

Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 2003



SOMALIA



UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS
New York and Geneva, November 2002

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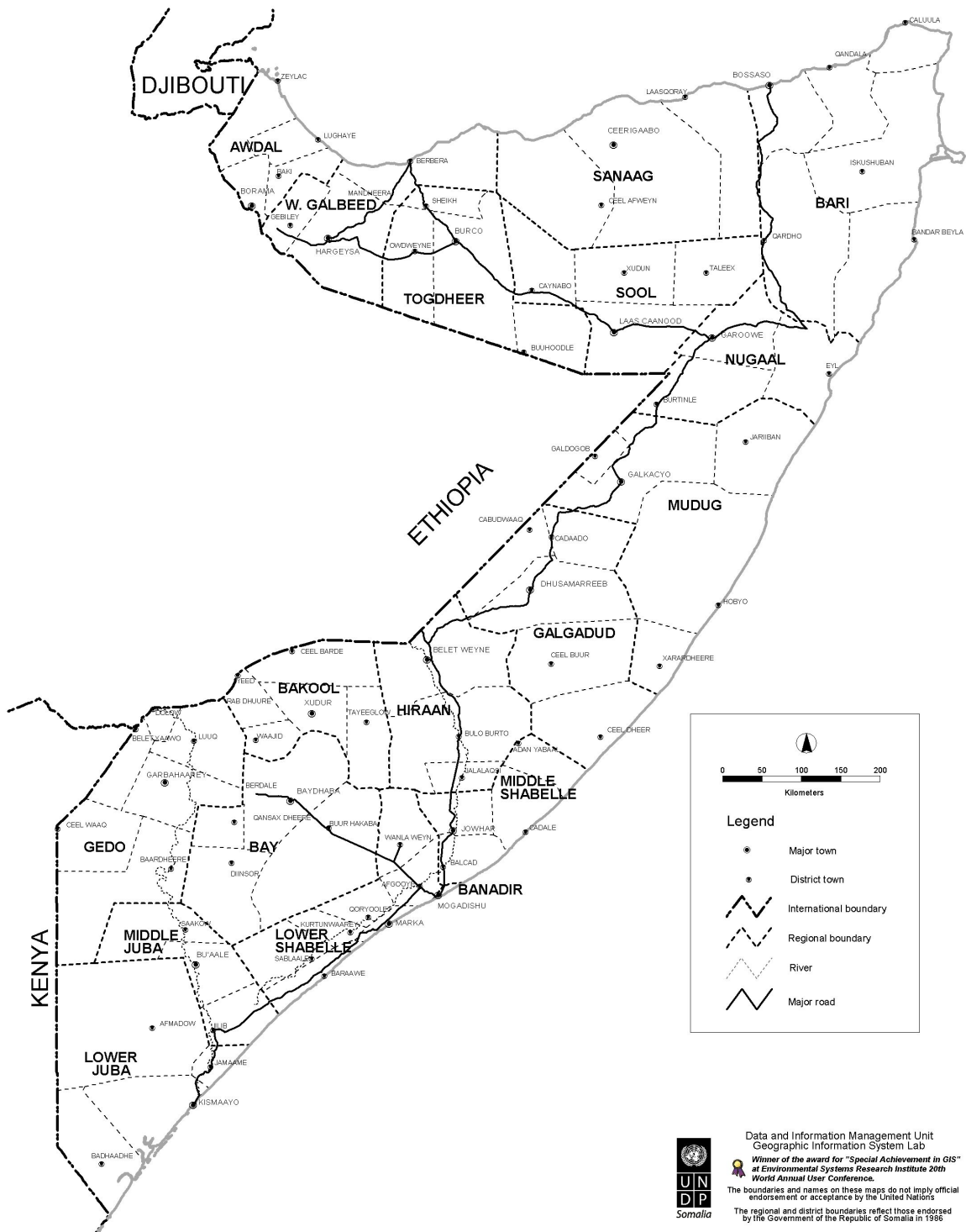
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Humanitarian and recovery assistance in Somalia continued in 2002 against a backdrop of increasing insecurity and limited humanitarian access. The reconciliation process moved forward under the auspices of the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD), which convened a peace conference in Eldoret on 15 October 2002. Meanwhile, in the southern, central and north-eastern regions of the country, insecurity and armed conflicts persist, threatening already fragile coping mechanisms and livelihoods and posing frequent threats to the safety and security of humanitarian aid workers. In sharp contrast, peace and security prevails in north-western Somalia, where local authorities are successfully maintaining stability and providing services to their people, promoting respect for international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law. Here, the challenge remains to build on the initiative and capacities of the people and the authorities to help maintain the peace and stability that have been achieved and to further improve good governance.

Throughout Somalia, basic issues of food security, health and nutrition, and protection continue to drive the humanitarian and recovery agenda. The persistence of malnutrition among the very young remains a serious concern, as well as the severe vulnerability among, but not limited to, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees from exile and minority groups.

Against this backdrop, the 2003 *Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Somalia* (CAP) provides a framework for humanitarian assistance in the context of a complex and protracted emergency characterised by outbreaks of armed conflict, drought and flooding in some parts of the country; and relatively peace and security in others. The activities reflected in this appeal seek to address emergency needs by building on ongoing efforts to save lives and strengthen sustainable livelihood opportunities, while at the same time, bolstering those to build peace from the grassroots up, creating conditions that will sustain an eventual agreement between the warring parties.

To this end, the UN Country Team and its partners will continue in 2003 to identify cross cutting issues and essential entry points to promote peace-building. Ongoing efforts include providing technical and vocational training to Somali youth, ensuring that the four basic services of water, sanitation, health and education are available to vulnerable communities, and giving an opportunity to Somali professionals to exchange experience and knowledge and develop uniform standards of operation. Special attention will also be paid to exploring ways of supporting dedicated national actors and civil society organisations in the implementation of both short- and long-term interventions to address the needs of the vulnerable countrywide, but in particular where international presence is limited as a result of insecurity.

As before, the Appeal for 2003 is structured around three key themes that are reflected throughout the programmes, but with a greater emphasis on emergency preparedness, cross border operations, public information outreach and the protection of the vulnerable, as follows.

Saving lives and improving livelihoods by: 1) meeting immediate needs and strengthening the coping mechanisms of vulnerable households, 2) enhancing access to vulnerable populations through strengthened field security, information and coordination measures, and 3) promoting linkages with regional organisations and other actors within the Horn of Africa.

Assisting in the integration and protection of internally-displaced populations, minorities, refugees and returnees and other vulnerable groups by enhancing protection efforts aimed at: 1) building of local/national protection capacity, 2) participation in governance, 3) increased humanitarian access, 4) awareness raising among populations and local authorities, and 5) the development and promotion of durable solutions.

Supporting good governance, peace building and economic recovery through projects aimed at enhancing organisational and managerial capacities of civil society organisations and NGOs through labour-intensive public works projects and effective market support designed to: 1) stimulate household income, 2) ensure adequate access to and terms of trade, 3) encourage the lifting of the livestock ban, and 4) diversify income generating opportunities.

The Appeal contains 56 projects from 14 UN agencies and several Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). It totals **US\$ 77,824,105**. Special efforts were made this year, and will be built on in 2004, to encourage broader participation from non-UN aid actors in the appeal process. Steps were also taken to highlight in the Appeal the full scope of humanitarian assistance outside the CAP framework. In keeping with the recommendations of the 2002 *Donors Retreat on the CAP and Coordination of Humanitarian Emergencies*, qualitative and quantitative performance indicators in the sectoral strategies were also be incorporated, in an effort to improve impact assessment next year.

**UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Somalia 2003**

Summary of Requirements
By Appealing Organisation
as of 29 October 2002

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements
FAO	1'509'579
FAO/UNDP	795'000
ILO	4'850'000
IOM	1'046'275
NPA	843'305
OCHA	1'490'844
OHCHR	150'000
PI	1'768'500
SBF	780'000
UNDP	19'055'612
UNDP/ UNSECOORD	979'613
UNESCO	4'447'000
UNFPA	400'000
UNHCR	5'777'228
UNICEF	16'140'000
UNIFEM	412'100
WFP	12'317'035
WHO	5'062'014
Grand Total	77'824'105

**UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Somalia 2003**

Summary of Requirements - by Sector
as of 29 October 2002

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

Sector Name	Original requirements
AGRICULTURE	3,099,579
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2,130,956
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	11,149,860
EDUCATION	7,750,000
FOOD	12,317,035
HEALTH	11,353,919
MINE ACTION	4,470,000
MULTI-SECTOR	8,752,643
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	11,231,500
SECURITY	979,613
WATER AND SANITATION	4,589,000
Grand Total	77,824,105

YEAR 2002 IN REVIEW

2.1 General overview

Despite the intensification of the national reconciliation process in 2002, the year saw an escalation of violence in much of the country. As a result, tens of thousands of Somalis – already vulnerable due to years of displacement, drought, poverty and lack of access to even the most basic social services – suffered intermittent periods of suspended or diminished humanitarian operations throughout much of the country.

The Mogadishu-based Transitional National Government (TNG) – formed in 2000 following the Arta peace process as the hopeful basis for an inclusive national government – has had only limited success so far in establishing its authority beyond Mogadishu. Meanwhile, inter- and intra-clan conflict has continued sporadically in parts of southern and central Somalia, exacerbated to some extent by a polarization of political groupings between those supporting the TNG, and opposition factions loosely aligned under the umbrella of the Somalia Restoration and Reconciliation Council (SRRC). Serious clashes took place in or near Mogadishu, Jowhar, Kismayo, and Bardera.

As a result, the second quarter of the year was marked by considerable internal and cross border displacement. In February, for example, fighting broke out in Bardera between the Juba Valley Alliance (JVA) and the SRRC. Then further north in Gedo, inter-clan fighting in May, which included the laying of landmines, hampered access to seriously drought-stricken pockets of the region. Finally, in Baidoa, a formerly stable humanitarian base, internal division within the Rahanwein Resistance Army (RRA) erupted into heavy fighting in late July and early August. International staff have yet to return to the area.

In the northeastern region of ‘Puntland,’ failure to peacefully settle a political and constitutional crisis led to conflict in May, resulting in the temporary evacuation of international United Nations (UN) and NGO staff. Serious fighting then broke out again in Gardo in July, resulting in a high number of casualties, including many civilian deaths.

Lastly, in the northwestern region of ‘Somaliland,’ the death of President Mohamed Egal in May 2002 dramatically altered the political landscape. His successor remained committed to the democratic process but faces some internal pressures, including economic strangulation resulting from the livestock ban and diminished government revenues. Nonetheless, the area remained relatively stable and conducive to humanitarian and development programmes.

Against this backdrop, Somalia continued in 2002 to present a complex challenge to humanitarian and development initiatives. In many areas – such as Mogadishu, Gedo and the Sool and Sanag regions -- humanitarian interventions remained imperative. As a result of the loss of humanitarian space throughout the country in 2002, the UN Coordination Unit / Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNCU / UN-OCHA), in conjunction with the operational UN agencies, the European Commission (EC) and NGOs, has increasingly sought direct engagement with the authorities, and thereby successfully brokered access agreements in both Gedo region and ‘Puntland,’ which allowed for the safe return of international UN staff to these regions.

Amidst increasing concern over the deplorable conditions of IDPs and minorities – who comprise nearly half of an estimated chronically vulnerable 750,000 Somalis -- the year also saw innovative attempts to better define vulnerability in the Somali context. At the request of the UNCT, *A UN Report on Internally Displaced Persons in Somalia* was published in July 2002, which provided a first comprehensive contextual analysis of internal displacement. As part of this process, a draft *Operational Framework for Vulnerable Communities in Somalia* has been developed as the basis for further discussion among the UNCT, with the ultimate aim of developing a countrywide strategy for addressing vulnerability. Using a community-based approach, it seeks to: 1) set objectives and modalities for supporting dedicated national actors in the implementation of both short- and long-term interventions designed to address the needs of the most acutely vulnerable communities, and 2) in doing so, to challenge conventional programme planning methods by encouraging organisations to assess needs in a more holistic manner, as opposed to strategising strictly within the confines of their mandate.

Meanwhile, the ongoing operational efforts of the UN agencies and programmes continue to be based on the premise that much useful work can and is being done to promote and build peace in situations of localised conflict and uncertainty. These particularly focus on regions of relative calm, which have functioning regional and local authorities and where staff can operate safely. Special attention is being given to vulnerable groups, including returning refugees, IDPs and host communities. In addition to ongoing projects, the UN agencies and their partners in 2002 continue to identify crosscutting issues and strategic entry points to promote peace building. To this end, the UNCT for Somalia is developing three national, multi-agency initiatives that encompass both the humanitarian and developmental elements of a peace-building strategy. The first, *Skills for Somalis* will coordinate and build upon current efforts to provide technical and vocational training skills to Somali youth through the establishment of "centres of excellence." The second, the *Provision of Basic Services* project (as an extension of the existing Reintegration of Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons programme), will attempt to ensure that the four basic services of water, sanitation, health and education are available to vulnerable communities of returnees, IDPs, host populations and marginalised minority groups (such as the Bantu and Bajuni tribes). The third, *Technical Expertise for Somali Professionals* will provide opportunities for the exchange of experience and knowledge and the development of uniform standards of operation to Somali professionals from a wide range of technical and administrative disciplines.

Lastly, numerous public information initiatives have been carried out by UN agencies in key areas, including awareness-raising for National Immunisation Days (NIDs) by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), civic education for peace radio programming by United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), humanitarian news coverage by the Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) and food security and nutrition updates by the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Food Security Assessment Unit for Somalia (FSAU). UNICEF in particular has been actively promoting the needs of Somali children and women using local and international media, including a visit of the UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador in August 2002.

More generally, UN-wide public information initiatives overseen by the Resident / Humanitarian Coordinator's (R/HC) office, included: 1) responding in a neutral and objective fashion to intense media speculation that Somalia might become the next target of the UN-led international coalition; 2) broadening the media's scope of understanding regarding Somalia, in particular the potential for, as well as the constraints on, UN action, which led in 2002 to substantially renewed interest in the country; and 3) publicising core humanitarian principles, both in and outside of Somalia. These efforts were effectively supported by the development of a website for UN Agencies working in Somalia, media releases and trips, and information campaigns -- albeit in a limited manner due to lack of resources. As a result of increasing recognition of the need for sophisticated public information support of the UN Agencies operating in Somalia, a project to strengthen this function has been included in this CAP.

Below are some examples of specific sectoral interventions conducted in 2002:

2.1.1 Health and Nutrition (WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA)

Diarrhoea-related diseases, respiratory infections and malaria continued to account for more than half of all child deaths in the country, while neonatal tetanus and other birth-related problems also contributed significantly to infant mortality. Although measles immunisation levels reached 40% in 2001, a record high for Somalia, outbreaks continued to cause many deaths in 2002. Polio also remained a continuing threat to children. Somalia remains amongst the countries with the highest incidence of tuberculosis in the world and meningitis and cholera are endemic in most areas.

To this end, UNICEF and WHO, in partnership with NGOs, local authorities and communities vaccinated more than 1.2 million children against polio and, at the same time, combated the spread of tuberculosis, meningitis, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), human immuno-deficiency virus/acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), malaria, leprosy and leishmaniasis. Most notably, in Hargeisa, 190,000 out of 220,000 targeted beneficiaries, including returning refugees from Ethiopia, were immunised for meningitis, while 26 centres nation-wide -- at least one per region -- continued to treat tuberculosis patients in Somalia, with a 79% success rate. Under the Roll Back Malaria programme, 100,000 insecticide-treated nets have been distributed to primarily pregnant women and children, while another 20,000 have been sold at subsidised prices. A standardised rapid outbreak detection network system that was initiated last year continued to assist in this process. While the network detected a 60% rise in cholera cases, the fatality rate was reduced from 6.6% in 2001 to 5.5% in 2002. Ongoing cholera reduction activities included the provision of supplies, chlorination of wells and community sensitisation.

Meanwhile, essential drugs and medical equipment were provided to some 123 Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCHC), 250 health posts and 16 hospitals throughout Somalia. These included malaria, cholera and clean delivery kits and Expanded Programme for Immunisation (EPI) equipment to enable the work of MCHCs, health posts, Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) and Community Health Workers (CHW). A total of 70 TBAs, 50 CHWs and 265 other health personnel were provided with various types of medical and nutritional training, including laboratory support, emergency obstetric care, common childhood diseases and epidemic outbreak management.

Support was also provided to 12 supplementary and four therapeutic feeding programmes in MCHCs in the central and south zones. In 2002, UNICEF, World Vision, International Medical Corps (IMC), the Somalia Red Crescent Society (SRCS), the FAO-FSAU and other organisations jointly planned and coordinated 16 nutritional surveys in co-operation with World Food Programme (WFP), NGO partners and local counterparts. They provided vital information to the international community for improved targeting of general and supplementary food distribution to the most vulnerable, as well as a useful baseline for future interventions.

Greater attention was paid to reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, and STDs in 2002. As a result, nearly 140,000 forms of contraception were distributed. And, under a project for the management of STDs, 13 MCHCs are now receiving contraceptive supplies, including drugs and 120,000 condoms. HIV/AIDS sensitisation efforts included the distribution by Somali women of the *Kampala Declaration on Gender and HIV/AIDS* to the National Steering Committee in 'Somaliland' and the Boroma Hospital Tuberculosis centre.

2.1.2 Food Security and Rural Development (FAO, WFP and UNDP)

In response to increased vulnerability in many parts of the country, WFP initiated a significant increase in its food distribution during late 2001 and throughout 2002. It provided monthly relief distributions in the severely affected Gedo region districts of Garbaharey and Burdhubo, which reached about 60,000 people. In Bari, it provided relief food to some 37,000 people.

WFP continued to target women as the recipients of family rations in order to ensure that food aid directly supports households, as well as to engage women's groups in the management of food and its distribution.

These interventions complemented existing food-for-work (FFW) projects, designed to enable families to protect their livelihoods and at the same time rehabilitate local infrastructure. In collaboration with other agencies, WFP's activities continued to focus on provision of water through the rehabilitation of wells and water-catchment areas, and the re-establishment of schools and roads.

WFP also provided food aid to MCHCs, hospitals, orphanages and tuberculosis (TB) control programmes, as well as limited assistance for schools in the more stable parts of the country. This aid serves as a direct nutritional support as well as an incentive for women to seek medical help and for TB patients to complete treatments provided by WHO.

In order to increase food production and self-reliance, FAO provided 15,200 vulnerable farmers in the Bakool region with sorghum, cowpea and vegetable seeds, as well as agricultural tools. Several vegetable gardening activities have been introduced, aimed particularly at enhancing women's food production and income generation.

WFP also supported a number of women-led vegetable and fruit farms in the Bay region. Seeds and farm equipment were provided as well as agricultural training.

Ten Somali meat inspectors received training in Zimbabwe on livestock production. Dams have been desilted and water embankments constructed in order to enhance animal trade for pastoralists. Water catchment activities in the Bay and Bakool regions and northwestern Somalia have assisted pastoralists, many of whom no longer have to move great distances in search of water.

The FAO-FSAU continued to monitor and analyse food insecurity, provided early warning of emergencies and conducted an annual needs assessment to rank vulnerability and explore options for livelihood support. In collaboration with UNICEF and others, the Unit has carried out nutrition and food security workshops to identify ways of reducing malnutrition and making interventions more relevant to beneficiaries. Training in data collection for local counterparts, including practical field-testing of tools and protocols, has led to improvements in the effective use by Somalis of food security information and data.

Meanwhile, WFP continued to strengthen its capacity in food security assessments and needs analysis of beneficiaries.

2.1.3 Water, Sanitation and Infrastructure (UNICEF, ICAO, UNDP)

Improving access to safe water, community sanitation and related infrastructure-based initiatives remained a priority in 2002. During the year, major water infrastructure activities included the rehabilitation, re-equipping and training of operators and management committees for sixteen new bore wells as well as the installation of one urban water supply system in Jammame and 30 protected shallow wells. Another 20 shallow wells are under construction. Altogether some 102,000 people are benefiting from this assistance in locations throughout southern and central Somalia. In addition, UNICEF completed the planning and delivery of supplies for an urban water system in Merka, a port city south of Mogadishu. When complete, the system will provide water to an estimated 35,000 people. In 'Somaliland,' UNICEF completed the construction and equipping with hand pumps of twenty hand dug wells while another twelve hand dug wells have been established in 'Puntland.' In the north-western town of Borama, UNICEF has supported the installation of a major urban water system that will benefit 130,000 people while in 'Puntland,' a pilot initiative is exploring the use of solar powered pumps at two sites that provide water to an estimated 7,000 people.

The Civil Aviation Caretaker Authority for Somalia (CACAS) – a project managed jointly by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) -- continues to operate the Flight Information Centre in Nairobi, where it helps direct en route air traffic. It reported a 44.7% increase in passenger traffic in Hargeisa, in spite of a combined decline of 23% for the Hargeisa, as well as the Bossaso and Berbera airports. The project provides steady employment for 97 Somalis deployed at the Flight Information Centre and at the three airports. A new Hargeisa passenger terminal building has been completed.

The UNDP's ongoing *Support to Ports* projects in both Berbera and Bosasso included the installation of new navigational safety equipment in both ports, in addition to a light tower in Berbera. It also included the training of port staff in fire and other safety measures, and the dredging of the Bosasso port to allow an all-season berth for steel ship traffic during the traditionally windy September to July months, which limits commerce in the otherwise all-dhow harbour.

2.1.4 Education (UNESCO, UNDP and UNICEF)

According to field data, the number of primary schools in Somalia increased by 29%, from 859 in the academic year 2000/2001 to 1,105 in 2001/2002. Moreover, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) witnessed an upward trend from 13% (11% for girls and 15% for boys in 2000/1) to 17% (14% for girls and 19% for boys) in 2001/2. There was also a 30% increase in the number of teachers. Such encouraging developments served to underline the importance of sustained, coherent and community-focused promotion of formal and non-formal education, in particular targeting girls.

To that end, UN agencies, and their partners, continued in 2002 to support the recovery of primary level education through the development and provision of standardised primary school curricula, syllabi and textbooks for lower primary grades one through four. They also provided education kits and other teaching and learning resources for pupils, schools and teachers. Further, assessment and certification services have been provided to teachers, educational functionaries and authorities, and NGOs; and in-service training was provided to 120 teacher trainers, 6,500 teachers and 70 school supervisors. Pre-service teacher education has also been initiated through institution- and school-based distance learning programmes. The Education Management Information System (EMIS) programme was strengthened and authorities were trained in EMIS software.

Meanwhile, lower primary school textbooks in six subjects have been printed and distributed to more than 90% of the schools nation-wide and the standardisation of technical and vocational education syllabi in 11 trade areas for the basic and intermediate levels has been completed. Some 900 Community Education Committees (CEC) have been activated and technical infrastructure capacities of zonal and regional authorities have also been strengthened. Plans are underway for the construction of 100 schools.

For out of school illiterate and semi-literate youth, a standardised non-formal education package has been finalised with local authorities and 450 demobilised ex-militias have been provided with literacy, numeracy, and vocational training, while an additional 120 child militia are still undergoing training. UNDP's vocational training centres in both Berbera and Bosasso trained students in trade skills, such as carpentry, welding, mechanics and electrical wiring, as well as office skills including computers, accounting, management and English as a second language. Civic education for peace, democracy and

development continued to be offered through radio and print media to adults throughout Somalia. A special UNICEF Youth, Education, Development and Protection Programme, pioneered in 2001, formed 75 youth groups for boys and girls with training modules and the process was begun of identifying intermediate organisations to implement youth and non-formal education programmes. Capacity building activities were conducted for such groups in aspects of planning, basic management and administration and reporting. Non-formal education packages for out-of-school youth were finalised and printed. In addition, four playgrounds were constructed, and five youth libraries and resource centres rehabilitated. Plans have also been finalised for local, inter-district and inter-regional sports and cultural events and competitions to focus on themes such as peace building, eradication of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Lastly, in response to the still low girls' enrolment rate of 35%, a gender responsive education policy has been drafted for 'Puntland.'

2.1.5 Intersectoral Programming, Coordination and Security Services (including human rights and gender) (UNCU/UN-OCHA, UNDP, UNSECOORD, UNIFEM, OHCHR)

In keeping with its efforts to more vigorously pursue access negotiations, the UNCU¹/UN-OCHA played a key role facilitating the inter-agency Humanitarian Response Group's (HRG) efforts to address the drought- and conflict-induced crisis situation in Gedo and also in negotiating access to 'Puntland' following the May evacuation of staff. Additionally, the UNCU/UN-OCHA finalised two comprehensive analyses of the situation of IDPs and minorities in Somalia, which will form the basis of further programming in Somalia and, in co-operation with the IDP Unit in Geneva, developed the draft *Operational Framework for Vulnerable Communities in Somalia*. The UNCU/UN-OCHA also took steps to improve its collection, analysis and dissemination of information, including through the reorganisation of the Nairobi office and an expansion in field staff, which will support the primarily Nairobi-based Somali Aid Coordination Body (SACB). As part of this expansion, a senior UN-OCHA Humanitarian Affairs Officer has been stationed in Hargeisa. It further continued to provide support to the work of the UNCT, as well as humanitarian and government partners, by:

- Participating in assessment missions and facilitating high-level, inter-agency visits;
- Helping organise and monitor effective responses;
- Advocating for principled humanitarian action, including through the further development of operating principles, the coordination of the CAP, and the formulation of the Secretary-General's Report to the Security Council on Somalia.

UNCU/UN-OCHA also participated in an inter-agency process led by the Resident Coordinator's Office, which resulted in the development of a *UN Joint Action and Recovery Plan for Somalia 2002-2003*, now known as the JARP.

The SACB also played a key role in inter-sectoral coordination for Somalia. A voluntary mechanism established in 1994, the SACB is a mechanism that helps support and coordinate international aid to Somalia. Comprised of donors, UN agencies and international and local NGOs, the SACB operates at both the policy level (through an Executive Committee chaired by a donor) and at the operational level (through a Sectoral Steering Committee chaired by the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator). Within the latter, five sectoral committees continued to develop common policies and strategies for addressing needs within their sector. Additionally in 2002, the SACB improved the collection, analysis and dissemination of information amongst the international aid community working in Somalia through the: 1) design and launch a new SACB project matrix database and website (www.sacb.info); 2) enhancement of inter-agency field coordination; 3) provision of overall secretariat support; and 4) production of the *SACB Donor Report 2001*, *NGOs working in Somalia Handbook*; and the *SACB Directory*, as well as the monthly highlights note. Technical input to strengthen sectoral links and enhance long-term policy and strategy formulation was also supported through liaisons with the chairpersons of the SACB Committees.

In the area of security, the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) upgraded its security equipment to meet the Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS). As a result, equipment has been procured to equip five security bases within Somalia with medical trauma kits; communications

¹ The UN Coordination Unit was established in December 1994, originally as a division within the UNDP Country Office, in conjunction with the establishment of the inter-agency UN Country Team. Its primary responsibility is to assist the UN R/HC and chair of UN Country Team in facilitating and strengthening coordination within the UN system and within the broader humanitarian community in Somalia. It aims to improve the UN HC's ability to provide a coordinated response to emergencies and establish a link with rehabilitation throughout the RC system. In particular, the Unit aims to improve information analysis and reporting, joint assessments and programming and resource mobilization on behalf of the UN system. It also aims to provide field level coordination in collaboration with international partners.

equipment, including HF and VHF base stations; mobile radios and hand sets; ground-to-air radios and satellite phones; and Global Positioning Systems, as well as personal survival equipment, body armour and emergency food. Additionally the UN Security Management Team (SMT) has updated its security plan. UNSECOORD has also updated its Security Handbook and provided security, medical and communications training to 100 civilian staff.

Based on a gender audit of UN agencies and NGO programme activities in Somalia, a programme of action was developed for the advancement of the welfare of women in Somalia. In September 2002, UNICEF and the Academy for Peace and Development (APD) initiated a comprehensive study to explore the common grounds between the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Islam and Somali culture and tradition, as part of a consultative process to build consensus on women's rights within the Somali society. The programme, which falls within the framework of broader initiatives in this regard, aimed to contribute to ongoing processes for the promotion of the status of Somali women, their empowerment and active participation in all aspects of development. Similarly, a national Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Study on the prevalence and practice of FGM was undertaken by UNICEF with women's counterparts and community groups in all zones of the country beginning in September.

Most mine activities in 2002 focused on the north-western Somalia, under the oversight of the Somaliland Ministry for Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Resettlement's National Demining Agency. Further, UNDP supported the creation of the Somaliland Mine Action Centre (SMAC), which developed and is now implementing a Mine Action Plan (MAP), as well as an Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), which supports clients with mapping. Various NGOs, including Co-operative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), the Danish Demining Group, HALO Trust, the Saint Barbara Foundation and Mines Advisory Group (MAG) undertook demining activities in 2002. UNDP also developed and established a police Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) capacity in the region. A Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC) was also established by UNDP in north-eastern Somalia. It is now in the process of gathering data on threats from mines and unexploded ordnances (UXOs) in the region. UNDP also in 2002 entered into discussions with authorities in southern and central Somalia, including Mogadishu, in order to extend mine action activities throughout the country in 2003.

As part of the UNDP Rule of law and Security Programme - previously known as the *Civil Protection Programme* -- land mines have been cleared along priority communication routes and in areas of economic importance. UNICEF and Handicap International also collaborated in a major study of land mine awareness in three regions of north-western Somalia as the basis for future collaboration. Capacity building has taken place in order to promote respect for the rule of law and human rights. Under the programme's gender component, an assessment is being conducted to help define how women's human rights should be reflected in judicial, legal and law enforcement structures.

2.1.6 Governance and Economic Reconstruction (UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO and UNIFEM)

A consolidated inter-agency disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration plan has been finalised, which provides a basis for effective coordination and implementation. A database on demobilised militia has been developed. Plans to provide vocational training to 1,500 to 3,000 militia are underway. Based on a UNDP psychosocial survey of ex-combatants and other traumatised groups, a project is being developed to address their needs. A total of 40 Somalis have been trained in disarmament to support these activities. Through support to the Elman Peace Centre in Mogadishu, UNICEF initiated a pilot child soldier demobilisation project for children who have been involved in the hostilities. To date, 120 former child soldiers were assisted in developing the necessary emotional and technical skills to become self-reliant outside the confines of the militia. Youth enrolled in the Centre receive counselling and vocational training. In order to address the problem of the widespread use of small arms and light weapons and its negative impact on civilians, in particular children and youth, UNICEF is conducting a project in Kismayo, Merka and Mogadishu with 30 youth groups. The project is raising awareness of the dangers of exposure of young people to small arms and the value of non-violent conflict resolution skills. The UNESCO and its partner NGOs completed the provision of literacy, numeracy and vocational skills through Enterprise Based Training (EBT) to 450 militia in Mogadishu. A project evaluation a month after training showed that 63% of these militias were engaged in gainful employment.

In the course of the year, the UNESCO Civic Education Project for Peace, Democracy and Development produced 60 episodes each of its popular Somali soap opera, *Tree of Peace "Geedka Nabada"* and its accompanying radio magazine *Visions of Life, "Muuqaalka Nolasha."* The project's eight Peace Resource Centres in Hargeisa, Garowe, Baidoa, Belet Weyne, Erigavo, Merka and Mogadishu organised a total of 1,120 capacity building workshops on issues of peace, human rights, good governance and development.

Progress has also been made towards supporting the development of an efficient and well-regulated market economy. Draft company and commercial laws have been submitted to the Minister of Commerce in 'Puntland.' Through UNDP, macro economic planning and management has resulted in the development of systems and procedures designed to legitimise the operations of Somali remittance companies. UNDP facilitated discussions between leading Somali remittance companies and US-based bank, which resulted in the postponement of the closure of their accounts. UNDP's poverty alleviation projects have established continuous support for Vocational Training Centres as well as micro-credit schemes.

UNDP is building capacity for good governance through several projects. Cadastral surveys took place for about 2,019 land holdings. Farmers have subsequently been issued papers showing the boundaries of their land holdings. A functional analysis of local government has been carried out to support the effectiveness of managers and public administrators. Structures and functions of local governments and water agencies have been strengthened in Burao, Boroma and Bebera. Civil servants have been trained in taxation, auditing and personnel management. Most notably, the training of 150 tax collectors in Mogadishu allowed for tax collection for the first time since 1991. A three-year civil service reform programme for 'Somaliland' has been completed, which aims, among other actions, to: 1) rationalise and streamline governmental structures and functions at all levels, 2) provide training for the improvement of staff skills, and 3) establish a public service training centre. In addition, UNDP has carried out initial activities in the 'Somaliland' to bring Civil Society Organisations together, to strengthen their role in governance decision-making.

2.1.7 Return, Resettlement and Reintegration (UNHCR and UNDP)

In all of Somalia, refugees continued to seek refuge and international protection. Due to local conditions impeding the fielding of an international staff presence, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was unable to undertake refugee status determination and assistance programmes for those possibly found to be of concern to the office in southern and central Somalia, as well as in 'Puntland.' However, in 'Somaliland,' the authorities and UNHCR co-operated closely to determine the status of asylum-seekers, ensure the respect for their and for refugees' rights and to find durable solutions for them. Yet, given the economic challenges and cultural barriers, refugees find it difficult to locally integrate in 'Somaliland.' Principles of international and regional refugee law were promoted in all areas where UNHCR had a presence.

As part of a sub-regional initiative to facilitate the reintegration of up-rooted populations in the Horn of Africa, a joint UNDP/UNHCR programme has been formulated and implemented to promote sustainable reintegration by providing adequate basic social services and economic opportunities for returnees and the host communities. During phase I of this joint UNDP/UNHCR programme, wide consultations have taken place to ensure the full participation of the authorities and the communities in reintegration activities. Mechanisms are also in place to coordinate activities of all UN agencies and international NGOs in returnees receiving communities. The second phase involves the implementation of identified interventions, initially in four pilot districts, and later expanding to other areas. The programme targets the northwestern and northeastern regions of Somalia as the two areas requiring support in reintegrating returning refugees and displaced populations.

Supported by strong inter-agency co-operation and the consequent development of an Integrated Area Development Plan for Somaliland, as well as joint assessments of Hargeisa and Burao, more than 70 reintegration projects have improved access to vital communal services, which included the rehabilitation of 55 water facilities benefiting 82,000 persons, five health centres and the provision of educational support to 24 schools serving 93,000 children. Other specific achievements in 'Somaliland' include the construction of two crossing bridges for the Shiekh Nur and Mohamed Mogeh settlement areas; the relocation of 72 families from Ayaxa settlement where they were threatened by ground and water contamination; and the restoration and creation of water systems to the Ayaxa settlement and 6,500 returnees in Koosar settlement. Five settlement areas in Hargeisa have received community and reproductive health services, reaching up to 100,000 persons, and children in Ayaxa settlement now have access to psychosocial services.

Particular attention has been paid to rebuilding the productive capacities of affected areas, including through the provision of support to a local salt production co-operative, community farms and the establishment of two Local Development Agencies (LEDA) in west Gaalbeed and Togdheer regions. Other reintegration projects have been implemented in the areas of micro-finance, income generation, vocational training, and livestock, agricultural, forestry and fishery production, which have benefited about 38,000 Somalis. After years of having been unable to conduct reintegration activities in Mogadishu and

'Puntland,' UNHCR piloted 14 reintegration projects in these two areas with an emphasis on income generation, water, health, education and the promotion of respect for women's rights.

Efforts to promote human rights, gender equity and the eradication of all forms of discrimination – as necessary conditions for the return of refugees – included the dissemination in 'Somaliland' of the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* and international humanitarian and human rights law in the Somali language. Further, confidence building visits for refugee representatives and authorities in Ethiopia were arranged and gender and rights-based training for community leaders, teachers and local NGOs was provided. As a result, 35,000 Somali refugees have thus far been repatriated by UNHCR from Ethiopia in 2002, as well as 220 refugees from Kenya and several thousands from Djibouti. After four years of negotiations between the authorities in Djibouti, 'Somaliland,' the refugees and UNHCR, the voluntary repatriation from Djibouti, which started in July 2002, constituted a major breakthrough in the attainment of durable solutions for Somali refugees still in exile. It is hoped that in 2003 the two camps in Djibouti hosting 'Somaliland' refugees will be closed, thus bringing to an end another protracted refugee situation in the region. With the number of refugee camps in Ethiopia probably reduced to a maximum of two at the end of 2002, the intention, if not achieved in 2002, is to complete in 2003 the voluntary repatriation of the remaining refugees to the north of Somalia, leaving only refugees from southern and central Somalia in exile in Ethiopia. About 88 refugees have been resettled to third countries and a total of 200 refugees in Somalia have now been repatriated to Ethiopia and Zanzibar.

Community awareness about FGM has been raised and an assessment on the status of refugee and returnee girls' education has been conducted, which will enable effective interventions to promote girls' return to and retention in quality education initiatives.

Lastly, cognisant of the imperative for action to support protection and integration beyond humanitarian interventions and towards recovery and development, the UN system and its partners, under the leadership of the R/HC, strengthened its commitment to work together to address the short and longer-term needs of reintegrating populations and their communities. The joint revitalisation by UNHCR, WHO and UNICEF of the Hargeisa Health Training Institute, which will result in additional qualified health personnel to staff the health infrastructure, is only one example of how this approach was employed to maximise the input of individual agency interventions towards the broader recovery agenda. More coordinated and streamlined UN and NGO action in support of primary education helped schools to function properly and improved the quality of education provided.

2.2 Financial Overview

As of 1 October 2002, donors had contributed US\$ 38,754,113², or 47%, of the total revised *Consolidated Inter-agency Appeal (CAP) 2002 for Somalia* requirement of US\$ 82,496,251. In relation to the percentage of funds contributed towards the total appeal, this represents a significant increase over the previous year. In that year, only 21.7% of the total of US\$ 140,442,999 revised requirements were covered. However, total contributions in real terms, increased a moderate US\$ 8.3 million, from US\$ 30,473,727 in 2001 to US\$ 38,754,113 in 2002.

While an improvement over funding in 2001, the still modest funding of programmes for Somalia continued to have a negative impact on the effective implementation of a full, coherent and balanced humanitarian programme. While some agencies were able to use other sources of funding -- where they exist -- to meet urgent needs, the combined impact of delayed, disproportionate and under-funding of priority activities remains considerable in the immediate and longer term, with negative implications for strategic engagement. Under these conditions of sustained under funding, it is much more difficult to plan and implement activities in a coherent, cost-effective and sustainable manner. For instance, funding shortage forced UNHCR and its partners to re-programme resources to meet the needs of returnees from Djibouti in the northern Awdal region by reducing activities in other areas of need. While some specific funding for the reintegration of returnees from Djibouti was received, this was insufficient to meet the enormous needs in the most basic areas of water, health and education. The voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees currently in Kenya, who expressed their strong desire to repatriate to 'Puntland' could, inter-alia, not be undertaken due to the lack of funds to cover their transportation by air and their repatriation packages. While opportunities for joint agency action to support reintegration were abundant, some of these could not be carried out due to lack of funding available to agencies.

² This includes a US\$ 8,532,591 carry over from WFP and US\$ 484,987 in pledges.

An analysis of the funding received through the CAP for 2001 and 2002 shows slight increases in the percentage of needs funded for the agriculture and economic recovery and infrastructure, and large jumps in the funding of the water and sanitation and food sectors. Both were more than fully funded. The water and sanitation sector received funds to cover 107% of its requirements compared to only 31% in 2001. Similarly, funding of the food sector dramatically increased from roughly US\$ 4.7 million, or 28% of the sectoral requirements, to 19 million in 2002, covering more than 100% of the needs. The mine action sector saw its level of funding go from zero in 2001 to being 25% funded in 2002. The return, resettlement and reintegration sector³ saw a 33% increase in the percentage of needs covered in 2002, with more than half of its total appeal being funded. The coordination and security sectors, however, saw a drop off in the percentage of sectoral requirements funded, of 29 and 55 respectively. The education and protection, human rights and rule of law sectors saw only slight decreases in the percentage of their programmes funded in 2001 versus 2002.

Overall, in 2002, 25% or less of the modest needs for the coordination, economic recovery and infrastructure, education, mine action, protection and security sectors were met, resulting in the suspension or non-implementation of some activities. For example, the police explosive ordnance disposal training planned for 2001/2002 in Baidoa in southern Somalia did not take place due to the lack of funds. This resulted not only in a missed opportunity to support the local police force but also generated mistrust between the UN development organisations and the local authorities.

Also notable is the huge disparity in funding between relief and recovery programmes. In 2002, roughly 60% of the 2002 CAP was comprised of relief activities, while the remaining 40% of the appeal was for governance, peace-building, economic reconstruction and reintegration and resettlement programmes. Yet, despite the necessity of addressing both relief and recovery programmes simultaneously in Somalia, less than 10% of the total assistance provided through the CAP in 2002 went towards recovery programmes. It is hoped that, in keeping with the Security Council's call for expanded humanitarian and development projects -- including specific community-based, peace-building activities -- funding for these activities will be more balanced in 2003.

2.2.1 Funding Outside the CAP

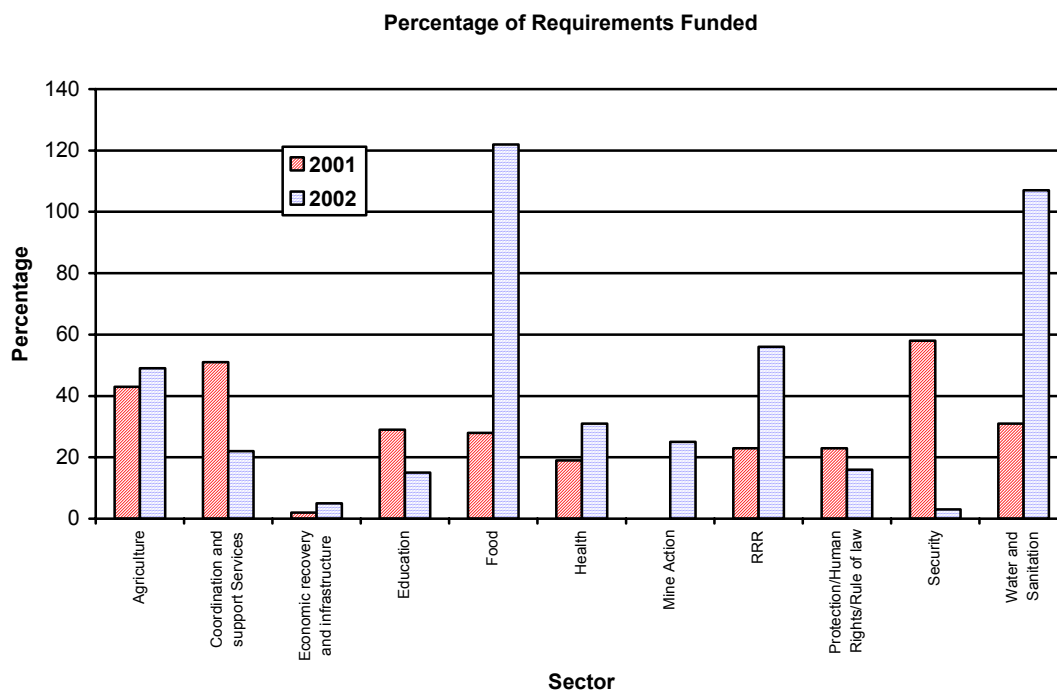
Funding reported to the UN for Somalia outside the CAP -- predominantly to NGOs and the Red Cross Movement -- remained relatively stable, with US\$ 24,216,837 reported to the UN in 2001 and US\$ 26,371, 923 in 2002. However, these statistics represent only a fraction of outside funding, as only those contributions reported to the UN are tracked. According to SACB statistics, 12 major donors and the EC⁴ gave a total of more than US\$ 65 million to NGOs and the Red Cross Movement in 2001. This is slightly more than double what was given to the UN in the same year, reflecting both the expansiveness of the funding needs in Somalia and the various actors involved in meeting them. It also reflects the need for strengthened CAP projects, in particular in the area of performance and impact assessment. To this end, and in keeping with the conclusions of the *Donors Retreat on the Consolidated Appeal Process and Coordination in Humanitarian Emergencies* (February/March 2002), qualitative and quantitative performance indicators have been incorporated into this year's strategic objectives in effort to improve impact assessment next year.

