LNGOs, in collaboration with other Protection Cluster partners. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$1,930,000 |

Summary

This project aims to continue existing efforts to build up the capacity of stakeholders and institutions to strengthen law enforcement and access to justice for all Somalis, particularly vulnerable groups. For law enforcement, emphasis will be placed on a 'local needs approach' to policing, and will focus particularly on areas with high numbers of IDPs. With regard to judiciary, the project will strengthen access to justice, particularly for poor and vulnerable groups. There is a need for strengthened training for both police and judiciary, with a human rights centred approach. In addition, there is need for improved infrastructure and systems to enhance rule of law and security. The project anticipates an expansion of ongoing efforts in South Central Somalia, incorporating a strategic plan for expansion of police and judiciary activities in regions where security and access permit.

Activities

- Local needs policing in key regions in South Central Somalia (access and security permitting), particularly in areas with high IDP populations;
- Training of police in human rights based approach to law enforcement, both for recruits and mid- management personnel (on-the-job training);
- Development of legal aid centres to support access to justice for vulnerable groups;
- Quick impact training for judges and law professionals in South Central regions, emphasising international human rights and principles of fair trial;
- Development of monitoring and oversight bodies for police (building on current Police Advisory Committees) and judiciary.

Outcomes

- Strengthened policing in South Central Somalia, emphasising a human rights and local needs approach;
- Increased access to justice and strengthened quality of justice dispensation in all three zones of Somalia.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff | 250,000 |
| Inputs | 1,500,000 |
| Programme support, management, monitoring and reporting | 50,000 |
| Administration | 130,000 |
| Total | 1,930,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) |
| Project Title | Rapid response Survey Teams South Central Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/P/HR/RL14-SC |
| Sector | Protection |
| Objective | This project will provide rapid response survey support to the South Central Mine Action Centre (SCMAC) in South Central Somalia utilising Survey Teams capable of highly responsive mobile survey operations. |
| Beneficiaries | Mine/UXO-affected communities |
| Implementing Partners | UNOPS |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$678,000 |

Needs

After many years of conflict in South Central Somalia there is a critical need to ascertain the scope and impact of the UXO mine threat in South Central Somalia. This project will commence the process of gathering and evaluating the scope of the situation.

Activities

- Recruit and operationally deploy survey staff;
- Mobilise all Survey Team equipment and vehicles;
- Complete survey tasks in accordance with the priorities coordinated with the SCMAC;
- Provide support to mine accident/incident rescue/recovery operations;
- Expeditious collection of General Mine Action Assessment Information in order to populate the SCMAC information management system for mine action (IMSMA) database.

Outcomes

- Overview of the situation in South Central Somalia gained;
- IMSMA database augmented with additional data;
- Future planning and prioritisation of clearance tasks facilitated.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 300,000 |
| Inputs costs | 333,000 |
| Administration costs | 45,000 |
| Total | 678,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) |
| Project Title | Protection Cluster coordination and activities for protection of and durable solutions for IDPs and other vulnerable groups in Somalia. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/P/HR/RL15-AS |
| Sector | Protection |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To coordinate and strengthen Protection cluster and provide support to partners in order to ensure participation in Protection Response Plan throughout Somalia; To provide technical support for protection of forced displacement in Somalia; To improve protection situation of IDPs and their current living conditions as well as promote and foster durable solutions for IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable populations. |
| Beneficiaries | 850,000 IDPs, total estimated population in Somalia |
| Implementing Partners | Local authorities and Protection Cluster members |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$2,973,604⁹ |

Needs

The ousting of the Islamic Courts Union by the Transitional Federal Government/Ethiopian troops in December 2006 in Mogadishu and most areas of South Central Somalia caused the large-scale movement and displacement of people throughout Somalia. Due to the closure of the Kenyan border in December 2006, which prevents people from seeking asylum in Kenya, many remain in Somalia as IDPs and the number of IDPs has been increasing to 850,000. To provide protection for these IDPs, UNHCR ensures implementation of the Integrated Response Plans for IDPs, to maximise protection resources and outcomes, and to focus on attaining durable solutions for IDPs as a lead agency of Protection Cluster.

Activities

- Coordinate Protection Cluster in implementation of the Protection Response Plan and the fulfilment of the CAP 2008 strategic priorities including provision of technical support to the partners;
- Reinforce key protection partnerships (i.e., capacity building) and expand strategic partnerships, in particular with INGOs and LNGOs in South Central Somalia;
- Take a lead technically and managerially in the establishment, development, and maintenance of systems of protection data management and analysis - for protection monitoring, population movement tracking, IDP profiling and mapping of protection response capacity;
- Collaborate with relevant actors including authorities and local structures so that durable solutions designed for IDPs and other vulnerable groups are life-sustaining and consistent with international standards.

Expected Outcomes

- Protection coordination mechanisms and initiatives, such as the protection monitoring and population movement tracking, become a basis of an early-warning system and are fully functional throughout Somalia, in order to improve humanitarian response for IDPs;
- Key protection initiatives including protection monitoring and community mobilisation, are implemented particularly in South Central Somalia;
- Facilitation of durable solutions for IDPs and returnees.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Programme | 2,470,260 |
| Programme support cost | 330,426 |
| 7% Support Cost | 172,918 ¹⁰ |
| Total | 2,973,604 |

⁹ This project forms part of UNHCR's response to IDPs in Somalia for a total of USD \$10,933,550 (see also project in Shelter/NFI Cluster)

¹⁰ A 7% support cost has been added to the total operational requirements and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect support costs in UNHCR (field and HQ)

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agencies | UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) |
| Project Title | Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDPs, returnees and urban poor populations. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/P/HR/RL16-SC |
| Sector | Protection |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that those living in IDP, returnee, and urban poor settings have a strengthened capacity to fulfil their responsibility to protect and claim their rights; To ensure that accessible community centred psychosocial referral systems and other community services are established to respond to protection abuses, in particular SGBV. |
| Targeted Beneficiaries | 300,000 IDPs, returnees and marginalised populations in Central South zone Somalia and in selected regions of Somaliland and Puntland. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$667,500 |

Needs

The strengthening of community-based mechanisms for the protection of civilians against conflict-related violence and human rights violations is a recommendation of the Joint United Nations IDP strategy and a CAP 2008 Protection Cluster priority. Building on existing initiatives, this project will focus on increasing the awareness of displaced and other vulnerable groups regarding their responsibilities and rights to participate in community-based actions and services to prevent and respond to protection abuses. Linked to other protection projects focusing on women, children and minorities, actions will include support for community action that prevents, reduces and remedies SGBV concerns within IDP and urban poor settings and will contribute to the protection of PLWHA.

Activities

- Development of complementary community mobilisation programmes to be employed by the humanitarian community for protection awareness, particularly on child protection, IDP rights, SGBV issues and for those living with HIV;
- Systematic orientation and awareness-raising training provided within IDP settings on human rights, IDP Guiding Principles, women's rights, child rights and the prevention of HIV;
- Training and deployment of psychosocial workers to and establishment of child friendly spaces; psychosocial outreach in IDP and conflict settings to prevent and respond to protection abuses, in particular gender-based and sexual violence;
- Support to existing psychosocial and HIV counselling services.

Outcomes

- Targeted communities identify key protection concerns, which result in local action with the support of the humanitarian community for advocacy and referral to relevant authorities;
- Trained psychosocial workers assist in the establishment of outreach and psychosocial support in IDP and other settings to prevent and respond to protection abuses, in particular SGBV;
- Psychosocial and HIV counselling services enhanced;
- Communities engage in and contribute to protection monitoring and IDP Profiling exercises.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 500,000 |
| Inputs (training, IEC materials, travel) | 52,000 |
| Programme management, monitoring, reporting | 72,000 |
| Indirect programme support costs (7*) | 43,500 |
| Total Project Costs | 667,500 |

Actual UNICEF recovery rate of 7% is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2006/2007 of June 2006.

* UNHCR funds will come under the project "Protection Cluster Coordination and Activities for the Protection of IDPs and other vulnerable groups in Somalia".

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agencies | INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) |
| Project Title | Combating human trafficking through capacity building, advocacy and victim assistance. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/P/HR/RL17-SL |
| Sector | Protection |
| Objective | To improve the understanding of human trafficking and capacity of authorities and communities to address human trafficking and provide protection and assistance to victims. |
| Beneficiaries | Somaliland National Human Rights Commission (SNHRC) and other focal Ministries and Government agencies; local communities; victims of trafficking and those most vulnerable to human trafficking. |
| Implementing Partners | Somaliland authorities, LNGOs and CBOs. In collaboration with the Protection cluster, UNHCR, OCHA, UNDP, UNHCHR, and international NGOs such as EDC. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$522,323 |

Needs

Although counter-trafficking activities have never before been implemented in Somaliland there is evidence of trafficking into, from and through Somaliland, including internal trafficking. Early results of a qualitative HIV/AIDS hot-spot mapping research has provided documented evidence of sexual exploitation and trafficking of very young girls throughout Somaliland.

Information collected by the SNHRC confirms this and indicates further cases of both internal and international trafficking, including trafficking of both locals and foreign citizens. IDPs in improvised settlements are also among the most vulnerable to trafficking. Victims are reported to be trafficked to Hargeisa and other relatively affluent areas in Somaliland. Additionally there are sizeable Somali communities in the Gulf states, in particular United Arab Emirates (UAE), who constitute a pull factor for various forms of mixed migration from Somaliland, including trafficking.

In order to respond to this challenge IOM will work closely with the authorities to collect information, advocate and build counter trafficking capacities. Victims will be identified and assisted. IOM has been officially requested by the SNHRC to provide technical assistance and improve local capacity in combating this grave violation of human rights.

Main Activities

- Conduct outreach activities among vulnerable communities to both collect information on human trafficking and warn against the dangers of trafficking;
- Advocate with authorities, community leaders and the general population for the protection of victims and prevention of human trafficking;
- In partnership with local authorities and local NGOs identify, protect and assist victims of trafficking;
- Increase, through training and technical support the capacity of relevant authorities and local NGOs to assist in cases of trafficking and protect victims.

Expected Outcomes

This project will advocate and promote better understanding of human trafficking, build local capacity to deal with the issue and provide protection and assistance to trafficking victims, in line with both CAP objectives and the objectives of the protection cluster.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff | 155,700 |
| Inputs | 307,750 |
| Administration | 58,873 |
| Total | 522,323 |

| SHELTER | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agencies | UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)/UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)/UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)/DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)/NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)/ISLAMIC RELIEF |
| Project Title | Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations |
| Project Code | SOM-08/S/NF01 ABCDEF-AS |
| Sector | Shelter and non-food items (NFIs) |
| Objective | To provide improved temporary shelter and settlement solutions for the displaced in acute and protracted emergency situations to provide better conditions in the settlements through multi-sector action |
| Beneficiaries | 550,000 persons including 247,500 children (45%) and 269,500 women (49%). |
| Implementing Partners | United Nations agencies, INGOs, regional/local authorities, LNGOs and CBOs. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$12,026,011 |

Summary

The number of IDPs has increased from approximately 400,000 (early 2007) to over 850,000 as of the end of October 2007. To respond to the emergency, there is a need to establish well-planned settlements where IDPs have better access to basic services, NFIs and protection. The better-planned settlements are able to prevent outbreak of diseases and exposure to SGBV and HIV/AIDS as well as contribute to decrease environmental vulnerability of host communities. Based on the UN Transitional Plan and the Joint UN IDP Strategy, which advocates upgrading conditions in temporary locations in parallel with more durable solutions linked to livelihood opportunities, Shelter partner organisations will upgrade settlements to provide durable shelter solutions. For the improvement of temporary shelters, a strong community-base approach will be applied.

Activities

- Contingency planning, stockpiling, provision of emergency/transitional shelter kits and NFIs;
- Planning of temporary settlements: providing access to basic services and infrastructure;
- Advocacy on tenure, conditions for use of private land with landlords/local authorities;
- Training of local staff, IDPs, local authorities on planning and management of temporary IDP settlements; development of training tools;
- Upscaling of lessons learnt through global/in country clusters.

Outcomes

- Larger number of IDP have improved access to social and basic services;
- Acceptable temporary shelter solutions provided to 25% of those identified in need of shelter assistance by IDP profiling;
- Quality of living conditions meet Sphere standards;
- All vulnerable households in selected locations receive permanent shelter;
- Capacity building of the local authority in planning, basic management and upgrading of existing settlements including fire response and prevention, water and latrines.
-

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Budget Items | UNHCR \$ | UN-HABITAT \$ | UNICEF \$ | NRC \$ | DRC \$ | ISLAMIC RELIEF \$ | Total \$ |
| Programme | 6,675,718 ¹¹ | 750,000 | 313,000 | 840,000 | 400,000 | 672,055 | 9,650,773 |
| Programme support costs | 816,928 | 350,000 | 40,700 | 160,000 | 40,000 | 129,200 | 1,536,828 |
| Administration* | 467,300 ¹² | 110,000 | 24,800 | 100,000 | 60,000 | 76,310 | 838,410 |
| Total | 7,959,946 | 1,210,000 | 378,500 | 1,100,000 | 500,000 | 877,565 | 12,026,011 |

*For UNHCR, administration is 7% HQ support costs whereas UNHCR Programme Support Costs include \$929,228 for Administrative Budget and Obligation Document (ABOD) and \$1,179,132 for Staffing

¹¹ This project forms part of UNHCR's response to IDPs in Somalia for a total of USD \$10,933,550 (see also project in Protection Cluster)

¹² A 7% support cost has been added to the total operational requirements and will be recovered from each contribution to meet indirect support costs in UNHCR (field and HQ)

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agencies | NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)/UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UNHABITAT)/UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) |
| Project Title | Sustainable shelter solutions and integration of displaced communities. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/S/NF02 ABC-AS |
| Sector | Shelter and NFIs |
| Objective | The project focuses on integration of displaced persons in those locations where it is possible to move away from emergency responses into more durable solutions. |
| Beneficiaries | 2,250 households (approximately 13,900 IDPs) in 2008 Children: 6,000 (45%) Women: 6,811 (49%) |
| Implementing Partners | United Nations agencies, INGOs, local authorities and LNGOs. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$8,769,000 |

Needs

In parallel to the upgrading of the living conditions of the displaced in temporary settlements, the Joint United Nations/INGOs IDP strategy has a track focusing on durable shelter solutions and voluntary integration of displaced in the host community, with a strong protection focus. This applies in those situations where the displacement has become protracted, where there is enough stability and where the environment offers adequate livelihood opportunities. It is seen as an important tool to gradually move away from chronic emergencies towards durable solutions, contributing to further peace building, stability and early recovery.

The approach has been successfully piloted in Bossaso and is now the starting point for Joint Programmes and actions in other locations. The project will ensure that the re-integration process is not hampered by the lack of shelter and will ensure coordination between Shelter, WASH, Health/Nutrition and Education clusters to allow for integrated comprehensive shelter solutions. The project should facilitate access to appropriate land, security of tenure and protection against abuses (including SGBV). Shelter solutions and settlement set-up will be gender sensitive.

Activities

- Securing of land for resettlement as part of strategic urban development plans;
- Planning of the resettlement sites and livelihood options;
- Development of labour intensive production of local construction materials by IDPs;
- Construction of 2,250 basic shelter units (evolving solution with self-help component) in different cities;
- Training on community participation in development planning;
- Provision of basic services and infrastructure (water, sanitation, education, health/nutrition, access roads etc.);
- Negotiations with landowners and policy advice to authorities to enhance security of tenure.

Outcomes

- Durable resettlement (shelter, infrastructure) provided for 2,250 IDPs and urban poor households;
- Improved security of tenure, protection and participation of beneficiaries;
- Improved water, sanitation, health/nutrition and education service facilities for the beneficiaries;
- Improved livelihood options (employment generation) and skills for the displaced.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | UN-HABITAT \$ | UNICEF \$ | NRC \$ | Total \$ |
| Programme costs | 4,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,100,000 | 6,600,000 |
| Programme support costs | 980,000 | 130,000 | 250,000 | 1,360,000 |
| Administration costs | 580,000 | 79,000* | 150,000 | 809,000 |
| Total Appeal | 6,060,000 | 1,209,000 | 1,500,000 | 8,769,000 |

| WATER AND SANITATION and HYGIENE | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | AFRICAN RESCUE COMMITTEE (AFREC) |
| Project Title | Water access and sanitation improvement in Jilib District |
| Project Code | SOM-08/WS01-SC |
| Sector | WASH |
| Objective | Provide immediate access to safe drinking water and improve sanitation through training, rehabilitation and construction of new shallow wells. |
| Beneficiaries | 25,000 flood affected households in Jilib district |
| Implementing partners | Local administration and community project committees |
| Project Duration | January-June 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$170,000 |

Needs

Jilib district hosts 113,415 people of which 31,000 of these are classified as being in AFLC; the majority are riverine communities along the two sides of River Juba, which is continuously exposed to inundation. The communities are heavily dependent on the river for both farming and water provision for household level. The last flooding damaged communal water points and contaminated and increased the risk of waterborne diseases. During an inter-agency assessment led by OCHA¹³ in November 2006, it was established that 90% of the wells in the target areas were either fully destroyed or partially damaged by the floods. As a result, the communities were relying on floodwater. Owing to deteriorating hygiene and sanitation conditions, entire villages were exposed to increased risk of water-borne diseases. Cases of AWD and Cholera were widely reported in the area early this year.

To address this situation, AFREC has since then rehabilitated 25 wells, dewatered 50 wells, chlorinated 120 wells, provided 425 slabs for the construction of latrines and trained 150 community members on good hygiene practices with the help of UNICEF and Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF). While these efforts have gone a long way towards restoring water availability and minimising the risk of water-borne diseases, the efforts are far from adequate compared to the existing needs; a critical need for safe water and reduced vulnerability to water-borne diseases still exists in selected villages. There are still many communities whose water sources were equally damaged during the flooding but have not yet been assisted by renovation or replacement of damaged wells and are now undergoing very serious water needs. This project will benefit 25,000 affected people in 20 riverine villages in Jilib District affected by the heavy flooding in 2006.