Percentage of requirements funded

SECTOR	2001	2002
Agriculture	43	49
Coordination and support Services	51	22
Economic recovery and infrastructure	2	5
Education	29	15
Food	28	122
Health	19	31
Mine Action	0	25
RRR	23	56
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of law	23	16
Security	58	3
Water and sanitation	31	107

³ Appears in the Financial Tracking System (FTS) for the 2002 CA for Somalia under the heading 'Multi-Sector.'

⁴ The EU continues to be the largest donor for Somalia, channelling most of its funding through international NGOs.



2.3 Changes in the Humanitarian Situation

The escalation of conflict and insecurity greatly affected the humanitarian situation in 2002. Whereas banditry, extortion, kidnapping and other threats have long plagued aid operations in parts of Somalia, outright warfare in ‘Puntland,’ Gedo, Baidoa and in and around Mogadishu led to new waves of displacement; hampered relief efforts and seriously put at risk the lives of aid workers. In response to a request from the Security Council, a UN headquarters-led inter-agency mission dispatched to Somalia in January 2002 to assess the security situation confirmed that Somalia remains one of the most dangerous environments in which the UN and other aid actors operate.

Access to vulnerable groups reached a low point in the second quarter of 2002. The consequences were particularly grave in Gedo, where factional fighting between April and June caused more than 10,000 Somalis to flee to Kenya and cut food aid to a further 200,000 Somalis already suffering from an insufficient harvest and drought, which had increased their vulnerability and eroded what minimal assets they possessed.

Meanwhile, continuing insecurity in Mogadishu and in the southern part of the country resulted in civilian casualties, including humanitarian aid workers. On 22 February 2002, a Swiss aid worker was murdered by gunmen in Merka and a Somali NGO staff member was killed in April in the fighting in Gedo. In Mogadishu, a wave of kidnappings – including five UN staff within six months – further hampered relief operations. Of particular concern was the fate of more than 150,000 destitute IDPs in Mogadishu.

Meanwhile, security conditions in some areas, such as ‘Somaliland,’ have generally continued to improve and the co-operation of local authorities has allowed for the expansion of humanitarian, recovery and peace-building programmes. Such collaboration in this area is particularly important, in order to allow access to IDPs and more than 200,000 refugees who have been assisted to return home from Ethiopia and Djibouti.

Faced with these varied operating environments, the UN system, in co-operation with NGOs, the Red Cross Movement and civil society organisations, continues to explore ways to support national actors, including civil society, business and religious leaders, in addressing the needs of vulnerable groups in areas to which the international community has limited or intermittent access. The regional institutions created by the War-torn Societies Project (WSP) have an important role to play in this regard.

In recognition of the critical role coordination plays in dangerous operating environments, the UNCU/UN-OCHA, funding permitting, will in 2003 strengthen its capacity within Somalia in order to facilitate the coordination of humanitarian activities, in support of the UNCT and its partners. In the context of a failed state with no central government, a variety of de facto authorities headed by warlords, escalating violence in some areas, and at the same time established authorities committed to exercising good governance in other areas, this role is taking on increasing importance. Feeding into the primarily Nairobi-based SACB, this field coordination support structure is expected to liaise closely with UNSECOORD and other actors on the ground to facilitate access, as well as to promote greater adherence to international humanitarian principles and law.

2.4 Lessons Learned

Key lessons learned in 2002 include the need to:

2.4.1 Programme Implementation

Place greater emphasis on the protection of vulnerable populations and beneficiaries, including by demanding greater accountability from local authorities for the protection of beneficiaries through policies and legislation, based on the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* and other instruments.

Based on a peace dividend approach, strengthen support of the successful efforts of the authorities and the Somali people to achieve and maintain peace, security, stability and governance, including the rule of law and respect for human rights and humanitarian principles, in areas where such progress is tangible.

Strengthen efforts to pro-actively engage with local authorities and leaders in order to expand humanitarian access, in particular into areas, such as the southern and central regions, where vulnerability is greatest.

Further empower and build the capacity of national actors, especially in areas of limited international access to meet the needs of vulnerable groups in all parts of the country and to ensure the sustainability of recovery and development initiatives.

Increase participation of Somalis in programme planning processes, including the CAP and JARP. This should be done through the further decentralisation - security permitting - of programme management within Somalia, as is already being done by some agencies; and similarly by ensuring strong senior UN representation within Somalia, especially including the frequent presence of the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator.

Clarify the linkages between the UN political and humanitarian strategies for Somalia, with the aim of ensuring complementarily and coherent approaches to peace-building.

Increase public information outreach and identify resources to support this function in order to raise the profile of key humanitarian and recovery issues in Somalia, and to communicate what the UN and others are doing to help, thereby creating a better humanitarian operating environment.

Further pursue the agreed inter-agency strategy towards joint action for recovery and development in support of the efforts of local authorities and people for effective legal and material integration of returning populations - so that the peace-building effects of populations returning home and the capacity of these populations to contribute to reconstruction and development can be realised to the maximum.

2.4.2 In the Consolidated Appeal Process

Continue to develop CAP strategies, projects and activities in a complementary and realistic manner with non-UN actors, taking into account the comparative advantages of each organisation.

Strengthen performance measurement and impact assessments of CAP-funded projects in order to gain the confidence of donors and broaden their support.

Further explore the application of the livelihoods framework – as opposed to a strictly sectoral analysis of needs -- to the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) in 2004.

Continue to strengthen sectoral planning in co-operation with the SACB, as a critical means of ensuring strong links between UN and sectoral strategies, involving non-UN actors.

3.0 Humanitarian Context

After years on the periphery of international political and development priorities, international concern over the connection between the increase of weak and failed states and international terrorist and criminal activity has heightened attention on Somalia. In the absence of other major initiatives, external support for peace has focused on the efforts of the IGAD, which aims to create a broad-based, all-inclusive government while maintaining the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of Somalia.

However, as the preparations for the IGAD reconciliation conference got underway, tension and conflict increased considerably in some areas. The simultaneous need for, and aversion to, a central government in Somalia have been further exploited by actors who have a stake in the outcome. This includes those Somalis and individuals of other nationalities profiting from the war economy, who have proven reluctant to accept the compromises that come with peace.

As a result, localised armed conflict and insecurity caused by inter- and intra-factional clan and political conflicts continue to be the main impediments to peace, reconciliation and sustainable recovery in Somalia, which after more than ten years of disorder, is characterised by some of the lowest human development indicators in the world. The country is ranked among the five least developed countries on earth by UNDP's *2001 Human Development Report for Somalia*. In 1990, it was estimated that 60% of the population were living below the poverty line. With the deterioration of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), it is most likely that the proportion of the population living in poverty remains at least as high as twelve years ago, if not higher. According to 2001 statistics, only 17% of the adult population are literate and only 14% of school-aged children attend primary school. It is estimated that some 49% of the population live without access to sanitation and 77% without access to safe water.⁵ Out of every 1,000 infants born 224 die before they reach the age of five.⁶ Human development indicators, while dismally low, have remained steady for the past several years, indicating the positive effect of humanitarian and development assistance in Somalia in keeping the situation stable.

Against this backdrop, Somalis have further suffered from the imposition in September 2000 by states on the Arabian Peninsula of a ban on the importation of livestock, previously the country's single largest source of export earnings. As a result, the income of urban and pastoralist households in 'Somaliland' and 'Puntland' has been seriously reduced, leading to dwindling asset levels, food deficits and increased malnutrition rates. The effects have also been felt in southern and central Somalia, as well as Ethiopia and Kenya, from where many of the previously exported cattle originate. Not surprisingly, coping mechanisms based on kinship ties have been taxed to the limit.

Efforts to address the humanitarian and development needs of Somalia are hampered by, among other constraints, insecurity and limited humanitarian space; the lack of a central authority and the political fragmentation of local substitutes comprised mainly of *de facto* authorities. Further, the unwillingness or inability of these authorities to take responsibility for the special needs of IDPs and other vulnerable groups, as well as the safety and security of aid workers, often hinders progress. Aid actors in Somalia must also counter misperceptions of the UN as a whole due to the role and failures of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM), UN involvement in the stalled Arta process, the UN's position on Somalia (including the non-recognition by UN Member States of 'Somaliland' as an independent state) and the status accorded to the TNG⁷ through its participation in the General Assembly, the origins of which are often misunderstood.

Further, overcoming the inherent constraints of a cross-border operation continue to pose challenges to the UN system, which has been based in Kenya since UNOSOM's withdrawal in 1995. These include high operating expenses and the difficulties of remote information gathering and analysis. As a result, the UN, while continuing to maintain its Somalia country offices in Nairobi, will continue to the greatest extent possible, security conditions permitting, to decentralise programme management to Somalia and establish operational sub-offices, as has been done with some success by a few operational agencies such as UNICEF, which maintains a base in Jowhar.

⁵ *2001 Human Development Report for Somalia*, published by UNDP, 2001. For details see <http://www.unsomalia.org/publications/humandev.htm>.

⁶ UNICEF multiple indicator cluster study, 1999.

⁷ The TNG, immediately after the inauguration of Abdikassim Salad Hassan on 27 August 2000, submitted its credentials to the nine-member credentials committee of the UN General Assembly that included the United States, China and Russia as Permanent Members and at that time was chaired by Gabon. With no objection to the TNG occupying the seat of Somalia, the TNG's delegation participated in the Millennium Summit and the 55th General Assembly Debate and its Permanent Representative subsequently presented his credentials to the UN Secretary-General on 12 September 2001. This process of the submission of credentials is an annual ritual for all member states.

Nonetheless, opportunities for positive action not only exist but also present the international aid community with the foundations for transitional and recovery programmes in some areas. In the absence of a central government, entrepreneurs have filled the gap to provide vital services such as telecommunications, financial services, air transport and electricity. Civil society groups have in some areas, in addition to providing basic social services such as health care and education, also provided much needed moral authority and advocacy on behalf of vulnerable groups. For example, in 'Somaliland,' local entrepreneurial and community leaders have virtually rebuilt the war-ravaged capital of Hargeisa with very limited outside support and capacity. The authorities of 'Somaliland' continue to successfully strive to maintain peace, security and good governance; provide services to their people; and to adhere to the letter and spirit of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law. Their successful efforts to avoid and resolve political challenges and local conflicts and the resultant peace and security have created a conducive environment for humanitarian and development actors to support the recovery and reconstruction of this war-ravaged area. Building on the initiatives and capacities of the people and the authorities there is a window of opportunity for the UN, NGOs and donors to help maintain the peace and stability that has been achieved. Failure to do so however, could result in renewed conflict over scarce resources, while an impoverished people, including returnees from exile, are struggling in ever growing numbers to make ends meet.

Meanwhile, even in the most difficult operating environment in Somalia, Mogadishu, a vibrant civil society and business community have proven capable of effecting change with the proper international support. And, a recent study has found that although perceived as one of the most unstable areas of the country, in some areas of the southern and central regions peace has been negotiated by community consensus and maintained through the continued reconciliation efforts of civil society. Women's organisations play a particularly critical role in this regard.

The return of peace and stability in Somalia is of paramount importance for the avoidance of further humanitarian crises and the development of the country and its people. The country's current unstable political situation neither obviates the need nor the obligation of the international community to support this process. The UN system in Somalia can and must play a role in building peace in Somalia. This includes efforts to break the cycle of non-violence, partly brought about by adolescents and young men who have few options other than to making a living through the gun. Offering them alternatives to this lifestyle is an important element of helping Somalis to bring about peace.

To this end, taking into account the fragmentation of the country, the collapse of state services, and building on the resilience and resourcefulness of Somalis, as well as peace-making efforts of the people, the UN system in Somalia will in 2003 use humanitarian and development assistance to build peace from the grassroots up, creating conditions that will sustain an eventual agreement between the warring parties. These efforts will complement UN support to the work of IGAD (or other parties) to bring about peace through political negotiations and is supported by the Security Council's call for the coordination and incremental expansion of on-going peace-building activities. These will be supported through the establishment of a Trust Fund for Peace-Building in Somalia, which will supplement the requirements of this appeal.

Thus, consistent with the purpose and direction of the *Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for 2002* and the medium-term objectives of UN system in Somalia, the fundamental strategic objectives for the *Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for 2003* will be to continue to address basic humanitarian needs while at same time supporting good governance, peace building and economic recovery.

3.1 Humanitarian Principles and Human Rights

3.1.1 Humanitarian Principles

Human rights and principled humanitarian action are central to the implementation of the aid programme in Somalia. In keeping with the overarching framework of the UN Charter and international human rights conventions, UN agencies will in 2003 continue to focus on assistance and protection strategies aimed at addressing the issues central to the Somali context, including prevention of abuses of women's and child rights, gender-based violence and other forms of discrimination, in particular against IDPs and minority groups.

In an effort to promote humanitarian principles and human rights and to reduce the chances of aid manipulation and insecurity, the UN agencies have instituted, with their partners, a number of initiatives to ensure a principled framework for intervention. Chief among them are the *Guiding Principles of*

Operation, which were developed on the basis of the following frameworks for international activities in Somalia, in effect since the early 1990s.

- Code of Conduct for International Rehabilitation and Development Assistance to Somalia
- SACB Policy Framework for Continuing Co-operation in Somalia
- SACB Operational Framework for Continuing Co-operation in Somalia

Drawing from these sources, as well as international humanitarian law and principles, the newly endorsed *Guiding Principles of Operation* provide a framework for the interface between international aid representatives and local authorities in Somalia through the establishment of the basic responsibilities and roles of each group and covers aspects such as recruitment procedures, immunities and privileges, information sharing and procedures for the settlement of disputes. Plans are underway to translate this document into Somali, alongside a comparative analysis of the humanitarian elements of Islamic teachings, in an effort to build awareness among local authorities, as well as among agency and UN partner staff, of their purpose. The *Guiding Principles of Operation* were developed by a SACB working group and endorsed by the SACB Executive Committee in June 2002.

3.1.2 Human Rights and Gender

The long duration of the Somalia conflict has increased the vulnerability of internally displaced and abandoned children, minorities and women. The latter have been particularly affected by gender-based violence and the fact that many women are often heads of households or otherwise find themselves as the main breadwinner of the family. As a result, children have to take on household chores and other support functions, which contributes to low school enrolment rates for girls and denies them the enjoyment of crucial child rights. Food insecurity has also increased their workload and early marriages abound as well. Weak political and economic infrastructures have limited their access to power and resources, while limited respect for good governance and the rule of law – especially in the southern and central regions of Somalia -- have created a culture of impunity in which human rights violations go unpunished. In the absence of functioning judicial systems, victims are unable to hold governing authorities accountable.

To report on this situation and make recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights, the UN Independent Expert for Human Rights visited Somalia in September 2001 and most recently in August-September 2002. The Independent Expert will submit his report to the UN Commission on Human Rights in March 2003. However, in his meetings with the UNCT, he emphasised the need for an urgent inter-agency policy framework to address the appalling conditions in the IDP camps in Somalia. Priority was also placed by the Independent Expert on the restoration of law and order through technical assistance in areas witnessing higher levels of stability and governance. These should include measures geared toward the strengthening of civil society, minority and women's groups. At the same time the protection needs of orphans, street kids, children in conflict with the law and other categories of children who are vulnerable to violence and abuse also require more systematic assessment and rights-based programme responses.

To address these and other issues, two human rights and gender working groups – one operating under the umbrella of the SACB, the other under the UNCT – were merged in 2002, in part to broaden participation to include international and local NGOs. Now a sub-group of the SACB Governance Sectoral Committee, the new Human Rights and Gender Working Group will assist UN agencies and SACB partners in harmonising guidelines and mechanisms for gender and human rights mainstreaming in their programmes and activities.

In the area of gender, the group will advocate for: 1) gender responsive programmes that include qualitative and quantitative performance indicators; 2) the inclusion of gender perspectives in analysis; 3) the establishment of sex-disaggregated data collection systems; and 4) the adoption of macro and micro economic policies. These actions will be prioritised in the development of formal and non-formal education programmes, political and legal frameworks, HIV/AIDS and reproductive health projects, as well as awareness raising of female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices.

In the area of human rights, the group will focus on promoting a rights-based approach to programming. To do so, the group will: 1) conduct periodic audits of both UN and INGO interventions in Somalia; 2) strengthen information sharing; and 3) harmonise the activities and division of labour among the various partners to enhance impact and ensure cost effectiveness. Additionally, the working group will seek to advise the SACB on broad policy matters relating to gender and human rights; adopt a training

programme for Somali civil society organisations; and sensitise international actors on the human rights situation in Somalia.

3.2 Capacities and Vulnerabilities Analysis

The deterioration of social, economic and political systems has placed most Somalis -- save for the warlords, their cadres of lieutenants, and the dynamic Somali business community -- in a perpetual state of livelihood and social vulnerability. In many cases, however, basic coping mechanisms, including remittances from abroad and social security networks based on clan and kinship, allow these chronically vulnerable communities -- totalling about 750,000 individuals -- to maintain a finger hold on survival, albeit often far below acceptable levels. Within these 'surviving' communities are the most acutely vulnerable, many of whom have few, if any, capacities to acquire and maintain even the most basic assets needed for survival and have been dislocated from social security networks. Most lack even the minimum of human, financial, social, natural or physical capital necessary to realise sustainable livelihoods. Moreover, these groups, because they are the weakest, are also frequently subjected to an array of basic human rights violations.

While recognising the humanitarian imperative to address the needs of all Somalis, the UNCT and its partners, will to the greatest extent possible focus in 2003 on expanding access to and meeting the needs of the following acutely vulnerable groups:

3.2.1. Internally Displaced Persons

Approximately 350,000 IDPs live away from their homes throughout the country, with the highest concentration of 150,000 in Mogadishu. Some are nearly as established as their urban poor neighbours and benefit from clan support and protection. But for many, their income received from irregular, cheap casual labour barely covers their food needs and, isolated from their own relatives, they often face difficulties accessing clan support systems and receiving remittances. Moreover, they lack full protection and can be subjected to an array of human rights violations, particularly in Mogadishu where IDPs, predominantly women and children, are robbed of any commercial assets, including aid; forced into prostitution; trafficked as brides; and forcibly recruited by militia leaders. The prevalence of the sexual abuse of women and children, if not addressed, will remain a major area of concern. While UN agencies and NGOs have provided limited assistance to IDP communities, insecurity in areas such as Mogadishu and the Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle and Gedo regions has regularly hindered their efforts. As a result, aid agencies are exploring new ways to work effectively through local partners.

Additionally, the large number of seasonal, economic and thus temporary IDPs, mixed with the mass of more permanent IDPs, compounds the difficulties of providing assistance difficult in a manner, which does not encourage urban migration.

Decentralised, rural livelihood support to resident populations at risk of destitution could help prevent further long-term economic displacement and reduce the need for the temporary economic displacement of those seeking urban labour to complement inadequate rural livelihoods. It could also potentially have a rural pull effect, encouraging the return of the economically displaced to their homelands. This type of approach would not solve the IDP problem, but can help reduce the pressure on and the numbers of IDPs in urban settings, where assistance is extremely difficult to provide and only temporary in nature.

To this end, based on the work done by UNCU/UN-OCHA, UN agencies and partners working in Somalia are stepping up their efforts to address the needs of IDPs and further explore livelihood approaches to assistance. Meanwhile, the authorities in areas where IDPs have sought refuge bear the responsibility of ensuring their protection and the respect of their rights. The UN and its partners have an important role to play in supporting and promoting their efforts in this regard.

3.2.2 Returnees from Exile

To date, nearly 440,000 refugees have returned from exile with different types of support from UNHCR. A further 53,000 are expected to return by December 2003. While some settled in their areas of origin, many have gravitated to urban areas where they live in conditions slightly better but similar to those of IDPs. However, they have access to clan support systems and remittances.

3.2.3. Minority Groups

Despite the common notion that Somalia is comprised of an uni-ethnic population, it also hosts nine minority groups that may constitute as much as 20%, or roughly 1.3 million, of the total population of Somalia. While some can be considered minorities based on their small numbers, minorities are also

defined in Somalia as groups without access to power and protection, military or otherwise. Most are highly marginalised and thus suffer numerous forms of discrimination and exploitation, political and otherwise. The agricultural lands and related infrastructure of the Bantu and Bajuni were systematically confiscated by Siyad Barre's regime. Given the lack of a central government authority, full reparations for these losses have never materialised.

3.2.4. Other Vulnerable Groups

Across Somalia, minority, orphaned, displaced and other categories of vulnerable children require special protection and focused education interventions. In addition to these, many pastoralists in transition between their traditional livelihoods and alternative ones have become increasingly marginalised by drought, the combined effects of environmental degradation and population growth, as well as a decrease in per capita ownership of livestock. Further, reduced markets for livestock due to the ban have diminished household incomes, albeit to a lesser extent in the southern and central regions due to the nearby alternative market of Kenya. In urban areas, other highly vulnerable communities who are neither IDPs nor returnees, include, but are not limited to, street children, female-headed households, working children, especially girls, former child soldiers and unemployed professionals. The latter comprises an especially large segment of the population in Mogadishu, where highly educated professionals have been forced to live in poverty.

3.2.5 Capacities

Local capacities to assist these groups vary greatly within Somalia. In 'Somaliland' and 'Puntland,' local authorities are increasingly recognising the special needs of highly vulnerable communities but lack both the necessary human and financial capital to address them. In 'Somaliland' in particular, authorities have allocated land and some limited services to returning refugees. But the lack of resources impedes the implementation of their commitment to provide services for returnees. In some areas, local authorities have yet to fully embrace and prioritise the development of comprehensive policies targeting IDPs.

In these environments, community-based organisations and NGOs play a key role in the provision of limited assistance, such as basic education. Some active local civil society groups are also capable of advocating on behalf of the vulnerable with community elders, who may leverage other predatory actors, for better protection of vulnerable groups. They can also help monitor and report on human rights violations. To this end, the support of the international humanitarian community is essential to addressing the short-term needs of vulnerable communities and, in the longer-term, assisting local government and civil society institutions to ensure their protection and strengthen their capacity to rebuild their livelihoods.

3.3 Scenarios

Four scenarios have been developed, which reflect the diverse operating environments and factors that influence relief and recovery programmes in Somalia. Sectoral strategies continue to be national in scope, but may be adapted to the prevailing conditions in each operating zone.

'SOMALILAND'

As the least conflict-prone, this zone receives most returning refugees from Ethiopia and Djibouti, many of whom face difficulties re-establishing sustainable livelihoods. Cooperative local authorities, and a recent smooth transition of political power, have allowed for significant humanitarian and development initiatives. However, 'Somaliland' continues to suffer economic losses as a result of the ongoing livestock ban. The Sool and Sanag regions are suffering from food insecurity and require assistance leading up to the next *Deyr* rainy season. Additionally, 'ownership' of these regions is a source of dispute between 'Somaliland' and 'Puntland'. Multi-party elections are soon to be held, which many Somalilanders are counting on to enhance their credibility as a political entity and hence their prospects of being recognised as an independent state.

Worst case: The elections are contested, resulting in increased instability and thus greater opportunity for inter-clan armed conflict, in particular with 'Puntland' over the contested Sool and Sanaag regions. This provokes displacement, disrupts livelihoods and coping mechanisms, and leads to a proliferation of human rights abuses. Humanitarian access is restricted leading to a reversal of the recent gains in humanitarian and development initiatives. This scenario could also be compounded by the potential for drought.

Most likely and best case: There is a smooth transfer of power following multi-party elections as well as the [partial] lifting of the livestock ban. Peace and stability prevail and efforts to improve good governance continue. Under this scenario, ongoing efforts to build the capacity of local authorities and the current, generally prevailing, spirit of co-operation and good governance continue, allowing for increased support for relief and recovery activities; improved government capacity to protect and support the livelihoods of vulnerable communities; the increased return of refugees from the Diaspora; more stable livelihoods for pastoralists, dockyard workers and business people involved in livestock trade, and the economic revival of the port town of Berbera.

'PUNTLAND'

'Puntland' is home to pastoralists, IDPs, minorities and urban destitute, whose vulnerability has been compounded by ongoing instability and intermittent humanitarian access. The ongoing livestock ban continues to affect the economy, compounded by the negative effects of conflict and piracy on commercial activities. The failure of local authorities to settle leadership disputes peacefully has also divided the population and prolonged instability in this region.

Best case: Political disputes are settled peacefully and the livestock ban is lifted, resulting in a revival of trade and economic opportunity and the return of refugees from the Diaspora. The capacity of local authorities to govern improves, including the recognition of the need to protect and support the livelihoods of vulnerable communities with support from the international aid community, and in adherence to the SACB *Guiding Principles of Operation* for aid delivery. The rehabilitation of Bossaso port is realised.

Worst case: Inter or intra-clan conflicts re-ignite, compounded by the possibility of drought, leading to large-scale economic decline; the destruction of assets and infrastructure; the deterioration of kinship networks; large population movements accompanied by the spread of disease and reduced humanitarian access. Coupled with drought, this scenario could lead to regional destabilisation, famine and extreme food insecurity.

Most likely: Ongoing political disputes continue but at a low level, without further large-scale confrontations. Drought remains a concern. However, governance remains weak and the lack of protection for and assistance to vulnerable groups persists. This will be accompanied by continued banditry and lawlessness as well as limited access for international staff, negatively affecting the full-scale resumption of relief and development activities, including the rehabilitation of the Bossaso port.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL

As one of the most crisis-prone zones, the southern and central regions of Somalia, despite their comparative fertility to the rest of Somalia, are home to the largest populations of vulnerable and food insecure groups. Intermittent bouts of factional as well as inter- and intra-clan armed conflicts, fuelled by external support, and combined with periodic drought and flooding perpetuate their vulnerability. The central regions tend to experience less conflict, as opposed to areas such as Gedo, Bay and Bakol regions where periodic insecurity often results in reduced humanitarian access. Before the conflict, these were the greatest food producing areas of Somalia.

Best case: The repeatedly postponed IGAD reconciliation conference takes place with broad participation and results in a power sharing arrangement. This leads to increased political stability and security, especially in the Gedo and the Lower and Middle Juba regions, as well as the improved economic environment based on regulated trade through the seaports of Kismayo and Merka. Good governance, backed by strong civil society organisations, forms the basis for greater humanitarian access and sustainable development, including in human and infrastructure resources, as well as improvements in the protection and development of livelihoods for the vulnerable.

Worst case: Peace efforts fail, resulting in an intensification of proxy wars, along with the persistence of flooding and drought. This leads to a large-scale economic and trade downfall; the destruction of assets and infrastructure; the deterioration of kinship networks; large-scale vulnerability and population movements into Kenya and Yemen; and widespread human rights violations. The potential for drought and lack of humanitarian access could lead to famine and disease pandemics.

Most likely case: The IGAD peace and reconciliation conference process remains stalled. Meanwhile, climate-triggered emergencies are expected to develop, in particular flooding due to an expected 40% probability of above normal rainfall, associated with the effects of El Niño. As a result, the status quo is largely maintained that is inter- and/or intra- factional and clan conflicts periodically leading to insecurity

and perpetuating vulnerability. Humanitarian access remains fluid and intermittent depending on the security situation.

MOGADISHU SPECIAL ZONE

Mogadishu is characterised by inter-factional conflicts and shifting political alliances. The TNG controls less than a quarter of Mogadishu. Even in the midst of economic devastation, the business community plays a key role in the sustenance of Mogadishu's economy and therefore seeks to avoid further losses. A strong civil society is another key asset. An estimated 150,000 IDPs live in inhumane conditions. Other vulnerable groups include minorities and urban destitute. National aid workers are frequently targeted for kidnapping.

Best case: The repeatedly postponed IGAD reconciliation conference takes place with broad participation and results in a power and resource sharing arrangement, leading to a cessation of hostilities and improved security. Economic and trade activities significantly improve owing to the central role of the Mogadishu port. Humanitarian access increases, along with protection for vulnerable groups owing in part to the strengthening of civil society organisations.

Worst case: Proxy wars intensify and large-scale inter or –intra faction or clan warfare takes place, resulting in a large-scale humanitarian emergency. This forces the evacuation of aid staff and large-scale displacement into the Lower and Middle Shabelle regions, as well as into Kenya. Human rights violations rapidly escalate and large numbers of civilians are injured and wounded. Hinterland access to Somalia is cut off, negatively effecting trade throughout the region.

Most likely case: The IGAD peace and reconciliation conference process does not produce immediate results on the ground, resulting in continued insecurity and limited humanitarian access. Additionally, economic and trade activities continue to deteriorate. Due to high population concentrations, outbreaks of communicable diseases, including cholera, continue. Vital humanitarian services, such as National Immunisation Days, continue but under the constant threat of being suspended due to threats against aid staff. Vulnerability, especially of IDPs, increases.

3.4 Complementarity with Other Actors

The CAP is one of several inter-agency coordination tools and planning frameworks for Somalia. Others include the *UN Joint Action and Recovery Plan for Somalia 2002-2003 (JARP)* and the SACB sectoral strategies and programme frameworks.

The CAP is a programming process mandated in 1991 by General Assembly Resolution 46/182, through which national, regional and international relief organisations, under the leadership of the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator, develop common responses and mobilise financial support for complex emergencies and natural disasters.

It is the only strategic planning document within Somalia that translates annual humanitarian priorities through to the project level and links these to funding needs in an inter-agency consolidated appeal. While focused primarily on humanitarian action, the CAP for Somalia has increasingly incorporated transition and recovery programming, reflecting the need to ensure strong linkages between the two, in support of UN efforts to effectively contribute to the longer-term transition from crisis to recovery, reconstruction and development in Somalia.

The JARP is a common multi-year⁸ strategic framework for both the short-term humanitarian and longer-term transitional development assistance of UN agencies operating in Somalia. In the absence of an overall Somali government counterpart, the JARP is a pilot for moving the UN system in Somalia towards a *UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)* in the future and, as such, has similar objectives.

Within the medium-term framework of the JARP, the CAP presents a limited number of annual priorities, which are linked more directly to the current humanitarian and political context as well as the achievements of the preceding year. These are reviewed by the UNCT mid-year, both for continued relevance and the status of implementation.

⁸ As it is based on current agency programming cycles, the existing JARP covers only the years 2002 and 2003. However, plans are underway to align agency-programming cycles beginning in 2004, at which point the JARP will cover three years or more.

The sectoral strategies represented in the CAP were developed in consultation with the SACB sectoral committees, and in many cases are direct reflection of these strategies. Additionally, agencies preparing programmes commonly make use of SACB sectoral assessments and seek inputs from SACB members during the preparation of programme proposals. Although this does not necessarily result in the formulation of strategies endorsed by all partners, it usually ensures a high degree of information sharing and consultation, which encourages complementarity in the programming of UN and non-UN agencies.

However, while range of actors, including NGOs, participate in the development of the Common Humanitarian Action Plan, the CAP for Somalia does itself not represent the entire funding requirements of all aid actors operating in Somalia. As previously mentioned, according to SACB statistics, international NGOs alone received approximately US\$ 61 million in assistance outside of the CAP in 2001, not to mention any other forms of assistance, bilateral or otherwise. Some UN agencies, for instance, utilise other funding mechanisms outside of the CAP, such as UNICEF, which can draw on an annual regular budget. In recognition of the need to ensure that the CAP is as inclusive as possible, the UNCT in 2002 encouraged and actively facilitated greater NGO participation in the preparation of the 2003 CAP, and commitments have been made to further strengthen this co-operation in 2004. (See below).

3.5 Roles and Responsibilities

The 2003 CAP for Somalia was launched with a workshop on 14 August 2002, which was facilitated by UNCU/UN-OCHA Somalia and the UN-OCHA Regional Support Office for Central and East Africa. It involved a broad range of UN agency, NGO, donor and Red Cross Movement representatives, including the Chair of the SACB and the UN Political Office for Somalia. In addition to reviewing CAP trends and approaches for 2003, participants explored lessons learned in the response and implementation of the CHAP for 2002. They subsequently, in working groups, reviewed the Somalia humanitarian context, developed scenarios for 2003, and began the formulation of a UN strategy and response plans for 2003.

Based on the outcome of the workshop, agency focal points (listed below), in keeping with their organisational mandates and comparative advantages, were asked to oversee the development of sectoral strategies and projects, in consultation with agency colleagues and all other relevant actors.

Coordination, Security and Information	UNCU/UN-OCHA, UNSECOORD
Education	UNESCO, UNICEF
Food Security and Rural Development	FAO, WFP
Health and Nutrition	WHO
Mine Action	UNDP
Protection, Integration and Governance	UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF
Water, Sanitation and Infrastructure	UNICEF

This group formed the core CAP Country Team, with input from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) on the mainstreaming of gender and human rights issues, as well as ICAO, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Organisation of Migration (IOM), IRIN, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and WSP in the areas of their functional concentrations. Additionally, the UN Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provided useful viewpoints on the humanitarian strategy throughout the process.

UNCU/UN-OCHA was responsible for facilitating the coordination of the development of the CAP as well as consolidating inputs and drafting the final document.

In recognition of the need to continue to strengthen sectoral planning in consultation with the SACB, the UN CAP Country Team consulted regularly with the relevant SACB sectoral committees on strategy development.

To achieve maximum inclusiveness in the consolidated appeals process, the NGO Consortium Focal Point was invited to all CAP meetings and was regularly briefed on the status of CAP development. The NGO Consortium is a voluntary coordination body, which in addition to facilitating the coordination of NGO activities, supports information sharing on security threats and situation analysis, as well as the visits of high-level delegations. In an effort to further improve information sharing and reporting to donors

and the media, the NGO Consortium is strengthening its field presence in collaboration with civil society and women's groups. It also aims in 2003 to improve its advocacy on behalf of vulnerable groups. Further, UNCU/UN-OCHA was invited several times to brief the NGO Consortium on the CAP. The interest and subsequent participation of several international NGOs -- including Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA), Progressive Interventions (PI), Handicap International and the Saint Barbara Foundation -- in this year's CAP are especially notable.

Lastly, in the absence of a central government, the participation of *de facto* authorities and Somali beneficiaries in the CA process has continued to pose problems. To this end, the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator system has committed to ensuring greater feedback and consultation with local authorities in the consolidated appeals process. For instance, discussions aimed at greater participation in the appeal process have already begun with authorities in 'Somaliland.'

3.6 Strategic Goals

Following a review of the current humanitarian situation in Somalia, the UNCT found that three main goals of its CHAP for 2002 remained valid. However, the strategic objectives have been modified, in part to reflect the need for greater emergency preparedness, cross border co-operation, public information outreach and protection of the vulnerable.

Taking into account the varied operating environments within Somalia, the continuation and expansion of humanitarian activities in Somalia require that UN agencies are able to respond simultaneously to emergency needs where they arise and are able to support the recovery of livelihoods for vulnerable groups and promote transitional development activities where possible.

To this end, the following themes will underpin all aid programming for Somalia in 2003:

- Saving lives and improving livelihoods;
- Assisting the integration and protection of displaced populations, minorities, refugees returning from exile and other vulnerable groups;
- Supporting good governance, peace building and economic recovery.

The strategic objectives for meeting these goals are as follows:

3.6.1 Saving Lives and Improving Livelihoods

Meet immediate needs in order to save lives, improve livelihoods, and strengthen the coping mechanisms of vulnerable households by:

- Increasing the supply and access to food and clean water for the most vulnerable populations;
- Extending access to basic social services, such as basic health care;
- Bolstering the household economies of poor groups through income generation activities;
- Supporting the informal trade economy and stimulating economic diversification;
- Supporting access to formal and non-formal education, recreation and vocational training for children and youth, as well as the quality of learning, and;
- Maintaining rapid emergency response capacities for victims of sudden disasters, including the pre-stocking of supplies, contingency planning, coordination and training.

Enhance access to vulnerable populations through strengthened field security, information and coordination measures by:

- Further expanding the field presence of UN security and coordination staff;
- Strengthening dialogue with local authorities with the ultimate aim of ensuring the safety of staff and beneficiaries through adherence to international humanitarian law and principles, including the *Guiding Principles of Operation*, as well as the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*;
- Strengthening linkages between Nairobi and the field through regional monitoring and coordination meetings that facilitate the inter-agency programming of UN agencies and NGOs and help ensure prompt responses to emerging field issues through the SACB policy coordination structures, and;
- Expanding public information activities, particularly those achieved by the people of Somalia, in order to raise awareness of the positive developments supported by the UN, NGOs and Somalis themselves through enhanced outreach to the media.

Promote linkages with regional organisations and other actors within the Horn of Africa by:

- Designing programmes that are in keeping with and respect 1) the linkages across national borders into Region 5 of Ethiopia, Djibouti and the Northeastern Province of Kenya, and 2) the fact that the fortunes and prospects of individual communities in different states are interlinked;
- Increasing cross-border initiatives in order to enhance response and emergency preparedness, and;
- Improving the regional coordination of humanitarian activities.

3.6.2 Assisting the Integration and Protection of Displaced Populations, Minorities, Refugees Returning from Exile and Other Vulnerable Groups

Enhance protection of vulnerable populations, by:

- Promoting participatory governance and respect for human rights;
- Increasing capacity in the field to monitor outstanding needs and on-going assistance activities;
- Negotiating access and increasing the level of dialogue with both vulnerable communities and local authorities, and;
- Promoting respect for the rights of asylum-seekers and refugees and identifying durable solutions to their problems.

3.6.3 Supporting Good Governance, Peace Building and Economic Recovery

Undertake labour-intensive public works projects and support effective markets by:

- Stimulating household income through 'public works' projects targeting improved market and social service infrastructure;
- Diversifying income-generating opportunities;
- Ensuring adequate access and terms of trade for poor households by improving market incentives for geographical redistribution of food from surplus-producing areas, or purchasing excess livestock and grain supplies when cash earnings are required;
- Promotion of the participation of vulnerable groups in decision-making processes,
- Continuing to engage concerned governments in the Gulf and Horn of Africa to lift the livestock ban;
- Developing mechanisms to ensure that Somalis can adequately meet international demand when the livestock ban is lifted;
- Strengthening institutions of Somali representation (parliaments, regional assemblies),
- Strengthening independent media, and
- Enhancing the rule of law through support to law enforcement and administration of justice;

THE UN HUMANITARIAN PLAN: SECTORAL STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS FOR 2003

HEALTH AND NUTRITION SECTORAL STRATEGY

The overall health situation in Somalia remains poor. In some areas, war damaged hospitals and clinics have been rebuilt and some qualified health professionals are returning to their practices. 'Somaliland,' for instance, benefits from the presence of private practitioners and pharmacies, as well as a growing public health sector. Similarly, in 'Puntland,' administration officials have taken steps to re-establish the local health care system. However, limited access due to insecurity in the central and southern regions has restricted health activities and contributed to the spread of disease.

Seven reported incidences of wild-virus polio in the southern and central regions in 2001 and another two in 2002 underscored the need to expand the reach of vaccination campaigns. Somalia also continues to experience yearly cyclical outbreaks of cholera, which is endemic in Mogadishu, as well as of bloody diarrhoea and measles. Other main causes of morbidity and mortality are tuberculosis, which due to crowded living conditions is easily spread, and malaria, which affects mainly pregnant women and children under-five. Leishmaniasis, tetanus, sexually transmitted diseases, respiratory infections, obstetrical problems, anaemia and leprosy are also common fatal afflictions. Additionally, injuries as a result of conflict or other accident remains a major health problem.

Health-related organisations and their local counterparts continue to support nation-wide approximately 144 MCHCs, another 35 of which are combined with outpatient departments; 23 hospitals; three health centres; 350 health posts; and 26 TB centres in Somalia. However, only a fraction of Somalis have access to these services. Women in particular are unable to access them. Many die as a result of pregnancy and childbirth. Hundreds more suffer from other complications and illnesses related to pregnancy, or suffer permanent disabilities, further compounding their vulnerability.

Therefore, the international aid community aims to effectively analyse disease trends and rapidly respond to outbreaks by assisting in the: 1) development of a common health information system; 2) provision of essential drugs; 3) strengthening health infrastructure and capacity; and 4) expansion of access to health facilities. Special emphasis will be placed on the health needs of returning refugees, IDPs and refugees in Somalia.

To this end, SACB health partners aim to:

- Support the strengthening of health care delivery systems to meet the health care needs and demands of Somalia and reduce disease burdens by providing a good quality Minimum Package of Health Services;
- Limit the transmission of communicable diseases and reduce preventable morbidity and mortality rates, with particular concern for maternal and child health status;
- Support the development of specific public health priority programmes such as malaria control, tuberculosis control, cholera/dysentery prevention and response, HIV/AIDS awareness and control, polio eradication, EPI, reproductive health and management of childhood illnesses;
- Support effective and decentralised health governance systems to develop health policies and plans;
- Increase the sustainability of the health care system by supporting the development of efficient management support systems and implementing adequate health financing strategies;
- Increasing the human resource capacity of the health sector to enable adequate service delivery;
- Improving community participation, knowledge, attitudes and practices to reduce the impact of harmful customs and develop a self-sustainable health care system;
- Support to the supply, adequate management and rational use of good quality essential drugs, medical supplies and basic laboratory equipment;
- Develop mechanisms that ensure regulation and partnership with the private sector to improve complementarity and quality in the provision of health services.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES IN 2003	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Increase EPI coverage by 20% for under-ones	Percentage of under-ones vaccinated per antigen increases
Interrupt circulation of polio wild virus by 2003	Incidences of wild polio virus isolated
Ensure case fatality rate for cholera does not rise above five percent	Case fatality rate of lower than 5%
Ensure every single health facility has at least one health worker trained in malaria prevention and control	Number of centres having one health worker trained
Increase number of functioning TB centres from 26 to 31 and thus increase Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) coverage	Thirty-one TB centres functioning
Increase availability and access to emergency obstetric care, integrated reproductive health services and information	An additional 45,000 child-bearing age women have access to emergency obstetric care
Increase laboratory support by increasing blood banks from 24 to 27; malaria microscopy centres from 42 to 47; reference laboratories from four to five; and introduce three reference blood transfusion centres	27 blood banks, 47 malaria microscopy centres, five reference laboratories and three blood transfusion centres functioning
Increase HIV/Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) pilot sites	No. of new HIV/STI pilot sites

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Delivery of Essential Health Services
Project Code	SOM-03/H01
Sector	Health
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that at least 60% of the population has access to a minimum package of cost-effective essential health services. • Improve the quality, efficiency, accountability and sustainability of basic health services, including those for reproductive health. • Develop partnerships with international and national NGOs, local authorities and the private sector for improved treatment and prevention of common communicable diseases. • Support monitoring and disease surveillance and conduct research in order to improve activity planning and the use of resources. • Promote positive behavioural change for better health, hygiene and nutrition practices, including the promotion of the eradication of FGM.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Somalis nation-wide
Implementing Partners	Local authorities, international and Local NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,656,000

SUMMARY

Recent data indicate that infant, under-five and maternal mortality rates in Somalia remain among the highest in the world. Despite the continuing humanitarian crisis affecting the country, many die from preventable causes. Diarrhoeal disease-related dehydration, respiratory infections and malaria are the main killers of infants and young children, together accounting for more than half of all child deaths. The underlying causes of the poor health situation include limited access to and poor utilisation of health services. The current service delivery by public and NGO-run health institutions is inadequate both in terms of the coverage and quality of care.