Activities

- Rehabilitate ten shallow wells and fit hand pumps;
- Construct five new shallow wells;
- Protect 40 wells by installing hand pumps to 40 existing shallow wells;
- Train 200 community members on water management, hand pump installation and maintenance.

Outcomes

- Access to safe drinking water improved;
- Incidence of water-borne disease outbreak minimised.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Budget items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 16,500 |
| Input costs | 140,000 |
| Admin support costs | 13,500 |
| Total | 170,000 |

¹³ Organisations participating included AFREC, UN-OCHA, WFP, Muslim Aid, J/Shine, Sean Deveroux Human Rights Organisation (SEDHURO), Kisima Peace and Development Organisation (KISIMA) and Agrosphere.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | SOMALI EDUCATION AND HEALTH ORGANIZATION (SEHO) |
| Project Title | Bardera Water and Sanitation Authority |
| Project Code | SOM-08/WS02-SC |
| Sector | WASH |
| Objective | To establish clean water supply system in this district of 120,000 inhabitants. |
| Beneficiaries | City of Bardera and surrounding districts with population of 120,000 people. |
| Implementing Partners | SEHO and local NGOs |
| Project Duration | April-October 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$145,000 |
| Funds Requested | \$120,000 |

Needs

Much of Somalia is affected by conflict as well as natural disasters such as floods and droughts. This programme provides for sub-granting to local and international NGOs to respond appropriately to needs generated by this context. The programme will also fund the NGO-Security Preparedness and Support (NGO-SPAS) project which provides security advice, training and coordination to approximately 192 NGOs in Somalia.

Activities

- Establish clean drinking water services in the city of Bardera;
- Conduct training for sanitation workers and pumping technicians;
- Construct clean-water holding facilities, both under- and above ground;
- The two sections of the city, West and East, will obtain reliable water pipeline;
- The main facility will be located on the eastside towards Markabley, about seven kilometres from the city centre (this, in order to eliminate further mosquito infestations in this riverside city).

Outcomes

- Successful completion of this project will see direct employment of 230 people;
- Enhanced water supply system in the district and its surrounding villages;
- Make tangible improvements on funds United Nations agencies already give to the residents by providing the most basic needs, clean water supply.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 20,000 |
| Operating costs | 108,000 |
| Staff Training and public education for water-borne diseases awareness | 10,000 |
| Administrative costs | 7,000 |
| Sub-total | 145,000 |
| Minus available resources | 25,000 |
| Total | 120,000 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | COOPERATIVE FOR ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)-INTERNATIONAL |
| Project Title | Recovery and emergency assistance to Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/WS03-AS |
| Sector | WASH |
| Objective | The overall objective of the project is to respond to emergency needs in Somalia, provide NGOs with security training and coordination and provide economic/market recovery funding to rebuild roads, canals and market structures |
| Beneficiaries | Estimated at least 200,000 persons. |
| Implementing Partners | LNGOs and INGOs |
| Project Duration | October 2007-September 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$5,132,245 |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$0 |

Needs

Much of Somalia is affected by conflict as well as natural disasters such as floods and droughts. This programme provides for sub-granting to local and international NGOs to respond appropriately to such needs. The programme will also fund the NGO-SPAS project which provides security advice, training and coordination to approximately 192 NGOs in Somalia.

Activities

The activities to be undertaken by the project include:

- Train NGOs in security management;
- Provide security officers in the regions of Somalia to advise NGOs of current conditions and to coordinate responses;
- Rebuild canals, roads and market shelters in South Central Somalia;
- Provide sub-grant funding to local and international NGOs, particularly in the WASH sector.

Outcome

Emergency needs responded to in a timely way.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff | 1,316,481 |
| Inputs | 3,468,829 |
| Administration | 346,935 |
| Sub-total | 5,132,245 |
| Minus available resources | 5,132,245 |
| Total | 0 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | COOPERATIVE FOR ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)-SOMALIA |
| Project Title | Southern Somalia Water Rehabilitation Project II |
| Project Code | SOM-08/WS04-SC |
| Sector | WASH |
| Objective | The target beneficiaries and their livestock in Dolow and Luuq have reliable access to adequate water sources and practice proper personal and environmental hygiene. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 25,500 Children: 8,925 Women: 6,375 |
| Project Duration | August 2007-June 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$656,973 |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$0 |

Needs

The water situation in the targeted area in Southern Somalia is characterised by long distances to water points, a lack of access to water sources all year round, collapsed/disused traditional water sources due to flooding and other causes, and a high incidence of diarrhoea, especially AWD.

Activities

- Rehabilitation of shallow wells;
- Rehabilitation of urban water supply (Luuq Town);
- Support construction of latrines;
- Capacity building of the water point management committees;
- Training of chlorinators;
- Hygiene promotion;
- Community mobilisation.

Outcomes

- The period of availability of adequate quantities of water for the target population during the critical periods (for both human and livestock use) extended by at least three months;
- The incidence of diarrhoea reduced by 10% in the urban areas of Dolow and Luuq;
- At least 70% of the target population has access to water from the rehabilitated sources continuously for three months after the long *Gu* rainy season;
- 51 water sources have cemented animal watering troughs for animals situated at least six metres distance from the mouth of the wells;
- 51 water structures properly constructed and able to withstand the effects of flooding.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff | 174,434 |
| Inputs | 405,574 |
| Administration | 76,965 |
| Sub-total | 656,973 |
| Minus available resources | 656,973 |
| Total | 0 |

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE (COOPI) |
| Project Title | Water supply improvement in rural areas in Gedo and Lower Juba in Central South Zone of Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/WS05-SC |
| Sector | WASH |
| Objective | To increase access to sustainable safe water supply for 5,000 rural households in Gedo and Lower Juba Regions. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 5,000 households (Lower Juba and Gedo) Children: 20,000 Women: 5,000 |
| Implementing Partners | ASEP (Gedo) and AFREC (Lower Juba) |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$325,800 |

Needs

An estimated 30,000 - 160,000 persons in rural areas in Gedo and Lower Juba Regions in Central South zone of Somalia are in HE and AFLC respectively¹⁴. Although the overall food and livelihood situation has improved in the two regions since the 2006/2007 *Deyr*, there is still a critical need for strategic water actions to assist the recovery of livelihoods and address underlying chronic problems of access to clean water and health care.

The two regions are still recovering from multiple shocks - 2006 floods, harvest failure in the 2007 *Gu* and a AWD/cholera outbreak that killed over 1,100 people in Somalia in a span of six months. The situation is compounded further by insecurity and the influx of IDPs from Mogadishu.

Access to safe water sources in Central South zone is estimated at 20.22% in 2007 and is even lower for vulnerable groups such as IDPs and the poor. The effects of poor access to safe water sources are most severe for women and children. Without this strategic and timely response, the rural communities in the two regions, and particularly IDPs and the poor, will continue to be vulnerable to humanitarian crises in the coming year.

This project supports strategic priorities and WASH cluster objectives by increasing access to sustainable WASH services for vulnerable populations in Central South zone Somalia.

Activities

- Water quality surveillance and chlorination of key rural water supplies;
- Construction of safe community water supplies (two reticulated mini-water supply systems; eight protected wells; four berkads and three water pans for livestock);
- Hygiene and sanitation awareness promotion in the target areas;
- Institutional and management training of the water users groups.

Outcomes

- Strengthening of water quality surveillance systems in the two regions;
- Increased access to safe water supply and hygiene for an estimated 5,000 households;
- Reduced incidences of water and sanitation related diseases.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 55,200 |
| Inputs | 245,600 |
| Administration | 25,000 |
| Total | 325,800 |

¹⁴ FSAU Technical Series Report No V.13 – 2007 Post *Gu* Analysis.

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | GREEN HOPE |
| Project Title | Improving sustainable access to safe water, and hygiene Promotion strategy in Bur Hakaba District |
| Project Code | SOM-08/WS06-SC |
| Sector | WASH |
| Objective | Increase water sources for vulnerable and marginalised communities through rehabilitating and strengthening sanitation. |
| Beneficiaries | 30,000 people (living in urban and rural villages) |
| Implementing Partners | Water and mineral resources and Health Ministries (TFG). |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$126,000 |

Needs

Water catchments are the main communal water sources in Bur Hakaba district, and they are often not clean or safe for drinking and cooking. Many shallow wells have also been destroyed; water-borne diseases and malnutrition have increased the community vulnerability. Some water points are used by both humans and livestock at once. Sanitation problems are also a major cause of communicable diseases and related health problems.

Activities

- Community mobilisation and establishment of water committee;
- Identification and selection of project site;
- Construction of 40 latrines, water berkads (rainwater harvesting);
- Rehabilitation of 50 shallow wells and nine communal water catchments/pans;
- Chlorination activities and hygiene promotion education.

Outcomes

- Increased sustainable access to safe water for drinking and cooking;
- Reduced malnutrition and communicable diseases;
- Water committee set up;
- Rehabilitation of catchments/pans, constructed bit latrines;
- Sanitation knowledge increases.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 20,000 |
| Inputs costs | 100,000 |
| Administration costs | 6,000 |
| Total | 126,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | ISLAMIC RELIEF |
| Project Title | Improvement of access to clean water for six rural communities in Mudug and Nugal regions. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/WS07-PL |
| Sector | WASH |
| Objective | To improve living conditions for over 60,000 pastoral/rural people and their livestock in Puntland of Somalia through provision of safe, clean water by the end of 2008. |
| Beneficiaries | Approximately 60,000 rural people in Puntland (children: 60%; women and men: 40%); (60% pastoral communities; 40% rural communities). |
| Implementing Partners | Islamic Relief will implement the project with the committees of the local target communities, the local authorities of the respective districts and Ministry of Public Work in Puntland. It will also seek collaboration with other INGOs and United Nations agencies working in the same area. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Total Project Budget | \$460,000 |
| Funds Requested | \$440,000 |

Needs

Water is a big problem in Puntland of Somalia, especially in Mudug and Nugal regions. The living conditions of the pastoral communities in this area are severely affected by scarcity of water. Water-borne diseases such as cholera are endemic due to the fact that people have to consume contaminated water. Islamic Relief has imported a rig machine which is already operational and which has helped to reduce operational cost very substantially.

This project aims to improve the living situation of the targeted pastoral communities through creating access to clean water. It also aims to reduce mortality and morbidity rates and the incidence of water-borne diseases in the target communities through access to clean water. The project will also help to enhance the capacity of water management committees of the target communities.

Activities

- Drilling of six boreholes for six rural communities in Mudug and Nugal regions;
- Protection of and equipment for the boreholes;
- Establishment and training of water management committees for the target communities.

Outcomes

- Six functioning boreholes for six rural communities in Mudug and Nugal regions;
- Six trained water management committees for the six target communities.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff | 30,000 |
| Training of water management committees | 10,000 |
| Drilling of six boreholes | 360,000 |
| Administration 10% | 40,000 |
| Contingency 5% | 20,000 |
| Sub-total | 460,000 |
| Minus available resources | 20,000 |
| Total | 440,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | ISLAMIC RELIEF |
| Project Title | Water and sanitation enhancement project |
| Project Code | SOM-08/WS08-SC |
| Sector | WASH |
| Objective | To improve access to water and sanitation for the target IDP community |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 15,000 IDPs Children: 6,300 Women: 5,100 Men: 3,600 |
| Implementing Partners | Islamic Relief will implement the project with stakeholders and partners in targeted communities. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$236,900 |

Needs

As a result of the prolonged conflict in Somalia, hundreds of thousands of people have been displaced and lost their assets and livelihoods, eventually ending up in congested IDP settlements. In most of the IDP settlements in South Central Somalia, water shortages and poor sanitation are common. The combination of the two factors is perhaps the root cause of the frequent outbreaks of dysentery, typhoid and diarrhoea.

In some of the settlements, IDPs travel a long distance to fetch small quantities of water to make a meal for the day, while in others, water is available but not clean. In such cases, most households don't have the awareness to boil water or use chlorination in order to avoid water-borne diseases. In addition, in most of the settlements there are not enough communal latrines, adding to the problem of poor sanitation. Hence, this project will address the problem of water and sanitation in the IDP settlements in South Central Somalia.

Activities

- Rehabilitation of water sources in IDPs communities;
- Building of latrines in the settlements;
- Providing of fuel and lubricants for the existing water facilities;
- Constructing of water reservoirs;
- Hiring water trucking vehicles;
- Setting up some water committees among the IDPs.

Outcomes

- Improved access to clean and safe drinking water improved through rehabilitation of the existing water facilities;
- Improvement in hygiene and sanitation in the IDP camps;
- Volume of clean drinking water received by the households increased;
- More latrines built in the IDP settlements;
- Improved awareness of water and sanitation;
- Improved awareness of proper sanitation practices;
- Hygiene practices improved.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff | 30,000 |
| Consumable items | 36,000 |
| Water | 60,000 |
| Sanitation | 25,000 |
| Transport and storage | 35,000 |
| Operational costs | 20,000 |
| Administration 10% | 20,600 |
| Contingency 5% | 10,300 |
| Total | 236,900 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | MEDAIR |
| Project Title | Emergency WASH education programme. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/WS09-SC |
| Sector | WASH |
| Objective | Improve the access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene education in Middle/Lower Shabelle regions. |
| Beneficiaries | Total targeted population: 4,500 families (30,000 persons). |
| Implementing Partners | MEDAIR, water departments in the respective districts. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$385,000 |

Needs

Since the 2006/2008 *Deyr* season, Lower and Middle Shabelle regions have faced a series of shocks. The ongoing conflict and insecurity in Mogadishu has resulted in an influx of IDPs into these regions; both regions were affected by the outbreak of AWD that began in January 2007. Although both regions served as bread baskets over the past years, the last three seasons have shown a deteriorating food security situation. The Shabelle region has at present critical levels of GAM but also is among the areas with the lowest coverage of emergency nutrition actions.

Based on the 2007 FSAU Post-*Gu* analysis, an estimated 83,000 children aged 6-59 months are malnourished in South and Central Somalia with about a third of them being in Lower and Middle Shabelle. In many cases in Somalia, the worsening nutrition situation is directly affected by outbreaks of AWD. Additionally, there are limited health care services available and poor immunisation coverage.

Reports show that over 75% of the population does not have access to safe drinking water and many people are observed to collect water from open wells or surface water. In order to break the cycle of faecal-oral transmission of water-borne diseases in the target population, MEDAIR proposes an emergency water and sanitation action. The proposed project will support the CAP's overall strategic priorities and WASH sector objectives by offering access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities to IDPs and affected communities in Lower/Middle Shabelle in combination with hygiene education.

As needs change, and based on the security situation, MEDAIR will implement this project in either Middle or Lower Shabelle, focusing on the critical and uncovered areas. To ensure the success of the overall objective, the water and sanitation action will be linked to health and nutrition programmes implemented by MEDAIR and others.

Activities

- Protection of existing water sources and installation of new safe water sources;
- Distribution of latrines;
- Hygiene education programmes.

Expected Outcomes

- Access to safe drinking water for 4,500 families;
- Access to sanitation facilities (e.g., latrines) for 4,500 families;
- Increased knowledge of good hygiene practices and risks related to unsafe drinking water.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| General staff costs (local and international) | 62,000 |
| Direct project inputs | 278,000 |
| Total administration costs | 45,000 |
| Total | 385,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing agency | OXFAM/NEDERLANDSE ORGANISITIE VOOR INTERNATIONALE BIJSTAND (NOVIB) |
| Project Title | Water and sanitation programme |
| Sector | SOM-08/WS10-SC |
| Objective | To improve local communities' access to sustainable water and sanitation facilities. |
| Beneficiaries | 100,000 people; prioritising women and children. |
| Implementing partners | CED, WOCCA, SRDO, SAACID and other LNGOs. Planning and implementation will be closely coordinated with UNICEF as lead agency for this type of activity. |
| Locations | Middle and Lower Shabelle, Banadir, Mogadishu town |
| Project Duration | January- June 2008 |
| Project Budget | \$520,000 |
| Requested Funds | \$455,000 |

Needs

The improvement of water and sanitation facilities continues to be a priority for local communities in South Central Somalia. The pumping capacity of existing public boreholes and wells is insufficient to cover the basic needs of the local population, forcing most underprivileged members of society to allocate excessive resources to guarantee a minimum supply. As a general practice, the task of water collection is carried out by women and children, particularly girls. In some cases where public water points are not operational or are insufficient to cover the demand, the population must access private water facilities where prices are regularly subject to substantial fluctuations.

This problem has been recently accentuated by the return/arrival of significant numbers of IDPs from Mogadishu, exceeding the water provision capacity of host communities. In addition, the programme will try to strengthen the capacity of management committees responsible for daily maintenance of equipment and infrastructure. Sanitation also remains as an important problem in the target areas since there are not enough latrines per family and most of the existing latrines are not sufficiently close to houses or are not well built as per UNICEF standards. On top of constructing new latrines, the implementing organisations will mobilise the communities through workshops and awareness-raising sessions on best sanitation practices.

Activities

- Baseline surveys (joint/individual);
- Adoption of plans in coordination with relevant stakeholders;
- Construction of new boreholes/wells and installation of pumping and water storage equipment;
- Rehabilitation of existing borehole/wells and installation of distribution pipes and fittings;
- Training on good hygiene and sanitation practices among IDP and host communities;
- Construction of standard latrines in IDP facilities and shelters and in host communities' houses;
- Organisation of community activities (capacity building workshops, community awareness-raising);
- Programme impact assessment and evaluation.

Outputs

- New wells and boreholes;
- Rehabilitated water facilities;
- Improved access to water;
- New latrines in key public spaces and private houses;
- Improved community management and knowledge of water facilities and sanitation practices.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Human resources and supplies Novib (10% of total) | 52,000 |
| Direct inputs and supplies | 431,600 |
| Administration 7% | 36,400 |
| Sub-total | 520,000 |
| Minus available resources | 65,000 |
| Total | 455,000 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | POPULATION SERVICES INTERNATIONAL (PSI) |
| Project Title | Prevention and management of cholera epidemics and diarrhoeal diseases in Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/WS11-AS |
| Sector | WASH |
| Objective | Reduce cases of diarrhoea and AWD among vulnerable populations. |
| Beneficiaries | 565,500 persons (estimation) including 144,500 children under five, 21,000 women and 400,000 IDPs. |
| Implementing Partners | Local NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, and private sector implementers. |
| Project Duration | February 2008-January 2011 |
| Total Project Budget | \$4,475,100 |
| Funds Requested for 2008 | \$1,308,300 |

Needs

Somalia, where cholera is endemic, suffered its most recent cholera outbreak in spring 2007. Currently, only one-fifth of the population has access to safe drinking water and 21% of children under five had suffered an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the 2006 UNICEF MICS survey (draft results). Vulnerability is most acute among IDPs, given their generally poor living conditions and limited access to safe water and sanitation.