ACTIVITIES

- Train health professionals in:
 1. the correct case management of common diseases in Somalia;
 2. maternity-related life-saving skills;
 3. basic management of health;
 4. epidemic response.
- Support health sector reform and train health committee members, including community representatives) in basic management and participatory planning skills.
- Support and implement monitoring and disease surveillance at health centre and community levels.
- Provide essential drugs, as well as other supplies and equipment to UNICEF-supported hospitals, MCHCs and health posts; and ensure continuing monitoring of their effective use.
- Develop a comprehensive communication strategy for behavioural change for better health, hygiene and nutrition practices.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Training of health professionals	120,000
Health sector reform assistance	100,000
Monitoring, disease surveillance and outbreak response	60,000
Monitoring and evaluation activities	50,000
Supplies, essential drugs for UNICEF-supported hospitals, MCHCs, and health posts	600,000
Communication and social mobilisation strategy	150,000
Technical assistance	300,000
Direct and indirect program support includes headquarters recovery and support to field delivery (logistics, security, communication, rent etc)	276,000
TOTAL	1,656,000

Appealing Agencies	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title	Critical Reproductive Health Services
Project Code	SOM-03/H02A-B
Sector	Health
Theme	Safe Motherhood
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease maternal and infant mortality rates. • Increase ante-natal clinic attendance to at least 60% of all pregnant women in settled areas. • Increase access to reproductive health services, including the management of sexually transmitted diseases. • Increase full Tetanus Toxoid (TT) immunisation levels, use of ferro-cum-folic acid and low dose Vitamin A and malaria Intermittent Preventive Treatment during pregnancy to at least 65% of the pregnant women. • Increase the availability of qualified midwives. • Provide reproductive health emergency kits at all health facility levels.
Targeted Beneficiaries	For UNICEF: Somalis nation-wide, including 240,000 pregnant women Approximately 45,000 people living in Garowe town and the surrounding area
Implementing Partners	International and local NGOs, local and national authorities and UN agencies
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 666,000 for UNICEF US\$ 250,000 for UNFPA

SUMMARY

Maternal mortality in Somalia is estimated to be 1,600 out of 100,000 live births. The high ratio is primarily related to the limited access of pregnant women to trained midwives and the non-availability or limited utilisation of referral services. However, it is not only the lack of access to facilities and insecurity that limits the critical health care services available to women in Somalia. Social and cultural aspects of Somali society, such as its patrilineal nature, low literacy levels and a limited understanding of the importance of preventive care contribute to the suffering of Somali women. The widespread practice of FGM is one of the causes of the high maternal mortality rate.

With peace and security now starting to be established and community administrative structures being formed in 'Puntland,' there are concerted efforts by the local administration and international community to provide basic and quality reproductive health and family planning services to communities, especially those who lack access to adequate health facilities.

UNICEF ACTIVITIES

In conjunction with UNFPA, SACB health sector partners and local authorities, UNICEF aims to promote the reproductive health status of the Somali population by making emergency reproductive health medical supplies and equipment accessible to all communities in Somalia through an estimated 300 health posts, 110 MCHCs and 24 hospitals. To this end, this project aims to:

- Develop district based safe motherhood programmes;
- Promote the elimination of FGM;
- Support selected hospitals through the provision of essential obstetrical care;
- Support MCHCs and private midwifery clinics to provide reproductive health service training;
- Develop community-based support for safe motherhood;
- Provide training and basic supplies to TBAs and midwives;
- Provide iron and folic acid supplementation, low dose Vitamin A, malaria, Intermittent Preventive Treatment and Tetanus Toxoid through MCHCs;
- Continue innovative communication strategies to reduce the practice of FGM and conduct Tetanus Toxoid vaccination campaigns for child bearing age women living in high-risk areas;
- Ensure availability of clean delivery kits;
- Ensure STD case management.

UNFPA ACTIVITIES

UNFPA's project is intended to provide safe motherhood integrated services through its four main pillars; antenatal care, clean delivery, emergency obstetric care and family planning. The project will also support the management and prevention of STDs.

A comprehensive project baseline survey will be conducted of the current staff level and capacity, ongoing activities, stocks and inventories, management systems and monthly service statistics. A final evaluation will be conducted to document progress and achievements. Monthly and quarterly progressive reports will be prepared. The project will develop monthly reporting formats to track community education and counselling activities. Available SACB health sector reporting formats will also be used. A final project report will be prepared.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY – UNICEF	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Emergency obstetric care supplies to hospitals	140,000
Capacity building for midwives and other health staff	50,000
Develop community-based support for safe motherhood	20,000
Provision of clean delivery kits and TBA kits	80,000
Supplies of ferro-cum-folic acid, low dose Vitamin A, anti-malarial for Intermittent Pregnancy Treatment (IPT)	25,000
Communication development (including radio, audio-visual and printed materials)	30,000
Evaluation and monitoring	30,000
Technical assistance	80,000
Support to STD control (drugs and training)	100,000
Direct and indirect programme support includes headquarters recovery and support to field delivery (logistics, security, communication, rent etc)	111,000
TOTAL	666,000

FINANCIAL SUMMARY – UNFPA	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Essential safe mother medical equipment and supplies including family planning commodities	80,000
Capacity building and training of health staff and improvement of the infrastructure of the Garowe MCHC and maternity ward of the hospital	50,000
Technical assistance	40,000
Programme delivery and logistics support	50,000
Evaluation and monitoring	10,000
Communication/Information, Education, Communication (Information, Education and Communication)	20,000
TOTAL	250,000

Appealing Agencies	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title	HIV/AIDS Prevention
Project Code	SOM-03/H03A-C
Sector	Health
Theme	HIV/AIDs
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish feasibility and carry out advocacy for the establishment of psychosocial centres and integrated vertical case transmission services pilot. • Develop and disseminate relevant Information, Education and Communication materials for HIV/AIDs and Sexually Transmitted Infection / Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) prevention; and strengthen existing and establish new partnerships for the delivery of advocacy, increased awareness and sensitisation interventions, as well as for accessibility of reproductive health services, including availability of condoms. • Strengthen HIV/AIDs zonal coordination mechanism by facilitating the establishment of an effective national coordination structure to oversee the development of programmes to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDs, with an emphasis on youth. • Train counsellors and introduce counselling services, as well as peer counselling and behaviour change communication, for in and out of school youth, in specific sites, youth centres, MCHCs and general hospitals • Support the management of STDs at hospitals, MCHCs and clinics and ensure the appropriate provision of drugs and services. • Improve blood safety and increase capacity of laboratories for blood screening and Sexually-Transmitted Infections / Sexually-Transmitted Diseases diagnosis.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Somalis nation-wide
Implementing Partners	International and local NGOs, local and national authorities and UN Agencies
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US \$301,000 for UNICEF US \$220,000 for UNIFEM US \$217,708 for WHO

SUMMARY

It is difficult to determine the level of HIV/AIDS prevalence in Somalia despite reports of high prevalence in neighbouring countries. Population movements within Somalia and across neighbouring countries and the lack of public awareness on prevention measures are likely to increase levels of contamination. It is believed that the situation is likely to deteriorate unless sufficient support is obtained for carefully designed HIV/AIDs prevention and control programmes. In addition, Somalia has a very high prevalence of tuberculosis and STDs (30% among women attending ante-natal clinics in Somaliland). Both are common risk factors for HIV/AIDs. Girls and women in Somalia are particularly susceptible to the disease given their social status in Somali society and cultural norms relating to sexuality. To date, UNICEF and other international agencies have received only minimal support to combat HIV/AIDs in Somalia.

A recent UNICEF survey on the knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and practices related to STDs and HIV/AIDS in Somalia revealed that women's knowledge of HIV/AIDS is low when compared to that of men. Given the role that women play in rebuilding the economy of Somalia and also that they are the breadwinners in the majority of the households in critical situations of drought, natural disaster and conflict, it is necessary to develop a specific programme to protect them against HIV/AIDs.

UNICEF ACTIVITIES

- Accelerate and intensify HIV-AIDs and STD community based awareness program activities in the three zones.

- Strengthen the prevention and control of HIV-AIDS and STDs among in- and out-of-school youth through information dissemination, support to the start-up of peer counselling initiatives and facilitation of improved access to reproductive health services, including Sexually-Transmitted Infections treatment and condom availability
- Develop and disseminate relevant, culturally sensitive and appropriately developed Information, Education and Communication materials,
- Adopt and translate HIV/AIDs and STD materials, life skills manual, and other relevant materials into the Somali language.
- Encourage the full integration and participation of people living with HIV-AIDs at all levels of decision making.
- Explore possibilities for inter-agency collaboration in the establishment of cross-sectoral psychosocial centres to holistically cater for information dissemination, counselling and testing needs and possibly the later integration of Voluntary Counselling and Testing.
- Participate in supervision, monitoring and evaluation with the provision of technical expertise.

UNIFEM ACTIVITIES

UNIFEM seeks to contribute to the prevention of HIV/AIDs amongst women in Somalia by enhancing their knowledge of the gender dimensions of HIV/AIDs. They will do so through raising awareness of the economic dimensions of women’s human rights in relation to care and protection, as well as discrimination, stigma, violence and abuse. The project aims to:

- Promote full protection of women’s human rights by participating in media advocacy campaigns;
- Build the capacity to integrate a rights-based approach and use CEDAW in gender and HIV/AIDs plans, programmes and activities;
- Strengthen the capacity of Somali women to advocate for responses to HIV/AIDs;
- Support the promotion of women’s human rights, economic security and leadership in settings affected by HIV/AIDs.

WHO ACTIVITIES

Laboratory facilities in Somalia have been damaged during the civil war. The WHO facilities that exist are not well equipped with regard to HIV/AIDs. To decrease the spread of HIV/AIDs in Somalia, WHO will:

- Increase and standardise blood safety;
- Increase the capacity of laboratories through the provision of equipment, supplies and reagents, in order to facilitate improved blood screening for transfusions as well as to strengthen the identification of Sexually-Transmitted Infections;
- Build capacity in the field of laboratory technology.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY – UNICEF	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Information, Education & Communication materials – using all types of media both electronic (radio, video, etc.) and traditional drama, songs, poetry, posters, stickers, etc.	30,000
Community based awareness building	55,000
Feasibility study for psycho-social centre and voluntary counselling and testing services	48,000
Capacity building for HIV/AIDs coordination on national and zonal levels	60,000
Technical assistance	58,000
Direct and indirect programme support includes headquarters recovery and support to field delivery (logistics, security, communication, rent etc)	50,000
TOTAL	301,000
FINANCIAL SUMMARY – UNIFEM	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Awareness campaign and media communication	50,000
Monitoring changes in attitude, knowledge and practice	100,000
Testing materials	50,000
Monitoring and evaluation	20,000
TOTAL	220,000
FINANCIAL SUMMARY – WHO	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Supplies, such as testing materials, kits, etc.	155,385
Laboratory training	50,000
Program support costs	12,323
TOTAL	217,708

Appealing Agencies	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Expanded Programme on Immunisation, including Polio Eradication
Project Code	SOM-03/H04A-B
Sector	Health
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase to 50% immunisation of children aged one year or below. • Increase to 65% immunisation against tetanus toxoid of pregnant women. • Interrupt circulation of wild virus polio. • Strengthen and expand Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance. • Prevent and control outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases. • Promote behavioural change for improved health, particularly the use of immunisation services.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Somalis nation-wide
Implementing Partners	International and local NGOs, and Somali health authorities
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,806,000 for UNICEF US\$ 1,861,095 for WHO

SUMMARY

More than 11 years of endemic conflict have further decreased already low immunisation rates in Somalia. According to recent UNICEF surveys, 32% of children aged one year or less received all three doses of Diphtheria, Polio, Tetanus (DPT) vaccine and only 15% were immunised against measles. UNICEF selected EPI strategies following comprehensive discussions with its partners to choose the most appropriate approaches for the various areas of Somalia, taking local realities into consideration (access, actual coverage, availability of counterparts, etc.) In southern, central and north-eastern Somalia, three main strategies are being followed: routine immunisation, acceleration campaigns for all antigens, and some mass-campaigns, for example for measles, tetanus. In 'Somaliland,' the preferred option is a mix of routine immunisation and acceleration campaigns in all regions for all antigens, taking into account the national immunisation days for polio. This has resulted in an increase of the overall coverage, although still low, for most antigens, and a reduction in measles cases countrywide.

More than 20 years ago, Somalia was the world's last country to have eradicated smallpox. A successful polio eradication program was launched in 1997 with more than 85% success in the north-eastern and north-western regions of the country. In 1998, the same program was extended to the central and southern regions with overwhelming success, despite continued instability. Continuation of this activity is not only essential to ensure the eradication of polio in Somalia. Rather, it is vital for polio eradication world-wide. This program helps in strengthening immunisation services against other vaccine-preventable diseases as well. Activities include a significant public information campaign, organisation of National Immunisation Days, and training and support for an effective polio surveillance system.

Polio eradication is feasible by 2005. A series of house-to-house supplementary immunisation activities have been conducted countrywide and vitamin A was also given to the target population during the first round. In a network of more than 350 sites countrywide, an active search for AFP cases and immediate reporting has been established. Through this system a poliomyelitis outbreak in Mogadishu was identified, investigated and addressed. Furthermore, evidence exists that wild virus transmission is localised to one region in Somalia. Close collaboration of WHO and UNICEF has been established for effective and efficient implementation of the program. More than 200 national staff have been trained and deployed and more than six logistical and operational hubs have been established. The program has created the biggest public health infrastructure in Somalia and has assisted other programs like EPI. This infrastructure is a strong base for implementing other public health interventions. Further support is required to interrupt transmission of wild polio virus by 2002 and certify polio eradication by 2005.

ACTIVITIES

UNICEF and WHO will collaborate with all SACB health partners to:

- Provide fixed EPI services and outreach immunisation services;
- Maintain and establish cold-chains in all districts, with regular supervision;
- Strengthen social mobilisation activities to ensure public awareness for disease prevention;
- Train health personnel in EPI and AFP surveillance;
- Monitor immunisation coverage through routine health service records and periodic surveys;
- Review monthly surveillance of the main target disease and use findings for the planning of immediate response to outbreaks;
- Undertake weekly surveillance during emergencies;
- Provide vaccines, injection equipment and cold chain;
- Conduct four rounds of countrywide National Immunisation Days for polio.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY – UNICEF	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Cost of mobile teams	250,000
Cold-chain support	100,000
Programme communication development and implementation (radio, audio visual materials, printed materials)	80,000
Training of cold-chain technicians, vaccinators and mid-level managers	115,000
Coverage surveys	30,000
Technical assistance for AFP surveillance	230,000
Supplies: vaccines, injection equipment, cold-chain, etc.	700,000
Direct and indirect program support includes headquarters recovery and support to field delivery (logistics, security, communication, rent etc)	301,000
TOTAL	1,806,000

FINANCIAL SUMMARY – WHO	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Technical assistance	600,000
Training and supervision	497,500
Logistics and delivery	250,000
Supplies and services	248,750
Project management, evaluation and reporting	159,500
Programme support cost at 6%	105,345
TOTAL	1,861,095

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Nutritional Supplementation
Project Code	SOM-03/H05
Sector	Health
Theme	Nutrition
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide vitamin A capsules to at least 75% of the children aged 6 – 59 months. • Ensure that at least 60% of the pregnant women receive iron and folic acid supplements and low-dose Vitamin A. • Promote positive feeding habits and hygiene practices. • Strengthen growth monitoring and nutritional surveillance. • Improve base-line data on micro-nutrient deficiencies.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Somalis nation-wide, 1.3 million children-under-five for vitamin A distribution and 20,000 malnourished children
Implementing Partners	International and local NGOs, local and national authorities and UN agencies
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,188,000

SUMMARY

Micro-nutrient deficiencies, notably in vitamin A, iron and iodine, remain prevalent in Somalia, leading to increased mortality and morbidity among women and children. In situations of conflict, drought and floods, nutritional levels can be severely impacted due to the lack of food security and poor public health conditions. Poor child-care practices contribute to malnutrition among children-under-five, even during normal times. The most vulnerable groups include IDPs, children from female-headed households and recent returnees.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide vitamin A, iron and folic acid supplements through health facilities and community channels.
- Provide vitamin A supplement during the planned polio eradication campaigns on National Immunisation Days and the implementation of an additional campaign of vitamin A provision six months after the NIDs.
- Provide updated information on micro-nutrient deficiencies.
- Distribute supplementary food assistance to feeding projects.
- Train health care providers in the management of moderately and severely malnourished children.
- Implement communication strategies on breast-feeding and introduce complementary feeding habits appropriate to rural, poor communities.
- Implement community specific communication strategies.
- Strengthen nutritional surveillance and routine child growth monitoring and promotion.
- Develop community-based programmes to improve household security with focus on child and maternal health.
- Promote the growth and consumption of iron-rich foods.
- Detect and provide assistance to women and children with severe anaemia.
- Support therapeutic feeding programmes, when viable, in emergency areas.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Provision of vitamin A, iron and folic acid supplements	80,000
Additional campaign of vitamin A outside NIDs and ferro outside health service institutions	50,000
Conducting of micro-nutrient deficiency survey	20,000
Supplementary food assistance	500,000
Training of health care providers in clinical management of severely malnourished children	30,000
Programme communication development and implementation, including radio, audio-visual and printed materials	30,000
Conduct increased nutrition surveillance (with FSAU)	40,000
Technical assistance	200,000
Community based activities for household food security	40,000
Direct and indirect program support includes headquarters recovery and support to field delivery (logistics, security, communication, rent etc)	198,000
TOTAL	1,188,000

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Emergency Preparedness and Response to Epidemics
Project Code	SOM-03/H06
Sector	Health
Themes	Emergency Response Funds Preparedness and Contingency Planning
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce morbidity and mortality by increasing the capacity of Somali health care professionals to address the problem of communicable diseases by establishing a locally appropriate surveillance system. • Identify and promptly respond to emerging diseases identified through enhanced epidemiological surveillance. • Prevent outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases and implement outbreak control measures. • Prevent and respond to cholera outbreaks.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Somalis countrywide
Implementing Partners	WHO, UNICEF, international and local NGOs, Somali health authorities
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 921,140

SUMMARY

A detailed picture of the underlying causes of mortality and the high incidence of communicable diseases is not available in Somalia due to the lack of a unified and standardised surveillance system. Nevertheless, cholera epidemics occur with seasonal regularity and measles outbreaks are common. The latter is a leading cause of childhood morbidity, mortality and malnutrition. Meningitis and other communicable diseases have caused large-scale outbreaks in neighbouring countries, which can easily be introduced into Somalia. WHO allocated US\$ 200,000 from its regular budget to this project in 2002.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide training to 100 Somali health professionals on disease management and epidemiological surveillance.
- Conduct weekly surveillance for priority communicable diseases so that analysis and immediate response can be initiated.
- Ensure drugs and essential supplies for epidemic diarrhoeal diseases, cholera and measles are available and stocked for a prompt response to identified outbreaks.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Technical assistance	350,000
Logistics and delivery	190,000
Supplies	250,000
Project management, monitoring and reporting	79,000
Programme support costs (six percent)	52,140
TOTAL	921,140

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Control of Priority Communicable Diseases
Project Code	SOM-03/H07
Sector	Health
Objectives	Reduce mortality due to communicable diseases. Reduce morbidity and prevent disease outbreaks.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Somalis countrywide
Implementing Partners	WHO, UNICEF, international and local NGOs, Somali health authorities
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,484,901

SUMMARY

Malaria, diarrhoeal diseases and respiratory infections are the main killers of children and are the most common causes of illness among all age groups in Somalia. Malaria is hyper-endemic in the riverine areas of Shabelle and Juba. In other parts of Somalia, incidence rates correspond to the rainy season, which lasts from October to January. Diarrhoeal diseases and dehydration stem from the poor water quality and the lack of sanitation. Combined with malnutrition, fatality rates caused by diarrhoeal diseases are high, especially among children and IDPs. Outbreaks of *Shigella* are regularly reported in the Lower Juba and Bay regions.

Respiratory infections are also among the main causes of morbidity and mortality, especially among children. Somalia is estimated to have one of the highest incidence rates of tuberculosis not only in within the Horn of Africa, but also in the world. Each year, around 12,000 sputum-positive cases occur, out of which only one in four are detected and receive treatment. TB can be considered a major public health problem in Somalia and a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the most productive age groups of the community. Lack of access to essential preventive and curative services accounts for the very high mortality of each of these diseases.

ACTIVITIES

- Train 100 Somali health professionals on the management of malaria, tuberculosis and the DOTS policy for management of patients with diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections.
- Ensure that anti-malaria and TB drugs, as well as essential drugs and supplies for diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections, are stocked to permit a prompt response.
- Provide a malariologist, acute respiratory infections and a control of diarrhoeal diseases (CDD) trainer, along with other consultants on short-term contracts, for training of national staff and for programme implementation and monitoring.
- Continue laboratory support through the training of Somali lab technicians, essential lab supplies and back-up services.

OUTCOMES

- Reduced morbidity and mortality, through early diagnosis and proper case management.
- One hundred mid-level Somali health professionals trained in the management and prevention of diarrhoea diseases, acute respiratory infections, severe and complicated malaria and TB. DOTs sites expanded from 26 to 31 sites.
- Trained personnel with access to educational material and guidelines.
- Emergency supplies pre-positioned in strategic locations.
- Increased awareness in the community on the behavioural aspects of disease prevention.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Technical assistance	603,500
Logistics and delivery	170,000
Supplies	500,000
Project management, monitoring and reporting	127,350
Programme support costs (six percent)	84,051
TOTAL	1,484,901

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Decentralised Public Health Support
Project Code	SOM-03/H08
Sector	Health
Objective	Ensure the appropriateness and effectiveness of health care assistance.
Targeted Beneficiaries	All Somalis benefiting from health sector assistance
Implementing Partners	WHO, UNICEF, international and local NGOs, Somali health authorities
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 577,170

SUMMARY

Under the prevailing security conditions, and in order to reach a wider coverage, WHO has decentralised its public health structure in Somalia. It now has five main sub-offices in Mogadishu, Merca, Baidoa, Garowe, Hargeisa and three project offices in Boroma, Beletweyne, Bosasso. In addition, it has two support offices, the main one of which is located in Nairobi, Kenya, while the other is in Djibouti. The country sub-offices regularly report to the main support office in Nairobi.

A coordinated approach to the health problems will greatly improve the efficiency of the interventions. Moreover due to the absence of any active health authority in the country, it is necessary to provide guidelines based on sound technical principles for the health system development both in the emergency and rehabilitation/transition phase.

Coordinated health interventions between all actors (WHO and sister agencies such as UNICEF, UNFPA, major NGOs, etc) and with the Somalis self help groups and local health authorities will avoid gaping, overlapping and will promote the best practices in the delivery of health assistance. The decentralized structure will be supported by the extensive backup structure which extends through the technical units in the WHO regional office for Eastern Mediterranean to WHO/HQ.

ACTIVITIES

- Monitor health status.
- Provide technical assistance to local health authorities.
- Support human resources development through capacity building of the health training institutions in Somalia.
- Coordinate public health interventions undertaken by other actors.
- Undertake surveillance, including of laboratory support to priority diseases and of the management of WHO projects.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Human resources development (capacity building, support of health training institutions)	365,000
Library kits	30,000
Office costs (rental communication, petrol and contingencies)	30,000
Other external consultants	30,000
Transportation and logistic support	40,000
Project management, monitoring and reporting	49,500
Project support costs (six %)	32,670
TOTAL	577,170

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title	Emergency Reproductive Health Project for Returnees from Exile and IDPs in northwestern Somalia
Project Code	SOM-03/H09
Sector	Health
Themes	Safe Motherhood, Adolescent Reproductive Health
Objective	Ensure the appropriateness and effectiveness of health assistance.
Targeted Beneficiaries	An estimated 72,000 returnees and IDPs living in five settlement camps in the Hargeisa area
Implementing Partners	UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, international and local NGOs, Somali health authorities
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 150,000

SUMMARY

Somalia has one the highest maternal mortality rates in the world. One thousand and six hundred women die for every 100,000 live births. It is estimated that the situation is even worse in the settlements where IDPs and returnees from exile live, who have limited access to scarce basic health services. Between 1992 and 2001, about 420,000 Somalis have returned home from camps in Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Yemen and Eritrea. Of these, 53% returned to north-western Somalia. An estimated 30% of Hargeisa's population is comprised of recent returnees, while there are approximately 15,000 IDPs in the north-western towns of Hargeisa and Burao. About 12,500 refugee returnees and IDP families have settled in five major areas in Hargeisa, namely Sheikh Nuur, Mohamed Mooge, Sinai, Ayaha and Aw Aden. All five areas lack basic reproductive health and family planning services.

A baseline survey will be conducted to allow progress to be measured. Activities and achievements will be documented using the SACB monthly and quarterly reporting formats. A final project evaluation and report will also be prepared to this effect.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Basic RH/FP equipment and supplies	50,000
Technical assistance	40,000
Capacity building of health cadres	25,000
Information, Education & Communication development	10,000
Evaluation and monitoring	10,000
Programme delivery and support/logistics	15,000
TOTAL	150,000

Appealing Agency	NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S AID
Project Title	Critical Reproductive Health Project
Project Code	SOM-03/H10
Sector	Health
Themes	Safe Motherhood, Adolescent Reproductive Health, Family Planning
Objective	Improve the reproductive health status of women and newborn children by increasing the knowledge of, access to, and use of quality safe motherhood services for communities in Mudug Region and the surrounding area.
Targeted Beneficiaries	700,000 persons living in Mudug Region and the surrounding area
Implementing Partners	Somali Development Organization (SDO), Ministry of Social Affairs
Project Duration	January - December 2003
Total Project Budget	US\$ 61,005
Funds Requested	US\$ 54,905

SUMMARY

Somalia's health care service infrastructure and administration collapsed as a result of the civil war. Most of the health professionals fled the country and those who remained had few sources of livelihoods as they were left without proper medical equipment and supplies. While the reconstruction of the health care system represents a huge task, 'Puntland' administration officials have taken steps to re-establish the local health care system. Additionally, many health professionals are returning and some health facilities have re-opened.

This project seeks to improve the reproductive health status of women and new-born children by increasing knowledge of, access to, and use of quality safe motherhood services for communities in the Mudug region and the surrounding area. The objectives are to increase access to knowledge on key safe motherhood messages among target communities and to improve the availability of essential drugs and other medical supplies and equipment.

ACTIVITIES

Five main activities have been identified for implementation during the project cycle. They aim to increase the effectiveness of health care and complement the efforts of 'Puntland' administration authorities towards improved health care services. Through this project, NPA and its partners will:

- Train staff of mother child health clinics, maternity wards and traditional birth attendants on essential safe motherhood skills;
- Improve the linkages between the mother child health clinics, maternity wards and traditional birth attendants;
- Provide health education on safe motherhood, the elimination of female genital mutilation and HIV/AIDS awareness;
- Provide clean delivery kits for pregnant mothers through mother child health clinics and traditional birth attendants;
- Provide essential obstetric instruments for maternity wards.

OUTCOMES

The project is expected to result in the following significant improvements in the main factors contributing to and enhancing present reproductive health practices. These include reduced infant mortality, improved adolescent health and awareness of the benefits of family planning and safe motherhood in the Mudug region and the surrounding area.

- Pregnant women delivered by trained midwives or traditional birth attendants.
- Newborn children receiving Bacille Calmette Guerin (BCG) vaccination for TB and overall child immunisation coverage.
- Increased number of mothers with knowledge of family planning methods and safe delivery messages.
- Mother child health clinics and traditional birth attendants with current information on STDs, HIV/AIDS and FGM.
- Improved availability of essential drugs and equipment to mother child health clinics and maternity wards.

The project will be implemented through a local partner – the Somali Development Organisation in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Puntland State of Somalia. Beneficiary communities will be fully responsible for the operation of the mother child health clinics and replenishing the traditional birth attendant kits through a system of cost recovery both during implementation and after handing over of project activities to the health authorities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Materials and supplies	16,000
Community awareness	16,500
Community training and capacity building	13,500
Project administration	12,100
Contingency (five %)	2,905
TOTAL	61,005

FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Somalia is comprised predominantly of pastoralists and agro-pastoralist, who produce their own meat and milk products. For pastoralists, about 20 to 30% of a typical household's food needs are obtained from their own production, but this varies from season to season. The remaining 70 to 80% of a household's food were bought, making purchasing power, as opposed to the ability to produce food, a key determinate of food security. During the two annual dry seasons, household expenditures increase as the demand for food and water goes up. Most nomadic coping mechanisms are flexible enough to adapt to these seasonal changes. For agro-pastoralists, cereal production is the most important source of food. However, limited employment opportunities, inflation and volatile markets for cereals, combined with successive years of drought, flooding, conflict and demographic changes, have weakened the capacity of hundreds of thousands of Somalis to engage in sustainable livelihoods, and thus to withstand fluctuations in food availability. Unable to purchase food to supplement what they can produce, poor pastoralists and agro-pastoralists become vulnerable to food insecurity.

Southern Somalia is the main crop producing area of Somalia. The recently harvested main "gu" season cereal crop is forecast at about 260 000 tonnes (100 000 tonnes of sorghum and 160 000 tonnes of maize), more than double the relatively poor gu crop in 2001. Despite the good harvest, that is expected to improve the overall food supply situation, serious food difficulties remain in several areas, mainly in northern Gedo, Garbaharay and Burdhubo due to successive years of drought and insecurity. Recent escalation of conflict, particularly around Baidoa, north-eastern Somalia (Puntland) and in Mogadishu has displaced large numbers of people and has prevented the delivery of food assistance to vulnerable groups, as well as disrupted market activities. In north-western Somalia (Somaliland) poor rains have adversely affected the establishment of the gu crop. The food situation is worsening in Sool, Sanag and Nugal regions where below-average rains have affected crop and livestock production. The continued ban of livestock imports from eastern Africa by countries along the Arabian Peninsula has reduced foreign exchange earnings and affected the livelihoods of a large number of pastoralists.

As a result of these combined factors, Somalia continues to suffer from sustained high acute malnutrition rates and an overall global malnutrition rate for children under-five 17%.⁹ Malnutrition rates in the north-western regions are generally lower than in the southern and central zones, where malnutrition rates of 25 to 30% are regularly observed among children under five.

To this end, the international aid community aims to enhance the food security, nutritional status and economic self-reliance of Somalis by improving agricultural and pastoralist production, providing immediate relief assistance and supporting the diversification of income generation opportunities. While agricultural and livestock interventions are expected to strengthen and diversify rural production, food aid ensures that food is available and accessible to the country's most vulnerable populations. All of these activities are aimed at enhancing food security by rebuilding household assets and preventing displacement.

Within this framework, SACB partners will in 2003:

- Acquire a systematic and in-depth analysis of the prospects for strengthening livelihoods and responding to food insecurity.
- Enhance irrigated and rain-fed agricultural production through the establishment and maintenance of sustainable systems for irrigation, seed production and trade, produce storage and marketing and land tenure.
- Enhance livestock production through the establishment and maintenance of sustainable pastoral production, veterinary care systems and livestock trade.
- Provide targeted emergency food relief, food-for-work, and support to social services to vulnerable groups nation-wide.
- Promote local production through local procurement of food assistance where possible and appropriate.
- Reduce dependency on future food aid by enhancing rural productivity, including in non-traditional sectors.
- Build the capacities of communities and authorities to rehabilitate and sustain Somalia's natural resource base.

⁹ *State of the World's Children*, UNICEF, 2002.

Operational Objectives in 2003	Performance Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce malnutrition in Bay, Bakol and Gedo regions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,000 households directly assisted to reduce malnutrition through food security initiatives.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase trade in livestock and livestock products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Somali Livestock” steering committees established in northern and central zones. All live animals and meat leaving Berbera and Bossaso Ports certified for export. Demonstration sites for improved fodder production established.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve and diversify agricultural production and productivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvested crop yield/hectare quantity increased by two percent. At least one new crop variety trailed. Improved farmer returns on investment, with reduced risk.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be equipped to mitigate and/or respond to emergencies through the provision of food aid, cash for work, and affordable water, as well as the promotion of improved care practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well timed and targeted community-based emergency food distributions followed by post-distribution monitoring. Close collaboration with SACB partners providing other forms of assistance. Proportion of children supported with supplementary food out of the total children in the distribution area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigate water related emergencies, including flood or drought. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population covered by community preparedness plans. Continuous monitoring and regular risk analysis undertaken.

Donors will be informed about achievements against planned objectives through regular progress reports. Process at the field level will be captured through regular meetings with implementing partners, field verification visits and project reports.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Project Title	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation "Food Aid for Relief and Recovery in Somalia" (PRRO 10191)
Project Code	SOM-03/F01
Sector	Food
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure minimum dietary food intake for vulnerable people through the provision of adequate food. • Improve nutritional status of vulnerable people, especially women and children. • Support vulnerable populations to create productive assets and resources that enable them to improve their livelihoods.
Targeted Beneficiaries	2,899,754 Somalis nation-wide (1,616,220 women and 1,283,534 men) An average of 966,585 beneficiaries a year (550,953 women and 415,632 men)
Implementing Partners	UNICEF, WHO, FAO, beneficiary communities, women groups, local and international NGOs
Project Duration	January 2003 – December 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 48,041,251
Funds Requested	US\$ 12,317,035

Summary

WFP has been implementing a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) in Somalia since 1999. The PRRO provides a broad framework for integrated rehabilitation while maintaining the flexibility to respond to development opportunities and emergency situations alike. The strategy is not merely to sustain lives but also to support and maintain livelihoods. Hence, targeted beneficiaries include those whose livelihoods are considered to be at risk as a result of food insecurity, drought and political instability.

Within this framework, WFP will base assistance on needs and phase out emergency relief assistance as food security improves. WFP will also gradually phase out selective feeding programmes and seek to support people-oriented and community-based recovery activities to prevent emergencies where feasible.

The PRRO has two components, emergency relief and recovery activities.

1. Emergency relief consists of providing basic nutritional requirements to vulnerable groups and families facing acute food shortages, especially women and children. It also includes selective feeding, which provides essential nutritional support to malnourished women, children and other vulnerable groups. Tuberculosis programmes will also be assisted through the provision of food, which serves as an incentive for TB patients to complete their full medical course of treatment.
2. Recovery activities assist people in securing livelihoods through food-for-work and food-for-training by creating sustainable assets and enhancing human resources. Food aid for income-generating projects will also offer alternative sources of income for food-insecure communities.

WFP will ensure that women participate in all activities. WFP will work with women's groups in the management of food. Projects will be designed to benefit women directly and priority will be given to projects that have an impact on women's practical and strategic needs.

The current food security situation indicates serious vulnerability for about 500,000 people throughout Somalia. Areas of high vulnerability are Gedo, parts of Bay/Bakool in the south, and Sool/Sanaag in the north. Although the 2002 primary *Gu* cropping season looks promising in the main sorghum producing areas of Bay, the crop situation is uncertain in other high potential sorghum producing areas in the Bakool and Hiran regions. However, even if the harvest yield is above average, it is unlikely to alleviate the food shortages due to a combination of the following factors:

1. protracted export livestock ban,
2. range land and grazing depletion due to the ban,
3. inaccessibility and lack of water availability,
4. unpredictable and volatile markets, and
5. failure of both the 2001 *Gu* and *Deyr* harvests in some parts of Somalia, where families will take longer to recover.

WFP's ongoing food-for-work interventions enable families to protect their livelihoods, and at the same time rehabilitate local infrastructure. The emphasis continues to be on the provision of water through rehabilitation of wells and water catchments as well as the re-establishment of roads, schools and other community assets. On its part, FAO will provide technical assistance in the design of food for work activities geared to protect and promote livelihoods and food security.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that WFP food stock levels will total 5,430 MTs by 31 December 2002. This leaves WFP with a shortfall of **16,203 MTs** of food (cereals: 14,129 MTs, pulses: 1,420 MTs, and Corn Soya Blend [CSB]: 654 MTs) amounting to **US\$ 12,317,035** to meet food aid needs to end December 2003.

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Emergency Food Security and Nutrition in Southern Somalia
Project Code	SOM-03/A01
Sector	Agriculture
Theme	Nutrition
Objective	Reduce acute malnutrition through the implementation of rapid impact food security initiatives in the Gedo, Bay and Bakol regions of southern Somalia.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Directly to 3,000 households. Indirectly to 20,000 households.
Implementing Partners	UN agencies and NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 500,000

SUMMARY

Ongoing conflict and insecurity combined with recurrent natural disasters, including flood and drought, have led to severe livelihood vulnerability in many parts of Somalia. In southern Somalia, the Gedo, Bay and Bakol regions suffer from high malnutrition rates and continuing food insecurity. A December 2001 nutrition survey in the Belet Hawa district of Gedo region, indicated a 37% acute global malnutrition rate in children under-five. In the Bay and Bakol regions, surveys have reported acute global malnutrition rates between 15 and 20%. It is significant to note that populations in these three regions have maintained consistently high levels of malnutrition even when food was available in relatively greater quantities. This points to the need to look beyond the issue of food availability and explore possible causes of malnutrition stemming from the quality and variety of foods available, limited access to food and the poor utilisation of food.

This project seeks to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable households in the Gedo, Bay and Bakol regions, through a micro-planning process for the identification and implementation of rapid-impact food security micro projects at the community level and the promotion of better practices for improved nutrition. The project that will expand on an assistance provided by FAO in the framework of its Technical Cooperation Programme, will aim at supporting the food security sector objectives of enhancing food security and nutritional status and compliment activities already being undertaken by other actors in the sector (e.g. UN Agencies, international or national NGOs or community based organisations). Also, it is anticipated that increasing coordination amongst food security and health actors will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of operations within Gedo, Bay and Bakol regions for the ultimate benefit of the local communities.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide information, cooking and management demonstrations at food distribution sites to strengthen effectiveness of current emergency response through improving utilisation of relief foods.
- Provide information, cooking and gardening demonstrations at health facilities to promote greater dietary diversity.
- Target interventions to address micronutrient deficiencies, particularly iron deficiency in collaboration with the health sector.
- Promote simple methods of rainwater collection and storage.
- Provide inputs to encourage food production including 50 manual foot pumps and drum drip irrigation kits in the Bay region; cereal seeds and irrigation pumps to 300 farmers in Gedo region and 300 farmers returning to Bay region; 50 camel or ox ploughs in both Bay and Bakol regions; and small scale poultry production in each region.
- Provide “start up” supplies of vegetable seeds to two small scale enterprise groups in Bay and Bakol.
- Establish ten school gardens in each region.
- Establish fifteen demonstration vegetable gardens around community water points in Bakol region.
- Initiate a sustainable fodder production scheme in Gedo region.
- Establish or re-establish five tree crop nurseries.
- Develop and promote small scale processing and preservation of animal produce, for example cheese, dried meat and vegetable/fruit processing.
- Undertake public information campaigns to increase the understanding of issues related to nutrition and food security.
- Strengthen coordination among and provide technical assistance to NGOs operating in project areas.

OUTCOMES

- Levels of global malnutrition reduced to under 20% in Gedo and 15% in Bay and Bakol regions.
- Food availability and access improved through the implementation of some 30 integrated food security projects.
- Improved processing and preservation of foods at household and commercial level.
- Elevated profile and understanding of issues related to nutrition and food security.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Inputs (for micro projects including vegetable seeds, irrigation pumps, materials to support rainwater collection, ox ploughs)	115,000
Personnel (one international coordinator, six project staff)	238,800
Travel (including flights and in country ground level)	37,920
Training (stakeholder workshops, community training activities, Information, Education and Communication materials)	28,000
Equipment (communications and computer equipment)	10,000
General operating expenses (including transport, handling, storage monitoring and evaluation)	32,804
Direct operating costs (including Technical Support Services)	37,476
TOTAL	500,000

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Seed Security
Project Code	SOM-03/A02
Sector	Agriculture
Theme	Emergency Response Funds, Preparedness and Contingency Planning
Objective	Improve access by vulnerable farmers in southern Somalia to seed for the 2003 planting season
Targeted Beneficiaries	20,000 farmers in affected areas of southern Somalia
Implementing Partners	UN agencies and NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 400,000

SUMMARY

The food security situation in Somalia remains unstable and general insecurity combined with natural disasters, including droughts and floods threatens the normal livelihood strategies and coping mechanisms of Somali people. Other events such as the embargo on livestock imports from Somalia to the Gulf States have compounded the problem. The projected *Gu* crop production¹⁰ of sorghum and maize for 2002 was above the post-war average for most of southern Somalia, with the exception of the Bakol region, which was 53% below the expected post-war average and the Hiran region, which was 69% below expected post-war average. In both regions, the poor distribution of rain badly impacted rain-fed crops. In the Gedo region, insecurity has severely hampered both rain-fed and irrigated crop production particularly in northern Gedo.

One poor harvest does not typically lead to a life-threatening emergency. However, the sustainability of poor livelihoods is at serious risk. The food security situation may deteriorate rapidly if *Deyr* season rainfall and harvests are poor, commodity prices rise or transport routes, market access or kinship networks are disrupted. Strategies that break the seasonal cycle of vulnerability and emergencies are needed to support the livelihoods of Somalis.

Until recently, most relief agencies responded to emergencies by providing direct relief in the form of seed aid. However, there may be groups of people who do not have access to the seed they require. The proposed project aims to support the household economies of poor agro-pastoralists by helping them to rebuild their asset bases and encouraging crop diversification. The project aims to provide access to local and new varieties of seed to 20,000 farmers in southern Somalia for the 2003 planting seasons.

ACTIVITIES

- Increase 20,000 vulnerable farmers in southern Somalia access to good quality seeds for the 2003 planting season through innovative approaches to seed distribution, such as the introduction of the seed fairs/vouchers system.
- Support small-scale seed traders -- predominantly women -- through seed fairs and the provision new varieties of seed.
- Support improved access to seed through strengthened farm management and the diversification of crop varieties.