Activities

The project is designed to bridge the gap between emergency humanitarian needs and development by providing sustained access to point-of-use water treatment and diarrhoea treatment kits. The existing distribution capacity of the private sector will be harnessed to deliver both products efficiently. PSI will educate target groups on diarrhoea prevention and management so as to offset future epidemics and develop an environment of sustained safe water use and sound hygiene practices.

PSI will also be able to support Ministries of Health in their responses to cholera/AWD outbreaks by providing rapid emergency access to products. The project would commence operations in the North West zone with a view to extending to North East and South Central by the end of 2008. Specifically, PSI will:

- Social market Aquatabs (strips of ten tabs treating ten litres of water each) with a focus on IDPs, the urban poor, and mothers with children under five years;
- Social market diarrhoea treatment kits (DTKs) (including ORS and zinc), targeting IDPs and mothers with children under five years;
- Capacity building of distributors and training of health care providers;
- Behaviour change communication and education through interpersonal communication using LNGOS and CBOs and mass media;
- Research determinants of behaviour to produce evidence-based social marketing activities and develop appropriate messages for the targeted population.

Outcomes

- Distribute 1,500,000 units of Aquatabs, and 1,300,500 units of DTKs in year I.
- Reduction in rates of AWD among target groups through improved hygiene practices and consistent water treatment.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Human Resources | 75,000 |
| Commodities | 483,105 |
| Communication, Information, Education | 75,000 |
| Promotion and Advertising | 75,000 |
| Training | 10,000 |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | 200,000 |
| Operation Costs (including transportation) | 250,000 |
| Administration costs | 140,195 |
| Total | 1,308,300 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) |
| Project Title | WASH assistance for disaster and conflict-affected communities in Somalia. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/WS12-SC |
| Sector | WASH |
| Objective | Provision of safe drinking water, basic sanitation and hygiene to people in emergency and other vulnerable populations. |
| Beneficiaries | 1,200,000 people including approximately 600,000 IDPs |
| Implementing Partners | Local and international NGOs, local and national authorities |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$9,975,000 |

Needs

The frequent pendular movements of the population - from conflict-affected to safer areas - worsen the water and sanitation situation in Somalia. In combination with a lack of sanitation facilities and poor hygiene awareness, the situation quickly deteriorates when conflict arises or during disease outbreaks. Access to water and lack of appropriate sanitation measures are estimated to have a major impact on malnutrition rates and child mortality.

UNICEF's strategy will combine rapid emergency response to improve the situation of affected communities (with a focus on women and children), mass coverage of appropriate life-saving low-cost evidence-based actions, and medium term actions for the improvement of water and sanitation infrastructures. This will be implemented through partnerships and coordination with international and local NGOs and youth networks to ensure optimal coverage of the affected populations. WASH cluster coordination and capacity building of partners will be central to the response, along with inter-cluster coordination.

Activities

This project includes short and medium term strategies for delivering rapid emergency water and sanitation services for people experiencing a humanitarian emergency and those living in poor conditions (such as IDPs) through:

- Installation of emergency water supply systems, emergency rehabilitation of existing water supply systems, or water trucking services when no other solutions are available;
- Chlorination of water sources in cholera-prone areas;
- Provision of basic sanitation and hygiene services, with a special emphasis on expanding mass coverage of home-based actions (such as water treatment) for maximum impact linked to health, nutrition and education actions.

The project aims to break the vicious circle of chronic humanitarian emergencies through:

- Rehabilitation, diversification and protection of water sources as appropriate;
- Promotion of safe hygiene practices and communication for behaviour change;
- Support to local authorities for coordination of water and sanitation related activities;
- Monitoring of the quantity and quality of water sources, sanitation coverage and adequate hygiene practices, with special focus on youth participation in community-based monitoring.

Outcomes

The proposed action is intended to provide increased and improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and hygiene education to the most vulnerable populations in the worst-affected areas of Somalia in order to contain epidemics and water-related conflict and to contribute to a major reduction in child mortality (MDG IV).

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Emergency supplies (including soap and home based water treatment), protection, rehabilitation and increase of existing water supplies, supply and installation of basic sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion and behaviour change. | 7,800,000 |
| Cluster coordination (coordination, capacity mapping, training) | 450,000 |
| Programme support, management, monitoring and reporting | 1,072,500 |
| Indirect programme support costs (7%)* | 652,500 |
| Total | 9,975,000 |

* Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2006/2007 of 9 June 2006

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | VETAID-UK |
| Project Title | Fresh water provision for Holhol and Aroley villages of Hudun and Talex Districts |
| Project Code | SOM08/WS13-CZ |
| Sector | WASH |
| Objective | Provide fresh water for communities of Holhol and Aroley villages of Hudun and Talex Districts respectively through the construction of four earth dams |
| Beneficiaries | 5,580 persons including 1,080 children and 2,570 women. |
| Implementing Partners | SADO |
| Project Duration | February-November 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$181,000 |

Needs

The available water in the targeted villages (hand-dug wells) is far below the acceptable standard for human consumption. Due to high mineral content, the water is very salty, discoloured, and a cause of diarrhoea among children. The water is often not consumed but preferred for domestic washing and watering of large ruminants. The nearest potable water source to the community is 80 km away. This translates to long trekking hours, waste of man/woman hours and energy that could have been used for other development activities;

Preparation of powdered milk for consumption during times of camel/goat milk scarcity is impossible with the available water. In addition, meals cooked with it are unpalatable, especially to children, hence increasing communities' food insecurity. According to FSAU/FAO, long-term food/nutrition surveillance, the target communities' children are chronically malnourished (GAM rate trend in the last seven years of 13.8%-14.4%). Overall, there is reduced water intake among the community due to its poor water quality.

Activities

Community mobilisation, site selection, and construction of four earth dams of capacity 4,050m³ each and four Berkats of capacity 810 m³ each. The earth dams will be used by pastoral communities and the Berkats by the sedentary section of the community.

Expected Outcomes

- Easy access to clean and fresh water;
- Reduced caseload of diarrhoea among the children in the area;
- Improved nutritional status due to increased water, milk and food intake;
- Reduced trekking distance for water and increased participation of the community in other development activities.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff | 15,000 |
| Inputs | 160,000 |
| Administration | 16,000 |
| Sub-Total | 191,000 |
| Minus available resources | 10,000 |
| Total | 181,000 |

| COORDINATION/SUPPORT SERVICES | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA) |
| Project Title | HRF for Somalia |
| Project Code | SOM-08/SNYS01-AS |
| Sector | Coordination/Support Services |
| Objective | To provide a flexible, timely and predictable humanitarian financing tool for rapid humanitarian response. |
| Beneficiaries | People and communities affected by natural or conflict-related emergencies in Somalia. |
| Implementing Partners | United Nations agencies, INGOs, LNGOs and the Red Cross/Crescent Movement. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$15,000,000 |

Needs

The HRF is a country level pooled fund, established in 2004 and managed by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Coordinator. The Fund provides a flexible, timely and predictable humanitarian financing tool for initiating rapid life-saving response and for filling critical gaps, both geographic and sectoral.

During 2007, the HRF has significantly grown in its response capacity and thus in its allocations. By the end of 2007, it is estimated that the HRF will have allocated nearly \$10 million to almost 70 projects. In light of the volatility and instability persistent in Somalia, particularly in South Central, it is expected that the humanitarian community will continue to require access to such a rapid and predictable humanitarian funding mechanism in order to initiate timely response, bridge funding gaps, and meet the needs of those affected by conflict or disaster.

Furthermore, the inclusive decision-making process of the HRF - through the Advisory Board, cluster leads and field coordination processes – helps to enhance coordination and collaboration. As such, the HRF is itself seen increasingly as a coordination tool supporting the Humanitarian Coordinator, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and the cluster approach.

Activities

The HRF is accessible to United Nations agencies, LNGOs, INGOs and the Red Cross/Crescent Movement. The allocation of funds is decided through a consultative process with the Advisory Board, comprised of six United Nations agencies and three NGO representatives (LNGOs and INGOs) selected by the NGO consortium. Technical guidance and inputs are provided by the cluster leads. OCHA provides the overall administrative and secretariat support to the management of the Fund through a team of four personnel based in Nairobi. The HRF will continue to be instrumental for emergency actions and gap-filling activities in 2008.

Outcomes

The expected outcome of the project is a continuation of flexible, timely and predictable humanitarian financing supporting the humanitarian community in responding to the new and long-standing humanitarian needs of the Somali people at the sudden onset of emergencies and disasters.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Total Project Budget | 15,000,000 |
| Total | 15,000,000 |

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA) |
| Project Title | Coordination and support services |
| Project Code | SOM-08/CSS08-AS |
| Sector | Coordination and Support Services |
| Objectives | Strengthened coordination and access to basic services; improved humanitarian analysis, decision-making and advocacy; better preparedness of partners and local communities to respond to emergencies; enhanced protection and respect for human rights. |
| Beneficiaries | Beneficiaries of all humanitarian assistance programmes in Somalia |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$5,144,053 |

Summary

Since the conflict of late 2006/early 2007, Mogadishu has been the scene of ongoing violence between insurgents and TFG/Ethiopian troops and those viewed as supporting them. Human rights abuses have been committed by all sides to the conflict and, as of early November 2007, the fighting had resulted in the displacement of at least 450,000 people from the capital, adding to the 400,000 existing protracted IDPs. The displacement, poor *Gu* rains and the cholera outbreak of 2007 have left 1.5 million people in need of assistance and protection, the majority of them in South/Central Somalia.

Activities

Humanitarian partners have committed to a greater degree of coordination and integration in 2008 in order to address Somalia's chronic crises. Given this commitment, OCHA's role in supporting and mobilising humanitarian response will be all the more crucial. In 2008, OCHA - along with United Nations agencies and NGO partners - will continue to conduct and lead inter-agency assessment missions, identify priority needs and gaps, and facilitate the planning of inter-agency response to meet the needs of affected populations. In order to enable OCHA to play the required critical role in field coordination, OCHA's field presence will be strengthened in terms of seniority and breadth of coverage, thereby helping to decentralise decision-making to the field and leading to more timely response. Field-based coordination - particularly with regard to assistance and protection for those displaced by the recent conflict - will be improved through the development of three coordination hubs in South/Central Somalia. Field presence is also being bolstered in Puntland in order to facilitate progress on critical IDP and protection issues. At the same time, OCHA will support local capacity building for emergency preparedness and response as well as transitional/early recovery activities in areas moving out of emergency and into a development phase (e.g., Hargeisa). With regard to such transition areas, OCHA will build on its close working relationship with the UNDP Resident Coordinator's Office, utilising the parallel and complementary mechanisms of the UNTP and the CAP. OCHA will continue to advocate at local and international levels for protection of civilians and humanitarian space in Somalia, and for promotion of humanitarian principles at local level, in order to improve conditions for provision of humanitarian assistance and protection. Advocacy will also emphasise the need for greater and more effective allocation of donor resources across all sectors and for both short-term emergency funding and longer term programming. In late 2007, OCHA stepped up both its public information/advocacy capacity and its information management capacity, enabling more timely analyses of the evolving humanitarian situation and access issues and facilitating coordinated humanitarian response.

Expected Outcomes

An increased in-country presence will allow for improved coordination and response in Somalia, while increased information management/advocacy capacity will enhance information flow and humanitarian response, raise international awareness of the crisis in Somalia and encourage more effectively targeted funding. Bridges between emergency actions and early recovery/development activities will be strengthened.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 3,423,788 |
| Implementing costs or operating costs | 1,128,471 |
| Administrative costs | 591,794 |
| Total | 5,144,053 |

SOMALIA

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agencies | UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) |
| Project Title | Expanded operations support for humanitarian response |
| Project Code | SOM-08/CSS09-SC |
| Sector | Coordination and Support Services |
| Objective | To ensure capacity for quick implementation of UNICEF programme activities for children and vulnerable populations affected by the humanitarian crisis in Central and Southern Somalia. |
| Beneficiaries | Populations in need of assistance in South/Central Somalia. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$1,105,000 |

Needs

UNICEF remains one of the main international organisations supporting health, nutrition, education, and water and sanitation services in southern Somalia through a range of implementing partners including national and international NGOs and community-based organisations. The uncertain political situation and continuing humanitarian crisis in South Central Somalia requires adaptive and reliable operational support mechanisms to ensure minimal disruption of delivery of basic services for children.

Events of the past year have created an even more challenging operational environment with increasing insecurity, border closures and dramatically increasing air transport costs (which are being temporarily subsidised, but will have significant impact in 2008). It is therefore imperative that UNICEF retains the financial means to upscale its support systems in an environment lacking essential logistics, communications, storage and related support facilities. This is also in accordance with United Nations Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) standards.

Activities

- Strengthen UNICEF and joint United Nations premises in Baidoa, Jamame, Jowhar and Mogadishu (in close partnership with United Nations agencies) including compound rentals, catering, and running costs;
- Undertake procurement and construction of essential facilities (including warehousing) and improvements of compounds, including renovation of buildings to MOSS security standards (Baidoa and Mogadishu), use of prefabricate facilities (Jowhar), office supplies and equipment, including furnishings, consumables, etc.;
- Procure and position computers and MOSS compliant communications equipment;
- Payment for essential transport of staff by UNHAS aircraft, vehicle rental, etc.;
- Human resource support to effectively manage and coordinate essential logistics and administrative support.

Expected Outcome

Capacity for quick implementation of UNICEF programme activities for children and vulnerable populations impacted by the humanitarian crisis in South Central Somalia is enhanced.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Facility supplies and equipment | 230,000 |
| IT communications equipment | 148,000 |
| Operating and running costs | 165,000 |
| Travel (air and road) | 300,000 |
| Management and coordination | 190,000 |
| Indirect programme support costs (7%*) | 72,000 |
| Total | 1,105,000 |

* Actual UNICEF recovery rate of 7% is calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2006/2007 of June 2006

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | INTEGRATED REGIONAL INFORMATION NETWORKS (IRIN) |
| Project Title | IRIN Radio Somalia service |
| Project Code | SOM-08/CSS10-AS |
| Sector | Coordination |
| Objective | To engage Somali communities in discussion on peace and recovery issues and provide information and advocacy that contributes to saving lives and alleviating suffering, and that supports peace building, good governance, human rights and general reconstruction. |
| Beneficiaries | All Somalis |
| Implementing Partners | Somali radios and reporters; community focus groups; drama groups |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$271,799 |

Needs

Radio is the most powerful means of mass communication in Somalia. Most Somalis have access to radios, recent surveys suggest, and are avid listeners, but little information is available to them on humanitarian issues. Most Somali FM stations operate commercially, often with a clan-based orientation, and have a small footprint around an urban area. There is no national public broadcaster. Furthermore, the Somali media has come under severe attack during 2007 from politically opposed groups, meaning that access to accurate and impartial information for Somalis is under threat.

The IRIN Radio Somalia project seeks to harness the power of radio to provide relevant, timely and accurate information to as wide a target audience as possible using short wave. The project is designed to be both a channel for conveying information to the Somali public and a catalyst for the positive involvement of Somali communities in the plans and decisions affecting their own lives. As such, this project will support the efforts of other agencies working in Somalia across all sectors.

Activities

The central activity of the project is the production of daily programming in Somali, focusing on issues key to the peace and recovery process in Somalia. Programming will be put together in various formats (features, discussions, talk shows, drama sketches) using material from IRIN producers and correspondents, as well as input from agencies and NGOs in their respective areas of expertise. The programming will be delivered via short wave radio, making it accessible to urban and rural communities across Somalia. Broadcasts will include practical advice on improving crops, better family hygiene methods, ways of participating in community affairs, the importance of girls' education, and so on.

Outcomes

The IRIN Radio project will provide an impartial means of communication between the international humanitarian community and the Somali population. As broadcasts will be heard nationally, it is expected that this project will provide a channel for reaching communities with information and advocacy on vital issues affecting their lives. The communities' voices, at the same time, will feed into IRIN's online text reporting for the attention of international audiences.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Management and production teams | 140,530 |
| Short wave transmission, equipment and operational costs | 85,000 |
| Travel and subsistence | 15,000 |
| Project Support Cost 13% | 31,269 |
| Total | 271,799 |

| LOGISTICS/SUPPORT SERVICES | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS HUMANITARIAN AIR SERVICE (UNHAS) |
| Project Title | Humanitarian Air Service in support of relief operations in Somalia. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/CSS11-AS |
| Sector | Logistics/Support Services |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision to the humanitarian community of air services, including medical and security evacuations to and within Somalia; To comply with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) recommendations on flight safety, management structure and business processes. |
| Beneficiaries | 1,000 persons and 15 MT per month. |
| Implementing Partners | UNHAS and WFP. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$5,200,000 |

Needs

The volatile political situation in Somalia has resulted in a high level of insecurity, which continues to make a Humanitarian Air Service crucial to assist the humanitarian community in reaching the numerous areas of operation in Somalia.

Activities

- Provide regular and charter flights to key location in Somalia;
- Ensure compliance with ICAO safety and procedures needed to operate the humanitarian air transport service;
- Training of airfield staff on ICAO-standard operating procedures.