OUTCOMES

- Improved food security due to increased crop production.
- Farmers, who represent an estimated 10% of the vulnerable agro-pastoralists in the targeted regions, gain access to much needed seed of local varieties that will suit the conditions in their area and are provided with the opportunity to try new crop varieties.
- Local seed traders gain access to seeds of new varieties.
- Local economy benefits from support to local traders.

¹⁰ FAO FASU Food Security monthly report, June 2002.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Inputs (including locally procured sorghum and cowpeas and small quantities of new varieties for trial, for example, pigeon peas, groundnuts or green grams)	200,000
Personnel (one international agronomist (3 p/m) and one national agronomist (12 p/m))	67,024
Travel (flights and in country ground travel)	50,000
Contracts (with implementing partners for distribution and monitoring activities)	40,000
Training (local workshops on agricultural practices)	10,000
General Operating Expenses including transport, handling, storage, monitoring and evaluation	10,500
Direct Operating costs (including Technical Support Services)	22,476
TOTAL	400,000

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Strengthening of Preparedness and Response to Water Emergencies
Project Code	SOM-03/A03
Sector	Agriculture
Theme	Preparedness and Contingency Planning
Objective	Mitigate water-related emergencies, including drought and flood, through continuous monitoring, contingency planning and the timely delivery of emergency response measures.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Affected rural communities nation-wide
Implementing Partners	International NGOs, Somali local authorities and community based organisations
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 250,000

SUMMARY

The complex emergency in Somalia is exacerbated by water-related uncertainty and extreme events. In particular, persistent drought in the rangelands and serious flooding in the Juba and Shabelle river basins have negatively impacted food security. Water-related emergencies undermine the coping mechanisms of rural communities by making them vulnerable to further shocks, such as reduced means for agricultural production, or an increased risk of water-related disease.

The establishment of linkages between early warning and community responses is critical to mitigating the effects of water-related emergencies and risks. This requires year-round, real-time monitoring linked to a contingency planning and preparedness process. In particular, the identification of emerging water related crises relies on timely needs and impact assessments, geared to the identification and delivery of appropriate emergency response measures.

Droughts can occur anywhere in Somalia, although areas currently considered most vulnerable consist of the Gedo, Bay and Bakool regions, the central rangelands and the Haud and the Awdal coastal plains. In cases of drought, it is critical to protect the livelihoods of vulnerable groups by safeguarding water security. This requires a staged approach as the drought worsens. In drought-prone areas, or when drought is predicted, the maximum storage potential of rangeland water resources must be secured over a wide area. This can be achieved through the de-silting and/or repair of strategic rangeland dams, or the stockpiling of spares and ancillary equipment for rangeland boreholes. In the late stages of drought, the preferred strategy is to maintain permanent supplies at maximum sustainable yield and ensure access to permanent supplies for vulnerable populations, balanced with the distribution of water to surface reservoirs in areas where pasture areas are large enough to maintain livestock herds.

Being prepared for floods is particularly important in the Juba and Shabelle river basins. This is because floods occur too rapidly to permit the development of an action plan, deployment of equipment or the establishment of communication channels. The development of community flood plans and the pre-positioning of materials and supplies, such as sheets, nets, sacks, utensils, etc., are therefore priority actions.

In the implementation of this project, FAO will work in co-operation with SACB actors.

ACTIVITIES

Risk analysis

- Continuously monitor indicators for emerging crises.
- Collate data on environment and population dynamics, and ensure the penetration and flow of key information.
- Conduct monthly risk analysis.
- Preparedness Planning (including training). Develop community preparedness plans with international NGOs and local communities¹¹.
- Regularly upgrade emergency contingency planning within the SACB.

¹¹ Including identifying coping strategies and making recommendations on the strengthening of resilience of the most at-risk households and on adapting the prevailing farming and livelihood systems.

Needs and impact assessments.

- Conduct regular needs assessments and quantify the required emergency response measures.
- Identify inputs, target beneficiaries and define the extent to which needs can be satisfied from local resources and international assistance.
- Establish criteria for evaluation of the intervention.

Provision of Materials and Supplies.

- Identify material and supply requirements, and ensure their rapid placement in the field. Materials and supplies will be limited to robust, appropriate inputs, such as sacks, sheeting, utensils, tools, etc.
- Assist international NGOs and local communities with technical assistance for emergency intervention.

The direct beneficiaries of this project are the vulnerable populations in the affected areas. Indirectly, the project will benefit the wider Somali community, especially those involved in disaster mitigation and response. Emergency response activities will be implemented through international NGO partners throughout the affected areas of Somalia. These activities will aim for a consistent beneficiary coverage system by identifying gaps and avoiding the overlap of assistance.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Inputs (including sheets, nets, sacks, and utensils)	100,000
Personnel (one international consultant (3 p/m) and two national consultants (6 p/m each))	57,524
Information and training (community preparedness planning)	60,000
General operating expenses	17,000
Direct operating costs (including Technical Support Services)	15,476
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	250,000

Appealing Agencies	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title	Support to the Somali Livestock Industry
Project Code	SOM-03/A04
Sector	Agriculture
Theme	Income Generation
Objective	Improve rural incomes through the sale of export livestock.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Livestock owning families throughout Somalia
Implementing Partners	National stakeholders in close collaboration with UN Agencies and NGOs, especially the Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE)
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 795,000

SUMMARY

The majority of land in Somalia is used for livestock rearing, which directly or indirectly occupies up to 80% of the population. Families directly benefit from milk for home consumption and from the sale of milk and meat. Communities benefit from the income and employment generated by livestock. Family household incomes and food security have been compromised by the ban imposed by Middle East countries on the importation of livestock from Somalia¹². Current indications are that the ban will be lifted if there are clear signs of improvements to the livestock export system in Somalia.

Before 1991, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Rangelands for Republic of Somalia was responsible for the health and marketing of livestock and livestock products. Currently there is no equivalent national body and the absence of such a recognised authority causes serious concern in terms of the management and responsibility for health certification. The lack of effective livestock services is seen to be at least as big a problem as the risk of Rift Valley Fever.

There are a number of initiatives already occurring in Somalia that will help to restore importer confidence. However, they do not address three important aspects of re-establishing the export industry: recognised certification, increased diagnostic capacity and improved marketing. This project would propose to establish a national livestock body, governed by a council of relevant stakeholders and with the main goal of developing a system for accrediting and certifying veterinarians in the abattoirs and ports and for monitoring their activities to ensure integrity and impartiality. The "Somali Livestock" body would also be responsible for a concerted marketing campaign to explain and promote new certification procedures. Marketing and drought coping mechanisms are inextricably linked and policies need to be developed for sustainable off take based on production parameters linked to a drought early warning system. Systems for reducing disease risk will require animals that are either held in special holding grounds or moved slowly through specified stock routes, which will mean a significant demand for fodder and water. The project will promote fodder production as a cash crop at suitable locations, providing additional opportunities for income and employment.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are split into five components and within each the main inputs will be the provision of training and advisory services including, workshops and provision of essential material and supplies.

- *Certification*

Support the establishment of national "Somali Livestock" body to provide assurance of certification, including the appointment of steering committees, recruitment of certification monitors, and the development of policies and guidelines.

- *Meat marketing*

Support the marketing of Somali livestock and products, including through: 1) the provision of advice on the preparation, presentation and handling of meat for export, 2) assistance to overseas trade missions, 3) development of abattoirs to meet international standards, 4) production of meat products, and 5) the strengthening of abattoir laboratory facilities to meet international standards.

¹² In value terms, pastoralists lost 1,849,270 heads in 2002 due to this livestock ban, which is the equivalent of US\$ 46,232,000 (source: September FSAU monthly report)

- *Livestock marketing*

Provide support to: 1) improve the handling and shipping of livestock, 2) allow training in administration of vaccines, and 3) increase capacity for early warning of drought in the main livestock production areas through the Livestock Early Warning System (LEWS) are now widely used elsewhere in the Horn of Africa.

- *Laboratory and diagnostic capacity*

Assist the central laboratory in Hargeisa in: 1) the renovating its infrastructure, 2) maintaining its supply of laboratory equipment and reagents and 3) the commissioning of new equipment.

- *Fodder production*

Assess and define suitable areas for the development of improved fodder production, advise on types of fodder, establish fodder production at a small number of demonstration sites and train local farmers in harvesting and conservation of fodder.

OUTCOMES

Improved rural incomes through the sale of export livestock and ultimately improved food security.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Inputs (including laboratory testing and quality control, vaccines, fodder germ plasm)	125,000
Personnel (up to thirteen short term international or national consultants specializing in meat and livestock certification, meat marketing, animal health and fodder production)	378,500
Travel (flights and in country ground travel)	96,000
Training (including training in meat hygiene, vaccination techniques, animal handling and transport, fodder production)	58,000
Contracts (for implementation of Livestock Early Warning System in Somalia)	50,000
General Operating Expenses	30,000
Direct Operating costs (including Technical Support Services)	57,500
TOTAL	795,000

Appealing Agency	PROGRESSIVE INTERVENTIONS
Project Title	Securing 'Somaliland' Frankincense Livelihoods
Project Code	SOM-03/A05
Sector	Agriculture
Themes	Income generation
Objective	Stimulate and accelerate ethical business growth and expansion in the 'Somaliland' frankincense sub-sector.
Targeted Beneficiaries	5,000 vulnerable frankincense collectors 300 women gum cleaners and graders 500 trader households
Implementing Partners	Rural collector communities, collector and/or trader associations and local providers and/or provider organisations
Project Duration	January 2003 - December 2004
Total Project Cost	US\$ 1,450,000
Funds Requested	US\$ 725,000

SUMMARY

While Northern Somalia's two frankincense varieties are highly prized by international buyers and consumers, there is an increasing practice of gum adulteration with inferior species at Gulf transshipment points. Since liberalisation of the frankincense sector following the collapse of the Barre regime, Somalis have become heavily reliant on these intermediary markets but are now badly positioned. Powerful Gulf cartels have emerged over the past few years to dominate the international frankincense trade. Demand for Somali gum has fallen while revenues have plummeted. Feedback from experienced collectors also indicates that production standards have fallen as younger collectors ignore standards to generate faster incomes. Recent information from production areas confirms that some collectors are also turning to charcoal production for alternative incomes, including the destruction of younger frankincense trees.

While the frankincense sub-sector has a high-impact potential for pro-poor business and economic growth in 'Somaliland,' most of the stakeholders are now economically vulnerable. It is estimated that nearly 5,000 herd-poor collectors depend wholly or partly on frankincense gum collection for survival. The sector also provides livelihoods for many trader households as well as employment for an estimated 300 local women in cleaning and grading gum for export.

The principal justification for this project is that it is responsive to securing the large number of traditional livelihoods and jobs currently under severe threat. Moreover, the supply of original quality Somali gum to Europe and the North America is important as tens of thousands of people are employed in processing, wholesaling and retailing original Somali frankincense in several fast growing market sectors including: 1) perfumes, fragrances and flavours; 2) medicine and nutraceuticals; 3) cosmetics; 4) soap and detergent, and 5) incense and aromatherapy.

Between 1998 and 2002, Progressive Interventions (PI) has developed a good understanding of market and value addition opportunities for 'Somaliland' stakeholder as well as their needs to exploit these opportunities. Working closely with target implementing partners and initially in the Erigavo District, PI will provide responsive marketing support to Somali stakeholders to help them develop markets, and to help make markets more accessible and equitable for them.

ACTIVITIES

Related activities will include:

- extensive international market research and identification of importing standards;
- identification of market opportunities, providing stakeholders with information on buyer and consumer needs, and prices and sales channels as well as the creation of market linkages;
- promotion of the sector and products;
- promotion of local essential oil distillation;
- establishment of production and quality standards;
- creation of testing facilities and a training and marketing centre at Erigavo;
- provision of assistance to stakeholders to develop a code of ethical practices for the sector and its stakeholders.

PI will also assist stakeholders to develop their capacity to sustain long-term growth by assisting in technical skills development and with association-building to help establish institutional foundations in the sector. This project contributes to the CAP operational objectives and indicators for trade and commerce stimulation as well as the overall CAP poverty reduction goal.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Staffing and local providers	459,000
Technical assistance	364,000
Staff project travel	95,000
Training and marketing centre	81,000
Equipment, training and market development support	112,000
Logistics	186,000
Overhead and contingency	153,000
TOTAL	1,450,000

Appealing Agency	NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S AID
Project Title	Sool Livestock Development Project
Project Code	SOM-03/A06
Sector	Agriculture
Themes	Income Generation, Community Services, Peace Building and Promotion
Objective	Improve the livelihood security of livestock dependent nomadic pastoralists in the Sool region.
Targeted Beneficiaries	50,000 persons living in the Sool region
Implementing Partners	Sool Veterinary and Pastoralists Association (SVPA)
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 70,000

SUMMARY

There has been no effective regulation in almost all sectors of Somalia for last the 12 years. As a result, almost no quality control measures exist to ensure the safety and efficiency of veterinary products in the market. Many livestock owners are forced to rely on products obtained from unqualified suppliers, which are badly stored and poorly administered. The market supply is indiscriminate and the use of almost all common acaricide products create resistance to local ticks and other acaridae. Veterinary products of dubious quality and substances banned at the point of origin for veterinary use are commonly circulated, thereby endangering human health through contaminated animal products and handling with herders.

ACTIVITIES

- Train community animal health workers in practical skills and techniques for animal health care;
- Strengthen the technical and management capacity of the SVPA in disease investigation and the collection of information on disease outbreaks and effects;
- Provide trained community animal health workers with veterinary drugs kits to increase access to and provision of animal health care for improved livestock production. These will be provided only to those who successfully complete the training course. Trained community animal health workers are the significant link in this project and will offer continuity of interventions supported by the project;
- Strengthen the capacity of the SVPA through appropriate training, provision of drugs and equipment to enhance the sustainability of the project;
- Engage local and regional veterinary consultants to undertake technical and management training of the SVPA.

Project beneficiaries will be involved by working and strengthening existing local structures. They will also participate in the planning and implementation by providing their time input for training, routine management and conflict resolution when the need arises.

OUTCOMES

Inputs from SVPA will be the key to continuation of activities after the phasing out of project support. The expected benefits from the project include:

- Increased number of livestock owners will switch to quality and safe service provided by SVPA;
- Coverage of veterinary services provided by SVPA will increase substantially and penetrate to the village levels;
- SVPA's long term objective of sustainable privatisation of veterinary services will be achieved as a result of dialogue, appropriate extension services, profit making and motivation.

The project will contribute to improved availability of local technical support from SVPA and community animal health workers to pastoralists on a sustainable basis. This is essential as it will result in the safe handling of veterinary drugs, safe consumption of animal products, enhanced local incomes and overall food security for livestock dependent pastoralists.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Supplies and materials	32,000
Training and supervision	20,000
Training consultants	2,400
Agency management support	15,600
TOTAL	70,000

SACB WATER, SANITATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORAL STRATEGY

Water, sanitation and infrastructure are at the core of all Somali livelihoods. They constitute major factors affecting health, economic prosperity and political stability. Through technical assistance and capacity building, SACB partners working in this sector aim to address sustainable public access, community participation, the strengthening of public institutions, environmental protection, private sector involvement and public education.

Prior to the outbreak of conflict, it was estimated that less than 30% of Somalis have access to clean water. Although the rains in 2002 may have temporarily eased the severity of recent water shortages, rainfall collected in traditional catchment areas normally does not last longer than three months and is susceptible to contamination. Further, the number of boreholes and sealed hand-dug wells are still insufficient to meet potable water needs. Less than half of Somalia's boreholes are estimated to be functioning due to lack of maintenance, poor construction or conflict-related destruction.

In rural areas, the long distances to water sources are a key problem. However, increased urban growth in some parts of Somalia highlights yet another challenge, which is water distribution. Urban water systems have in many areas fallen into disrepair. Their rehabilitation is critical to the prevention diarrhoeal diseases. Insufficient access to basic infrastructure extends to roads and ports that link the pastoral and agricultural hinterlands to urban areas. Infrastructure is directly linked to access to water and often, in urban settings, water availability depends on the existence of basic infrastructure.

The improvement of airports in Somalia is a major factor for the development of the country's economy as, due to the long distances and difficult terrain, in many cases air traffic substitutes for land transport. Airports are essential hubs for national trade-based economy.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES FOR 2003	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Support and promote the adoption of internationally accepted best practices.	Number of water resources rehabilitated in 2003.
Support emergency water supply to prevent extraordinary displacement and food insecurity.	Number of communities with stable populations and growing economically.
Support the rehabilitation of rural and urban water supply systems to increase water availability and reduce sources needed to obtain safe water.	Reduction in the long-term of diseases related to poor hygiene and water.
Support the promotion of water, sanitation and hygiene issues at the community and household levels.	Number of communities with improved sanitation conditions and water points maintained in a sanitary manner. Number of households storing water safely.
Support enhanced maintenance and management schemes for public and private administration of infrastructure.	Improvement in the long-term of the sustainability of projects implemented.
Support the authorities in water & sanitation strategy and policy development.	Regional authorities with strategies and policies.
Enhance the relationship and understanding of the WISC objectives for donors and implementing agencies.	SACB Water, Infrastructure & Sanitation committee (WISC) supported by all stakeholders.
The objectives are to be accomplished in a gender sensitive, environmentally sound and economically feasible way.	Women participating in the management & planning of water supply improvements.

Other indicators of success will include the number of kilometres of roads, bridge structures, and airports rehabilitated.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Rehabilitation of One Urban Water Supply System Including Construction of Community Sanitation System
Project Code	SOM-03/WS01
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Themes	Potable Water, Sanitation
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate and/or construct one urban water supply system, incorporating a waste collection and disposal sanitation system. • Increase the number of people benefiting from a clean water supply in the urban area and reduce poor urban sanitation practices.
Targeted Beneficiaries	<p>An urban community suffering from diseases associated with the lack of sustainable water supplies and garbage waste disposal.</p> <p>Total: 130,000</p> <p>Of the total number of targeted beneficiaries above, the following number are:</p> <p>Children: 26,500 Women: 65,000</p>
Implementing Partners	Local authorities, community based organisations, and local and international NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Total Project Budget	US\$ 1,059,000

SUMMARY

Less than 30% of Somalis have access to clean water. Widespread insecurity and chronic underdevelopment contribute to the lack of good management, poor maintenance capacities, and sometimes the outright destruction of water infrastructure. Urban water systems rely on a network of functioning bore-holes and pipes to provide water. Bore-holes in Somalia are very deep, average a depth of 120 meters, with some as deep as 400 meters. The depth of bore-holes makes the cost of their construction and rehabilitation comparatively more expensive than the cost in neighboring countries. During the war, many components of the systems were removed or vandalised by individuals, making it too expensive for local authorities to undertake repair or reconstruction. Private ownership of many sources restricts access, and leaves water rights and responsibilities unclear. Meanwhile, high prices limit use by poor households. Women and children are the foremost victims. At the same time, local and national policies and planning are non-existent and there is also a lack of management and financial systems to reinvest income from the sale of water. As a result, many public facilities out of service. Many urban populations rely for their water on shallow wells polluted from nearby septic tank seepage.

UNICEF has, for the past six years, been involved in the rehabilitation and construction of large- to medium-scale urban water systems with the aim of bettering community health and child survival. During this period, and despite an often uncertain security environment, two systems have been completed and sustainable private systems of management have been put in place. Another four water systems are currently under construction. With the construction of these water systems, community access to clean water has resulted in a reduction of cholera in these towns. Many long dormant water supply systems have corroded beyond use. UNICEF proposes to extend such interventions to another urban setting in 2003 as a means of improving access to safe water and thus a decline in water-born disease morbidity and mortality in urban communities.

This initiative will link to appropriate and sustainable sanitation facilities and support the effective public administration of such assets.

The project strategy will include promoting the direct involvement of local authorities, community members, women's groups and the private sector and ensuring sustainable management.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide pipes, fittings and construction materials to rehabilitate and construct new piped distribution systems and required infrastructures.
- Provide materials and supplies to construct a system for waste collection and environmentally sustainable disposal.
- Develop sustainable private or semi-private management mechanisms for water supply and garbage disposal systems.
- Provide supervision and technical expertise.

CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FOR SOMALIA

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Drill two bore wells (approx. US\$ 300 per meter)	120,000
Supply and install pumps and generators	75,000
Supply and erect reservoir tank	138,000
Supply and install polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipes (approximately 20,000 meters)	190,000
Excavation of trenches	100,000
Construction of water supply infrastructures	50,000
Establish management systems	10,000
Technical assistance including monitoring and evaluation	200,000
Direct and indirect program support includes headquarters recovery and support to field delivery (logistics, security, communication, rent etc)	176,000
TOTAL	1,059,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply Systems
Project Code	SOM-03/WS02
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Themes	Potable Water, Sanitation
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate and protect 150 hand-dug wells. • Rehabilitate 50 rural bore-holes and construct water supply infrastructures associated with the distribution of clean water. • Increase the proportion of households which handle and store water safely.
Targeted Beneficiaries	<p>Rural communities that are suffering economically and from diseases associated with lack sustainable water supplies. Total: 250,000</p> <p>Of the total number of targeted beneficiaries above, the following number are: Children: 37,500 Women: 125,000</p>
Implementing Partners	Local authorities, community based organisations, local and international NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Total Project Budget	US\$ 2,204,000

SUMMARY

Less than 30% of Somalis have access to clean water. Widespread insecurity and chronic underdevelopment contribute to the lack of good management, poor maintenance capacities, and sometimes the outright destruction of water infrastructure. In most parts of Somalia, water has always been scarce and droughts are frequent. A high proportion of rural populations relies on surface water for domestic purposes during the wet season and for as long as it exists into the dry season. Such surface water sources are easily polluted by animal faeces and are high in sediment. When surface water sources evaporate, rural households often seek water from unprotected shallow wells, of which there are an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 across Somalia. Since the early 1990s, approximately 2,000 unprotected shallow wells have been improved by UNICEF or partner agencies. Lack of protection and unhygienic conditions around the shallow wells can easily lead to contamination, often exacerbated by watershed runoff. Women and children are the foremost victims of poor water and lack of sanitation. A 1999/2000 survey of drilled bore-holes with distribution infrastructure in Somalia found that approximately half of the roughly 750 bore-holes were not functioning. Many of those that can be easily rehabilitated have already been repaired. UNICEF is now concentrating on those that are more difficult or costly to repair.

UNICEF, for the past ten years, has been involved in the rehabilitation and construction of rural water systems. In 2002, UNICEF rehabilitated 25 of these systems in Somalia. A similar number has been rehabilitated every year since 1996. When the systems are completed, sustainable community based systems of management have been put in place. With the construction of the water systems, community access to clean water has resulted in a reduction of cholera and diarrhoeal diseases in these towns. Bore-holes in Somalia are very deep, averaging a depth of 120 meters, with some as deep as 400 meters. The depth of bore-holes makes the cost of their construction and rehabilitation comparatively more expensive than the cost in neighbouring countries. During the war, many components of the systems were removed or vandalised by individuals, making it too expensive for local authorities to undertake repair or reconstruction.

UNICEF proposes to continue its support to the rehabilitation of basic rural and urban water supply systems in order to increase the availability and reduce the resources needed to obtain safe water. At the same time, UNICEF will support access to sanitation facilities and the promotion of hygiene in homes and schools. Support will also be provided to enable community management and ownership.

Project strategies will include promotion, technical support and guidance for the active involvement of local authorities, community members, women's groups and the private sector in all aspects of the planning and implementation the rehabilitation of rural water supply systems.

ACTIVITIES

- Prioritise sites for rehabilitation.
- Improve rural community contribution modalities towards a target of 30% to cover rehabilitation costs.
- Provide technical inputs including pumps, generators, pipes, fittings and construction materials to rehabilitate and construct water supply distribution systems and required infrastructures.
- Provide materials required for protection structures for shallow wells and install hand-pumps.
- Develop sustainable community based semi-private management mechanisms for rehabilitated water supply systems.
- Provide training in appropriate water management practices and train water and sanitation committees to oversee the management of water systems and promote positive behavioural changes and sustain improved hygiene practices.
- Provide supervision and technical expertise.
- Provide sanitation tools to community based Water and Environmental Sanitation Committees (WES) committees.

OUTCOMES

- An increase in the availability of clean affordable water to the rural communities.
- Reduction in water born disease morbidity and mortality.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Supply 50 generators and submersible pumps	850,000
Supply pipe and fittings for distribution infrastructure at 50 locations	122,000
Supply construction materials skilled labour for rehabilitation of water storage and distribution infrastructure at 50 locations	100,000
Supply 150 hand-pumps	75,000
Supply construction materials and skilled labor required for well rehabilitation and protection	180,000
Train community based WES committees and water supply management.	160,000
Technical assistance including monitoring and evaluation	350,000
Direct and indirect programme support includes headquarters recovery and support to field delivery (logistics, security, communication, rent etc)	367,000
TOTAL	2,204,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Water and Environmental Sanitation for Displaced Populations
Project Code	SOM-03/WS03
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Themes	Potable Water, Sanitation, IDPs
Objective	Provide essential basic water and sanitation services to IDPs.
Targeted Beneficiaries	IDPs in camps on the peripheries of the major towns who, due to lack of basic water and sanitation services, suffer related diseases. Total: 300,000 Of the total number of targeted beneficiaries above, the following number are: Children: 48,000 Women: 147,000
Implementing Partners	Local authorities and local and international NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Total Project Budget	US\$ 378,000

SUMMARY

Access to clean water in crowded urban situations is among the most immediate and essential needs faced by displaced populations. In most major towns in Somalia host IDPs living in poor sanitation conditions with inadequately protected water supplies and no sanitation facilities. The water supplies are very often from highly polluted shallow wells. Often lacking both hygiene awareness and sanitation facilities most people excrete in the general area of their accommodation and water supply. Most of these people are completely destitute and barely meet their daily survival needs. Their dwellings are generally constructed from sticks and covered with cardboard or metal sheets made from flattened oil drums. In such situations, communicable and water born diseases can take a quick and costly toll on the lives of children and adults. Outbreaks of diarrhoea, cholera and other diseases result from the lack of sanitation and/or poor water supply.

The construction of latrines and the improvement and protection of water supplies in these vulnerable, peri-urban communities is expected to reduce diseases, and this mortality and morbidity, in such areas.

UNICEF aims to support emergency water supplies to: 1) prevent and limit the most egregious effects of displacement and food insecurity, 2) support the rehabilitation of basic rural and urban water supply systems, 3) increase the availability and reduce the resources needed to obtain safe water, and 4) reduce mortality and morbidity through the promotion of improved hygiene and environmental sanitation, community management and ownership. Strategies will include promotion of the involvement of local authorities, community members, women's groups and the private sector in the planning and implementation of basic water and sanitation services in IDP and poor peri-urban settlements

ACTIVITIES

- Construct latrines for public use.
- Rehabilitate and construct water services.
- Provide construction materials and skilled labour to construct latrines.
- Provide hand-pumps and construction materials for the protection of water sources used by these IDPs and peri-urban poor.

OUTCOME

- Reduction of diseases related to a poor water supply and inadequate sanitation services.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Rehabilitate 40 shallow wells and install hand-pumps	40,000
Provide pipes and fittings to extend existing urban water supply systems into IDP camps	20,000
Construct water distribution points	10,000
Excavate trenches for pipelines	30,000
Construct 20 twin latrines	60,000
Establish management mechanisms for the water supply and sanitation systems.	5,000
Technical assistance including monitoring and evaluation	150,000
Direct and indirect programme support includes headquarters recovery and support to field delivery (logistics, security, communication, rent etc)	63,000
TOTAL	378,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Rapid Response to Sudden Disasters
Project Code	SOM-03/WS04
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Themes	Preparedness and Contingency Planning, Potable Water, IDPs
Objective	Provide essential basic water and sanitation and emergency services to communities who suffer calamities.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Communities that suffer from sudden calamities such as drought and other disasters. Total: 25,000 Of the total number of targeted beneficiaries above, the following number are: Children: 5,000 Women: 15,000
Implementing Partners	Local authorities, and local and international NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Total Project Budget	US\$ 948,000

SUMMARY

Although some crises in Somalia, such as cholera outbreaks, are relatively predictable. Others emergencies, such as flooding, fire and conflict, are not. The main 2002 *Gu* seasonal rains in the Gedo and Hiran regions, as well as other parts of southern and central Somalia, failed. As a result, many districts face uncertain prospects for improved agriculture and range-land. Associated with this, recent assessments found that most traditional water catchments were evaporating and have been heavily polluted with saline, putting additional stress on already vulnerable populations. Also in many peri-urban and urban settlements, cholera is a major, cyclical problem, occurring regularly at certain times of the year. Access to safe water in crowded urban situations is among the most immediate and essential needs faced by displaced populations. This is generally due to: 1) dirty water collection containers, 2) unhygienic conditions around water sources, and 3) infiltration of ground and effluent pollution into the shallow aquifers into which that hand-dug wells are sunk.

To limit large-scale population movements and mitigate the affects of drought, UNICEF urgently requires funds to: 1) install emergency water supplies and rehabilitate other safe water sources, 2) support training and community mobilisation activities, and 3) provide emergency trucking of water if the situation dramatically deteriorates. UNICEF continues to make use of pre-positioned emergency stocks in warehouses in Hargeisa, Bossaso, Jowhar, Kismayo, Mogadishu and other locations. From these, select and appropriate non-food items can be quickly delivered to affected populations.

This project aims to provide rapid response emergency water and other emergency relief items to mitigate the effects of rapid displacement on children and families due to natural or man made crisis. The strategy will be heavily reliant upon UNICEF's continuing ability to maintain strategic and appropriate emergency stockpiles in the three operating zones, in particular in southern and central Somalia where the effects of drought, floods and conflict have been most felt by communities. UNICEF will continue to work closely with appropriate local authorities and communities while, more broadly, strengthening its strategic planning and coordination with UN, NGO and donor partners in disaster preparedness and response.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide pumps, generators, pipes and fittings to construct emergency water supplies.
- Chlorinate water supply sources in cholera prone areas, including approximately 1,000 wells.
- Provide water-trucking services when no other solutions are available.
- Provide basic emergency resettlement kits, including mosquito nets, blankets, jerry cans, water storage bladders and plastic sheeting.
- Provide sandbags and other emergency assistance in case of floods.
- Maintain appropriate field warehouse, logistics, planning and coordination capacities with key partners.

OUTCOMES

- Reduced suffering, child morbidity and mortality.
- Potential opportunities for more timely resumption of livelihoods.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Supply and install pumps, generators and emergency water supply systems.	340,000
Procurement and distribution of chlorine	100,000
Purchase of emergency resettlement kits (blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans, water storage bladders and shelter material).	150,000
Provide financial assistance for trucking of water to communities in need.	50,000
Technical assistance including monitoring and evaluation	150,000
Direct and indirect program support includes HQs recovery and support to field delivery (logistics, security, communication, rent etc)	158,000
TOTAL	948,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION/CIVIL AVIATION CARETAKER AUTHORITY FOR SOMALIA
Project Title	Rehabilitation of Bossaso Airport
Project Code	SOM-03/ER/I01
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Theme	Infrastructure Rehabilitation
Objective	Ensure the safe operation of aircraft and to provide for basic airport services.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Aircraft operators, including UN and other humanitarian and relief flights Business community General population in the region through improved and continued economic activities.
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Transport and Public Works, 'Puntland.'
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,951,000

SUMMARY

Bossaso airport, located between the shore of the Gulf of Aden and a mountain range, currently utilises two compacted gravel runways, which are 1,700 and 900 meters long. The latter was designed to permit limited operations during high crosswind conditions reaching speeds of up to 40 knots, which can make use of longer runways dangerous.

In 1999, CACAS funded the rehabilitation of the main runway and the construction of the crosswind runway, new taxiways, an aircraft-parking apron, new access road to the airport and a security fence. In addition, the project has established an air traffic service facility and a limited rescue and fire fighting (RFF) service. This facility has been furnished with the necessary aeronautical communications and meteorological equipment. The airport is run by eleven CACAS-funded Somalis who provide aerodrome information, rescue and fire fighting and technical support services.

Both runways have since seriously deteriorated. The usable distance on the crosswind runway is now less than 800 meters. The control tower, temporarily housed in a refurbished building, must be relocated to a new technical building alongside the aircraft-parking apron. In addition, the airport lacks basic ground facilities, making it unsafe, uneconomical and inefficient. These sub-standard conditions also prevent access by international air transport operators.

While the work listed above catered to the most urgent safety needs of Bossaso airport, additional repairs as well as critical improvements in the airport's capacity, associated facilities and safety measures are beyond the means of the CACAS programme.

This project is in line with CACAS' long-term strategy to assist, where feasible, in the rehabilitation of the air transport infrastructure in Somalia. It also supports the overall UN objectives for Somalia, which aim to promote sustainable development, stimulate economic development and generate employment.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Project staff (eng. 6m/m) (design, specification, tender process)	50,000
Mission cost (contract supervision)	15,000
Contracts	1,105,700
Training (local staff, equipment operation, airport management)	10,000
Equipment	583,000
Miscellaneous	10,000
Overhead and contingencies (ten percent) (project management and administration)	177,300
TOTAL	1,951,000

SACB EDUCATION SECTORAL STRATEGY

In the past year, the Somali education system has expanded and is attracting more students and teachers. The number of secular schools increased by 29% to a total of 1,015 from the 2000/2001 school year to 2001/2002. The number of students also increased by 28% during the same period, to 261,492 students. Moreover, the GER has witnessed an upward trend from 13% (11% for girls and 15% for boys in 2,000/1) to 17% (14% for girls and 19% for boys). GER is the total enrolment of pupils in a grade or cycle or level of education, regardless of age, expressed as percentage of the corresponding eligible official age-group population in a given school year. The total number of teachers has also increased during the period by about 30%, from 6,531 to 8,487.

Despite this progress, the international aid community and its local partners continue to face a number key challenges in the provision of primary and vocational education. More than 80% of children aged six to 14 years and youth aged 14 to 18 years are attending neither formal nor informal schools and drop outs rates are high. Gender disparities also continue, with girls accounting for only 35% of the total primary school enrolment from grades one through eight. Meanwhile, women make up only 12% of the total teacher population.

Teacher training remains a key need. About 60% of teachers have not yet received any pre-service pedagogic training and another fourteen percent only recently received in-service training in 2002, when it was offered to 6,500 teachers. Somalia in general suffers from a high illiteracy rate. Only between 14 to 17% of the adult population is literate. Of these, the vast majority are men.

Against this backdrop, the international aid community seeks to ensure the provision of sustainable, quality primary and vocational education for primary school children aged six to 14 years; youth aged 14 to 18 years; and adults aged 18 years or more through formal and alternative channels. In keeping with the *Education for All* goals set out in *The Dakar Framework of Action (2000)*, it further aims to ensure that the combined learning needs of these groups are met by ensuring equitable access to appropriate early childhood, primary and secondary education.

Within this framework, SACB education partners will in 2003:

- Undertake close monitoring of learning achievements;
- Encourage zonal and local authorities to implement gender responsive educational programmes aimed at improving retention and reducing drop out rates in primary education while substantially improving the learning levels and life skills of children;
- Strengthen national institutional capacities through professional training and academic upgrading of all educational personnel, in particular through pre-service and phased in-service training at the primary level for head teachers, teachers, trainers, supervisors, education authorities;
- Strengthen assessment and certification of primary, technical and vocational education;
- Ensure the provision of quality technical and vocational education through the development of standardised curriculum and syllabi;
- Strengthen the capacity of vocational training centres by upgrading the skills of managers and instructors;
- Encourage co-operation and collaboration between vocational training centres and the business community;
- Assist in the demobilisation of both male and female militia and, through non-formal education, provide literacy, numeracy, life skills and technical and vocational education to ex-combatants and unemployed youth, including boys and girls;
- Assist local authorities at various levels in gender responsive educational policy formulation;
- Further strengthen the implementation of an efficient Educational Management and Information System;
- Strengthen book provision and ensure continued availability of quality teaching and learning materials to schools, vocational training centres and non-formal education programmes;
- Promote a culture of peace by making available peace and civic education programmes to the entire Somali population;
- Promote sustainability through the: 1) provision of decentralised education and training, 2) promotion of community ownership of schools and vocational training centres, and 3) the involvement of the private sector.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES IN 2003	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Increase GER from current 17 to 20% in primary schools.	GER of 20% (17% for girls and 23% for boys).
Increase proportion of girls in primary schools from current 35 to 40%.	Girls primary school enrolment rate of 40%.
Ensure that at least 80% of all enrolled children are retained in each primary school grade while maintaining gender parity and ensuring that they transfer to the next higher grade.	Eighty percent of primary-level children enrolled are retained; gender parity is maintained; and more than 70% transfer to the next grade.
Improve the adult literacy rate from the current 17 to 20%, with female literacy increasing from 12 to 14%.	Adult literacy rate of 20% and 14% literacy rate among the adult female population.
Ensuring that 80% of learners attain desired learning at primary levels.	Eighty percent of learners achieve desired learning at primary level.
Provide primary-level literacy, numeracy and relevant life skill education through alternative/ non-formal means to 6,000 illiterate and semi-literate youth.	6,000 illiterate and semi-illiterate youth provided with primary-level literacy, numeracy and relevant life skill education.
Provide literacy, numeracy and vocational skills to 600 ex-militia through Enterprise Based Training.	600 ex-militia (10% female ex-militia) provided with vocational skills.
Develop and standardise three-demand- driven vocational skills syllabi.	Three syllabi developed and implemented in vocational training centres.
Ensure 50% of the instructors and managers in 30 vocational training centres participate in training workshops.	Fifty percent of instructors and managers trained, including women.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDRENS FUND
Project Title	Expansion and Strengthening of Primary Formal Education [Schools] System in all Zones of Somalia
Project Code	SOM-03/E01
Sector	Education
Theme	Children and Youth
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement phased in-service training programme for teachers, head teachers, supervisors and trainers. • Reprint and/or procure and provide additional lower primary textbooks and other educational resources. • Rehabilitate additional primary schools and/or classrooms. • Strengthen implementation of the standardised Education Management Information System. • Strengthen capacities of local education authorities.
Targeted Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65 teacher trainers • 8,000 teachers • 1,400 head teachers • 80 supervisors • 300,000 children
Implementing Partners	Local authorities, community education committees, and local and international NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 4,140,000

SUMMARY

The impact of many years of civil war and the breakdown of social and political institutions have caused bottlenecks in the provision of sustainable quality primary education for all children, in particular girls and vulnerable groups, throughout Somalia. While international agencies and local community-based organisations have made tremendous progress in expanding access and improving the quality of primary education, these efforts need to be accelerated to increase the numbers of school-age children, in line with global commitments to fully realising children's rights. Sustainability can be best addressed by ensuring that, in the first instance, primary formal schools are expanded and strengthened as a matter of priority in order to ensure that increasingly larger numbers of school-age children are enrolled and retained in primary schools, and complete their education acquiring essential levels of learning. A major focus will be on promoting girls education including the provision of gender sensitive materials, training and capacity building programmes. In line with this strategy, UNICEF is seeking a major proportion of 2003 funding for the primary formal education and intends to undertake the following activities.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop and implement a phased in-service training programme leading to the certification of 65 trainers, 8,000 teachers, 1,400 head teachers and 80 school supervisors.
- Reprint and/or procure and provide additional lower primary textbooks and other educational resources, including education kits, supplementary readers, poems, storybooks, etc., for pupils in all operational schools for the academic year 2002/2003 as per already established norms and standards.
- Provide teachers' guides and other teaching resources for schools.
- Rehabilitate additional 150 primary schools and/or classrooms in overcrowded urban schools and hard-to-reach geographic areas, such as nomadic and rural areas, and child population groups. Provide simple, locally made furniture.
- Strengthen implementation of the standardised Education Management Information System.
- Strengthen capacities of local education authorities in north-western and north-eastern Somalia through training and infrastructure development activities.

CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FOR SOMALIA

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Develop and implement phased in-service training program for teachers, head teachers, supervisors and trainers	1,100,000
Reprint and/or procure and provide additional lower primary textbooks and other educational resources	700,000
Rehabilitate additional primary schools and/or classrooms	900,000
Strengthen implementation of the standardised Education Management Information System	150,000
Strengthen capacities of local education authorities	200,000
Monitoring and evaluation	400,000
Direct and indirect program support includes headquarters recovery and support to field delivery (logistics, security, communication, rent etc)	690,000
TOTAL	4,140,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDRENS FUND
Project Title	Youth Education and Development
Project Code	SOM-03/E02
Sector	Education
Themes	Children and Youth
Objective	Strengthen the leadership and organisational development capacity of community-based youth groups (boys and girls) across Somalia and provide youth with non-formal education, sports, as well as recreational and cultural activities.
Targeted Beneficiaries	400 youth groups. 4,000 youth (40% girls)
Implementing Partners	Local Authorities (Assist in planning, monitoring and evaluation of required services). Youth groups, Community Education committees, local and international NGOs (Assist in planning, implementation, monitoring of activities).
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 510,000

SUMMARY

Somali youth aged 14 to 18 years represent one of the most vulnerable groups in the country. Given the impact of many years of conflict, they continue to be deprived of learning opportunities as well as access to sports, recreation and leisure time activities key for their healthy development. As citizens and future decision-makers, it is of critical importance that they are provided with a second chance to acquire basic numeracy, literacy and life-skills education through alternative channels. In addition, it is important that youth can meaningful participate in shaping their own lives as well as Somali society. While these areas will be the major focus of UNICEF's intervention, other critical needs such as those for vocational education and employment will be addressed by other agencies such as UNESCO. Psychosocial needs will be addressed by UNICEF under its child protection programme.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide leadership and organisational development training to strengthen the capacities of 400 community-based youth groups, including boys and girls. Forty percent of these youth will be girls.
- Develop and strengthen sports, recreational and cultural activities for 400 youth groups, including 4,000 boys and girls.
- Provide non-formal education equivalent to a primary school level to 4,000 out-of-school illiterate and semi-illiterate youth.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET SUMMARY	US\$
Provide leadership and organisational development training to strengthen capacities of 400 community-based youth groups	110,000
Develop and strengthen sports, recreational and cultural activities for 400 youth groups	95,000
Provide non-formal education equivalent to a primary school level to 4,000 out-of-school illiterate and 200,000 semi-illiterate youth.	200,000
Monitoring and evaluation.	20,000
Direct and indirect program support includes headquarters recovery and support to field delivery (logistics, security, communication, rent, etc.)	85,000
TOTAL	510,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Upper Primary Textbook Development & Printing, Pre- and In-service, Teacher Training, Provision of Supplementary Readers, and Assessment and Certification
Project Code	SOM-03/E03
Sector	Education
Themes	Children/Youth
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity for book production in Somalia, including writing, editing, layout, graphics and publishing. • Support the development and standardisation of teacher education programmes and resources in Somalia. • Support in-service training of teachers. • Facilitate the development and improvement of learning resources for primary, secondary, non-formal and adult education programmes in Somalia. • Build the capacity of teachers and examination administrators in the development, management and conduct of public examinations as a way of improving educational quality in Somalia.
Targeted Beneficiaries	All 68,000 upper primary school children in Somalia. Mature youth that missed out on education during the civil war. 6,000 children in refugee camps in neighboring countries Upper primary school teachers who have few materials to facilitate the development of literacy, numeracy and life skills 7,000 8 th grade primary school pupils, 60 secondary school teachers, and 250 primary school teacher trainees
Implementing Partners	UNICEF, UNHCR, Centre for British Teachers (CfBT), international and local NGOs, primary schools and ministries of education
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,300,000

Upper Primary Textbook Development, Printing and Teacher In-service

SUMMARY

UNESCO has been involved in the reconstruction of education services in emergency situations in Somalia since the beginning of the civil war. It has so far printed syllabi and in 2001 printed 730,000 textbooks for the lower primary grades, which cater to all schools in Somalia equally. The publication of upper primary textbooks meet a much more intensively felt need, as books for these grades have not been written since the 1970s. While textbook writing capacity was built to some extent during the writing of the lower primary textbooks, editing, pre-press and publishing capacities need to be further developed in order to make the supply of educational materials sustainable. Additionally, teachers need in-service training to enable them to adequately utilise the new curricula and textbooks.

ACTIVITIES

- Recruit top level experts to assist in the capacity building of Somali curricula and educational resource developers.
- Support capacity building in layout and graphics skills for the pre-press textbook publishing process.

Pre-Service Teacher Education in Somalia

SUMMARY

More than half of Somalia's 8,000 primary teachers have not benefited from pre-service teacher education in years, largely because teacher training in Somalia ceased in 1991 due to the war. There are currently three new teacher colleges operating. One is situated in Hargeisa and trains 250 teachers a year. Two others operate in Mogadishu, and train 100 teachers each per year. Another five colleges will soon be opened in Mogadishu, Merka, Baidoa, Garowe and Burao. The eight colleges together will produce up to 900 new teachers per year, while the school-based distance learning programme will upgrade 600 practising teachers per year. It is important to standardise and coordinate the programmes and the certification of teachers in consultation with the education authorities and UNICEF, which

conducts a systematic in-service training programme for teachers, as well as the communities that support the schools.

ACTIVITIES

- Standardise teacher education programmes.
- Organise repeated in-service training for tutors.
- Facilitate the development of teacher education programmes, resources, teaching practice supervision and assessment and certification services.

Provision of Supplementary Readers

SUMMARY

The education projects of UNESCO, UNICEF and NGOs have so far not been able to rely on local publishing and printing services within Somalia. However, some relevant text writing capacity has been developed and can now be utilised. Somalia has currently one of the lowest national literacy rates in the world. Somali is still largely an oral language. For literacy rates to increase, it is necessary to increase the sources of supplementary reading materials. A board composed of education authorities, UN agencies, NGOs and business community representatives has been formed to oversee and facilitate the writing, editing and publishing of supplementary readers and functional literacy texts for use in schools and non-formal education programmes. This board will use an initial grant as a revolving fund, while it further develops its project design and fund-raising.

ACTIVITIES

- Encourage and teach local writers and translators to produce supplementary reading materials in support of literacy development.
- Support the development of local publishing ventures by paying part of the printing cost of selected texts.

Assessment and Certification

SUMMARY

In line with the Education For All (EFA) requirement for quality education in countries in transition and the SACB Educational Sectoral Committee policy on the standardisation of educational practices, a viable assessment and certification system is urgently required to buttress the current efforts of UN agencies and international and local NGOs to rehabilitate the education sector and improve access to primary and secondary education.

ACTIVITIES

- Train six examination administrators from examination units in the whole of Somalia.
- Train 60 secondary school teachers in the techniques of developing public examinations in order to create a pool of experts.
- Organise workshops for the development of examinations.
- Printing, packing and distribution of examination papers.
- Formulate examination regulations.
- Provide examination equipment for production and processing of examinations.
- Facilitate the development of a common Somalia Certificate of Primary Education.
- Issue quality certificates.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Upper Primary Textbook Development and Printing	350,000
Teachers In-service	140,000
Pre-Service Teacher Education in Somalia	200,000
Provision of Supplementary Readers	200,000
Assessment and Certification	127,000
Technical Assistance	153,000
Programme delivery cost	130,000
TOTAL	1,300,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Technical and Vocational Education for Somali Youth
Project Code	SOM-03/E04
Sector	Education
Themes	Youth, Gender
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop curriculum and syllabi for demand driven trade and skill areas. • Provide course materials and textbooks to vocational training centres. • Build the capacity of instructors, managers and supervisors to improve the quality, delivery and management of training. • Enable youth to acquire vocational skills to enhance wages and self-employment. • Encourage co-operation and collaboration between vocational training centres and the business community. • Ensure that proper assessment and certification procedures are put in place. • Encourage sports activities in support of peace building.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Male and female youth in more than 56 vocational training centres in Somalia, enterprise owners
Implementing Partners	UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, Vocational Training Centres, enterprise owners, local and international NGOs, and ministries of education
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 600,000

SUMMARY

In the absence of state-managed vocational training centres, a number of private training centres have been established on a commercial basis, while others are being supported by international and local NGOs. UNESCO has taken steps to standardise curricula and syllabi for technical and vocational training in 11 trade areas and many more syllabi are in demand. However access to technical and vocational education remains small in comparison to the overall needs. Many poor, unemployed Somalis have little or no access to vocational training.

Youth aged 14 to 20 years represent one of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in Somalia. Studies have revealed that most Somalis of this age are out of school, and lack access to any form of education or other basic services. In the absence of meaningful activities, a large majority of the youth, especially boys, engage in social ills such as the chewing of khat, a mild narcotic, while girls are busy with domestic duties. Yet only the youth of Somalia can form the basis for a healthier, better and more efficient workforce. To ignore this important sector of the population is to place Somalia's future global economic competitiveness and growth in jeopardy.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop curricula, syllabi and instructors' guides for market demand trade areas.
- Provide course materials and textbooks to vocational training centres.
- Build the capacity of instructors, managers, supervisors and entrepreneurs in order to offer quality training.
- Upgrade the skills of entrepreneurs to improve the quality of products and services.
- Promote training for self-employment in the vocational training centres.
- Facilitate collaboration between vocational training centres and the business community.
- Coordinate assessment and certification processes.
- Support the technical and vocational education units in the ministries of education.
- Support sports activities among vocational training centres in the regions.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Development of curriculum/syllabi and instructor's guides	80,000
Provision of textbooks and course materials	200,000
Training and capacity building of instructors, managers and supervisors	50,000
Skill upgrading of Entrepreneurs	30,000
Assessment and certification	25,000
Support to TVE units of the Ministries of Education	40,000
Technical assistance (international, national staff and consultants)	90,000
Monitoring, surveys and evaluation	10,000
Support to sports activities	15,000
Programme delivery cost	60,000
TOTAL	600,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Basic and Vocational Education for Demobilisation of Youth and Secondary Education for Out of School Youth
Project Code	SOM-03/E05
Sector	Education
Themes	Youth, Gender and Psycho-social Support
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demobilise and reintegrate militia in Somalia into civilian life through the provision of literacy and vocational skills through enterprise-based training. • Conduct survey of enterprises and business opportunities as a basis for the placement and engagement of ex-militia (trainees). • Monitor the success and status of trainees after training. • Develop and adapt secondary-level open learning materials. • Train open learning teachers and supervisors. • Increase the number of youth acquiring secondary level education.
Targeted Beneficiaries	600 male and female militia and youth and their families 150 enterprise owners Out-of-school secondary level male and female youth
Implementing Partners	Enterprise owners, local NGOs, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, secondary schools, the Centre for British Teachers, ministries of education
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,000,000

Basic and Vocational Education for Demobilisation of Youth

SUMMARY

While critical to ensuring peace, the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of ex-militia into civilian life presents a major challenge to Somali society, local authorities and the international community.

To this end, this project seeks to provide ex-militia with literacy, numeracy and vocational skills to enhance their employment prospects, in support of the greater economic and social recovery of Somalia.

Trainees already possessing basic literacy and numeracy skills will be provided with vocational enterprise-based training, while those who are illiterate will first benefit from basic literacy and numeracy skills training. Graduates will be assisted with job placement or access to micro credit and income generating activities through collaborating UN Agencies and international organisations.

In support of peace building, the programme will also include a youth development component that will provide opportunities for youth to become involved in recreation, sport activities and clubs.

ACTIVITIES

- Raise community awareness regarding demobilisation and reintegration.
- Recruit and select ex-militia and youth for training on the basis of community participation.
- Survey and identify enterprises and host trainers.
- Conduct vocational skills and entrepreneurship training.
- Monitor and follow-up of Enterprise Based Training (EBT) activities.
- Provide trauma counselling and guidance to ex-militia and youth.
- Integrate peace, civic and human rights education, as well as Islamic studies, into the training.
- Facilitate the exposure of trainees to the work world.
- Facilitate opportunities for recreation, sports and youth development.

Secondary Education for Out of School Youth

SUMMARY

Support to secondary education in Somalia remains limited. Only one project -- implemented by the Centre for British Teachers -- is providing targeted support to secondary schools in 'Somaliland' and 'Puntland.' Through this project, schools have been provided with educational resources, including science equipment, and limited infrastructure rehabilitation has taken place. School officials have also

been provided with training in school management and supervision. However, the demand for secondary education far outstrips the supply. Thousands of over-aged youth and those working in health, education and other sectors are seeking secondary level qualifications but cannot be accommodated as the spaces in form one are more than filled by those matriculating from 8th grade. There is therefore an urgent need to provide alternative modes of secondary education to out-of-school youths.

Open distance learning is cost effective means of providing an alternative secondary level education for such youth. This project would benefit from the experiences of UNESCO's Somali Open Learning, which provides untrained primary school teachers with an opportunity to upgrade their teaching skills and academic knowledge while continuing with their teaching duties. Existing secondary school facilities and staffs would be key resources to the project.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop and/or adapt secondary-level distance/open learning materials.
- Making distance / open learning materials available to those who need to pursue secondary education via UNESCO's Somali Open Learning Unit.
- Train teachers and supervisors on distance/open learning.
- Conduct tutorials and offer in-service training in close collaboration with existing secondary schools, whose facilities and staff can support the project.
- Support secondary schools providing assistance to open learning students.
- Organise workshops in the assessment and certification of students.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Basic and vocational education for demobilisation of youth	600,000
Secondary education for out of school youth	200,00
Technical assistance	100,000
Project delivery cost	100,000
TOTAL	1,000,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Adult Literacy and Non-Formal Education
Project Code	SOM-03/E06
Sector	Education
Themes	Adult, Youth and Gender
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the provision and delivery of quality adult literacy and non-formal education. • Harmonise curricula, syllabi and training materials. • Make suitable adult literacy materials available to youths, adults (both women and men), teachers and students in the rural and urban centres. • Train or retrain literacy teachers. • Reduce adult illiteracy countrywide.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Male and female adults, demobilised ex-combatants
Implementing Partners	Local NGOs, non-formal education training centres, UNICEF, UNDP, ministries of education
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 200,000

SUMMARY

Despite the much publicised literacy campaign of 1973-74, which claimed that 50% of the Somali adult population had learned how to read and write, the adult literacy rate in Somalia had dropped to 24% by 1985. Estimates indicate that the literacy level had by 2001 dropped to 17.1%, 22.1% among men and 12% among women. This downward trend is expected to continue if appropriate interventions are not undertaken. UNICEF has developed a non-formal education package for youth desiring to reach the 4th grade level. However, appropriate materials must still be developed to assist adults not only in acquiring basic literacy and numeracy but also in developing the capacity to deal with recent economic, social and cultural transformations.

This project will target young adults and women, who are often vulnerable to poverty, as well communities affected by conflicts. It will rely on micro-enterprises and grass-roots economies to provide these groups with sustainable livelihoods. Closer links between education and micro-credit enterprises are expected to consolidate the practical value of literacy and non-formal education programmes.

It is essential that approaches to adult learning be based on people's own heritage, culture, values and prior experiences and that they enable and encourage every citizen to be actively involved and to have a voice in their own education.

Gender disparity is one of the most salient factors affecting literacy rates world-wide. Literacy training and non-formal basic education for girls and women remains an absolute priority for UNESCO.

ACTIVITIES

- Harmonise the curricula and syllabi used in adult literacy programmes.
- Provide suitable adult literacy materials to teachers and learners in selected non-formal education centres.
- Conduct training workshops for adult non-formal education teachers.
- Develop and adapt suitable adult non-formal education materials.
- Strengthen the non-formal education units in the ministries of education.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Harmonisation of curriculum and syllabi	10,000
Development and Adaptation of non formal education materials	30,000
Training of non formal education teachers	25,000
Acquisition of training materials	30,000
Technical assistance (international and local staffs, and consultants)	50,000
Monitoring, evaluation and learner follow-up	10,000
Support to non formal education units	10,000
Project delivery cost	35,000
TOTAL	200,000

COORDINATION, SECURITY AND INFORMATION SECTORAL STRATEGY

In a complex, and often dangerous operating environment such as Somalia, effective coordination, security and information remain critical to the optimum planning and implementation of humanitarian response and recovery initiatives, both in the short and long-term. This necessarily encompasses strategic planning, monitoring and programme coordination in the field and Nairobi, and the provision of common services including for the safety and security of both international and local personnel. Public information and advocacy, together with a sophisticated capacity to engage with local and international media, raises the profile of key issues in Somalia, and communicates what the UN is doing to help, thereby creating a better humanitarian operating environment. Linkages with projects that help the Somali media to build its capacity to a point where it can absorb those messages and disseminate them is a key part of the process.

Coordination

The UNCU/UN-OCHA and the SACB Secretariat are at the core of the international aid coordination framework in Somalia. The SACB, which is comprised of donors, the UN and international NGOs, provides key coordination mechanisms for member agencies based in Nairobi, through which coherent and common approaches to aid delivery are developed. The SACB has also established a small secretariat in 'Somaliland', which will be instrumental in supporting coordination efforts there, along with the support of UN and NGO focal points and the EC liaison officer. Meanwhile, UNCU/UN-OCHA is building its capacity within Somalia to improve field coordination on the ground as well as the interaction between agencies and the various "authorities" in Somalia. In the context of a failed state with no central government, and a variety of *de facto* authorities headed by warlords (with the notable exception of 'Somaliland'), this role takes on an enhanced importance. To this end, a network of international and national officers in key locations throughout the country will comprise a core strategic field coordination support structure, which in close co-operation with the operational agencies will in turn feed into the Nairobi-based SACB structure. The network will work closely with UNSECOORD to ensure that all humanitarian responses are initiated with maximum regard for the safety and security of staff and operations. The UNCU/UN-OCHA network will also advocate among local authorities for adherence to international humanitarian law and principles.

UNCU/UN-OCHA also maintains an office in Nairobi and serves as the secretariat for the Humanitarian Coordinator, whose key functions include facilitating the coordination of international humanitarian assistance operations in Somalia, including policy formulation on key issues of programming, access, adherence to humanitarian principles, advocacy and resource mobilisation. The Resident Coordinator function is supported by the UNDP Office. The R/HC chairs the Humanitarian Response Group and the Steering Committee within the SACB.

In support of the HC's advocacy role, UNCU/UN-OCHA will strengthen its effort to facilitate international aid community efforts to advocate for those affected by emergencies and disasters, and raise issues of humanitarian concern in national and international fora and decision-making bodies, including the UN Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and other UN bodies. The office of the RC will continue to work with the UNCT to advance the role of development in supporting peace building and the transition to sustainable recovery in Somalia.

Security

In the violent and unpredictable operating environments prevailing in most of Somalia, staff safety depends on an effective security apparatus, which in turn depends on efficient communications and emergency medical equipment to respond rapidly to security concerns. To this end, UNSECOORD, under the supervision of the UN Designated Official for Security (who is also the R/HC), maintains a network of international zonal security officers (ZSO) and national security officers (NSO) in strategic locations throughout the country. These officers, who travel widely and at short notice to cover the country effectively, work closely with UN and NGO field personnel to ensure the safety of staff during operations. A Nairobi-based management and support team supports them. In 2002, UNSECOORD strengthened field security through the centralisation of field security and coordination measures and greater consultation and information sharing with NGOs. Building on these initiatives, UNSECOORD aims in 2003 to further upgrade its security network to provide 24-hour communications support to UN agencies, as well as NGOs.

Information

Public information is integrally linked to the security and coordination of humanitarian operations. Public information – specifically outreach to the international and Somali public through the media -- helps establish and maintain credibility, assist resource mobilisation, enhance the security of UN personnel and contribute to the overall effectiveness of the operation.

In Somalia, the UN continues to struggle against negative perceptions and, in some locations, a hostile working environment. Although the UN and its partners carry out much successful project work, this often goes unrecognised, despite the efforts of several UN agencies’ public information campaigns.

The public information office, which under the umbrella of the UN R/HC supports the UN Agencies and programmes, was established in February 2000. Despite its lack of a formal budget, it has been effectively responding to and facilitating hundreds of information requests, media interviews, web stories, press releases, etc. However, the expansion of coordination networks in the field and the intent to decentralise operations management, calls for a more concerted, pro-active public information approach with field-based information focal points. To this end, UN staff in the field must be trained in media relations to encourage outreach, and the UN information campaign must be more field based, including more media trips, visits to projects, question and answer sessions, interviews, regular press briefings, production of visual and audio materials (for a society with low literacy rates), and increased website news dissemination. These activities will be carried out in close cooperation with existing UN and NGO media services and outlets, including the UNESCO and IRIN radio projects and the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and EC journalist-training project.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES IN 2003	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Coordination	
Improve the coordination of humanitarian response and recovery initiatives.	Effective field coordination network within Somalia established, including the recruitment and training of two international humanitarian affairs officers, and eight national coordination officers.
Enhance humanitarian policy development and improve protection for vulnerable communities.	Five workshops held with key “authorities” in Somalia concerning the <i>Guiding Principle on Internal Displacement</i> and general humanitarian principles.
Improve humanitarian access.	Access increased countrywide through negotiation with conflicting parties on behalf of operational agencies.
Enhance emergency preparedness.	Four workshops conducted with operational agencies, communities and “authorities,” leading to improved emergency preparedness and contingency planning.
Enhance humanitarian information collection, analysis and dissemination.	Improved information management system developed and implemented that meets the needs of the UN’s internal and external audiences.
Assist vulnerable communities by identifying and promoting new ways of working, especially in the southern and central zones.	One workshop conducted with the UN Country Team and others on the livelihoods framework. Four Somali-run workshops on vulnerable communities supported, with broad participation from civil society groups.
Strengthen the collection, analysis and dissemination of operational data and information on various humanitarian issues both internally and externally.	Internal aid community and headquarters provided with more regular and analytical reports on the humanitarian situation in Somalia.
Security	
Increase security coverage in the field.	Five new national security officers recruited and trained.
Improve security communications networks.	24-hour radio communications network established countrywide for UN staff and international NGOs.

Public Information & Media Relations	
Improve dialogue between the UN and the Somali media	International and national UN focal points and field coordinators trained in media relations and outreach, leading to enhanced public understanding of the UN and its programmes. All UN Head of Agency field missions include local press briefings.
Increase balanced reporting on UN activities in the Somali media.	Monthly press briefings conducted in hub offices to discuss projects and answer pertinent questions openly and honestly. Interviews on specific topics on offer to all media. "Open door" policy established for media outreach
Increase media coverage of humanitarian topics and programs in both the international and Somali media.	At least 10 media trips conducted for international and local journalists to project sites to speak to beneficiaries, agencies and local officials.
Produce electronic, visual and audio material to disseminate UN message.	www.unsomalia.org website hits (currently 44,000 per week) increased by 20% through the provision of more project-specific information for each agency. Poster campaign on UN themes conducted. Information on UN themes and projects incorporated into existing print, radio and TV programming and articles.

Appealing Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Project Title	Coordination Support Services
Project Code	SOM-03/CSS01
Sector	Coordination and Support Services
Objectives	Enhance strategic coordination of aid activities. Strengthen emergency preparedness. Enhance engagement with vulnerable communities. Advocate for the protection of civilians.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries of all aid operations in Somalia
Implementing Partners	UN agencies, local authorities, NGOs and the Red Cross Movement operating in Somalia
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,200,844

SUMMARY

Inter-agency coordination and programme coherence is fundamental to ensure that limited financial resources and aid agency presence are utilised effectively across Somalia. The current upsurge of insecurity, followed by over a decade of state collapse and lack of a centralised government makes aid coordination even more imperative, and raise several particular challenges:

- The nature of the Somalia cross-border operation presents a challenge to effective field coordination and information flow. Increased insecurity and the associated lack of humanitarian access to large areas of the country challenges conventional ways of working, and in particular, makes it difficult for aid agencies to reach the most vulnerable people.
- The predatory relationship between petty warlords and vulnerable communities such as IDPs and minority clans further compound the difficulties and danger of aid delivery and protection in Somalia. The difficult operating environment, coupled with low funding, are challenges to addressing longer-term structural issues related to poverty alleviation and the protection of civilians in conflict.

ACTIVITIES

Improved field coordination. Strengthen UNCU/UN-OCHA's network of national and international coordination staff to provide effective coordination on the ground, and feed into the national SACB coordination structure in Nairobi. This will increase the effectiveness of limited aid resources, improve the timing and efficacy of humanitarian responses and facilitate dialogue between operational agencies and local authorities in the field. One international humanitarian affairs officer will cover the north-eastern and north-western Somalia while another will cover southern and central Somalia. Eight national coordination officers placed in strategic locations across the country will support these positions.

Humanitarian policy and access. Issues relating to protection and humanitarian principles require a concerted effort to encourage local authorities in Somalia to take a more responsible role with regard to vulnerable communities residing in their areas of control. UNCU/UN-OCHA plans to conduct a number of workshops with key authorities and operational agencies to raise awareness of the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, humanitarian principles and relevant international humanitarian law. The Unit will also support operational agencies working in conflict areas by negotiating humanitarian access between belligerents as required. Based on its experience in 'Puntland,' the Unit will take a leadership role in negotiating operating agreements with local authorities, which will be based on the *Guiding Principles of Operation*, approved by the SACB Executive Committee.

Emergency preparedness. As well as being torn by conflict, Somalia is also prone to emergencies triggered by natural causes such as drought and flooding. UNCU/UN-OCHA will, in collaboration with other partners, in particular FAO and FSAU, conduct a number of workshops with communities, operational agencies and local authorities focussing on emergency prevention, preparedness and contingency planning. Work conducted in 'Puntland' in 2002 will provide the basis for this work. The workshops will emphasise non-food responses and build upon the existing coping mechanisms of communities.

Assisting vulnerable communities. Based on research and a workshop on vulnerable communities conducted in 2002, UNCU/UN-OCHA will continue to work with operational agencies to increase international engagement with IDPs, minority groups, the urban poor and pastoralists in transition. In difficult operating environments, this will focus on empowering Somali staff to work directly with vulnerable communities, civil society, Islamic leaders, the private sector as well as local authorities to find innovative ways in which to assist vulnerable communities. Central to this approach will be encouraging a process whereby local actors take more responsibility for these communities. The Unit will support four regional workshops with civil society, managed by Somali professionals, to start this process.

Advocacy. UNCU/UN-OCHA in support to the work of the operational agencies, will continue to advocate on behalf of vulnerable communities in need, especially on access, protection and rights-based issues at all levels in Somali society, and the international community.

Information and Reporting. Through its field coordination network, the Unit will improve information collection, analysis and dissemination through various reporting formats. These will include regular humanitarian updates for the international aid community, contributions to SACB sectoral committees, and facilitation and contributions to the Secretary-General's reports to the Security Council, the ECOSOC and other UN bodies.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Personnel costs	734,593
Operating costs	298,100
Communication/Security costs	30,000
Programme support costs	138,151
TOTAL	1,200,844

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title	Somalia Aid Coordination Body Secretariat
Project Code	SOM-03/CSS02
Sector	Coordination and Support Services
Themes	Support Services and Administration
Objective	Improve the impact of the international aid community's assistance to Somalia.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Somalis countrywide
Implementing Partners	UNCU/UN-OCHA, all SACB partners and local authorities
Project Duration	January– December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 372,712

SUMMARY

In an effort to improve the impact of the international aid community's assistance to Somalia, the SACB was established in December 1993 as a voluntary coordination mechanism that provides a framework for developing a common approach for the allocation of international aid to Somalia.

The SACB is a unique example of coordination of external assistance to a country emerging from civil war without a legitimate and internationally recognised system of governance. Full-scale bilateral interactions have not been possible in Somalia since the onset of the civil war in 1991 and remain impossible.

The SACB operates through a network of committees and working groups that facilitate the coordination of aid agencies. It comprises a policy level in the form of an Executive Committee, an operational level led by the Sectoral Steering Committee and a public interface through the Consultative Committee.

ACTIVITIES

Since its inception, the SACB has been supported by the administrative efforts of a Secretariat, which is based in UNDP. The main function of the Secretariat is to facilitate and provide administrative support to the work of the SACB partners in developing strategic and programmatic coherence and to support the SACB process of improving aid coordination and developing a common approach to aid programming. The Secretariat, through the network of SACB Committees, assists the SACB in providing practical guidance and assistance to implementing agencies on issues of policy, security and operational constraints. The Secretariat also assists the SACB in its efforts to explore alternative options for the enhancement of aid coordination, increased efficiency and effectiveness, increased participation of Somali counterparts and the extension of technical coordination inside of Somalia.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Personnel	235,460
Administration	112,252
Travel	15,000
Publications and translations	10,000
TOTAL	372,712

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (for UNSECOORD)
Project Title	UN Field Security Coordination - Somalia
Project Code	SOM-03/S01
Sector	Safety and security of staff and operations
Theme	Security of Humanitarian Workers, Telecommunications
Objective	Ensure the security of all UN national and international staff and property in order to access and assist beneficiary populations.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries of all UN operations in Somalia
Implementing Partners	All UN agencies in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia, local authorities, all NGOs operating in Somalia
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 979,613

SUMMARY

In the last year, UN international staff and a number of national staff have been forced to relocate from different regions of Somalia on five separate occasions. In addition, in the last eight months, five UN national staff, a relative of a UN national staff member and a casual labourer employed by the UN were taken hostage in Mogadishu. The emphasis of the Security Management Team has been to provide security support for UN programmes and operations throughout Somalia, as and when access is possible. Due to the need to constantly visit and monitor locations from which UN staff have been relocated, the zone security officers and national security officers have been required to spend more of their time travelling and on occasion use dedicated aircraft and vehicles, resulting in the need for an increase in the travel budget. Security equipment and communications have been improved to comply with the MOSS and equipment was procured to enable each zonal base to outfit UN field missions with communications (High Frequency/Very High Frequency (HF/VHF), Ground-to-Air and satellite telephones), Global Positioning Systems (GPS), personal survival kits and medical packs. In addition, body armour, trauma kits and emergency food supplies were provided for each base.

The present Somalia UN security system has existed in its present form since the departure of UNOSOM in March 1995. It has proved to be viable and has served the UN agencies well. Gradually building on its original foundation, the security systems and security equipment holdings have been improved to meet the security requirements in Somalia. However, the only 24-hour radio communication available to the UN in Somalia continues to be that provided by UNDP and UNICEF, which are based in Nairobi. As a result, communication within and throughout Somalia continues to be difficult. A new system is needed to even further strengthen the ability of the UN to protect its staff and to facilitate the safety of other aid workers.

ACTIVITIES

In order to improve security coverage for UN staff and operations in the field, UNSECOORD aims to:

- Recruit five additional national security officers.
- Provide a dedicated 24-hour radio security network throughout Somalia for all UN staff and international NGO working there. The proposed Thuraya network would be cheaper to operate than any other satellite system available in Somalia. Each of the five UN security zonal bases would require two radio operators, a solar power system and additional communications equipment. When upgraded, communications equipment could be supplied, where necessary, to international NGOs operating in the zone.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
10 national communications officers	100,000
1 telecommunications engineer	72,778
1 administrative assistant	10,335
1 temporary assistance	3,500
Communications equipment, computers and printers	200,000
Travel Costs (flights, vehicle hire and maintenance)	553,000
Office rental for five zonal bases	18,000
Office supplies and miscellaneous	22,000
TOTAL	979,613

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (On behalf of all UN Agencies)
Project Title	Public Information and Advocacy
Project Code	SOM-03/CSS03
Sector	Coordination and Support Services
Theme	Information Management
Objective	Raise awareness of UN humanitarian and development work to improve access, security, and delivery
Targeted Beneficiaries	Somali public and authorities
Implementing Partners	UN Agencies and programmes, NGOs, international and national media
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 267,400

SUMMARY

The UNCT in Somalia carries out an enormous range of life-saving activities, including food relief, vaccination campaigns, water supply, etc., as well as development projects, including landmine removal, police training, property certification, vocational training, etc. to benefit the Somali people. However, this work is often under recognised. The UN in Somalia continues to struggle against negative perceptions and, in some locations, a hostile working environment. This can have an adverse effect on security, access, levels of donor funding and project effectiveness.

Recognising these difficulties, the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator's Office established a public information office in February 2000 to raise the profile of Somalia, and the work the UN does in Somalia. Previously, there was no UN-wide information office, but rather a patchwork of individual agency efforts.

The public information office has to date:

- Established a UN Information Officers group for coordination, strategy and policy development
- Built contact databases of Somali and international media, donors, partners and other actors
- Launched a successful website www.unsomalia.org which receives some two million hits per year, and has been commended by the UN Development Group 's Working Group on Common Premises and Services as part of its evaluation of common services.
- Established a working press office that provides press releases, briefings, interviews, media trip coordination and materials on projects and policies.
- Established good working relationships with the international media and strong initial contacts with the Somali media.
- Organised special events (such as UN Peace Day activities) to raise awareness.

However, the public information office has never had a project budget with which to carry out its activities. It has thus relied on UNDP project funds, which are no longer available in 2003.

Recognising the need for increased activities for effective output – especially outreach inside Somalia with the Somali media – the following activities are to be carried out on behalf of UN agencies and NGOs, in addition to those currently underway.

- Train UN staff in media relations and outreach in all four hubs.
- Organise at least ten media trips, including both local and international journalists, to projects emphasizing overarching UN themes.
- Hold monthly press briefings and question and answer sessions in each of the four UN hubs.
- Facilitation press interactions of senior UN representatives in the field.
- Increase website use by 20% by providing more project-specific information for each agency.
- Conduct poster campaign to emphasise – in a visual manner – UN themes and project activities.
- Work with UNESCO and IRIN radio projects to develop 20 themes and/or shows that incorporate UN related messages and project information.
- Work with Somali media houses to develop humanitarian feature stories and programs and to assist in their coverage.
- Organise five special events inside Somalia around “UN Days” to emphasise the message of partnership and assistance.

CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FOR SOMALIA

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US \$
Operations Costs	120,400
International staff	97,000
National staff	30,000
Administration	20,000
TOTAL	267,400

MINE ACTION SECTORAL STRATEGY

It is estimated that between 1.2 and two million mines have been laid in different parts of Somalia since the Ogaden war with Ethiopia in 1977. There are more than 100 suspected minefields along the border between Somalia and Ethiopia, mostly in pastoral areas. Central and southern Somalia are less heavily mined, but areas in and around Bakol and Hiran region are known to be affected. Somalia has also been contaminated with large amounts of unexploded ordnance (UXO), particularly near former military bases and major airports. While mine action – including minefield demarcation, demining and mine awareness campaigns – is ongoing in ‘Somaliland,’ programmes have yet to expand to other areas, in some cases impeding the expansion of humanitarian and development programmes in Somalia.

Against this backdrop, international aid actors seek to free Somalia from the impact of mines and UXO within seven to ten years, security and funding permitting, by working in concert with local authorities to establish and maintain a sustainable national mine action capacity within Somalia by December 2004.

To achieve these long-term goals, the international aid community will in 2003:

- Strengthen management structures and institutional arrangements.
- Conduct landmine impact and marking surveys and, on that basis, update maps and databases.
- Support national mine clearance activities.
- Promote greater mine awareness.
- Build local capacities to provide assistance to victims.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES IN 2003	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Strengthening regional management structures and institutional arrangements for mine action	
Assist regional authorities in formulating mine action policies in Somalia as per international mine action standards, and based on lessons learnt in other countries.	National mine action policy for all the regions of Somalia formulated, legislated and promulgated. Improved donor confidence to fund mine action activities in Somalia.
Regional mine action policy to form as the basis of all mine action activities, particularly for prioritisation and tasking.	Regional mine action programme supports development plans and is reviewed periodically. Impact-oriented regional strategies based on the results of Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) are developed. Regional mine action programme prioritised and tasking executed in a coordinated and efficient manner, including the activities of implementing partners.
Information, execution and mine action standards coordinated by one central institution.	National mine action centres established in all regions, consisting of information, operations, standards, training and administrative cells. They are responsible for the coordination of all mine action activities, including advocacy of mine ban treaties, survey, clearance, quality management, mine awareness and victim assistance. Technical assistance, training, and operational support provided to the regional mine action centres. Basic equipment and operating expenses for national mine action centres in the regions provided.
Advocate for compliance with the international mine ban treaties.	Regional authorities are assisted and encouraged to support, sign, and legislate their obligations as per the ‘Ottawa Treaty’. Somali police force trained to build its capacity in explosive ordnance disposal for the destruction of mine stockpiles.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES IN 2003	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Minefield survey, marking and database development	
<p>Determine the extent of the landmine problem.</p> <p>Plan and coordinate clearance according to priority areas based on socio-economic criteria.</p> <p>Facilitate development and humanitarian tasks by eliminating impact of landmines.</p>	<p>Landmine Impact Survey executed.</p>
<p>Determine exact locations of contaminated areas and mark them.</p> <p>Certify cleared areas, update maps and database.</p>	<p>Information Management System for Mine Action personnel recruited and trained.</p> <p>Information Management System for Mine Action database established.</p> <p>Mine action data collected, collated and analysed.</p>
<p>Notify the local authorities and inhabitants of cleared as well as 'suspected' areas.</p>	<p>Data compiled, published and distributed to all clients, other departments and humanitarian aid organisations.</p>
Mine Clearance	
<p>Provide necessary training and equipment to de-mining and police unexploded ordnance disposal teams in order to conduct clearance operations in an efficient and safe manner by assisting in the capacity building of national mechanisms to coordinate all mine action activities, including survey and clearance by its international partners.</p>	<p>Sustainable explosive ordnance disposal capabilities in the four regions established.</p>
<p>Ensure the regional national authorities develop adequate capacities to deal with UXO; and the residual mines and UXO threat after the conclusion of the international mine action programme.</p>	<p>Resources for mine action activities mobilised in cooperation with regional authorities and NGOs.</p> <p>Survey and clearance in secure areas encouraged, where coordinating mechanisms have been established.</p>
Mine Awareness	
<p>Establish mine awareness policy, formulate plans, and implement in cooperation with UNICEF, NGOs and regional authorities.</p> <p>Strengthen existing mine awareness programmes utilising available capacities.</p> <p>Expand the scope, target groups and coverage to cover all mine-affected areas and populations.</p>	<p>Mine awareness policy established and coordinated through the regional mine action centres.</p>
Victim Assistance	
<p>Establish victim assistance policy, formulate plans, and implement in co-operation with WHO, NGOs and regional authorities.</p> <p>Strengthen local capacities for victim assistance.</p> <p>Train local professionals, coordinate existing resources and acquisition of additional resources.</p>	<p>Mine victim assistance policy established and coordinated through regional mine action centres.</p>

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title	Support to the Somalia Mine Action Programme
Project Code	SOM-03/MA01
Sector	Mine Action
Themes	Mine Action, IDPs, Refugees, Infrastructure Rehabilitation, Income Generation, Security of Humanitarian Workers
Objective	Enhance peace and reconciliation in Somalia, and promote socio-economic recovery by providing a safe environment for the Somali people, free of the effects of mines and UXO
Targeted Beneficiaries	The people and communities of Somalia
Implementing Partners	Authorities of north-western and north-eastern Somalia, the Bay and Bakool regions, the Transitional National Government in Mogadishu, UNOPS, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, and WFP
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 3,330,000

SUMMARY

With an end to conflict in many areas of Somalia and an increase in regional autonomy, the scope of development activities in the country is expanding exponentially, with a corresponding increase in the need for implementation of mine action activities. However, there is still a lack of a comprehensive and coherent mine action strategy and thus, it is difficult to effectively prioritise and coordinate mine action activities. Developing such a strategy and establishing effective institutions to implement and coordinate humanitarian mine action are essential requirements for long-term sustainability.

Humanitarian mine action in Somalia has been struggling with reduced funding, and/or donor reluctance to commit long-term activities. Thus the humanitarian mine action program in Somalia may have to be curtailed and/or suspended soon due to lack of funding.

STRATEGIC GOAL

The Strategic Goal of UNDP's mine action project is to free Somalia from the impact of mines and UXO within seven to ten years, security and funding permitting, by working in concert with local authorities to establish and maintain a sustainable national mine action capacity within Somalia by December 2004.

OBJECTIVES

Strengthening management structures and institutional arrangements

- Assist authorities in the four major regions of Somalia in formulating and promulgating mine action policies.
- Assist in the establishment of inter-departmental commissions responsible for making and reviewing mine action policy and priorities for mine action activities.
- Develop impact-based strategies based on the results of Landmine Impact Survey.
- Advocate for adherence to international mine ban treaties.
- Provide basic equipment and operating expenses for national mine action authorities.
- Assist in the establishment and maintenance of mine action centres in the four regions, consisting of information, operations, standards, training and administrative cells. They will be responsible for the coordination of all mine action activities, including advocacy of mine ban treaties, survey, clearance, quality management, mine awareness and victim assistance.
- Establish regional mine action centres in areas of high mines and UXO threat.
- Provide technical assistance, equipment, training and operational support for the above.
- Provide a national capacity for explosive ordnance disposal by providing training to the Somali police force.

Landmine impact survey, marking and database development

- Execution of a Landmine Impact Survey. This process is being planned and coordinated in conjunction with the Survey Action Centre (SAC). SAC has conducted the LIS of 'Somaliland,' and it will conduct Phase II of the LIS in 'Puntland' in 2003.
- Recruitment and training of IMSMA personnel in the MACs.
- Establishment of an IMSMA database in the MACs.
- Collection, collation and analysis of data.
- Compilation and distribution of data to all clients, including other departments and humanitarian organisations.

Mine Clearance

- Assist in the establishment of sustainable explosive ordnance disposal capabilities in the four regions, to deal with UXO and the residual mines threat after the international demining programmes are concluded.
- Encourage survey and clearance in secure areas where coordinating mechanisms have been established.
- Mobilise resources for mine action activities, in co-operation with authorities and NGOs.

Mine Awareness

- Establish mine awareness policy, formulate plans, and implement them in co-operation with UNICEF, NGOs and regional authorities.
- Strengthen existing mine awareness programmes utilising available capacities.
- Expand the scope, target groups and coverage to all mine-affected areas and populations.

Victim Assistance

- Establish a victim assistance policy.
- Formulate plans, and implement them in co-operation with WHO, NGOs and regional authorities.
- Strengthen local capacities for victim assistance.
- Train local professionals and coordinate existing resources and the acquisition of additional resources.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Personnel	424,000
Equipment, supplies, & operations	460,000
Regional Mine Action Centres	475,000
Landmine Impact Survey	405,000
Police unexploded ordnance disposal capacity	865,000
Monitoring, workshops, assessments and reports	85,000
Mine awareness	30,000
Mine victim assistance	30,000
Support to local regional administration	55,000
Sundries	25,000
Bank charges	35,000
Project management, financial oversight and contracting (maximum 10%)	288,900
Project contingency (maximum 5% of total eligible project cost)	152,100
TOTAL	3,330,000

Appealing Agency	SAINT BARBARA FOUNDATION
Project Title	Support to the Somalia Mine Action Programme
Project Code	SOM-03/MA02
Sector	Mine Action
Themes	Mine Action, IDPs, Refugees, Infrastructure Rehabilitation, Income Generation, Security of Humanitarian Workers
Objective	Enhance peace and reconciliation in Somalia, and promote socio-economic recovery by providing a safe environment for the Somali people, free of the effects of mines and UXO.
Targeted Beneficiaries	The people and communities of Somalia
Implementing Partners	Authorities of north-western and north-eastern Somalia, the Bay and Bakool regions, the Transitional National Government in Mogadishu and UNDP
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 780,000

SUMMARY

The Saint Barbara Foundation (SBF) has been operating ‘Somaliland’ since November 1999 in the Galbeed and Togdheer regions with support from the German Foreign Ministry and the EC. SBF has executed surveys on different levels and cleared more than 1.1 million square meters of contaminated land while destroying 755 mines and 3,510 UXO.

SBF has successfully operated in ‘Somaliland’ for more than three years and is considered capable of efficiently undertaking further mine action activities based on its significant local and regional experience.

STRATEGIC GOAL

SBF aims to free Somalia from the impact of mines and UXO within seven to ten years, security and funding permitting, by working in concert with local authorities and the UN Somalia Mine Action Programme.

ACTIVITIES

- Reduce the threat of landmines and UXO in the southern Togdheer region by physically clearing suspected areas in the villages of Qorolugud and Balli Dhig.
- Facilitate infrastructure re-development in the eastern Togdheer region by decontaminating construction sites of demolished and/or broken bridges between Burao and Caynabo.
- Reduce mine and UXO accidents in Togdheer region by performing mine awareness activities in schools and public places in the region.
- Reduce the threat of UXO by undertaking emergency explosive ordnance disposal in the region.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Personnel (expatriate staff)	152,342
Mine detection team	84,911
Mine awareness	18,772
Level three survey	211,520
Emergency explosive ordnance disposal and associated level three survey	100,963
Management	54,959
Administration	119,899
Project contingency (maximum 5% of total eligible project cost)	36,634
TOTAL	780,000

Appealing Agency	United Nations Children's Fund
Project Title	Mine Awareness and Mine-Risk Education
Project Code	SOM-03/MA03
Sector	Mine Action
Themes	Mine Action
Objective	Develop and enhance mine-awareness and mine-risk education activities for all populations at risk.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Country-wide with immediate focus on NW Somalia
Implementing Partners	Handicap International. International and local NGOs, local authorities, communities
Project duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 360,000

SUMMARY

The different conflicts over the last 30 years in Somalia have left the country with ordnance contamination in the form of landmines and various unexploded ordnance (UXOs). Even though the mine threat to civilians is no longer an emergency compared to the early 1990s, the Somalis continue to live with the risk of mine/UXO accident. A major problem remains that the location and extent of contaminated areas are largely unknown, and therefore the magnitude of the problem to be contained has not been accurately determined. The Danish Demining Group (DDG) has started to implement a Landmine Impact Survey which, by early 2003, will provide the most accurate data on victim information, overall socio-economic impact of the presence of landmines/UXOs in communities and general location of known and suspected contaminated areas.

According to a KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) survey and qualitative interviews carried out by UNICEF and Handicap International in 2002, over 60% of people indicated that they perceive themselves to be living in a landmine/UXO-contaminated area. An overwhelming percentage of people expressed their willingness to receive information regarding landmines/UXOs, in particular on how communities can find solutions to live safely in their mine-contaminated area and how, and to whom, landmines/UXOs should be reported. The KAP survey also showed that an awareness raising campaign that intends to reach as many people as possible should rely on communication channels such as radio programmes and community meetings and gatherings. As for children, parents and schools are the best allies to help raise their awareness.