Outcomes

- Support relief programmes and deliver humanitarian assistance in Somalia;
- Ensure continuity of delivery of humanitarian assistance and aircraft capacity availability for airlift of passengers and humanitarian supplies to remote areas of Somalia;
- Increased safety and security of airfield operations;
- ICAO code application and certification.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs (Direct Support Costs) | 800,000 |
| Inputs costs (Direct Operational Costs) | 4,400,000 |
| Total | 5,200,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP) |
| Project Title | Emergency rehabilitation work for targeted road, ports and bridges for key humanitarian supply corridors in Somalia. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/CSS12-AS |
| Sector | Logistics |
| Objective | To conduct infrastructure rehabilitation work at key ports roads, ports and bridges to facilitate the logistical network for the delivery of food aid and humanitarian supplies in Somalia. |
| Beneficiaries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct beneficiaries all users of the rehabilitated infrastructure; • Indirect beneficiaries all beneficiaries of the humanitarian actions and agencies operating in Somalia. |
| Implementing Partners | WFP awarded contractors |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$12,000,000 |

Needs

Following more than a decade of civil unrest and conflict, most of the infrastructure in Somalia is severely damaged or eroded to such an extent that delivery of most necessary emergency relief aid is rendered impossible. This fact, coupled with seasonal floods which further damage roads and bridges, creates major logistical bottlenecks in the humanitarian logistical network, hindering the implementation of humanitarian priority actions in Somalia.

Activities

- Rehabilitation and construction of key roads and bridges in Lower Juba, Bay and Bakool regions of Somalia;
- Rehabilitation of Mogadishu and Kismayo ports; capacity building to key staff on port management; trainings on procedures under International Ship and Port Security (ISPS).

Outcomes

- Emergency repair of port facilities and roads are completed in Lower Juba, Bay and Bakool regions in Somalia;
- Reliable and faster processing of cargo through Mogadishu and Kismayo ports;
- Port management trainings completed for key staff in Mogadishu and Kismayo ports;
- Improved access and reduced lead-times/delays in the delivery of humanitarian cargo along rehabilitated roads.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs (example) | 1,500,000 |
| Inputs costs (example) | 10,500,000 |
| Total | 12,000,000 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) |
| Project Title | Emergency rehabilitation of airport infrastructure |
| Project Code | SOM-08/CSS13-SC |
| Sector | Logistics |
| Objective | Enhancing the security and functionality of two main airports through rehabilitation and night time take-off and landing capability |
| Beneficiaries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater access to populations in need in South/Central Somalia; • Enhanced security of humanitarian workers. |
| Partner | National Civil Aviation authority |
| Implementation partners | ICAO and WFP. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$5,045,000 |

Needs

As a result of the security situation in Somalia, in particular in South/Central, UNDSS assessment is that risks associated with air travel in and out of Somalia is one of the biggest threats facing United Nations staff/operations and other humanitarian partners in the country. Coupled with this, the lack of emergency night time landing and take off further hampers rescue/emergency evacuation capabilities should a serious incident occur.

Preliminary work on some of the airports has already been conducted, however it is imperative that additional rehabilitation and enhancement works be initiated/completed in at least two of the main airports in South Central Somalia, namely Mogadishu and Baidoa. It is critical that these works be commenced as soon as possible to reduce the risks associated with air travel, and to accommodate the anticipated increase in air travel over the next year. In addition, there is a need to maintain other remote airstrips and enable them to receive humanitarian flights

Activities

- Civil work related to the lighting (seal and crack treatment and surface treatment) of the two runways;
- Installation of portable lighting systems, technical assistance and installation, markings for the two runways;
- Building construction/rehab and security reinforcement-Hangar construction, security reinforcement, firefighting system for the two runways;
- Maintain and undertake light rehabilitation in other remote airstrips.

Outcomes

Enhanced airport security, allowing greater access to United Nations and other humanitarian personnel. Increased functionality of the two airports through emergency rehabilitation works to ensure minimum security requirements are met.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Staff costs | 200,000 |
| Civil work related to the lighting system | 370,000 |
| Portable Airfield lighting system for four airports | 2,420,000 |
| Buildings Security enhancement at the embankment area based on the DSS and MOSS | 1,000,000 |
| Maintain and undertake light rehabilitation in other remote airstrips | 800,000 |
| Administration costs | 255,000 |
| Total | 5,045,000 |

| MULTI-SECTOR | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) |
| Project Title | IDPs Assistance for Return and Reintegration <i>Included in UNTP</i> |
| Project Code | SOM-08/MS01-AS |
| Sector | Multi Sector |
| Objective | To facilitate the successful return and reintegration of IDPs to their areas of origin. |
| Beneficiaries | Up to 5,000 IDP families in South and Central Somalia - targeting women as household leader. |
| Implementing Partners | TFG authorities United Nations agencies, UNHCR, UNDP, OCHA INGOs and LNGOs. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$2,000,000 |

Summary

Over the last year, information has been gathered which highlights the plight of IDPs in North East and South Central Somalia. In light of recent developments in Somalia and the continued human rights violations against IDPs by militia, landlords and host community in general, IOM proposes to engage in the voluntary return and reintegration of IDPs as part of a process to decongest the accommodation locations in urban centres, and reduce strain on local resources as well as exploitation and mistreatment of IDPs by landlords. The continued presence and influx of IDPs exacerbates the human rights violations due to congestion and competition for resources.

To support the successful return and reintegration of the IDPs, a durable solution must be found for local communities where IDPs will be integrated, and to allow them to improve their livelihoods in the short run. It is estimated that 850,000 IDPs are scattered in Somalia. IDPs' voluntary return must be carefully supported in a participatory community-based approach aimed at providing access to basic services and opportunities to build livelihoods; otherwise the voluntary return of large numbers of displaced populations could result in instability and conflict rather than be an element of peace-building. Additionally, supported voluntary return and reintegration of IDPs from urban to rural areas, the reconstruction of infrastructure in home villages and creation of income generating and work opportunities will reduce congestion in urban centres and create a conducive environment for developing durable solutions for displaced persons and the most vulnerable.

The IOM will work in close cooperation with United Nations agencies, TFG authorities, INGOs and LNGOs, civil society groups and the communities, ensuring compliance with international human rights law and guiding principles on internal displacement and return.

Main activities

- Facilitated returns of IDPs including survey and needs assessments;
- Create awareness among the receiving communities about the benefits of reintegration of their relatives and about access to basic services;
- Provision of NFIs and essential reintegration tools;
- Establishment of income generating activities;
- Enhancing access to basic services such as healthcare and education in the areas of IDP reintegration.

Expected outcomes

The aim of the project is to create the enabling environment for durable solutions to address the protection challenges caused by congestion of IDPs camps in urban centres through return and reintegration in home communities, creating better access to basic services and improved livelihoods for reduced displacements.

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY (in \$) | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | IOM |
| Staff | 571,400 |
| Inputs | 1,333,400 |
| Administration | 95,200 |
| Total | 2,000,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) |
| Project Title | Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees and protection and assistance to refugees in Somalia. |
| Project Code | SOM-08/MS02-AS |
| Sector | Multi-sector |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees in exile in Kenya, Yemen and elsewhere; To provide international protection and assistance to 1,600 refugees and asylum-seekers in Somalia; To support reintegration of the returnees. |
| Beneficiaries | 4,000 Somali refugees in abroad, and 1,600 refugees and asylum-seekers in Somalia |
| Implementing Partners | Local authorities, NRC, DRC, other INGOs and LNGOs, United Nations agencies and refugee and host communities. |
| Project Duration | January-December 2008 |
| Funds Requested | \$6,948,071 |

Summary

For refugees and asylum seekers mainly from Ethiopia, the extremely weak institutional capacity of all governmental counter partners in Somalia remains as the major challenge. Due to the lack of protective environment of refugees and asylum seekers, UNHCR continues to assist them and seek durable solutions. As for Somali refugees, 245,000 are in exile in Yemen, Kenya, Eritrea, Djibouti and other countries. Among these, UNHCR plans to assist voluntary repatriation of 4,000 in 2008.

The lack of absorption capacity in the areas of return in Somalia has hampered further return of Somali refugees in neighbouring countries. Local authorities are unable to improve state of basic services including food, water, education and health. To facilitate voluntary repatriation and support reintegration of returnees, UNHCR will reinforce the absorption capacity of the receiving communities through reconstruction of basic infrastructure, income generation as well as improvement of basic services.

Activities

- Organise and facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees to areas in Somalia particularly in Puntland;
- Strengthened refugee status determination process in Somalia, in particular Puntland, and monitor the welfare of the returnees with regard to their access to basic services, enjoyment of protection and human rights, especially women's and children's rights;
- Capacity-building of local authorities and advocacy on protection and human rights towards Somali officials, community leaders and civil society;
- Strengthen and institutionalise partnerships with United Nations agencies to support reintegration;
- Support income-generating activities to improve self-reliance of returnees.