Based on these findings, UNICEF will work closely with Handicap International – as the implementing partner - to promote a mine-awareness raising campaign and educational programme in Somalia, for all populations at risk, with an immediate focus on NW Somalia. The programme, will be developed, implemented and monitored with the involvement and full participation of local communities, elders and decision-makers, with a specific focus on the active participation of children and women and in collaboration with local and international partners. It will be implemented also in collaboration with demining NGOs active in the country. The outcome of the current DDG survey will be a major factor in specific planning and prioritisation. Even though the project proposal focuses on 2003, it is foreseen that the overall programme will be conducted over a three-year period.

ACTIVITIES

- Targeted multiple-media education on landmines/UXOs, focusing on women and children in affected communities
- Qualitative research to refine messages audiences and channels
- Communication strategy development
- Training and capacity building of local leaders, teachers and other actors in communication skills
- Dissemination through the various channels
- Monitoring effectiveness of interventions and refining strategy
- Co-ordination and information dissemination

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET SUMMARY	US\$
Technical support on the development of mine awareness strategies	170,000
Support of community-level training and social mobilisation	55,000
Development of social mobilisation materials	55,000
Monitoring of programme intervention	20,000
Direct and indirect program support, including HQs recovery and support to field delivery (logistics, security, communication, rent etc)	60,000
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	360,000

PROTECTION, INTEGRATION AND GOVERNANCE SECTORAL STRATEGY

More than 464,000 Somali refugees – many of them women household heads with children – have returned to Somalia by 2002. Some 400,000 Somalis remained in exile, necessitating the continuation of the organised voluntary repatriation of refugees from neighbouring countries. About 23,000 Somalis are expected to return in 2003 to mainly northern parts of Somalia. Many of the returnees are still in the early stages of their reintegration with lack of material resources, employment opportunities and social services.

It is estimated that there are about 350,000 internally displaced persons throughout Somalia with an estimated 150,000 IDPs in Mogadishu alone. They receive little or no assistance and most survive through irregular and cheap labour. Incomes barely cover basic food needs. Most cannot access clan support systems and do not have the benefit of receiving remittances. Moreover, they lack any form of protection and are subject to an array of human rights violations.

In addition to above, a number of other communities also exist in varying degrees of serious vulnerability, including refugees, minority groups, marginalised pastoralists, female-headed households, street children, demobilised and non-demobilised child soldiers, demobilised ex-combatants, traumatised and mentally ill people, and other traditionally marginalised and destitute groups. It is believed that children are engaged in hazardous and/or exploitative labour and face major difficulties and abuses due to the lack of a juvenile justice system.

This situation is compounded by the near total disintegration of public services following the onset of civil war and the collapse of the government in 1991. While new political entities and regional administrations have emerged in several parts of the country, the capacity and resources of these administrations are universally weak if not altogether non-existent.

In support of overall peace-building and reconstruction efforts, the strategic goal of the international aid community in addressing these needs is two fold. It aims to simultaneously address: 1) immediate humanitarian and protection needs of vulnerable communities, and 2) longer-term development imperatives, such as rule of law, institution building and governance, support to civil society and economic recovery.

In support of these goals, the international aid community will pursue the following strategic objectives.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES IN 2003	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Protection/Rule of Law	
Exercise of right to voluntarily return to Somalia by Somali refugees.	23,000 Somali refugees will have voluntarily repatriated to Somalia (8,000 from Djibouti 10,000 from Kenya and 5,000 from Yemen), as well as possibly from Ethiopia.
Enhanced national protection of vulnerable groups (returnees, IDPs etc.) in accordance with international human rights standards.	Number and type of human rights violations and criminal cases reported to oversight institutions. Number of public awareness activities on human rights, conflict resolution, rule of law and reconciliation conducted. Number of persons participating in human rights awareness training. Vulnerable groups (returnees, IDPs, etc.) and community based organisations are increasingly aware of the existence of legal aid and legal counsel systems.
Enhanced rule of law through support to law enforcement and administration of justice.	Number of judiciary and law enforcement staff trained. Number of persons benefiting from activities aiming at improving custodial facilities. Number of legal and policy changes initiated by oversight institutions, parliaments and administrations. Type of support to legal aid and counsel systems for vulnerable groups.
Enjoyment by refugees of international protection in accordance with international refugee law while durable solutions to their problems are sought.	Asylum-seekers have access to a refugee status determination process. Percentage of refugees who have their refugee rights violated. Number of refugees assisted with life-sustaining assistance. Number of eligible refugees resettled to third countries Number of refugees voluntarily repatriated from Somalia to country of origin.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES IN 2003	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Economic Recovery/ Socio-Economic Reintegration	
Enhancement of material safety through the provision of basic social services to communities with high numbers of vulnerable groups such as returnees and IDPs, demobilised ex-combatants, etc.	Number of persons benefiting from community-based interventions aimed at enhancing their access to basic social services, such as water, sanitation, health and education. Number of women and children whose access to strengthened basic services have been improved through community-based interventions. Rehabilitation and/or construction of 20 schools. Rehabilitation and/or construction of 10 health facilities. Rehabilitation and/or construction of 50 water facilities. Construction of 2,000 low cost housing units.
Increased economic opportunities for vulnerable groups.	Number of business centres and individual businesses established. 20,000 persons (including returnees, IDPs and demobilised ex-combatants) benefiting from micro-credit schemes and income-generating activities. 400 persons (including demobilised ex-combatants) benefiting from vocational training and skill training courses. Number of work days of paid employment generated.
Improved infrastructure (roads, bridges, irrigation, garbage disposal).	Number and type of labour intensive public work projects implemented. Creation of public work projects generating 520,00 days of employment.
Support to Civil Society	
Promotion of the participation of vulnerable groups in decision-making processes.	Number and function of Regional/District Development Committees and Sectoral Working Groups established. Number of micro regions identified for community-based interventions.
Strengthened managerial and decision making structure of community groups.	Number of community based structures established and/or strengthened. Number of NGO and CBO representatives trained in lobbying and advocacy. Number of training workshops conducted to develop and strengthen social services management. Number of community action plans prepared.
Strengthened independent media	Number of journalists trained in providing impartial information and promoting freedom of speech.
Governance/Institution Building	
Strengthened management of public administration at the national, regional and local levels.	Number and type of training of civil servants (e.g. regional and district councillors). Number of awareness raising activities to promote participation in decision-making processes. Number and type of management practices of municipalities improved (e.g. resource-oriented municipal authority core functions defined, revenue bases and financial systems developed, management information systems and town planning guidelines and procedures produced).
Stimulation of trade and commerce.	Marketing infrastructure facilitated and formed. Market research supported and international market information accessed. Standards and quality control improved. Market networks developed. Access to local and inter-regional markets improved.
Strengthened institutions of Somali representation (parliaments, regional assemblies).	Number of representatives trained. Time it takes to pass legislation reduced. Number of regional and district counsellors trained.

Global and mid-year progress reports will be the main tools through which donors and other partners will be informed about the achievements and impact against planned objectives. Regular meetings with implementing partners and field verification visits, as well as special studies and assessments, technical reports and evaluations will be the means of capturing progress at the field level. Information on beneficiaries will be gender and age disaggregated. A specific gender-sensitive returnee monitoring system focusing on all key-aspects of physical, legal and material safety for returnees has been put in place by UNHCR. The returnee monitoring system is integrated with a geographical information system that ensures equitable distribution of interventions in line with the rate and locations of return.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title	Rule of Law and Security Programme (2 nd phase of the Somali Civil Protection Programme)
Project Code	SOM-03/P/HR/RL01
Sector	Protection, Human Rights, and Rule of Law
Themes	Demobilisation, Small Arms Control, Psychosocial Support, Human Rights
Objective	Consolidate and reinforce the still fragile peace and enhance recovery and reconciliation through the establishment of a secure enabling environment, with special reference to human rights and gender
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local authorities dealing with administration of justice, law enforcement, human rights, and reintegration of ex-combatants, Somali counterparts who participate in technical assistance and/or training, Somalia professionals, Somali communities, ex-combatants, returnees and their communities
Implementing Partners	UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNIFEM, DIAKONIA, and others to be nominated
Project Duration	Three years
Total Project Budget	US\$ 18,750,000
Funds Requested	US\$ 6,250,000

SUMMARY

Throughout Somalia the lack of sustainable peace, individual and community security and the maintenance of law and order are among the leading factors constraining recovery. Civil protection measures have a key role to play in addressing these constraints. The restoration of law and order is essential for the emergence of acceptable governance, as well creating an enabling environment where the components of civil society can find their voice and participate more meaningfully in the emergence of governance at all levels. Support for these processes, as well as consolidation of civil protection measures, was therefore deemed essential in areas where cessation of conflict had created real possibilities for recovery. In this context the Rule of law and Security programme (ROLS) – the second phase of the Somalia Civil Protection Programme (SCPP) - was developed through a process of extensive consultation. The SCPP aims to reinforce peace and security and enhance economic and social recovery through the establishment of a secure enabling environment.

ACTIVITIES

Management analysis and planning

The emergence of Somali organisations and networks from universities, think-tanks and local policy-oriented NGOs, offers a major opportunity for promoting shared policy dialogue and research, as well as providing for community-based evaluations of project activities. The MAP facility is conceived primarily to address the complex and extensive information and research needs that any post-crisis civil protection programme generates. Given the heavy demands which the ROLS programme is expected to make on it, the MAP will initially focus almost entirely on civil protection issues with primary attention being paid to the collection and analysis of baseline data on, for example, judicial and law-enforcement services.

Rule of law

The judiciary component

The judiciary component has focused on re-establishing institutions and strengthening functional capacities of the judiciary in Somalia and has incorporated a wide and participatory approach encompassing all relevant actors. This participatory process will continue with the implementation of activities proposed in the new project document. Following consultations, it was recognised that special efforts including extensive retraining were required to restore the expertise and administrative capabilities of the justice system. In addition, a completion of the translation of the Somali legal code will be a major factor in enabling Somali ownership of the judicial reconstruction process.

The law enforcement component

To date, the main interventions undertaken by the law enforcement component were the facilitation and strengthening of policing capacities to enable the police to contribute more effectively to public security, through the rehabilitation of physical infrastructure of law enforcement institutions and capacity building of the police force. The aim of this phase is to improve efficiency through training in specific sections of law

enforcement including crime investigation, immigration policing and management. Although there are several different territorial forces, it is important to strengthen the fragile links between the community and the police force. In the new project document, emphasis will be placed on setting up participatory community policing structures leading to a sustainable police force that can maintain law and order, and public security.

Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration

Due to the security situation in all parts of Somalia, the ROLS disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) process only managed to achieve a portion of the activities outlined for 2001 and 2002. Since its inception, the DDR component has invested a great deal of time in thorough consultative processes, resulting in the establishment of DDR consultative committees. Through this participatory approach, a comprehensive list of suggested initiatives are reflected in the proposed activities. The activities in support to the DDR component have been developed as the preliminary steps of a comprehensive and progressive approach, taking into account the need to involve the community and the civil society organisations in finding durable solutions to the problem of reintegration.

Small arms control

The Small Arms Unit seeks to build a range of additional partnerships with international, regional and national agencies and organisations. Given the complexity and diversity of activities and partners, coordination and careful sequencing in implementation will be keys to the success of the project. In the initial phase, project activities will focus on three major areas: 1) promotion of increased public awareness and community participation in small arms control and reduction; 2) strengthening the capacity of local authorities to control small arms possession and availability through development of legal frameworks; and 3) Strengthening official control over police weapons.

Psycho-social project

The ROLS Programme's broad strategic objective is to establish a programming framework that will enable international agencies and donors to collaborate in the creation of a service delivery system to assist the 'Somaliland' population in dealing with war-related psycho-social problems. The programme will establish a psycho-social project that will test screening, treatment and implementation methodologies for development and replication throughout the country.

Beneficiaries of the programme

Given that this programme has in the past been implemented as different sub projects in various parts of Somalia, the definition of beneficiaries will tend to vary. The direct beneficiaries are the local authorities in Somalia that are dealing with the areas of administration of justice, law enforcement, human rights, reintegration of ex-combatants. Other direct beneficiaries include Somali counterparts who participate in technical assistance and training, and Somali professionals working within the programme. Somalis in targeted regions will benefit directly from increased security and the prevalence of law and order. Ex-combatants, returnees and their communities will benefit from the reintegration activities aimed at enhancing community resources and providing assistance towards sustainable livelihoods.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Management, analysis and planning	1,250,000
Rule of law	1,800,000
Demobilisation and reintegration	1,300,000
Small arms control	500,000
Psycho-social project	1,400,000
TOTAL	6,250,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title	Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs (Second Phase)
Project Code	SOM-03/MS01
Sector	Multi-Sector
Objectives	Provide basic social services and economic opportunities to returning/ returned refugees, IDPs and their host communities. Promote their participation in decision-making process.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local authorities, returning refugees, IDPs and their host communities in northwestern and northeastern Somalia
Implementing Partners	UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, WHO, UNFPA, ILO, UN Habitat, local authorities, international and local NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 2,274,500

SUMMARY

Hundreds of thousands of Somali refugees fled to neighbouring countries between 1988 and 1991 as result of Somalia's bitter civil war, which devastated the nation's towns and cities and left its infrastructure in ruins. At its peak, the Somali refugee population in Ethiopia alone numbered over 600,000. In response to the flight of the Somali population, refugee camps were established in Region Five of Ethiopia, along the Somali border and in Djibouti. Since 1991, approximately 400,000 voluntarily left the camps to return to their places of origin in northwestern and northeastern Somalia. In addition, it is estimated that over 38,000 IDPs live in and around major towns in northwestern and northeastern regions. It is within the context of these returning, returned and IDPs that the need for an integrated and coordinated approach has been identified – hence the Reintegration of Refugees and IDPs Programme.

ACTIVITIES

The first phase of the programme, which began in mid 2001 was completed in June 2002. The first phase entailed assessments, consultations and planning exercises to identify specific needs for the reintegration process, as well as preparations of detailed proposals for interventions required to address these needs. In addition, pilot projects for quick impact in areas of immediate need were implemented. While programme activities were successfully implemented in 'Somaliland', no activity took place in 'Puntland' due to the absence of international presence following the recent political and security situation.

One of the final products from the first phase of the programme has been the Integrated Area Development Plan of Action (IADP) involving key actors in northwestern Somalia. These actors include key sectoral ministries, local government actors, local and international NGOs, UN agencies and the partner communities.

The key areas that will be addressed during the second phase of the programme are:

- Basic social services – health, water & sanitation and education;
- Enhancement of economic opportunities;
- Governance;
- Basic infrastructure.

Based on reintegration priorities identified through the Inter-agency Settlement Areas Assessment, 70% of the investment should be allocated for social and economic development, and 30% for capacity development activities. Implementation of project activities will take place through subcontracts with UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and local contractors following UNDP rules, regulations and procedures.

OUTCOMES

The expected situation in the areas of intervention, at the end of the Reintegration of returning Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Programme will be the following:

- Each of the four areas of intervention will have rehabilitated basic social services and economic infrastructure necessary to create a sustainable environment for the reintegration of returnees and IDPs.
- Regional/District Development Committees and Technical Units will have been established and strengthened in their capacity to promote reintegration.

- The creation of an institutional framework to provide technical assistance for rehabilitation, reintegration and development activities in support of local communities at the micro-regions.
- Participation in all stages of project implementation including identification, prioritisation, formulation, monitoring and evaluation by local NGOs, especially women's groups and other civil society.
- Strengthened consensus-building at the local level and to the strengthening of the ongoing peace-building process.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Training and workshops	60,000
Subcontracts social and economic development (70%)	1,050,000
Subcontracts capacity development (30%)	450,000
Monitoring, evaluation and missions	86,000
Technical assistance and operations	276,700
International United Nations Volunteers (UNV)	100,000
National officers	88,800
Equipment and procurement	125,000
Miscellaneous	38,000
TOTAL	2,274,500

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title	Capacity Building for Good Governance
Project Code	SOM-03/P/HR/RL02
Sector	Protection, Human Rights and Rule of Law
Themes	Public Administration, Representative Institutions, Civil Society
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance effective partnerships between strategic governance stakeholders (governing authorities, civil society organisations, the private sector, and the media (press) in formulating appropriate policies. • Establish necessary legislative, administrative and institutional frameworks to create an environment conducive to sustainable human development.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Parliaments, ministries and public institutions of the of Somali governing authorities at the national, the regional and local levels, NGOs, the private sector, the media and international agencies
Implementing Partners	UN Habitat, UNESCO, Somali Authorities and international and local NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,500,000

SUMMARY

New Somali governing entities and administrations that have emerged in Somali zones of peace and security suffer from limited capacity to deliver public services critically needed by communities. Previous UNDP CAP project submissions such as capacity building for municipalities to be executed by UN Habitat, and capacity building to strengthen civil society organisations to be executed by CARE, did not attract funding and as a result, the emerging governance institutions were paralysed by inaction and extreme lack of basic working tools and materials.

This project is intended to meet the objectives of the SACB Governance and reconstruction strategy, which is twofold: *“immediate humanitarian and protection needs of vulnerable communities, and, simultaneously, addressing more longer term development imperatives such rule of law, institution building/governance, support to civil society, and economic recovery”*.

In order to harness limited donor resources for recovery and development, UNDP’s capacity building strategy is to promote synchronised support to the interlinked four pillar institutions of governance. This includes provision of support to Legislatures to effectively represent the will of Somali communities and oversee the executive organs of the state; support for a diverse and vibrant civil society to tap into the wealth of social capital; support for a strong Executive capable of maintaining institutional and regulatory frameworks that guarantee the sanctity of transactions and exchanges in a dynamic economy driven by the private sector; support for a strong, independent media; and finally, the promotion of community access to information technology and communications ensuring the diffusion of innovative ideas.

ACTIVITIES

Public administration

- Conduct three capacity assessments in five regions and determine intervention requirements.
- Review structure and functions of six central government institutions and eight local authorities (municipalities).
- Conduct 14 training workshops in the areas of finance, accounting, computer applications, project planning, and monitoring and evaluation.

Representative institutions

- Conduct four capacity assessments of representative bodies in four Somali regions to develop legislative action plans.
- Conduct eight training courses for parliamentarians covering issues such as budgeting, legislative drafting, participatory democracy, rule of law, environmental protection and human rights.

Civil society organisations

- Carry out capacity assessment of five umbrella NGOs and eight sectoral NGOs;
- Assist 12 NGOs in reviews and upgrades of articles of association, and build their capacity to network with other NGOs and community based organisations.
- Establish ten community information resource centres in the different Somali regions.
- Information technology and the media
- Promote the development of an umbrella media association and establish a common information resource centre.
- Assist in the design and establishment of regulatory and professional code of conduct frameworks.
- Conduct eight training courses and workshops on information technology use and computer applications.
- Facilitate storage and dissemination of data and information among the Somali administrations and development partners utilising Internet resources.
- Utilise and make available Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to enable accessibility to all partners working in or for Somalia.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Strengthening of public administration	300,000
Strengthening institutions of Somali representation (parliaments, and regional assemblies), and their legislative and executive oversight functions	300,000
Strengthening the managerial and decision making civil society organisations and community based organisations	200,000
Strengthening balanced access to data and information through expanding IT and GIS technology	400,000
Supporting the capacities of the independent media (training of journalists, improving quality of printing, supporting media associations, code of conduct)	300,000
TOTAL	1,500,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title	Poverty Reduction Programme for Somalia
Project Code	SOM-03/ER/I02
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Theme	Income Generation
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote pro-poor policies and strategies linked to rehabilitation and development. • Support income generation and employment opportunities through private sector development.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Somali households and the private sector
Implementing Partners	UNDP, UNCU/UN-OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, UN Habitat, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNHCR, SACB, EC, German Technical Co-operation (GTZ), NGOs, community based organisations, national and local authorities
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,850,000

SUMMARY

UNDP's poverty reduction programme for Somalia follows a two-pronged strategy where it supports poverty reduction policies and strategies on the one hand and promotes private sector growth and development to generate income and employment opportunities on the other. Currently, there are hardly any national or regional strategies for poverty reduction in Somalia. In places where administrations are relatively functional, the leadership is working closely with donors to avert humanitarian crises and support development. In other areas, poverty concerns are hardly addressed, save for traditional family coping mechanisms and limited assistance by NGOs and civil society. Such mechanisms often lack proper strategic planning and are grossly inadequate to increase income and reduce poverty. Much more has to be done to enable the poor and marginalised to have access to productive assets and to participate in socio-economic activities that would enable them to enhance their productive capacity and improve their well being.

Under support to pro-poor policies and strategies, it is proposed that a poverty dialogue with Somalis be initiated. UNDP and the World Bank Institute along with key stakeholders will hold a poverty workshop to identify priority data requirements for measurement of poverty indicators in Somalia and to agree on a process for development of a poverty reduction action plan. No poverty assessment has been undertaken in almost two decades and therefore there are no reliable statistics on the level and extent of income and human poverty and its various dimensions in Somalia. However, a number of ongoing initiatives give an ideal opportunity for UNDP to support compilation of statistics on the level and extent of poverty in Somalia and to set up a Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System (PMAS) in collaboration with Somali authorities and other partners. Initiatives underway include: 1) the World Bank-supported Watching Brief Project for Somalia; 2) the recently concluded socio-economic household survey covering all of Somalia with support from the Kenya Central Bureau of Statistics; 3) a joint UNDP/UNFPA survey to collect and compile gender and health statistics; and (4) the proposed support from Global Thematic Poverty Trust Fund of UNDP 's Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery.

The following projects have been formulated in order to enhance opportunities for income and employment generation and access to resources, especially for the poor Somali families.

Support to strengthen Somali remittance and other financial services

UNDP has recently completed a comprehensive study on Somali remittance operations. The study confirmed the capacity of the remittance companies to meet the growing needs of Somalis for money transfer and to other financial services. Remittance is the largest source of foreign exchange income, the most vital means of support at the household level and a conduit for trade. In effect, Somalia's business traders use remittance companies as an informal banking system. The way forward is to capitalise on the sheer size of the remittance estimated at about US\$ 700 million and to explore ways of supporting the economy as whole through regulated financial and banking services.

Promote trade and business through access to product and market information, technology and feasibility studies

Business and trade are among the fastest growing sectors in Somalia. Two major constraints faced are the absence of any formal financial, banking and insurance services, and lack of access to critical trade and business intelligence. If the private sector is supported to set up business and trade promotion centres to access and disseminate such information and emerging market trends, it will accelerate the growth of private sector due to better planning and informed decision making. It will also enable them to participate in the ongoing globalisation process and share the gains.

Capacity building for human resources development / centres of excellence

Many of the skills required to support the provision of some of the basic needs (health, education, sanitation etc.), to conserve and manage the environment (energy efficiency, low cost construction etc.), and to promote private sector growth are in short supply. A way forward to address this issue is to set up national centres of excellence in selected locations in Somalia. The strategy to be followed is to minimise capital expenditure by expanding and consolidating available capacity and facilities (infrastructure, equipment and human resources). The priority areas of interventions will be identified after an initial assessment of the supply and demand for such skills. However, initial consultations have identified the following as priority areas:

- Nursing and other para-medical professions;
- Teacher Training;
- Livestock Health and Research;
- Low-cost Construction;
- Agro-food processing;
- Information and Communication Technology.

CAP strategy supported by project

By addressing the issues related to poverty vulnerability and inequality as well as strengthening the institutional capacity for poverty monitoring and analysis and for human resources development, this programme contributes to the sectoral strategy under protection, reintegration and governance.

Project strategy and complementarity

This is closely linked to three other projects in the CAP: integration of returnees and IDPs; support to livestock industry; and capacity building for governance. All three projects are complementary to poverty reduction programme.

ACTIVITIES

- Promote national/regional poverty dialogue.
- Support poverty monitoring and analysis technical units within Somali administrations.
- Collect and compile statistical data on baseline poverty, vulnerability and inequality indicators, disaggregated by region, gender and social groups for poverty assessment, measurement and mapping, as well as to monitor the impact of development programmes.
- Develop national/regional strategy framework and policy guidelines to address issues related to HIV/AIDS.
- Private sector development.
- Support and strengthen Somali remittance and other financial services.
- Promote development of trade and business through access to product and market intelligence, technology and feasibility studies.
- Build capacities for human resources development and centres of excellence.

OUTCOMES

- Enhanced and enriched results of the data gathered under the Poverty Monitoring and Analysis activity.
- Enhanced national capacity to monitor and analyse poverty and to monitor progress towards the millennium development goals as well as to fix intermediate targets for millennium development goal indicators.
- Baseline poverty, vulnerability and inequality indicators disaggregated by region, gender and social groups to monitor human poverty and millennium development goals as well as to assess development impact.
- Increased awareness among planners and decision-makers on socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS; national/regional strategic framework and policy guidelines to address HIV/AIDS issues.

- Legal and regulatory framework to promote Somali remittance operations and other financial services as well as improved capacity of Somali institutions to oversee commercial banking services.
- Access to trade and business intelligence, technology and project feasibility studies.
- Centres of excellence established in critical sectors where there is acute shortage of skilled human resources that are essential in the provision of the minimum basic needs and support private sector growth and development.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
National/regional poverty dialogue	50,000
Family income and expenditure survey (2-4 rounds) for one year (sub-contract)	400,000
Strategy framework & policy guidelines to address issues related to HIV/AIDS	400,000
Support to strengthen Somali remittance and other financial services	600,000
Capacity building for human resources development and centres of excellence	400,000
TOTAL	1,850,000

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Emergency Agricultural Assistance for Returnees in northwestern Somalia
Project Code	SOM-03/A07
Sector	Agriculture
Theme	Income generation
Objective	To provide 2000 families and returnees, in the Hargeisa Tog irrigation areas, with an agricultural assistance package
Targeted Beneficiaries	2,000 farming families and returnees
Implementing Partners	UN agencies and NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 359,579

SUMMARY

Within the Integrated Area Development Plan of Action, which was developed by the Ministry of National Planning and Coordination, Ministry of Repatriation, Reintegration and Rehabilitation, UNHCR and UNDP, issues and needs related to agriculture (crop production) are included in the Enlargement of Economic Opportunities section. During 2002, a consultant from the emergency division of FAO identified the Tog irrigation areas of Hargeisa as a priority for assistance. The farmers in this area currently grow some fruits with varying degrees of success. The area has relatively low potential but a lot can be produced with improved agricultural practices including the addition of manure, inter cropping, crop rotation and soil and water conservation techniques.

By providing some basic inputs to farmers in the Tog irrigation area it is expected that the area under cultivation and total food production will increase which will in turn enhance the availability of food. The provision of tractor time for land preparation as well as animal traction will encourage an increase in the area under cultivation while improvement of wells and provision of irrigation pumps will allow crops, particularly vegetables to grow under the dry conditions around Hargeisa. In addition to increasing food supply at a household level, there are good market opportunities in Hargeisa for selling produce. Support to the agriculture sector can reduce unemployment and provide income generation opportunities for returnees as well as local communities.

The project is expected to increase agricultural activities thus providing increased labour opportunities for returnees be implemented in partnership with NGO's who are active and experienced in the region and in close co-operation with UNDP/UNHCR Reintegration of Returnees and IDP programme, the Ministry of Return, Resettlement and Reintegration and the Ministry of Agriculture.

ACTIVITIES

- Provide seeds, tools and irrigation pumps.
- Support land preparation and improve wells to be used for irrigation.
- Supervise project implementation using international and national consultants to cover the areas of coordination, technical support, training for implementing partners and fostering of a community-based approach in order to create ownership.

OUTCOMES

- Increased food production.
- Increased household incomes from sales and labour.
- Labour opportunities for returnees.
- Returnees provided agricultural inputs and training to return to an agricultural way of life.

CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FOR SOMALIA

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEM	US\$
Agricultural inputs (including 400 Mt of cowpeas, 200 kg of vegetable seeds, tools, 100 irrigation pumps, 40 pair of oxen plus equipment, tractor hours for land preparation, rehabilitation of 40 wells)	161,100
Personnel (one international agronomist (6 p/m), one national agronomist (12 p/m), one logistics/admin support (6 p/m))	120,000
Travel (flight and in country travel)	37,500
Training (activities including training ox ploughing, vegetable production and information, education and communication materials)	8,000
General operating expenses	12,524
Direct operating costs (including Technical Support Services)	20,455
TOTAL	359,579

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME for UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME
Project Title	Capacity Building for Urban Planning and Land Management
Project Code	SOM-03/ER/I03
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Objectives	Establish capacity to provide urban planning services. Develop structural physical plans for key 'Somaliland' cities. Systematically address land management.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local and municipal authorities and residents of seven cities/ towns in northwest Somalia
Implementing Partners	UNDP, UN Habitat, municipalities, Ministry of Public Works and Roads, and the private sector
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Total Project Budget	US\$ 2,220,000
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,110,000

SUMMARY

The EC and UN Habitat Urban Sector Profile Study, followed by a more detailed project development mission funded by UNDP Somalia identified a numbers of gaps as follows:

- Neither municipalities nor central government in 'Somaliland' have master urban plans or the capacity to formulate them.
- Local understanding of planning appears largely limited to production of physical maps.
- The legal framework for urban planning is not yet formally established in 'Somaliland'.
- Institutional responsibilities are unclear and disputed. Most cities lack the basic instruments for urban land management, with resulting disputes, encroachments onto and loss of public property.
- Spatial development decisions, which have permanent impact on the urban environment, are being made in a policy, regulatory and operational vacuum.
- Participatory planning techniques are absent and need to be adopted in order to improve local decision making for better local governance.
- In light of these findings, short-term structures and detailed planning is needed for most cities in order to guide ongoing development, while comprehensive urban plans are needed to frame long-term urban development and management. Additionally, a variety of tools are needed to ensure proper land management and urban development. Finally, planning and capacity need to be established at appropriate levels.

The Urban Planning Project envisages a reformulation and extension of previous planning efforts by UN Habitat and UNDP, with an ultimate objective of regularising and institutionalising urban planning within a private/public partnership and land management for the urban context. This project supports the CAP Governance/institution building objective: "Strengthened management of public administration at national, regional and local levels".

Project Strategy and Complementarity

The project strategy is based on on-the-job capacity building and technical co-operation for the production of structured plans and instilling broad-based participatory urban planning processes. Furthermore, through urban land management, the project aims to address urban security of tenure thus reducing land-related conflicts.

ACTIVITIES

The project will undertake the following activities:

- Assist in establishing an appropriate, clear and facilitative regulatory framework for urban planning and land management.
- Assist in setting up and building capacities required by government institutions and public/private partnerships.
- Modify a successful farm survey and registration model for urban application and replication (pilot application of encroachment resolution included in project).
- Provide technical assistance to development of short-term plans for critical, ongoing urban development and long term master planning.
- Establish a broad-based participatory, bottom-up and comprehensive planning methodology.
- Assist in the design and implementation of demonstration and pilot hardware projects, which test skills and address local needs (funding outside project).
- Coordinate longer term and larger scale urban infrastructure projects (funding outside project).

OUTPUTS

- Land legislation issued by Central Government.
- Central Urban Planning Board and Mobile Planning Unit established and functioning.
- Urban land survey and registration model tested and being broadly replicated in two cities and one small town.
- Encroachment resolution being implemented in two cities and one small town;
- Short-term plans developed and being used in seven cities.
- Long term master plans drafted in two cities and one small town.
- District (or Community) Development Committees, and Technical Working Units established and functioning in seven cities.
- Demonstration projects implemented in seven cities.
- Large scale infrastructure projects funded, designed and being implemented in two cities and one small town.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
External consultants	700,000
Local staff	100,000
Local subcontracts	50,000
Training and workshops	25,000
Monitoring, evaluation and missions	50,000
Equipment and procurement	125,000
Miscellaneous	60,000
TOTAL	1,110,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Sports for Peace
Project Code	SOM-03/P/HR/RL03
Sector	Protection, Human Rights and Rule of Law
Objective	Achievement a lasting respect for human rights and justice by mobilising children, youth and community support through sports
Targeted Beneficiaries	Orphans, street children, delinquents from urban areas, returnees' children/youth, 'normal base' children / youth with limited access to sporting activities and sports authorities
Implementing Partners	Somali Olympic Committee, clubs, Ministries of Sports, orphanages, local NGOs and youth groups
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 547,000

SUMMARY

The Sports for Peace programme is the practical embodiment of the idea that sports can be used to assist the process of bringing about peace and development in conflict and post-conflict countries. In practical terms, the programme complements other, broad peace and development initiatives by helping to build the sports sector and facilitating the coordinated re-introduction of sports in targeted countries.

ACTIVITIES

Street children and orphanages project

This project focuses on children/youth in the streets and in orphanages who have nothing to look forward to in their everyday life. With the assistance of qualified sport coaches and educators, young men and women are recruited and trained to become sports educators. Once, trained they are sent back to their communities or orphanages where they become responsible for gathering children/youth and practicing sports activities. Doctors, human rights activists, civil servants and others are invited to address the children/youth about specific social issues.

Capacity building of sports authorities project

This programme focuses on building the capacity of a country's governmental and non-governmental sports authorities. Authorities are assisted to:

- Link the sports sector to the local private sector through sponsorship.
- Provide girls and women with greater access to sports.
- Develop sports leagues and competitions.
- Develop and encourage sports at the community level.
- Develop the skills and numbers of in-country match officials & sports technicians.
- Provide the community with better sports equipment and facilities.
- All of these activities are directed toward the development of a thriving, economically viable sports sector.

Peace runs and support to competitions

The Peace Run is a concept where citizens in a conflict or post-conflict country have an opportunity to run, walk or wheelchair around a circuit as part of an all-day event. The runs are divided into categories of several street races, in order to cater to all ages and abilities. The event is open to all, with particular encouragement to children, youth, street children, the disabled, women, the elderly and ex-militias. Participation is always voluntary and free of charge. Peace Runs are designed to be enjoyable as well as provide citizens with the chance to declare, en masse and in a completely non-violent and apolitical way, their desire for a lasting peace in their country. Peace Runs are not a protest of any sort and are not intended as the platform for any individual or political party to express their political views.

Competitions are a key component that gives participants a specific objective to reach as well as a quantitative and qualitative result. They foster the spirit of participation by bringing together different people such as children, youth and the population at large. Competitions represent the visibility, the joy, the sadness and the "big family" spirit of sport.

Competitions also serve the peace-building aspect of the programme by focusing on bringing together different communities or groups through sport. Beneficiaries include clubs, teams, school children, street children, and youth groups. The beneficiaries will benefit from travel to other towns or villages, as well as share in the responsibilities of hosting visiting teams from other villages, towns or regions.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Programme fixed cost	197,000
Orphanages & street children projects	185,000
Capacity building of sports authorities	45,000
Support to competition and peace runs	120,000
TOTAL	547,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Civic Education for Peace, Democracy, and Development
Project Code	SOM-03/P/HR/RL04
Sector	Protection, Human Rights and Rule of Law
Themes	Peace Building and Promotion, Human Rights, Governance and Public Administration, Information Management
Objectives	Increase the participation of civil society groups and institutions in peace building, promotion of human rights, good governance and development in all parts of Somalia
Targeted Beneficiaries	Urban and rural women's groups, rural and urban youth groups, displaced people, refugees and returnees, farmers, pastoralists, small entrepreneurs, non-formal educational institutions and demobilised militia
Implementing Partners	BBC, Radio Djibouti, Kenya Broadcasting Cooperation (KBC) and local NGOs.
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 800,000

SUMMARY

The approach of the project has been to create synergy between the mass media and the community in setting the agenda and stimulating the process of dialogue and peace building in Somalia. Since 1997 when it was launched, it has built the required capacity to move it to the next level of engagement in the consolidation of peace. The human and institutional capacities built include eight Peace Resource Centres in the three main zones of the country; a network of 179 community focus groups made up of more than 3,000 volunteers trained in basic peace building; community development and communication skills; a network of radio stations including the BBC, that collaborates in the production and broadcasting of radio programs on peace and development issues; and a community information database on programme impact.

The goal of the project is to:

- Increase public awareness and participation of Somali communities in economic and social activities that enhance respect for human rights, improve governance and the promotion of peace in their communities.
- Strengthen urban and rural youth, women and other marginalised groups in the effective use of information and communication technologies for networking, dialogue, education and economic activities.
- Enhance the capacity of Peace Resource Centres for effective conflict resolution, reconciliation and peace building.

ACTIVITIES

- Develop, produce and broadcast two weekly Somali language radio programs on peace, human rights, good governance and development themes.
- Train and provide technical support for networks of traditional rulers (ugases, sheikhs, leaders and sultans), local administrations, women groups, youth groups, pastoral groups, farmers and small entrepreneurs on human rights issues, good governance and the use of information and communication technologies.
- Develop and produce a standard civic education curriculum for training in human rights, good governance and democracy for women and youth groups, as well as demobilised militia in different parts of Somalia.

OUTCOMES

- At least 50 radio soap opera and 50 radio magazine programmes for broadcast by collaborating radio stations developed and produced.
- At least two training workshops for each of the target groups in each PRC organised during the year.
- At least one income generating activity developed and implemented by each peace resource centre during the year.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Project personnel	200,000
Equipment and supplies	100,000
External services	70,000
Training and capacity building for community focus groups	150,000
Media production and dissemination	140,000
Seed funding for project sustainability fund	65,000
Programme delivery costs	75,000
TOTAL	800,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES
Project Title	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees as well as Protection of and Assistance to Refugees in Somalia
Project Code	SOM-03/MS02
Sector	Multi-sector
Themes	Reintegration of Returning Refugees and International Protection of Refugees
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate and promote voluntary repatriation of 23,000 Somali refugees and assist them in their reintegration by enhancing their material safety and economic opportunities, mainly in northern parts of Somalia. Ensure international protection and assistance to 250 refugees in northwestern Somalia while seeking durable solutions for them.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Out of the above targeted beneficiaries: Returnee Children: 45% Returnee Women: 52% Refugee Children: 35% Refugee Women: 45%
Implementing Partners	Local authorities, international and local NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 5,777,228

SUMMARY

With over 464,000 Somali refugees assisted since 1990 through UNHCR's repatriation and reintegration programme, substantial progress has been made towards securing durable solutions for Somali refugees. Some 400,000 Somali refugees will remain in exile world-wide by the end of 2002 but it is expected that during 2003 more than 23,000 Somali refugees will repatriate mainly to Northern Somalia from Djibouti, Kenya, Yemen and possibly Ethiopia.

Authorities in the northern parts of Somalia have assumed the protection of returnees and are committed to respect their human rights. However, this is against a backdrop of tremendous need for support to the economy, vital communal services, and socio-economic recovery. Many returnees, who have been repatriating with limited education and few marketable skills, cannot compete for scarce jobs and have no income generating alternatives. In the absence of durable economic opportunities and given high unemployment rates returnees have found it difficult to make a living and are often forced to live for years under dire socio-economic conditions worse than found in the refugee camps they left. Rather than returning to rural areas of origin, returnees often settle, together with IDPs and other vulnerable groups, in the outskirts of urban centres in anticipation of better public services and after having adapted to a more urbanised life in refugee camps, and in the hope of finding employment to make up for lost economic activities in the livestock sector. Returnees are thereby creating a strain on the absorptive capacity of already overcrowded urban centres. Therefore, the task of ensuring vital social services and economic opportunities for returnee communities is enormous.

CAP Strategy supported by project

In 2003 the UNHCR Somalia programme will assist 23,000 refugees to exercise their right to return home by promoting and organising voluntary repatriation from neighbouring countries to areas of Somalia that are deemed safe, and by facilitating, upon their request, the return of individuals to other areas.

UNHCR will assist the reintegration of returnees through community-based projects aimed at ensuring the sustainability of their return and the self-reliance of the returnees. The key-elements of this programme consist of enhancing the absorptive capacity in relation to vital social services and economic opportunities in areas with high numbers of returnees. Through its returnee monitoring system and advocacy with Somali officials, leaders and civil society, UNHCR will support the restoration of national protection, including respect for physical, legal and material safety, of returnees in accordance with international standards.

Moreover, UNHCR will ensure protection of and assistance to some 250 urban refugees in 'Somaliland', while durable solutions through third country resettlement or voluntary repatriation will be actively promoted.

Project Strategy and Complementarity

The reintegration programme will be implemented through 30 local and five international NGOs in close collaboration with line ministries and local authorities. Four UNVs, assigned to UNHCR in the field, will continue to undertake critical needs assessments, provide technical support, and monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

UNHCR interventions will be increasingly geared towards strengthening a concerted exit strategy. Joint action will be taken with development partners to consolidate, evaluate and revisit UNHCR Quick Impact Projects (QIPs), and assess their sustainability. Co-operation between UNHCR and UNDP in the joint programme for reintegration of returnees and IDPs (RRIDP) is now well underway and prospects are good that the programme will play a pivotal role in the quest for a smooth transition from humanitarian assistance to recovery and development, which will help UNHCR to disengage from reintegration activities in northwestern Somalia. UNHCR will also substantially strengthen its gender sensitive returnee monitoring capacity and systems in order to develop a comprehensive analysis of returnee rights and socio-economic situations in order for other actors to better address development-oriented reintegration needs. UNHCR will work very closely with other agencies and donors to take action to foster reintegration and make it a priority of their plans.

ACTIVITIES

- Organise voluntary repatriation for 23,000 Somali refugees from Djibouti (8,000), Kenya (10,000), Yemen (5,000) and a yet to be determined number from Ethiopia.
- Monitor and report on physical, legal and material conditions of refugees and returnees.
- Advocate with Somali officials, law enforcement officers, community leaders and civil society for protection of refugees and returnees.
- Advocate with Somali officials, law enforcement officers, community leaders and civil society for the observance of human rights, with special emphasis on women's and children's rights.
- Construct / rehabilitate / support 20 primary schools, 10 healthcare facilities and 50 water facilities.
- Support two micro-credit schemes and 20 income-generating projects.
- Support three vocational training facilities and 15 public work projects.

OUTPUTS

- Durable solutions obtained for 23,000 Somali refugees and closure of two refugee camps in Djibouti and possibly one camp in Ethiopia.
- Enhanced legal, physical and material safety of returnees and refugees.
- 600 Somali officials, law enforcement officers and community leaders trained in protection of refugees and returnees.
- 2,000 Somali officials, law enforcement officers and community leaders trained in human rights, especially in women's and children's rights.
- Improved access to primary education facilities for 50,000 children;
- Improved water facilities for 75,000 persons.
- Improved access to healthcare facilities for 125,000 persons.
- 20,000 people benefiting from micro-credit schemes and income-generating activities.
- 400 people with enhanced income opportunities through vocational training.
- 40,000 work days of employment generated through public work projects.

CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FOR SOMALIA

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Protection, monitoring and coordination	1,877,415
Community services	106,750
Crop production	130,000
Domestic needs and household support	55,150
Education	485,000
Fisheries	50,000
Health and nutrition	366,000
Income generation	200,000
Legal assistance	33,000
Livestock	100,000
Operational support (to agencies)	401,900
Sanitation and environment	195,000
Shelter and other infrastructure	9,000
Transport and logistics	400,000
Water (non agriculture)	760,000
Sub-total (Operations)	5,169,215
Programme support	608,013
TOTAL	5,777,228

Appealing Agency	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
Project Title	Pilot Project - Uplifting the Social and Economic Status of Vulnerable Population in 'Somaliland'
Project Code	SOM-03/ER/I04
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Theme	Income Generation
Objective	Increase economic opportunity in Hargeisa, 'Somaliland'
Targeted Beneficiaries	120 returnees, IDPs, low-income persons (50% women)
Implementing Partners	Local NGOs K-REP and Amaah Kalkaal, and local authorities
Project Duration	January 2003 - June 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 562,984
Funds Requested	US\$ 345,360

SUMMARY

The overall objective of the pilot project is to contribute in facilitating community-based approach for reintegration of returnees as well as local populations by increasing economic opportunities and thus in peace building and national reconstruction efforts of Somaliland through reintegration process.

The immediate aim of this project is to create sustainable self-employment and employment opportunities for returnees, displaced and low income persons including women through micro-credit, thereby facilitating their integration, self-sufficiency and reducing migratory pressures in 'Somaliland'. The project will target the area of Hargeisa.

It is envisaged that the small pilot project for vocational training and micro finance in 'Somaliland' will result in income generation activities and stimulate local economies and markets. The income accrued from these activities is expected to uplift the social and economic status of the host communities, yield additional positive results for both individual beneficiaries as well as contribute to the ongoing reconstruction efforts in 'Somaliland'. It also aims to bridge the gap between humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation/ development assistance in 'Somaliland'. This project is expected to compliment similar initiatives geared towards income generating opportunities and the need to enhance the skilled labour force in Somalia.

ACTIVITIES

The pilot project will be implemented in three phases: the Assessment and Preparatory phase, the Training and Micro-financing phase and the Follow-up Assessment phase. . IOM will work in close partnership with K-Rep and Amaah Kalkaal, both local NGOs, to disseminate information on the programme to local authorities and other agencies working with the target group in Hargeisa. During this preparatory phase, the purpose and modus operandi of the pilot project will be promoted.

In the training and micro-financing phase, potential project participants will be given a group orientation and undergo a training course of 5 days. Business plans will be assessed and approved by a Selection Committee comprised of IOM, K-Rep and Amaah Kalkaal.

In the final phase, IOM will be producing an assessment report, with specific reference to the impact on local community.

This pilot project targets 120 beneficiaries with the immediate target group being returnees, internally displaced persons and low-income persons. The returnees include Somali nationals in the Diaspora who could benefit upon return to 'Somaliland' from reintegration assistance. The project will provide both groups guaranteed loan and individual loan as follows:

- 90 beneficiaries in the first group guaranteed loan scheme;
- 45 beneficiaries in the second group guaranteed loan scheme (50% of the first group);
- 30 individual guaranteed loan scheme.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Operational costs	173,500
Staff costs	80,000
Office costs	76,950
Overheads	14,910
TOTAL	345,360

Appealing Agency	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
Project Title	Pilot Project: Return and Reintegration of Qualified Somali Nationals
Project Code	SOM-03/MS03
Sector	Multi-Sector
Objective	Strengthen the capacity of public and private sector institutions through the transfer of relevant skills, financial and other resources
Targeted Beneficiaries	200 Somali nationals in the Diaspora
Implementing Partners	International agencies, NGOs and local authorities
Project Duration	January 2003 - December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 1,250,365
Funds Requested	US\$ 700,915

SUMMARY

After experiencing almost ten years of civil war and the destruction of a national government, Somalia is now in transition where it can engage in national reconstruction and rehabilitation. In order to engage in the serious activity of reconstruction and rehabilitation, Somalia desperately requires the skills, experiences, knowledge and expertise of its nationals in the Diaspora. It is in this area of harnessing the full potential of its own nationals that the international community can place concerted effort in the reconstruction of Somalia.

The IOM reflects this commitment in the creation of Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) project. The aim of the project is to strengthen the capacity of both public and private sector by stimulating the local economy and increase economic opportunities. An assessment of the skills needs and opportunities for private investments have been identified under other complimentary projects by IOM and other agencies.

MIDA has flexible eligibility and transfer options. More emphasis is placed on mobility rather than physical or actual return. New transfer options such as virtual/ tele-work, sequenced/ repeated visits and investment resource transfers that do not necessarily require permanent physical return or presence in the recipient country, have taken centre stage.

Considering the present security and socio-economic conditions in Somalia, the pilot project will only focus on the sequenced returns and transfer of financial and other resources of qualified, skilled and resourceful Somali nationals living in the Diaspora. In this way, Somalis in the Diaspora can be assisted to create their own relatively independent small-scale businesses as a way of transfer of resources and job creation.

ACTIVITIES

Virtual/tele-work: Digital data broadcasting as well as distance business transactions (tele-conferencing) including distance learning are among the most cost effective options that could be used.

Sequenced/repeated visits: Skills and expertise of Somalis in the Diaspora is required in Somalia to complement the efforts of colleagues on the job and to bring their international perspective to bear on an assignment. This type of assignment may require limited number of round trip visits to Somalia. Facilitated movement and mobility of Somali professionals between host country and Somalia holds the key to the effective reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia.

Investment: In collaboration with authorities and the private sector, Somalis in the Diaspora would be assisted to channel their financial and other resources to private investment and more productive areas of the economy.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Operational costs	513,068
Staff costs	94,600
Office costs	76,950
Overheads	16,297
TOTAL	700,915

Appealing Agency	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Promotion of Economic Recovery, Employment Creation and Support to Decentralisation in Somalia
Project Code	SOM-03/ER/105
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Themes	Infrastructure Rehabilitation, Income Generation, Governance and Public Administration
Objective	Ensure that employment and job creation is placed at the centre of economic recovery through the development of local institutions to implement Employment Intensive Programmes using well tested but locally adapted delivery models, within a framework of decentralisation and the reintegration efforts of conflict affected groups
Targeted Beneficiaries	2,000 homeless families, returnees and resettled IDPs (2,000 men, 2,000, women, 8,000 children) 4,000 workers employed for six months (90% men, 10% women)
Implementing Partners	UNDP, the Intermediate Technology Development Group, UN Habitat, UNHCR, 'Somaliland' Roads Authority (SRA), North Eastern Somali Highways Authority (NESHA), local authorities, municipalities, Village Development Committees (VDCs), District Development Committees (DDCs), local communities and the private sector
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 4,850,000

SUMMARY

The ILO executed project is designed to simultaneously address key constraints to economic recovery and reintegration: unemployment, inadequate infrastructures and low vocational skill levels.

In the infrastructure sector and focusing mainly on roads, it will work with the relevant authorities to expand and develop on the experiences of the Labour-Based Community Contracting models developed in the pilot phase, directly creating approximately 300,000 work days of paid employment and improve accessibility to rural areas. This will also support efforts at decentralisation and assist in addressing the problems of urban drift. In the housing sector, approximately 30,000 workdays of skilled employment and 150,000 w/days of unskilled employment will be created. In addition by optimising the use of local materials and supporting local initiatives in building materials manufacture will increase employment opportunities.

Specific technical inputs may be provided by Intermediate Technology Development Group, UN Habitat. Lessons and plans will be coordinated with UNDP and UNHCR.

The project is conceptually applicable countrywide but can only operate effectively in those areas where there is relative peace and stability. Therefore at present it can only be operational in 'Somaliland' and extended to other areas of Somalia when circumstances allow.

ACTIVITIES

- Improve roads in rural areas.
- Construct 2,000 low-cost housing units for returnees and IDPs.
- Engage in micro-finance and technical support.
- Engage in practical skills development in the construction sector through training.
- Develop, through work with Somali authorities and other stakeholders, a common policy and implementation strategy for vocational training.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Community road rehabilitation and infrastructure works.	2,000,000
Low-cost housing	2,000,000
Training	250,000
Micro-finance + LEDAs	300,000
Technical assistance	220,000
Direct costs	80,000
TOTAL	4,850,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN
Project Title	Engendering Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration Programme
Project Code	SOM-03/P/HR/RL05
Sector	Protection, Human Rights, Rule of Law
Objective	Promote gender mainstreaming in peace building, with a specific focus on the integration of women in DDR programmes and community rehabilitation and reconciliation
Target Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female ex-combatants, widows, and families and dependants of former militia • Local disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration committees and authorities and women's groups
Implementing Partner	German Development Co-operation
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 192,100

SUMMARY

Since 2001, UNIFEM and the German Agency for Technical Co-operation (GTZ) have promoted gender mainstreaming in disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration programmes in Somalia. From July through October 2001, UNIFEM, GTZ, and the National Demobilisation Committee (NDC) conducted a joint survey in northwestern Somalia to gather and analyse gender and age disaggregated data on female ex-combatants, widows, and wives of former militia, and integrate women into new or on-going DDR programmes in 'Somaliland'. The survey found that 1) DDR programs need to address both the ex-combatants (male and female) and their families and communities in which they are to be reintegrated; 2) female ex-combatants face gender-specific discrimination and inequality in the process of reintegration; and 3) female members and dependants of the ex-combatants have rarely benefited from the DDR programmes.

Support to individual ex-combatants, their families, and to their communities is imperative for rehabilitation, reconciliation, sustainable peace and gender equality at household and community levels. Lessons learned from other war-torn countries show that DDR programmes that focus on one segment of society, for instance, former male combatants, without considering how that group interacts with the rest of society will have limited effect. Too often, former combatants, women and men alike, find themselves in competition for scarce resources against non-combatants, such as returning refugees and displaced persons. While all combatants find it difficult to reintegrate into civilian communities, it is especially challenging for women because they usually receive less support than men do from families, communities, national or international assistance. Women face an extra layer of alienation because in many cultures their decision to join combat violates traditional social expectations. In addition to post-traumatic, war-related stress disorder, wives and dependants of ex-combatants often experience high rates of domestic violence upon the return of combatants.

From the needs assessment, UNIFEM and GTZ realised the need for "reintegration packages" that encompass various needs of the ex-combatants and their families in the process of reintegration, ranging from economic/food security, vocational training, reproductive health care, and psychosocial support, including trauma counselling.

ACTIVITIES

In collaboration with GTZ, UNIFEM will:

- Conduct surveys in the northwestern, northeastern, central and southern regions of Somalia to identify the gender specific needs of female ex-combatants and their families, as well as widows, wives, and the dependants of male ex-combatants.
- Expand the gender-disaggregated database to identify new areas of intervention, aiming at better integration of women and ex-combatants into community, community development and reconciliation. Methodology of data collection and analysis would include focus-group discussions.
- Facilitate the participation of women and women's organisations in local DDR committees to monitor and ensure that the benefits of such programmes reflect the needs of women and targeted communities.
- Conduct outreach and advocacy campaigns, including awareness-raising seminars for members of local DDR committees, local authorities, and stakeholders on the gender-specific impact of conflict, gender dimensions of DDR, and the role of women in peace building.

OUTCOMES

- Establishment of a systematic approach to data collection and analysis of sex- and age-disaggregated data on female ex-combatants, widows, families and dependants of ex-militiamen.
- Promotion of peace building, reconciliation, and sustainable livelihoods with the enhanced participation of women and women's groups in the design and implementation of post-conflict reconstruction, including DDR programmes.
- Creation of awareness raising materials and gender-sensitisation tools on the gender dimensions of DDR.
- Strengthening the capacity of local organisations to support women ex-combatants, widows, wives and families of ex-combatants.
- Promotion of a Somali women's agenda for disarmament and demobilisation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
International advisors	20,000
Local experts	40,000
Data collection and analysis	40,000
Gender awareness and community activities	20,000
Transport costs (lease or purchase, fuel, repairs)	30,000
Other operational costs (office rent)	20,000
Agency support costs (13%)	22,100
TOTAL	192,100

Appealing Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Project Title	IRIN Outreach Radio Project
Project Code	SOM-03/CSS04
Sector	Coordination and Support Services
Themes	IDPs, Refugees, HIV-AIDS, Human Rights
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform and empower local communities and displaced populations. • Support fledgling democratic movements and civil society through the development of humanitarian radio programmes and training of radio stations in Somalia.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local communities, refugees, IDPs, returnees, vulnerable groups, disaster affected groups, local radio stations
Implementing Partners	NGOs and community groups working in Somalia
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 290,000

SUMMARY

Access to impartial, contextual information and open debate has the power to influence the behaviour of communities and nations. This access can strengthen human values and allow even remote populations to participate in governance and shape development. Without freedom and pluralism of information within societies, there can be no true democracy or human security.

The IRIN Outreach Radio Project was set up in January 2001 to provide impartial news and information to the victims of humanitarian crises and to provide them with a better understanding of the activities and objectives of the humanitarian community. At the same time, this project is an attempt by IRIN to seriously address the information and technology imbalances that exist in developing countries by undertaking the capacity building of radio stations in Somalia.

IRIN Outreach Radio chose Somalia as a pilot project with the aim of providing the Somali people with access to vital and unbiased information. Somalia was identified and selected in a bid to support its peace process and its attempt to emerge from conflict. Radio was recognised as the most efficient channel through which to reach local communities and to make them aware of what was happening in their country by countering propaganda and misinformation.

ACTIVITIES

The Outreach Radio Project supports efforts towards conflict resolution and reconciliation by providing radio broadcasters in Somalia with special audio features which are recorded in the Somali language in the IRIN studio in Nairobi, and sent to state and private radio stations for broadcasting. The themes of the audio programmes (features) cover such areas as developments in the peace process, education, refugees and IDPs, justice and the rule of law, health, HIV/AIDS, women's issues, the environment and human rights. In 2003, the project will continue to support the peace process by helping to make local communities, internally displaced people and refugees aware of what is happening in the country and involve them in issues that affect their lives.

In 2003, IRIN radio will be incorporating new ideas into its project so as to ensure a more bottom-up approach to radio programming. Key elements of the Radio project will be the formation of partnerships with NGOs and other voluntary bodies, such as community-based organisations and other groups engaged in community development in selected rural areas, specifically those affected by conflict.

Through its collaboration with NGOs and community-based organisations, IRIN will promote humanitarian principles and human rights through training and advocacy, as well as enhance the capacity of national radio journalists to gather and deliver relevant, timely and impartial information. Part of this approach will involve bringing local radio journalists together for intensive training with the radio team and working with them on the ground in their respective countries. Co-productions between IRIN and local radio stations will also be undertaken, allowing partners to learn new production and digital editing techniques and encouraging them to abide by the fundamental principles and guidelines of professional, ethical and balanced reporting.

In addition to improving the quality, relevance and effectiveness of local broadcasts, the project aims at widening access to these programmes through a variety of means. Where appropriate, radio partners and co-operating NGOs and communities will be supplied with World Space satellite technology, as well as basic equipment such as multi-media computers and digital mini disk recorders, contributing to the capacity building and training of radio partners. All audio programmes are currently being uploaded onto the IRIN website. Placing the project output on the web will enable both local radio partners and the Somali Diaspora to listen to the programmes.

Monitoring of radio broadcasts and an ongoing evaluation of the impact of the information being aired will also be undertaken. Locally recruited monitors will work together with communities in identifying local issues of main concern and interest and use this to inform decisions made on future programme content.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Project staff (international and national)	188,000
Capacity-building (equipment & technical assistance)	50,000
Capacity-building (training, co-productions & field support)	40,000
Office running cost	12,000
TOTAL	290,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title	'Somaliland' Communications Centre Pilot Project
Project Code	SOM-03/P/HR/RL06
Sector	Protection, Human Rights, Rule of Law
Themes	Somali Media Development
Objective	Inform the Somali public and improve their participation in humanitarian and governance issues by empowering the Somali media with key support
Targeted Beneficiaries	All local adult populations that have access to media messages
Implementing Partners	Academy for Peace & Development, and local authorities
Project Duration	January - December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 150,000

SUMMARY

Governance is a shared responsibility among diverse actors, including the state, private sector, civil society and media institutions.

This requires the establishment of institutions with capacity to ensure a) public accountability by leaders; b) popular participation; and c) transparency and information availability. Building the capacity of the local media – the “fourth estate” – is crucial in the quest for local populations to take an active role in rebuilding society.

Current media capacity is still well below optimal functioning levels, particularly for the private media. Shortfalls include: a lack of equipment, overstretched staff, scarce access to the Internet and other research materials, limited access to decision-makers and international actors, and the lack of a media association to help steer policy and ensure accreditation standards.

It is therefore proposed that a multi-purpose communications centre be established. Administration of the Communications Centre will be done through a Board of Directors drawn from a cross-section of the media and civil society, to ensure professional standards and accountability, as well as access by a wide range of actors and newsmakers. Membership at the Communications Centre would include local newspapers, radio, TV, and representatives from various civil society groups and international agencies with an interest in civic education and communications.

With the success of this pilot project for ‘Somaliland’, similar centres could open in other areas of Somalia.

ACTIVITIES

This project will develop and run a multi-purpose communications centre. It will serve as, among other things:

- A forum for press conferences, panel discussions, political debates, workshops, symposia, and significant newsworthy events;
- An information centre for journalists to provide access to Internet services, a media-related library, and other materials to assist in news-related activities;
- The headquarters for an accredited Journalist’s Association;
- A drop-in centre for the sharing of ideas and collegial exchanges between journalists and newsmakers; and,
- A forum for socio-cultural events including drama, musical festivals and other art forms.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Operations costs	70,000
International staff	50,000
National staff	10,000
Administration	20,000
TOTAL	150,000

Appealing Agency	OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
Project title	Senior Human Rights Adviser for Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights
Project code	SOM-03/P/HR/RL07
Sector	Protection, human rights, rule of law
Objectives	Mainstream human rights into the work of the UN Country Team Provide technical advice on the implementation of the SCPP Rule of Law Programme Provide support to the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia
Implementing partners	UNDP, DIAKONIA (Sweden), UNICEF, UNIFEM and UNCU/UN-OCHA
Project duration	January – December 2003
Funds requested	US\$ 150,000

SUMMARY

In April 2001, OHCHR and UNDP initiated a joint project whereby a senior human rights adviser was seconded to work with UNDP on the implementation and further expansion of UNDP's Somali Civil Protection Programme (SCPP), as well as other UNDP governance and law related activities. The adviser was also required to work under the auspices of the R/HC on the mainstreaming of human rights into UN Somalia agencies' work and backstop the UN Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia. The current project expires on 31 December 2002.

Future OHCHR activities will be contingent on the outcomes of an evaluation of the project, due at the end of November 2002. A continuation of the current activities would suggest that an OHCHR project in 2003 would maintain the key elements of mainstreaming within the UN system working on Somalia, implementation of the SCPP and support to the Independent Expert. The budget projection therefore covers the cost of the salary of the Senior Human Rights Adviser for a period of one year.

Activities

With respect to mainstreaming, the OHCHR will be undertaking principal activities within the framework of the Human Rights and Gender Working Group of the Somali Aid Co-ordination Body. Key issues to be targeted in this regard are internally displaced persons and child protection; a plan of action in support of civil society will also assume prominence in programming for next year. Mainstreaming efforts through the office of the R/HC will furthermore lay the groundwork for substantive integration of human rights concerns in programming supportive of the peace process. Also linked to the mainstreaming approach would be continued technical advice on the implementation of the SCPP Rule of Law Programme, including components on law enforcement and the judiciary, and more recently incorporated elements addressing civil society and the media, human rights institutions and school curricula.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Salary of the senior human rights adviser	150,000
Total project budget	150,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Protection of children against abuse, exploitation, violence and discrimination
Project Code	SOM-03/P/HR/RL08
Sector	Protection, Human Rights and Rule of Law
Themes	Rights of the Child, Child Soldiers, Sexual violence, Psycho-social Support
Objectives	Ensure the protection of and provide psycho-social support to children in Somalia who are particularly vulnerable to abuse, exploitation, violence and discrimination; in particular child soldiers, children in conflict with the law, orphans and street children, internally displaced and minority children and children victims of violence and sexual abuse
Targeted Beneficiaries	Nation-wide
Implementing Partners	International and local child rights and human rights NGOs, local authorities and communities
Project Duration	January – December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 924,000

SUMMARY

The impact of many years of civil war in Somalia, the breakdown of social and political institutions, and the recurrence of drought and floods have increased the risks faced by children to abuse, exploitation, violence and discrimination. At the same time, the displacement, breakdown in family and social structures, the weakened traditional and structured protection mechanisms have seriously undermined the capacity of communities to ensure the protection of particularly vulnerable children. In Somalia, these vulnerable children include those who participate and have participated in the hostilities (child soldiers), children in conflict with the law, orphans and street children, internally displaced and minority children, and children victims of violence and sexual abuse and exploitation. Child protection abuses have innumerable harmful consequences on the development and well being of children, including reduced life expectancy, poor physical and mental health, reduced access to education and educational achievement, poorer parenting skills, homelessness, displacement, and a sense of hopelessness

In accordance with the strategies within the appeal sector "Protection, Reintegration and Governance" and UNICEF's own mid-term strategic priorities in the field of child protection, UNICEF, together with its international and national partners, will continue and strengthen its work on behalf of these particularly vulnerable children. Prioritisation of target groups to be assisted will be made on information derived from recent assessments. Efforts will continue to ensure a solid knowledge base to inform and facilitate programme interventions on behalf of vulnerable children. UNICEF will also integrate child protection programming components in its other sectoral interventions, in particular in education and youth participation projects.

ACTIVITIES

- Continue efforts to assess the scope, causes and consequences of violence against vulnerable children, in particular child soldiers, children in conflict with the law, orphans and street children, internally displaced and minority children and children victims of violence and sexual abuse. Ensure that data is gender desegregated.
- Identify, adopt and implement laws, policies and mechanisms needed to protect children from violence by advocating with local authorities and providing them with technical advice.
- Prevent violence against these children by raising awareness of families, local communities and authorities, civil society organisations, schoolteachers, service providers and legal professionals, as well as by building their capacity and providing technical training.
- Protect children who are victims of violence and ensure their psychosocial well being by identifying potential supporting organisations and augmenting their capacities to protect children. This will further be done through support for existing community-based welfare and protection organisations as well as efforts to provide psychosocial support to children who have been victims of violence including by ensuring their access to formal and non-formal education.
- Continue to support efforts to reintegrate former child militia into their communities and to provide them with psychosocial care and support.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET SUMMARY	US\$
Assessment and monitoring of situation	50,000
Strategy, program and policy development	50,000
Training and capacity building of local organisations, community leaders, service providers and legal professionals	330,000
Provision of psycho-social support and care to children	320,000
Monitoring of program implementation	20,000
Direct and indirect program support includes HQs recovery and support to field delivery (logistics, security, communication, rent)	154,000
TOTAL	924,000

Appealing Agency	NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S AID
Project Title	Sool Centre for Women's Development Project
Project Code	SOM-03/P/HR/RL09
Sector	Protection, Human Rights and Rule of Law
Themes	Gender, Income Generation, Community Services, Peace Building and Promotion
Objective	To contribute to peace building, stability and reconstruction of Sool Region
Targeted Beneficiaries	300,000 persons living in Sool Region
Implementing Partners	Hanaqaad Umbrella Women's Organization (HANAQAAD)
Project Duration	January - December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 323,400

SUMMARY

Sool region is in the process of achieving relative stability after years of conflict, which resulted in the collapse of basic social services. The region has a severe shortage of vocational and technical skills capacity reflecting the pre-conflict status quo. Therefore, it is especially important for women to acquire the knowledge and skills to enable them to exploit the local opportunities with the available resources and overcome the social, economic and political vulnerabilities associated with poverty. This is an important prerequisite for the gradual integration of women in decision-making positions in Sool and Somalia as a whole.

Sool Centre for Women's Development Project is intended to provide leadership and training facilities for women. The goal of the project is to contribute to peace building, stability and reconstruction of Sool Region. The objectives are to equip vulnerable and marginalised women with productive and business skills, and to enhance the leadership capacity of women organisations in the region.

Twelve main activities have been identified for implementation in order to realise the project objectives. Proposed interventions will involve the provision of physical facilities and capacity building (institutional building, organisational building, skill development and vocational training) for HANAQAAD and affiliated women's NGOs.

Implementation of this project is a definite priority, regarded as a prerequisite for a systematic approach to integrate in the decision-making positions in Sool region. The site required for the project has been identified and HANAQAAD has reserved some funds for part contribution towards the purchase of the land. The physical components of the project will have to be constructed but the resources required for the purpose are not within the reach of the local community. When completed, this centre will strengthen peace and stability in the region as women will be at the forefront local peace building initiatives and conflict resolution.

ACTIVITIES

- Assess training needs and conduct socio-economic survey among target groups.
- Constitute board of directors to manage the centre.
- Construct the Sool Centre for Women's Development.
- Recruit, reorient and train the management and trainers.
- Design and develop curriculum and training support materials.
- Provide training equipment, tools and materials.
- Train in skills development in the identified trades and skills.
- Develop institutional and training management systems;
- Promote and contract businesses to provide training attachments for trainees.
- Facilitate access to credit for qualified trainees.
- Supervise, monitor and evaluate project activities during and after implementation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Institutional building and organisational strengthening	36,000
Skills development and vocational training	66,000
Construction and equipment	150,000
Materials and supplies	20,000
Project administration	36,000
Contingency (5%)	15,400
TOTAL	323,400

Appealing Agency	NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S AID
Project Title	Capacity Building for Somali Organisations Project
Project Code	SOM-03/P/HR/RL10
Sector	Protection, Human Rights and Rule of Law
Themes	Gender, Governance and Public Administration, Support Services and Administration
Objective	Develop the institutional capacity of local Somali organisations
Targeted Beneficiaries	700,000 persons living in Somalia
Implementing Partners	Selected local Somali NGOs and community based organisations
Project Duration	January - December 2003
Funds Requested	US\$ 395,000

SUMMARY

NPA recognises that the potential and impact of local Somali organisations including community based organisations and NGOs is directly linked not only to the individual capability of each organisation and but also to their collective strengths. There is therefore a need to build their individual capabilities and support their collective strength with regards to the skills base required for the reconstruction and rehabilitation challenges they encounter in Somalia. This becomes more important when their role and contribution in informing and preparation of development strategies as well as influencing national policies.

Capacity Building for Somali Organisations Project is intended to equip local Somali organisations with leadership, technical and management qualities to enable them participate in responding to the acute human development challenges in Somalia. The goal of the project is to develop the institutional capacity of Somali organisations. The objectives are to strengthen leadership and management, to support local organisations to build their technical competency and to develop a local information sharing process among Somali organisations.

ACTIVITIES

The implementation and management capacity of Somali organisations is important, as they are the interface with the primary constituency who are the vulnerable and marginalised persons in Somalia. The capacity building requirements of most local Somali organisations are fundamental to the ongoing viability and sustainability of the development institutions themselves. Due to the diversified nature of these organisations (urban / rural, young / old, residents / returnees, educated / illiterate, etc), the capacity building requirements vary considerably and include a combination of the following:

- Project planning and management;
- Organisational development and institutional strengthening;
- Financial management, including budgeting;
- Communication, recording and archiving;
- Computer management and information technology;
- Coordination and networking;
- Lobbying and advocacy.

Mentoring and training with regards to the critical sectoral development initiatives will be required. It is therefore appropriate that these be coordinated locally within each zone by an appropriate selected organisation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Equipment and supplies	150,000
Workshops and seminars	63,000
Training and capacity building	63,000
Preparation and production of materials	30,000
Consultants and facilitators	36,000
Project administration	34,200
Contingency (5%)	18,800
TOTAL	395,000

Appealing Agency	PROGRESSIVE INTERVENTIONS
Project Title	Employment Creation in 'Somaliland's' Gemstones, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals Sectors
Project Code	SOM-03/ER/106
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Themes	IDPs, Refugees, Income Generation, Peace Building and Promotion, Poverty Reduction and Growth
Objective	Increase the availability of new sustainable job and livelihood opportunities.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Small and Medium Enterprise investors, rural mining groups, communities, institutions and Ministry of Minerals & Water
Implementing Partners	Target beneficiaries and local service providers
Project Duration	January 2003 - December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 1,035,000
Funds Requested	US\$ 517,500

SUMMARY

Gemstones, precious metals and industrial minerals are all underdeveloped key sub-sectors in 'Somaliland' with high pro-poor impact for business growth and expansion. Diversification is needed in these and other key sub-sectors to satisfy the overwhelming demand in 'Somaliland' for new job and livelihood opportunities. The target sub-sectors are gemstones, gold, platinum, non-gem quality crystals, tantalite and domestic-quality coal. The justification for this project is that it responds to the chronic lack of new sustainable jobs and livelihood opportunities in 'Somaliland'. It will stimulate market-led investment, mining activity, processing and marketing in the targeted sub-sectors. It contributes to the overall CAP poverty reduction goal and to the CAP operational objectives and indicators for: (1) increased economic opportunities for vulnerable groups; and, (2) trade and commerce stimulation.

ACTIVITIES

- From 1998-2001, PI provided short-term technical support to the gemstones sub-sector with outreach to an estimated 1,800 poor artisan gem miners. Follow-up is needed to strengthen technical skills, market development and institutional growth.
- Provide advice and guidance to the Ministry of Minerals and Water to make the 1996 Mining Code an enabling vehicle for attracting small and medium level local and Diaspora Somali investors.
- Compile and disseminate digital CD-ROMs containing the latest satellite imagery and digital data conversion for training on data extraction and use.
- Complete profiles on mining and valuation for targeted sub-sectors.
- Compile information guides for Somali investors, miner groups and local communities through project launch, investor workshops, the Internet, the Ministry, business promotion centre and others.
- Provide technical training covering exploration, prospecting, use of equipment, environmental and safety issues, quality control and others, to miners, traders and processors.
- Identify market linkages and provide information to Somalis on prices, opportunities and sales channels.
- Provide responsive association building inputs for developing sound private-sector institutions to sustain growth in the sector over the long-term.
- Explore the possibility of developing gem and precious metal auctions and support as appropriate.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Staffing and local providers	211,000
Technical assistance	375,000
Demonstration, equipment, training and information dissemination and market development support	155,000
Logistics	183,000
Overhead and contingency	111,000
TOTAL	1,035,000

Appealing Agency	PROGRESSIVE INTERVENTIONS
Project Title	Facilitating Business Growth and Expansion in 'Somaliland'
Project Code	SOM-03/ER/107
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Themes	Gender, IDPs, Refugees, Income Generation, Peace Building and Promotion, Poverty Reduction and Growth
Objective	Increase the availability of new sustainable jobs and livelihood opportunities
Targeted Beneficiaries	Local and Diaspora, micro, small, and medium entrepreneurs
Implementing Partners	Business communities and community-based organisations
Project Duration	January 2003 - December 2004
Total Project Cost	US\$ 1,052,000
Funds Requested	US\$ 526,000

SUMMARY

Widespread unemployment remains a threat to the prevailing peace and stability in 'Somaliland'. The principal cause of the lack of new sustainable jobs and livelihood opportunities is an over reliance on traditional activities, particularly livestock and trading in a wide range of imported commodities. While 'Somaliland' has a range of natural resources and other sectors with high pro-poor impact potential for business and economic growth most, are undeveloped. Significant constraints to business growth and expansion at all levels in 'Somaliland' include no recognisable private sector, limited availability of skilled business services providers, low levels of entrepreneurship, limited capacity of local community based organisations to design and implement sustainable income generation activities, and a lack of business information. The limited availability of new opportunities affects all groups. Poor people in particular have difficulty in recognising alternative income opportunities.

The principal justification for this project is that it responds positively to these constraints. It will innovatively contribute to establishing an enabling environment for promoting investment and encouraging entrepreneurship in 'Somaliland'.

ACTIVITIES

- Promote business centre mechanisms and facilities with mobile outreach run by the business community for the business community.
- Deliver services and skills development for local financial and business service providers, for the delivery of commercial services to small and medium entrepreneurs.
- Build capacities for the development of micro-enterprise for community-based organisations with a strong emphasis on sustainable livelihoods for women.
- Build roles, responsibilities and service delivery capacities of private sector oriented ministries.
- Develop a business information database.
- Provide business information and stimulate new ideas through ministries, business institutions, the business promotion centre, investor workshops, the Internet, investor guides, pamphlets and other media.
- Link investors and beneficiaries to service providers and community-based organisations.
- Provide responsive association building inputs for local business and producer groups.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Staffing and local providers	317,000
Technical assistance	275,000
Training and marketing centre	91,000
Equipment, training and market development support	83,000
Logistics	173,000
Overhead and contingency	113,000
TOTAL	1,052,000

ANNEX I.
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS FOR CAP 2003

Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Somalia 2003
Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 29 October 2002

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

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
FAO			
SOM-03/A07	AGRICULTURE	Emergency agricultural assistance for returnees in northwestern Somalia	359,579
SOM-03/A01	AGRICULTURE	Emergency food security and nutrition in southern Somalia	500,000
SOM-03/A02	AGRICULTURE	Seed security	400,000
SOM-03/A03	AGRICULTURE	Strengthening of preparedness and response to water emergencies	250,000
Sub total for FAO			1,509,579
FAO/UNDP			
SOM-03/A04	AGRICULTURE	Support to the Somali livestock industry	795,000
Sub total for FAO/UNDP			795,000
ILO			
SOM-03/ER/105	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Promotion of economic recovery, employment creation and support to decentralisation in Somalia	4,850,000
Sub total for ILO			4,850,000
IOM			
SOM-03/ER/104	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Pilot project: Uplifting the social and economic status of vulnerable population in 'Somaliland'	345,360
SOM-03/MS03	MULTI-SECTOR	Pilot project: Return and reintegration of qualified Somali nationals	700,915
Sub total for IOM			1,046,275

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Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
NPA			
SOM-03/A06	AGRICULTURE	Sool livestock development project	70,000
SOM-03/H10	HEALTH	Critical reproductive health project	54,905
SOM-03/P/HR/RL10	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Capacity building for Somali organisations project	395,000
SOM-03/P/HR/RL09	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Sool centre for women's development project	323,400
Sub total for NPA			843,305
OCHA			
SOM-03/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination support services	1,200,844
SOM-03/CSS04	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	IRIN outreach radio project	290,000
Sub total for OCHA			1,490,844
OHCHR			
SOM-03/P/HR/RL07	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Senior human rights adviser for assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights	150,000
Sub total for OHCHR			150,000
PI			
SOM-03/A05	AGRICULTURE	Securing 'Somaliland' frankincense livelihoods	725,000
SOM-03/ER/I06	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Employment creation in 'Somaliland's' gemstones, industrial minerals and precious metals sectors	517,500
SOM-03/ER/I07	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Facilitating business growth and expansion in 'Somaliland'	526,000
Sub total for PI			1,768,500
SBF			
SOM-03/MA02	MINE ACTION	Support to the Somalia mine action programme	780,000
Sub total for SBF			780,000

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UNDP			
SOM-03/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Public information and advocacy	267,400
SOM-03/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Somalia aid and coordination body secretariat	372,712
SOM-03/ER/I03	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Capacity building for urban planning and land management	1,110,000
SOM-03/ER/I02	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Poverty reduction programme for Somalia	1,850,000
SOM-03/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Rehabilitation of Bosasso airport	1,951,000
SOM-03/MA01	MINE ACTION	Support to the Somalia mine action programme	3,330,000
SOM-03/MS01	MULTI-SECTOR	Reintegration of returnees and IDPs (second phase)	2,274,500
SOM-03/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Capacity building for good governance	1,500,000
SOM-03/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Rule of law and security programme (2nd phase of the Somali Civil Protection Programme)	6,250,000
SOM-03/P/HR/RL06	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	'Somaliland' communications centre pilot project	150,000
Sub total for UNDP			19,055,612
UNDP/ UNSECOORD			
SOM-03/S01	SECURITY	UN field security coordination - Somalia	979,613
Sub total for UNDP/ UNSECOORD			979,613

Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Somalia 2003

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

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UNESCO			
SOM-03/E06	EDUCATION	Adult literacy and non-formal ducation	200,000
SOM-03/E05	EDUCATION	Basic and vocational education for demobilization of youth and secondary education for out of school youth	1,000,000
SOM-03/E04	EDUCATION	Technical and vocational education for Somali youth	600,000
SOM-03/E03	EDUCATION	Upper primary textbook development and printing, pre and in-service, teacher training, provision of supplementary readers and assessment and certification	1,300,000
SOM-03/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Civic education for peace, democracy and development	800,000
SOM-03/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Sports for peace	547,000
Sub total for UNESCO			4,447,000
UNFPA			
SOM-03/H02B	HEALTH	Critical reproductive health sevicees	250,000
SOM-03/H09	HEALTH	Emergency reproductive health project for returnees from exile and IDPs in northwestern Somalia	150,000
Sub total for UNFPA			400,000
UNHCR			
SOM-03/MS02	MULTI-SECTOR	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees as well as protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia	5,777,228
Sub total for UNHCR			5,777,228

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UNICEF			
SOM-03/E01	EDUCATION	Expansion and strengthening of primary formal education (schools) system in all zones of Somalia	4,140,000
SOM-03/E02	EDUCATION	Youth education and development	510,000
SOM-03/H02A	HEALTH	Critical reproductive health services	666,000
SOM-03/H01	HEALTH	Delivery of essential health services	1,656,000
SOM-03/H04A	HEALTH	Expanded programme on immunisation, including polio eradication	1,806,000
SOM-03/H03A	HEALTH	HIV/AIDS prevention	301,000
SOM-03/H05	HEALTH	Nutritional supplementation	1,188,000
SOM-03/MA03	MINE ACTION	Mine awareness and mine risk education	360,000
SOM-03/P/HR/RL08	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection of children against abuse, exploitation, violence and discrimination	924,000
SOM-03/WS04	WATER AND SANITATION	Rapid response to sudden disasters	948,000
SOM-03/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Rehabilitation of one urban water supply system including construction of community sanitation system	1,059,000
SOM-03/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Rehabilitation of rural water supply systems	2,204,000
SOM-03/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	Water and environmental sanitation for displaced populations	378,000
Sub total for UNICEF			16,140,000
UNIFEM			
SOM-03/H03B	HEALTH	HIV/AIDS prevention	220,000
SOM-03/P/HR/RL05	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Engendering demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration programme	192,100
Sub total for UNIFEM			412,100

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
WFP			
SOM-03/F01	FOOD	Protracted relief and recovery operation "Food Aid for Relief and Recovery in Somalia" (PRRO 10191)	12,317,035
Sub total for WFP			12,317,035
WHO			
SOM-03/H07	HEALTH	Control of priority communicable diseases	1,484,901
SOM-03/H08	HEALTH	Decentralised public health support	577,170
SOM-03/H06	HEALTH	Emergency preparedness and response to epidemics	921,140
SOM-03/H04B	HEALTH	Expanded programme on immunisation, including polio eradication	1,861,095
SOM-03/H03C	HEALTH	HIV/AIDS prevention	217,708
Sub total for WHO			5,062,014
Grand Total:			77,824,105

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
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Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
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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 Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
AGRICULTURE			
SOM-03/A07	FAO	Emergency agricultural assistance for returnees in northwestern Somalia	359,579
SOM-03/A01	FAO	Emergency food security and nutrition in southern Somalia	500,000
SOM-03/A05	PI	Securing 'Somaliland' frankincense livelihoods	725,000
SOM-03/A02	FAO	Seed security	400,000
SOM-03/A06	NPA	Sool livestock development project	70,000
SOM-03/A03	FAO	Strengthening of preparedness and response to water emergencies	250,000
SOM-03/A04	FAO/UNDP	Support to the Somali livestock industry	795,000
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			3,099,579
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
SOM-03/CSS01	OCHA	Coordination support services	1,200,844
SOM-03/CSS04	OCHA	IRIN outreach radio project	290,000
SOM-03/CSS03	UNDP	Public information and advocacy	267,400
SOM-03/CSS02	UNDP	Somalia aid and coordination body secretariat	372,712
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			2,130,956

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
SOM-03/ER/103	UNDP	Capacity building for urban planning and land management	1,110,000
SOM-03/ER/106	PI	Employment creation in 'Somaliland's' gemstones, industrial minerals and precious metals sectors	517,500
SOM-03/ER/107	PI	Facilitating business growth and expansion in 'Somaliland'	526,000
SOM-03/ER/104	IOM	Pilot project: Uplifting the social and economic status of vulnerable population in 'Somaliland'	345,360
SOM-03/ER/102	UNDP	Poverty reduction programme for Somalia	1,850,000
SOM-03/ER/105	ILO	Promotion of economic recovery, employment creation and support to decentralisation in Somalia	4,850,000
SOM-03/ER/101	UNDP	Rehabilitation of Bosasso airport	1,951,000
Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			11,149,860
EDUCATION			
SOM-03/E06	UNESCO	Adult literacy and non-formal ducation	200,000
SOM-03/E05	UNESCO	Basic and vocational education for demobilization of youth and secondary education for out of school youth	1,000,000
SOM-03/E01	UNICEF	Expansion and strengthening of primary formal education (schools) system in all zones of Somalia	4,140,000
SOM-03/E04	UNESCO	Technical and vocational education for Somali youth	600,000
SOM-03/E03	UNESCO	Upper primary textbook development and printing, pre and in-service, teacher training, provision of supplementary readers and assessment and certification	1,300,000
SOM-03/E02	UNICEF	Youth education and development	510,000
Sub total for EDUCATION			7,750,000
FOOD			
SOM-03/F01	WFP	Protracted relief and recovery operation "Food Aid for Relief and Recovery in Somalia" (PRRO 10191)	12,317,035
Sub total for FOOD			12,317,035

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
HEALTH			
SOM-03/H07	WHO	Control of priority communicable diseases	1,484,901
SOM-03/H10	NPA	Critical reproductive health project	54,905
SOM-03/H02A	UNICEF	Critical reproductive health services	666,000
SOM-03/H02B	UNFPA	Critical reproductive health services	250,000
SOM-03/H08	WHO	Decentralised public health support	577,170
SOM-03/H01	UNICEF	Delivery of essential health services	1,656,000
SOM-03/H06	WHO	Emergency preparedness and response to epidemics	921,140
SOM-03/H09	UNFPA	Emergency reproductive health project for returnees from exile and IDPs in northwestern Somalia	150,000
SOM-03/H04A	UNICEF	Expanded programme on immunisation, including polio eradication	1,806,000
SOM-03/H04B	WHO	Expanded programme on immunisation, including polio eradication	1,861,095
SOM-03/H03A	UNICEF	HIV/AIDS prevention	301,000
SOM-03/H03B	UNIFEM	HIV/AIDS prevention	220,000
SOM-03/H03C	WHO	HIV/AIDS prevention	217,708
SOM-03/H05	UNICEF	Nutritional supplementation	1,188,000
Sub total for HEALTH			11,353,919
MINE ACTION			
SOM-03/MA03	UNICEF	Mine awareness and mine risk education	360,000
SOM-03/MA01	UNDP	Support to the Somalia mine action programme	3,330,000
SOM-03/MA02	SBF	Support to the Somalia mine action programme	780,000
Sub total for MINE ACTION			4,470,000

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
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Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
MULTI-SECTOR			
SOM-03/MS03	IOM	Pilot project: Return and reintegration of qualified Somali nationals	700,915
SOM-03/MS01	UNDP	Reintegration of returnees and IDPs (second phase)	2,274,500
SOM-03/MS02	UNHCR	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees as well as protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia	5,777,228
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR			8,752,643
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
SOM-03/P/HR/RL02	UNDP	Capacity building for good governance	1,500,000
SOM-03/P/HR/RL10	NPA	Capacity building for Somali organisations project	395,000
SOM-03/P/HR/RL04	UNESCO	Civic education for peace, democracy and development	800,000
SOM-03/P/HR/RL05	UNIFEM	Engendering demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration programme	192,100
SOM-03/P/HR/RL08	UNICEF	Protection of children against abuse, exploitation, violence and discrimination	924,000
SOM-03/P/HR/RL01	UNDP	Rule of law and security programme (2nd phase of the Somali Civil Protection Programme)	6,250,000
SOM-03/P/HR/RL07	OHCHR	Senior human rights adviser for assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights	150,000
SOM-03/P/HR/RL06	UNDP	'Somaliland' communications centre pilot project	150,000
SOM-03/P/HR/RL09	NPA	Sool centre for women's development project	323,400
SOM-03/P/HR/RL03	UNESCO	Sports for peace	547,000
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			11,231,500
SECURITY			
SOM-03/S01	UNDP/ UNSECOORD	UN field security coordination - Somalia	979,613
Sub total for SECURITY			979,613

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
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Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
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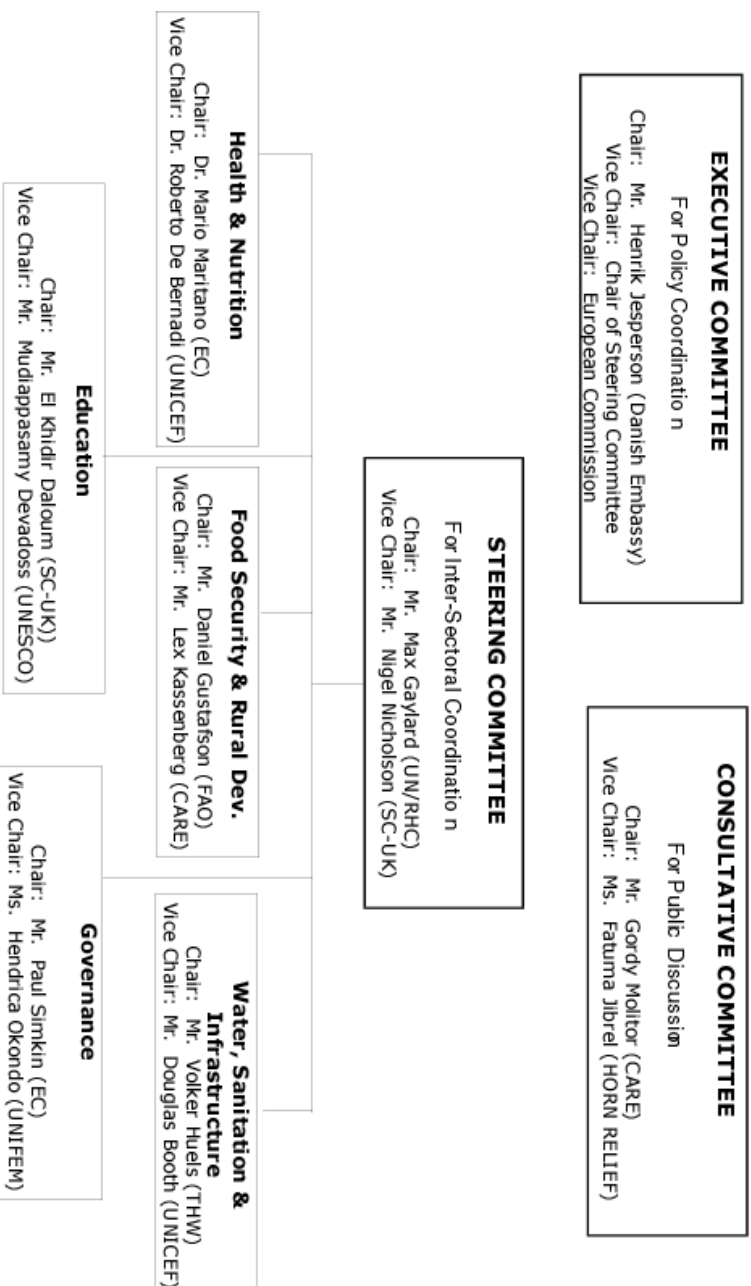
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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
WATER AND SANITATION			
SOM-03/WS04	UNICEF	Rapid response to sudden disasters	948,000
SOM-03/WS01	UNICEF	Rehabilitation of one urban water supply system including construction of community sanitation system	1,059,000
SOM-03/WS02	UNICEF	Rehabilitation of rural water supply systems	2,204,000
SOM-03/WS03	UNICEF	Water and environmental sanitation for displaced populations	378,000
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			4,589,000
Grand Total			77,824,105

ANNEX II.