Expected Outcomes

- Voluntary repatriation of some 4,000 Somali refugees in Djibouti;
- Capacity of the Government to conduct refugee status determination process in Puntland is increased; assistance rendered to those eligible, durable solutions identified and made available to refugees, as appropriate;
- Somali officials, law enforcement officers and community leaders are trained on returnees/refugee protection and human rights issues with emphasis on women's and children's rights;

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Budget Items | \$ |
| Programme | 6,306,833 |
| Programme support cost (total staff) | 641,188 |
| Programme support cost (total ABOD) | 0 |
| Total funds requested | 6,948,021 |

ANNEX I.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| AAIS | ActionAid International Somaliland |
| ABE | Alternative Basic Education |
| ABOD | Administrative Budget and Obligation Document |
| ACF | Action Contre la Faim |
| ACT | Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy |
| ADO | Agricultural Development Organisation |
| ADRA | Adventist Development and Relief Agency |
| AFLC | Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis |
| AFREC | African Rescue Committee |
| AIDS | Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| AMA | Africa Muslim Agency |
| ANC | Antenatal Care |
| APDN | Agro-Pastoral Development Network |
| ARV | Anti-retrovirus |
| ASEP | Advancement for Small Enterprise Programme |
| AWD | Acute Watery Diarrhoea |
| BCC | Behaviour Change Communication |
| BEERLULA | Beerlula Centre for Women and Child Development |
| BHC | Basic Health Centre |
| CAC | Community Agriculture Committee |
| CAHW | Community Animal Health Worker |
| CAP | Consolidated Appeals Process |
| CARE | Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere |
| CBAHW | Community-Based Animal Health Worker |
| CBO | Community-Based Organisation |
| CCC | Community Care Centre |
| CDC | Community Development Committee |
| CEC | Community Education Committee |
| CED | Centre for Education and Development |
| CERELPA | Central Regions Livestock Professionals' Association |
| CFR | Case Fatality Rate |
| CHW | Community Health Worker |
| CIC | Community Improvement Council |
| CISP | Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo Dei Popoli |
| COGWO | Coalition for Grassroots Women Organizations |
| COOPI | Cooperazione Internazionale |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| CTC | Community-based Therapeutic Care |
| DDR | Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration |
| DEB | District Education Board |
| DEO | District Education Officer |
| DHB | District Health Border |
| DIAL | Development Initiatives Access Link |
| DIALS | Development of Irrigated Agriculture in Lower Shabelle |
| DPT | Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus |
| DRC | Danish Refugee Council |
| DSA | Daily Subsistence Allowance |
| DTK | Diarrhoea Treatment Kit |
| ECEC | Early Childhood Education Centre |
| ECLC | Early Childhood Learning Centre |
| ECS | Emergency Communication System |
| EDC | Education Development Center |
| EFA | Education For All |
| ELER | Emergency Livelihoods Enhancement Response |
| EmOC | Emergency Obstetric Care |
| EPARA | Emergency Preparedness and Awareness Response Action |
| EPR | Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response |
| ERW | Explosive Remnants of War |
| EWARS | Early Warning and Response System |
| EWS | Early Warning System |

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| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FBO | Faith-Based Organisations |
| FEWS-NET | Famine Early Warning System-Network |
| FFA | Food-For-Assets |
| FFT | Food-For-Training |
| FSAU | Food Security Analysis Unit |
| FTS | Financial Tracking Service |
| GAM | Global Acute Malnutrition |
| GAP | Good Agricultural Practice |
| GAVO | General Assistance and Volunteers Organization |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| GHC | Gedo Health Consortium |
| GRT | Gruppo per le Relazioni Transculturali |
| HADMA | Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency |
| HARDO | Humanitarian Action for Relief and Development Organisation |
| HAVOYOCO | Horn of Africa Voluntary Youth Organization Committee |
| HBHC | Home-Based Health Care |
| HBHCP | Home-Based Health Care Programme |
| HIRDA | Himilo Relieve and Developement Association |
| HISAN | Handicap Initiative Supporting And Networking |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| HIWA | Hiiraan Women Action on Advocacy for Peace and Human Rights |
| HRF | Humanitarian Response Fund |
| IAS | International Aid Services |
| IASC | Inter-Agency Standing Committee |
| ICAO | International Civil Aviation Organization |
| ICLA | Information Counselling and Legal Assistance |
| ICSC | International Civil Service Commission |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Person |
| IEC | Information, Education, Communication |
| IED | Improvised Explosive Device |
| IIDA | Local NGO (Women's Development Organisation) |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| ILSuB | Integrated Livelihood Support for Badade District |
| IMC | International Medical Corps |
| IMSMA | Information Management System for Mine Action |
| INEE | Inter-Agency Network on Education in Emergencies |
| INGO | International NGO |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| IPC | Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification |
| IPM | Integrated Pest Management |
| IRIN | Integrated Regional Information Network |
| IRWR | Internal Renewable Water Resources |
| ISPS | International Ship and Port Security |
| JCC | Jubaland Charity Centre |
| KAALO | KAALO Relief and Development Organisation |
| KANAVA | Kanava Youth Centre |
| KISIMA | Kisima Peace and Development Organisation |
| LNGO | Local NGO |
| LNT | Literacy and Numeracy Training |
| MCH | Mother and Child Health |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MDM | Médecins Du Monde |
| MEEC | Middle Juba Emergency Education Cluster |
| MENA | Middle East and North Africa |
| MERLIN | Medical Emergency Relief International |
| MICS | Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey |
| MISP | Minimum Initial Service Package |
| MoE | Ministry of Education |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| MOSS | Minimum Operating Security Standards |

SOMALIA

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| MRE | Mine Risk Education |
| MT | Metric Tonne |
| M-USA | Mercy-USA for Aid and Development |
| NAC | National AIDS Commission |
| NARDO | Nasib Relief Development Organization |
| NCA | Norwegian Church Aid |
| NERAD | National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority |
| NFE | Non-Formal Education |
| NFI | Non-Food Item |
| NGO-SPAS | NGO-Security Preparedness and Support |
| NID | National Immunisation Day |
| NOVIB | Nederlandse Organisatie voor Internationale Bijstand |
| NRC | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| OPD | Outpatient Department |
| OPV | Oral Polio Vaccine |
| ORB | Operations Review Board |
| ORS | Oral Rehydration Salt |
| OTP | Outpatient Therapeutic Programme |
| PAC | Puntland AIDS Commission |
| PASOS | Peace Action Organization for Somalia |
| PCM | Project Cycle Management |
| PENHA | Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa |
| PEP | Post Exposure Prophylaxis |
| PHC | Primary Health Care |
| PLWHA | People Living With HIV/AIDS |
| PMTCT | Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission |
| PSF-CI | Pharmaciens Sans Frontières-Comité International |
| PSI | Population Services International |
| RH | Reproductive Health |
| RMSN | Resource Management Somali Network |
| RO | Rural Organisation |
| ROLS | Rule of Law and Security Programme |
| RVF | Rift Valley Fever |
| SAACID | Local NGO (say-eed in Somali means 'to help') |
| SACB | Somalia Aid Coordination Body |
| SACOD | Somali Action for Community Development |
| SADO | Social-Life and Agricultural Development Organisation |
| SADO | Sustainable Agro-Pastoral Development Organisation |
| SAFE | Schools Association for Formal Education |
| SAM | Severe Acute Malnutrition |
| SAREDO | Samawada Rehabilitation and Development Organization |
| SAWA | Swedish Alliance Welfare Association |
| SCAC | South Central AIDS Commission |
| SCBO | Sanaag Community Based Organisation |
| SCF | Save the Children Fund |
| SCMAC | South Central Somalia Mine Action Centre |
| SEDHURO | Sean Deveroux Human Rights Organisation |
| SEHO | Somali Education and Health Organization |
| SFP | Supplementary Feeding Programme |
| SGBV | Sexual and Gender-Based Violence |
| SHILCON | Shilale Rehabilitation and Ecological Concern |
| SIFO | Somali Integrated Fishing Organisation |
| SNHRC | Somaliland National Human Rights Commission |
| SNID | Sub National Immunisation Day |
| SOC PD | Somali Child Protection and Development |
| SOWELPA | South Western Livestock Professionals' Association |
| SPHERE | Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response |
| SPU | Special Protection Unit |
| SRDA | Social Relief and Development Agency |
| SRDO | Somali relief and Development Organization |
| STD | Sexually Transmitted Disease |
| STI | Sexually-Transmitted Infection |
| STIPA | Support to Tropical Initiatives in Poverty Alleviation |

SOMALIA

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| SWALIM | Somalia Water and Land Information Management System |
| SWRDA | South West Regional Development Agency |
| TBA | Traditional Birth Attendants |
| TCBO | Togdheer Community-Based Organisation |
| TFG | Transitional Federal Government |
| ToT | Training of Trainers |
| UAE | United Arab Emirates |
| UNAIDS | The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNDSS | United Nations Department of Safety and Security |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UN-HABITAT | United Nations Human Settlements Programme |
| UNHAS | United Nations Humanitarian Air Service |
| UNHCHR | United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNIFEM | United Nations Development Fund for Women |
| UNOPS | United Nations Office for Project Services |
| UNTP | United Nations Transition Plan |
| UXO | Unexploded Ordnance |
| VCCT | Voluntary Confidential Counselling and Testing |
| VCT | Voluntary Counselling and Testing |
| VHC | Village Health Committee |
| VIP | Ventilated Improved Pit |
| VSF | Vétérinaires Sans Frontières |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WFL | Water For Life |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WOCA | Women Care |
| WOCCA | Women and Child Care Organisation |
| WUA | Water Users' Association |
| WVI | World Vision International |
| YEP | Youth Education Pack |

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

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

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

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

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

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

Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host governments and donors, the CAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. It includes United Nations agencies and standing invitees such as the IOM, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to the International Council of Voluntary Agencies, Interaction, or the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included.

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

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

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

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