SACB COORDINATION STRUCTURE

Including UN Agencies, Donors & International and National NGOs



ANNEX III.
GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

19 June 2002

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

The Charter of the United Nations, international human rights and humanitarian law, and the various international instruments and conventions¹³ which provide privileges, immunities and facilities for appropriate personnel remain the most important rules governing humanitarian and development operations;

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

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

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

1. DEFINITIONS

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

2. GENERAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

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

¹³ Including the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations Specialized Agencies, the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic and Consular Relations and the various Host Country Agreements

2.1 Role Of Authorities

2.1.1 The primary role of local authorities is to assist and protect civilian populations under their control and to ensure the realisation of their fundamental rights and freedoms. Recognising that local authorities may lack sufficient resources to fulfil this role, the International Aid Community shall support the efforts of authorities to assist and protect vulnerable populations.

2.1.2 Authorities are legally bound to customary humanitarian and human rights law as embodied in a number of international instruments.

2.1.3 Authorities are responsible for the acts of all groups and militias in the area over which they claim control.

2.1.4 Authorities assume full responsibility for the safety and protection of the International Aid Community in areas under their control. Such responsibilities include the following:

Ensuring the safety of agencies of the International Aid Community;

Ensuring the free and unimpeded access of the International Aid Community to vulnerable populations in order to assess needs, identify and reach beneficiaries and monitor the delivery of assistance in a proper and effective manner;

Ensure that all international aid supplies are utilised for their intended purpose, to assist and protect vulnerable populations.

2.1.5 Wherever appropriate the International Aid Community shall conduct their activities without armed personnel, and if required the local authority shall provide uniformed trained police to escort international aid agencies in their area. Due to the current insecurity in Somalia and the lack of resources of authorities, the International Aid Community may, at their own discretion, hire their own guards.

2.2 Role Of The International Aid Community

2.2.1. Its primary role is to provide assistance and protection to vulnerable populations which cannot be adequately supported. Such assistance shall seek to save lives, reduce human suffering and to promote self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods for all populations in Somalia within an environment of peace and stability.

2.2.2. The well established principles of humanitarian action including *impartiality, proportionality, neutrality, accountability, transparency, participation, peace and reconciliation, coordination and unity of purpose*¹⁴ shall govern the actions and responsibilities the international aid community.

3. APPLICATION OF THE PRESENT OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

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

4. APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTIONS

4.1 The International Aid Community, their property, funds and assets and their agencies, shall enjoy the privileges and immunities specified in the present Agreement as well as those provided for in the Conventions specified herein.

4.2 In that respect, Article II of the General Convention, relating to immunity of property, funds and assets, which applies to the United Nations system shall also apply to the property, funds and assets of agencies of the International Aid Community used in connection with the operational activities in Somalia.

¹⁴ A statement of Principles for Humanitarian Action is annexed hereto.

5. STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL AID COMMUNITY OPERATIONS

- 5.1 Without prejudice to the international status of the International Aid Community operations and their agencies as well as the provisions of the present Operational Guideline, the International Aid Community operations and their agencies shall respect all local laws and regulations.
- 5.2 The Authorities undertake to respect the exclusively international nature of the International Aid Community operations and their agencies.
- 5.3 The agencies of the International Aid Community shall have the right to display their flags, or other identifiers, on premises, vehicles, aircraft and vessels.
- 5.4 The International Aid Community shall have the right to unrestricted communication by radio, satellite or any other forms of communications including coded messages and to connect with other radio and satellite network, as well as by telephone, telegraph or any other means.
- 5.5 The International Aid Community and their agencies shall enjoy, together with their vehicles, vessels, aircraft and equipment, freedom of movement in Somalia. That freedom shall, with respect to large movements of personnel, stores, vehicles or aircraft through airports or on railways or roads used for general traffic within Somalia, be coordinated with the Authorities.
- 5.6 Aircraft, vehicles and vessels in the service of the agencies of the International Aid Community shall not be subject to registration, certification or licensing by the Authorities, provided that:
- aircraft are properly registered in a Contracting State and the operators and crew are properly licensed; all vehicles shall carry third party liability insurance as may be required by the relevant legislation. The Authorities shall upon request by issue to the International Aid Community special license plates for vehicles without tax, or may accept as valid, without tax or fee, license plates issued by the International Aid Community.
- 5.7 The Authorities further agree to accept as valid, without tax or fee, a permit or license issued to any official or expert of the International Aid community by any agency or staff of the International Aid Community to drive a vehicle provided that such agency or staff is already in possession of a valid license issued by an appropriate Authority.
- 5.8 The Authorities shall, where necessary for the protection of the International Aid Community its officials and experts, and within the context of international law grant necessary permits, licenses and authorisations, without tax or fee and without undue restrictions, for the acquisition, use, operation and maintenance of aircraft and vessels. The Authorities agree to accept, without tax or fee, valid licenses and certificates already issued by appropriate Authorities in respect of aircraft and vessels. Entry and operation of aircraft shall be in accordance with the Convention on International Civil Aviation.
- 5.9 The International Aid Community aircraft, vehicles and vessels may use roads, bridges, canals and other waters, port facilities and airfields without the payment of dues, tolls or charges, including wharfage charges. However, the International Aid Community will not claim exemption from charges which are for services rendered.
- 5.10 The International Aid Community may have to enter into negotiation and contract with third parties for provision of services and goods. In those circumstances authorities shall not interfere in such relations. For example, in certain circumstances may have to hire vehicles for their own use. The agency of the International Aid Community shall do so by wide consultation with the local community and local authorities. However the choice of vehicles is that of the agency of the International Aid Community.

6. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL AID COMMUNITY

- 6.1 The agencies of the International Aid Community enjoy the status, privileges and immunities contained in the Conventions mentioned herein. These provisions shall apply to the property, funds and assets of agencies of the International Aid Community used in Somalia in connection with their operational activities. The Authorities recognise the right of the International Aid community in particular:

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

7. PREMISES AND FACILITIES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL AID COMMUNITY

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

8. RECRUITMENT OF PERSONNEL

- 8.1 The agencies of the International Aid Community may recruit locally such personnel as it requires. Upon the request of the agencies of the International Aid Community, the Authorities undertake to facilitate the recruitment of qualified local staff by the International Aid Community and to accelerate the process of such recruitment.
- 8.2 Such recruitment shall be based on impartiality and only according to the qualifications and skills of the candidate and decisions shall not be based upon race, religion, ethnic, clan or political grounds.
- 8.3 Agencies are entitled to identify, recruit the staff of their choice based on technical merits in accordance with project requirements. Likewise they are able to terminate the contracts of Somali staff according to the same technical reasons. However, a standard procedure is to recruit nationals based upon wide consultation with the local community and authority as appropriate.
- 8.4 Unless within a specific and express mandate, agency staff are not permitted to work for authorities or engage in other profit-earning business.

9. INFORMATION SHARING

- 9.1 The International Aid Community shall share basic operational and project information with authorities and local communities. As a standard procedure all agencies shall ensure the widest consultation with authorities and local communities before embarking on any new project activity.

- 9.2 Such sharing of information shall include the following: aims and objectives of the agency, country of origin, location of headquarters, administrative structure and staffing, outline of selected project areas and duration of projects, anticipated annual budget, list of national staff employed by the agency and a list of agency assets brought into the country.

10. STATUS OF THE AGENCIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL AID COMMUNITY

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

11. FREEDOM OF ENTRY AND EXIT

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

12. ASSESSMENTS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND MONITORING OF AID

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

13. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

13.1 Wherever possible disputes between the authority and the International Aid Community shall be decided and resolved by negotiation. The steps for negotiation should include:

- Contact with the relevant representatives from the UN system and the International Non Governmental Organisations;
- Contact with the focal points of the UN system and the International Non Governmental Organisations;
- Contact with UN Agency and International Non Governmental Representatives in Nairobi.

13.2 Any disputes between the International Aid Community and the Authorities arising out of or relating to the Operational Guidelines which is not settled by negotiation or another agreed mode of settlement shall be submitted to arbitration at the request of either Party. Each Party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third, who shall be the chairman. If within thirty (30) days of the request for arbitration either Party has not appointed an arbitrator, or if within fifteen (15) days of the appointment of two arbitrators the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either Party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator. The procedure for the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, and the expenses of the arbitration shall be borne by the Parties as assessed by the arbitrators. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of the reasons on which it is based and shall be accepted by the Parties as the final adjudication of the dispute.

13.3 Disputes concerning the terms of employment and conditions of service of locally recruited personnel shall be settled by the administrative procedures established by the respective agencies of the International Aid Community.

ANNEX ONE - DEFINITIONS

- (a) "the United Nations system " means the United Nations and its subsidiary organs including its Specialised Agencies, humanitarian or similar organisations under the auspices of the United Nations which are operating in Somalia;
- (b) "member countries " means donor countries providing assistance to Somalia
- (c) "officials of the International Aid Community" means staff agencies of the agencies the International Aid Community with the exception of the persons who are recruited locally and assigned to hourly rates as provided for in United Nations General assembly resolution 76 (1) of 7 December 1946;
- (d) "experts on mission" means individuals other than officials of the International Aid Community, and who are not locally recruited;
- (e) "Intergovernmental organisation" means organisation of donor countries, other than the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies;
- (f) " agencies" shall mean agencies of the International Aid Community including the United Nations system, Intergovernmental Organisations, member countries, and International Non Governmental Organisations;
- (g) "the authorities " means the local and national authorities of Somalia;
- (h) "the General Convention, the Special Convention, and the Vienna Convention " mean the Convention on the Privileges and immunities of the United Nations; the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations Specialised Agencies; and, the Vienna Convention on Consular and diplomatic Immunities respectively;

- (i) "premises" means any locations used by the agencies of the International Aid Community in Somalia for the conduct of operational and administrative activities;
- (j) "vehicles" means vehicles which are used by the agencies of the International Aid Community, which are owned or leased by the respective agencies for use in connection with International Aid Community activities;
- (k) "vessels" means vessels which are used by the International Aid Community or are contracted by the agencies of the International Aid community for use in connection with operational activities;
- (l) "aircraft" means aircraft which are used by the International Aid Community or which are chartered or leased for use in connection with operational activities.

ANNEX IV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX V.

FACT SHEET ON SOMALIA

<u>Overall Climate:</u>	Hot and dry, with an average countrywide temperature of 27C.
<u>Seasons:</u>	There are four main seasons: Gu rains (April– June), Haga'a dry season (July–September), Deyr rains (October – November) and Jilaal dry season (December–March).
<u>Land Area:</u>	637,657 sq. km
<u>Coastline:</u>	3,025km
<u>Highest Peak:</u>	Shimber Berris – 2,407m near the town of Erigavo
<u>Main Towns:</u>	Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Bossaso, Kismayo, Berbera, Baidoa and Galkaio
<u>Spoken language:</u>	Somali, Afmaay amongst Digil and Mirifle communities, Arabic, English, Italian.
<u>Written language:</u>	In 1972, Somalia adopted an official orthography for the Somali language based on the Latin alphabet. Until then, Somali had been an unwritten language.

POPULATION

<u>OVERALL:</u>	ESTIMATES RANGE FROM 5.4M TO 6.6M
<u>Population under the age of five:</u>	Approximately 0.92m
<u>Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):</u>	Approximately 350,000
<u>Refugees:</u>	Approximately 350,000 in neighbouring countries

HEALTH

<u>Average life expectancy:</u>	48 years
<u>Doctors per 100,000 people:</u>	0.4; <u>Nurses per 100,000 people:</u> 2.0
<u>Children 1-2 years old vaccinated against ALL childhood diseases:</u>	1.5%
<u>Infant Mortality Rate:</u>	132/1000;
<u>Under 5 Mortality Rate:</u>	224/1000
<u>Immediate causes:</u>	Diarrhoea, cholera, Kala Azar, acute respiratory infections including pneumonia, measles, malaria and neonatal tetanus.
<u>Underlying causes:</u>	Malnutrition, anaemia, unattended births, female circumcision and infibulation.
<u>Maternal Mortality Rate:</u>	600/100,000
<u>Female Genital Mutilation:</u>	Approximately 98%
<u>Population that has heard of AIDS:</u>	36.6%
<u>Population that knows 3 ways to prevent HIV transmission:</u>	2.0%
<u>Health Access:</u>	Preliminary results of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) carried out by UNICEF in the northeastern region in November 1997 indicated that only one fifth of households reported taking their ill child to a public facility/person, while more than three quarters resorted to a private facility/person for help. About one seventh of households consulted both a public and a private source.

MALNUTRITION

<u>Overall:</u>	
<u>moderately undernourished:</u>	17.2%
<u>severely undernourished:</u>	3.5%;
<u>Central and southern region:</u>	
<u>moderately undernourished:</u>	21.2%
<u>severely undernourished:</u>	4.6%;
<u>Northeastern region:</u>	
<u>moderately undernourished:</u>	14.8%
<u>severely undernourished:</u>	2.4%;

Northwestern region:
moderately undernourished: 10.1%
severely undernourished: 2.0%

WATER AND SANITATION

Population with access to
safe drinking water: 28%
Population with access to
safe excreta disposal: 48.5%

EDUCATION

Adult literacy: 49.7% for men, 25.8% for women
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT Overall: 13.8% ; Males: 14.9% ; Females: 12.1%

ANNEX VI.

SACB PARTNERS ACTIVITIES BY REGION AND SECTOR

SACB Partners Activities per Region and Sector

(In numbers) - Represents the number of projects of the organisation in the respective region

AGENCY NAME	Awdal		Bakool		Banaadir		Bari		Bay		Galguduud		Gedo		Hiran		Lower Juba		Lower Shabeelle				
	1. Health and Nutrition	2. Food Security & Rural Development	3. Water & Sanitation, and Infrastructure	4. Education	5. Governance	6. Others	1. Health and Nutrition	2. Food Security & Rural Development	3. Water & Sanitation, and Infrastructure	4. Education	5. Governance	6. Others	1. Health and Nutrition	2. Food Security & Rural Development	3. Water & Sanitation, and Infrastructure	4. Education	5. Governance	6. Others	1. Health and Nutrition	2. Food Security & Rural Development	3. Water & Sanitation, and Infrastructure	4. Education	
AAH (Akhon Afkai Hilel)																							
ACF (Action Contre la Faim)																							
ADRA (Adventist Development Relief Agency)																							
Africa Education Trust				4																			
African Relief & Development Programme (ARDP)																							
African Rescue Committee (AFRC)																							
Agriculture Consultant Association (A.C.A)																							
ASEP (Advancement for Small Enterprise Programme)																							
CARE (Cooperation for Assistance Relief Everywhere)																							
Caritas Switzerland																							
CEFA (European Committee for Agricultural Training)																							
CINSA (Cooperazione Italiana Nord-Sud)																							
CISP (International Committee for the Development of Peoples)																							
Concern Worldwide																							
COOP (Cooperazione Internazionale)																							
COSV (Coordinating committee of the organization for voluntary service)																							
Danish Deming Group																							
Danish Refugee Council																							
Dikrnia Sweden																							
DIAKONIE / BREAD FOR THE WORLD - GERMAN (DBG)																							
Emergency Pastoralist Assistance Group (EPAG)																							
FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations)																							
GHC (Gedo Health Consortium)																							
GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit)																							
Handicap International																							
HIS-AN-VIE PA (World Evangelism Prayer Alliance)																							
Horn of Africa Relief and Development Organization, Inc. Horn Relief																							
Humanitarian Cooperation Somalia (HCS)																							
ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross)																							
IMC (International Medical Corps)																							

CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FOR SOMALIA

SACB Partners Activities per Region and Sector

1 (numbers) - Represents the number of projects of the organisation in the respective region

AGENCY NAME	Middle Juba						Middle Shabelle						Awdug						Nugal						Sanaag						Sool						Togdheer						Woqooyi/Galbeed						Countrywide						Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
AAH (Aktion Afrika Hilfe)																																																							1
ACF (Action Contre la Faim)																																																	4						
ADR A (Adventist Development Relief Agency)																																																	3						
Africa Education Trust																																																	21						
African Relief & Development Programme (AR DP)																																											1												
African Rescue Committee (A/R/C)	1	1	1	1	1	1																																					10												
Agriculture Consultant Association (A.C.A)																																											2												
ASFP (Advancement for Small Enterprise Programme)																																											2												
CARE (Cooperation for Assistance Relief Everywhere)							1																																				3												
Caritas Switzerland																																											5												
CEFA (European Committee for Agricultural Training)																																											4												
CINIS (Cooperazione Italiana Nord-Sud)																																											5												
CISP (International Committee for the Development of Peoples)													1																														3												
Concern Worldwide																																											1												
COOP (Cooperazione Internazionale)																																											4												
COSV (Co-ordinating committee of the organization for voluntary service)																																											5												
Danish Demining Group																																											5												
Danish Refugee Council																																											11												
Dickens Sweden													1	2																													3												
DIAKONIE /BREDER THE WORLD - GERMANY (DBG)							2																																				11												
Emergency Pastoralist Assistance Group (EPAG)																																											3												
FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations)													1																														3												
GHC (Gado Health Consortium)																																											3												
GTZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit)																																											6												
Handicap International																																											2												
HISAN-WEPA (World Evangelism Prayer Alliance)																																											11												
Horn of Africa Relief and Development Organization, Inc. Horn Relief													1																														1												
Humanitarian Cooperation Somalia (HCS)																																											1												
ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross)													1	2	5																												64												
IMC (International Medical Corps)																																											3												

CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FOR SOMALIA

AGENCY NAME	1(numbers) - Represents the number of projects of the organisation in the respective region														Grand Total																																			
	Middle Juba	Middle Shebelle	Mudug	Nugal	Samay	Sool	Togdheer	Waqooyi Galbeed	Countrywide	Grand Total																																								
International Aid Sweden (IAS)															3																																			
International Cooperation for Development (ICD)															8																																			
International Solidarity Foundation (ISF)															3																																			
INTER SOS (International SOS)															4																																			
IRC (International Rescue Committee)															10																																			
Life & Peace Institute - Horn of Africa Programme (LIPI-HAP)															6																																			
MSF - B (Medecins Sans Frontieres - Belgium)															2																																			
NCA (Norwegian Church Aid)															4																																			
NP A (Norwegian People's Aid)															7																																			
OHCHR (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights)															2																																			
Oxfam UK															3																																			
Progressive Interventions (PI)															8																																			
Rural Awareness and Development Services (RADES)															1																																			
SC UK (Save the Children - UK)															6																																			
Swissco Kadimo															2																																			
TAGWA (Small Women Relief)															4																																			
Teetfund															3																																			
TECHNO - Formation Organization															1																																			
Terra Nuova															3																																			
UNA (Una Terra Mondo di Tuttil)															2																																			
UNESCO P E E R															1																																			
UNHCR (United Nations High Commission for Refugees)															17																																			
UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)															69																																			
Veterinaires Sans Frontieres-SUISSE (VSF - Suisse)															2																																			
Water For Life															7																																			
WFP (World Food Programme)															14																																			
World Concern International															2																																			
World Vision															9																																			
Grand Total	2	6	2	1	1	9	2	1	1	10	2	12	6	3	5	8	1	12	5	3	5	1	1	6	7	1	4	1	6	5	1	4	5	3	9	8	1	4	7	4	14	11	1	1	7	1	5	4	2	403

ANNEX VII.

DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2002 APPEAL

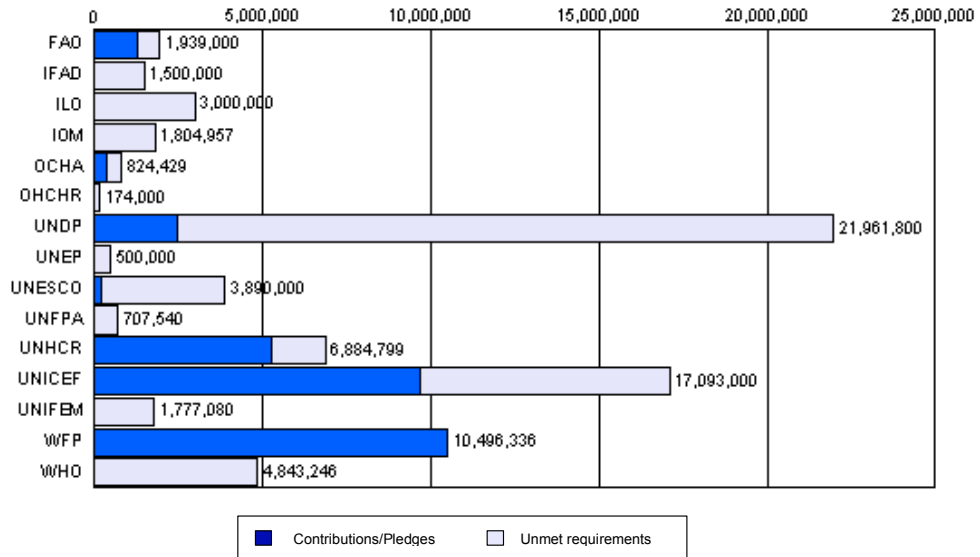
Table I : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Somalia 2002
 Summary of Requirements and Contributions
 By Appealing Organisation
 as of 25 October 2002

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
FAO	1,939,000	1,939,000	1,290,000	0	0	1,290,000	649,000	66.53%
IFAD	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0.00%
ILO	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	0.00%
IOM	1,804,957	1,804,957	0	0	0	0	1,804,957	0.00%
OCHA	824,429	824,429	388,479	0	0	388,479	435,950	47.12%
OHCHR	174,000	174,000	0	0	0	0	174,000	0.00%
UNDP	21,656,800	21,961,800	2,219,245	250,245	0	2,469,490	19,492,310	11.24%
UNEP	500,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	500,000	0.00%
UNESCO	3,890,000	3,890,000	0	234,742	0	234,742	3,655,258	6.03%
UNFPA	707,540	707,540	0	0	0	0	707,540	0.00%
UNHCR	8,377,519	6,884,799	5,268,900	0	0	5,268,900	1,615,899	76.53%
UNICEF	17,093,000	17,093,000	9,703,302	0	0	9,703,302	7,389,698	56.77%
UNIFEM	1,777,080	1,777,080	0	0	0	0	1,777,080	0.00%
WFP	15,596,400	15,596,400	10,496,336	0	8,532,591	19,028,927	(3,432,527)	100.00%
WHO	4,843,246	4,843,246	0	0	0	0	4,843,246	0.00%
GRAND TOTAL	83,683,971	82,496,251	29'366'262	484,987	8,532,591	38,383,840	44,112,411	46.53%

Revised UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Somalia 2002

Updated financial summary
 By Appealing Organisation



**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Somalia 2002**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 25 October 2002

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

Part A - Non food

Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/activity	Amount US\$
Denmark	UNDP	SOM-02/ER/101	Civil Aviation Caretaker Authority for Somalia (CACAS)	299,929
Denmark	UNDP	SOM-02/MA01B	Integrated mine action programme	240,972
Denmark	UNICEF	SOM-02/H01	Delivery of essential health services	250,000
Denmark	UNICEF	SOM-02/WS01; 02; 03	Water and sanitation	255,040
European Commission	FAO	SOM-02/A05	Water and land information management system	450,000
European Commission	UNDP	SOM-02/MA01B	Integrated mine action programme	461,942
European Commission	UNICEF	SOM-02/WS01; 02; 03	Water and sanitation	501,967
Finland	UNICEF	SOM-02/H01	Delivery of essential health services	349,956
Ireland	UNICEF	SOM-02/WS01; 02; 03	Water and sanitation	315,886
Italy	OCHA	SOM-02/CSS01B	Rapid humanitarian assessment team	36,000
Italy	UNICEF	SOM-02/E01	Primary formal education	365,000
Italy	UNICEF	SOM-02/H01	Delivery of essential health services	294,300
Italy	UNICEF	SOM-02/P/HR/RL02A; 03; 04	Human rights and gender including child protection	229,615
Netherlands	OCHA	SOM-02/CSS01B	UN coordination unit	196,271
Netherlands	UNDP	SOM-02/MS02	Sustainable return and reintegration of refugee and displaced populations living in Somalia and neighbouring countries	250,245
Netherlands	UNESCO	SOM-02/E03	Textbook provision, teacher education, assessment and certification	234,742
Netherlands	UNHCR	SOM-02/MS01	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees	377,400
Netherlands	UNICEF	SOM-02/E01	Primary formal education	180,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	SOM-02/H01	Delivery of essential health services	500,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	SOM-02/P/HR/RL02A; 03; 04	Advancement of the welfare of women in Somalia; eradication of female genital mutilation; support to children in need of special protection	618,100
Netherlands	UNICEF	SOM-02/WS01; 02; 03	Water and sanitation	400,000
Norway	UNDP	SOM-02/P/HR/RL06A	Enhancing civil protection in Somalia	335,558
Norway	UNDP	SOM-02/P/HR/RL07A	Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration	223,714
Norway	UNHCR	SOM-02/MS01	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees	454,030

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Norway	UNICEF	SOM-02/H02A	Critical reproductive health (RH) services	357,570
Norway	UNICEF	SOM-02/WS01; 02; 03	Water and sanitation	413,882
Norway	UNICEF	SOM-02/WS01; 02; 03	Water and sanitation	357,570
Private/NGO/Intl	FAO	SOM-02/A02	Improving nutrition and food security in Bay, Bakool and Gedo regions	340,000
Private/NGO/Intl	FAO	SOM-02/A04	Facilitation of livestock and livestock product	200,000
Private/NGO/Intl	UNDP	SOM-02/ER/103	Somalia economy watching brief	260,000
Private/NGO/Intl	UNHCR	SOM-02/MS01	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees (REPRESENTS CURRENT ALLOCATION BY UNHCR FROM UNEARMARKED OR BROADLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS)	2,833,939
Private/NGO/Intl	UNHCR	SOM-02/MS01	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees (Other income from adjustment/cancellation/refund)	13,531
Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	SOM-02/E01	Primary formal education	100,000
Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	SOM-02/H01	Delivery of essential health services	285,714
Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	SOM-02/H01	Delivery of essential health services	100,000
Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	SOM-02/P/HR/RL02A; 03; 04	Advancement of the welfare of women in Somalia; eradication of female genital mutilation; support to children in need of special protection	80,184
Carry Over	WFP	SOM-02/F01	Food aid	8,532,591
Sweden	OCHA	SOM-02/CSS01B	UN Coordination Unit (UNCU)	156,208
Sweden	UNDP	SOM-02/S01	UN Inter-Agency cost-shared security support	47,130
Sweden	UNICEF	SOM-02/E01	Primary formal education	485,450
United States	FAO	SOM-02/A01	Enhancing cross-border networks	300,000
United States	UNDP	SOM-02/CSS02	Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) secretariat	100,000
United States	UNDP	SOM-02/P/HR/RL08A	Capacity building for good governance	250,000
United States	UNHCR	SOM-02/MS01	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees	1,590,000
United States	UNICEF	SOM-02/H04A	Expanded programme on immunisation (EPI), including polio eradication	750,000
United States	UNICEF	SOM-02/H05	Nutritional supplementation	875,000
United States	UNICEF	SOM-02/P/HR/RL02A; 03; 04	Human rights and gender including child protection	129,727
United States	UNICEF	SOM-02/P/HR/RL02A; 03; 04	Advancement of the welfare of women in Somalia; eradication of female genital mutilation; support to children in need of special protection	50,000
United States	UNICEF	SOM-02/WS01; 02; 03	Water and sanitation	750,000
United States	UNICEF	SOM-02/WS01; 02; 03	Water and sanitation	708,341
Total non food				27,887,504

Part B - Food aid

Donor	Food type	Food (MTs)	Amount US\$
Canada	CSB	148	141,345
Canada	Pulses	22	19,645
Canada	Pulses	384	334,519
Canada	Various	738	603,999
Denmark	Vegetable Oil	322	351,530
European Commission	Maize	6230	4,655,533
European Commission	Vegetable Oil	500	611,749
Finland	Pulses	219	174,978
Switzerland	Pulses	307	239,521
United States	Maize	5000	3,363,517
Total food aid			10,496,336

Grand total	38,383,840
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**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Somalia 2002**
Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 25 October 2002

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

Page 1 of 3

Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
AGRICULTURE						
SOM-02/A03	Home gardens and nutrition education	FAO	371,500	371,500	0	371,500
SOM-02/A04	Improved fodder crop production in pastoral areas of Somalia	FAO	233,000	233,000	200,000	33,000
SOM-02/A07	Integrated agriculture and rural development (IARD) in Somalia	IFAD	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000
SOM-02/A05	Preparedness and response to water emergencies	FAO	503,000	503,000	450,000	53,000
SOM-02/A02	Seed security	FAO	400,000	400,000	340,000	60,000
SOM-02/A06	Support for regulated livestock trade in Somalia	UNDP	250,000	250,000	0	250,000
SOM-02/A01	Technical support to emergency agricultural assistance	FAO	431,500	431,500	300,000	131,500
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			3,689,000	3,689,000	1,290,000	2,399,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES						
SOM-02/CSS03	Data Exchange Platform for the Horn of Africa (DEPHA)	UNEP	500,000	500,000	0	500,000
SOM-02/CSS02	Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) Secretariat	UNDP	261,200	261,200	100,000	161,200
SOM-02/CSS01B	UN Coordination Unit (UNCU)	OCHA	824,429	824,429	388,479	435,950
SOM-02/CSS01A	UN Coordination Unit (UNCU)	UNDP	670,000	670,000	0	670,000
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			2,255,629	2,255,629	488,479	1,767,150
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE						
SOM-02/ER/101	Civil Aviation Caretaker Authority for Somalia (CACAS)	UNDP	1,980,000	1,980,000	299,929	1,680,071
SOM-02/ER/106	Economic recovery, employment creation and support to decentralisation	ILO	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
SOM-02/ER/107	Environment programme for Somalia	UNDP	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
SOM-02/ER/108	IRIN Outreach Radio Project	UNDP	0	305,000	0	305,000
SOM-02/ER/105A	Poverty reduction and economic recovery	UNDP	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000
SOM-02/ER/105B	Poverty reduction and economic recovery	UNIFEM	500,000	500,000	0	500,000
SOM-02/ER/104	Return and reintegration of qualified Somali nationals	IOM	1,804,957	1,804,957	0	1,804,957
SOM-02/ER/103	Somali economy watching brief	UNDP	1,055,000	1,055,000	260,000	795,000
SOM-02/ER/102	Trade, transport and infrastructure development programme	UNDP	820,000	820,000	0	820,000
Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			10,659,957	10,964,957	559,929	10,405,028
EDUCATION						
SOM-02/E05	Civil education and peace education	UNESCO	980,000	980,000	0	980,000
SOM-02/E04	Educational interventions for out-of-school youth in Somalia	UNESCO	1,200,000	1,200,000	0	1,200,000
SOM-02/E01	Primary formal education	UNICEF	4,680,000	4,680,000	1,130,450	3,549,550
SOM-02/E03	Textbook provision, teacher education, assessment and certification	UNESCO	1,400,000	1,400,000	234,742	1,165,258
SOM-02/E02	Youth education, development and protection programme	UNICEF	650,000	650,000	0	650,000
Sub total for EDUCATION			8,910,000	8,910,000	1,365,192	7,544,808
FOOD						

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Somalia 2002**
Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 25 October 2002

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

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Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
FOOD						
SOM-02/F01	Food aid for relief and recovery in Somalia	WFP	15,596,400	15,596,400	19,028,927	(3,432,527)
Sub total for FOOD			15,596,400	15,596,400	19,028,927	-3,432,527
HEALTH						
SOM-02/H07	Control of priority communicable diseases	WHO	1,484,901	1,484,901	0	1,484,901
SOM-02/H02B	Critical reproductive health (RH) services	UNFPA	707,540	707,540	0	707,540
SOM-02/H02A	Critical reproductive health (RH) services	UNICEF	655,000	655,000	357,570	297,430
SOM-02/H08	Decentralised public health support	WHO	577,170	577,170	0	577,170
SOM-02/H01	Delivery of essential health services	UNICEF	1,780,000	1,780,000	1,779,970	30
SOM-02/H06	Emergency preparedness and response to epidemics	WHO	921,140	921,140	0	921,140
SOM-02/H04A	Expanded programme on immunisation (EPI), including polio eradication	UNICEF	1,985,000	1,985,000	750,000	1,235,000
SOM-02/H04B	Expanded programme on immunisation (EPI), including polio eradication	WHO	1,860,035	1,860,035	0	1,860,035
SOM-02/H03A	HIV/AIDS prevention	UNICEF	726,000	726,000	0	726,000
SOM-02/H03B	HIV/AIDS prevention	UNIFEM	220,000	220,000	0	220,000
SOM-02/H05	Nutritional supplementation	UNICEF	1,190,000	1,190,000	875,000	315,000
Sub total for HEALTH			12,106,786	12,106,786	3,762,540	8,344,246
MINE ACTION						
SOM-02/MA01B	Integrated mine action programme	UNDP	2,478,000	2,478,000	702,914	1,775,086
SOM-02/MA01A	Integrated mine action programme	UNICEF	350,000	350,000	0	350,000
Sub total for MINE ACTION			2,828,000	2,828,000	702,914	2,125,086
MULTI-SECTOR						
SOM-02/MS02	Reintegration of returnees and internally displaced persons	UNDP	2,915,000	2,915,000	250,245	2,664,755
SOM-02/MS01	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees	UNHCR	8,377,519	6,884,799	5,268,900	1,615,899
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR			11,292,519	9,799,799	5,519,145	4,280,654
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW						
SOM-02/P/HR/RL02B	Advancement of the welfare of women in Somalia	UNIFEM	300,000	300,000	0	300,000
SOM-02/P/HR/RL02A; 03; 04	Advancement of the welfare of women in Somalia; eradication of female genital mutilation; support to children in need of special protection	UNICEF	1,630,000	1,630,000	1,107,626	522,374
SOM-02/P/HR/RL01	Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights	OHCHR	174,000	174,000	0	174,000
SOM-02/P/HR/RL08B	Capacity building for good governance	ILO	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
SOM-02/P/HR/RL08A	Capacity building for good governance	UNDP	2,000,000	2,000,000	250,000	1,750,000
SOM-02/P/HR/RL09	Cultural preservation programme for Somalia (CPPS)	UNDP	300,000	300,000	0	300,000
SOM-02/P/HR/RL07A	Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration	UNDP	1,500,000	1,500,000	223,714	1,276,286
SOM-02/P/HR/RL07B	Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration	UNIFEM	357,080	357,080	0	357,080
SOM-02/P/HR/RL06A	Enhancing civil protection in Somalia	UNDP	3,315,000	3,315,000	335,558	2,979,442
SOM-02/P/HR/RL06B	Enhancing civil protection in Somalia	UNIFEM	400,000	400,000	0	400,000
SOM-02/P/HR/RL05	Sport for peace	UNESCO	310,000	310,000	0	310,000
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			11,286,080	11,286,080	1,916,898	9,369,182

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Somalia 2002**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 25 October 2002

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

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Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
SECURITY						
SOM-02/S01	UN Inter-Agency cost-shared security support	UNDP	1,612,600	1,612,600	47,130	1,565,470
Sub total for SECURITY			1,612,600	1,612,600	47,130	1,565,470
WATER AND SANITATION						
SOM-02/WS01; 02; 03	Emergency response in the area of water and environmental sanitation; rehabilitation of rural water supply systems; rehabilitation of urban water supply systems	UNICEF	3,447,000	3,447,000	3,702,686	(255,686)
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			3,447,000	3,447,000	3,702,686	-255,686
Grand Total:			83,683,971	82,496,251	38'383'840	44,112,411

**Table IV: Additional Humanitarian Assistance to
Somalia
Outside of the Framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
as of 25 October 2002**

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

Page 1 of 2

Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
21-May-02	Cyprus	IFRC	Humanitarian aid (Appeal No. 01.12/2002)	91
Subtotal for Cyprus				91
22-Feb-02	Denmark	DDG	Demining programme in Somalia	714,286
22-Feb-02	Denmark	DRC	Support to reintegration and rehabilitation programme in Somalia	828,402
29-May-02	Denmark	ICRC	General contribution	486,027
Subtotal for Denmark				2,028,715
15-May-02	European Commission	NGOs	To assist the victims of civil strife and climate change (generating cycles of droughts and floods) in Somalia	1,303,087
6-Mar-02	European Commission	NGOs	To reduce mortality and morbidity related to malnutrition and lack of access to health care	1,727,116
18-Mar-02	European Commission	TEARFUND	To provide integrated response to nutritional needs	431,779
Subtotal for European Commission				3,461,982
17-Apr-02	Finland	IFRC	Health & organisation development (Appeal No.01.12/2002)	50,947
Subtotal for Finland				50,947
26-Feb-02	Germany	ICRC	To meet basic needs of vulnerable population	430,293
24-May-02	Germany	WV	Supplementary feeding and medical assistance to malnourished children in Bakool Region, Waajid District	147,801
Subtotal for Germany				578,094
12-Mar-02	Ireland	CONCERN	Food security project	126,943
20-Mar-02	Ireland	ICRC	Multi-sectoral assistance	302,245
24-May-02	Ireland	Trocaire	Education rehabilitation programme	166,968
24-May-02	Ireland	Trocaire	Integrated relief and recovery programme for drought/conflict affected communities	216,606
24-May-02	Ireland	WV	Agricultural rehabilitation programme	257,220
Subtotal for Ireland				1,069,982
25-Feb-02	Italy	IFRC	Garoe hospital (Appeal No. 01.12/2002)	93,270
19-Apr-02	Italy	IFRC	Humanitarian aid (Appeal No. 01.12/2002)	221,003
24-Jul-02	Italy	OCHA	To fund a rapid humanitarian assessment team to Northern Somalia in the Gedo region	36,000
Subtotal for Italy				350,273
12-Jul-02	Netherlands	DRC	To increase social and economic capacity of refugees and IDPs by completing the construction 112 market stalls in Burao City, Somalia	66,286
29-Mar-02	Netherlands	HT	Mine clearance	1,068,744
21-May-02	Netherlands	IFRC	In kind - delegates (Appeal No. 01.12/2002)	40,513
19-Jun-02	Netherlands	MSF, Netherlands	To support existing Mudug regional hospital and set up basic health care services in Mudug region	666,667

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11-Jul-02	Netherlands	NPA	To improve existing water supply management systems and support the provision of basic health services	325,809
21-Sep-02	Netherlands	WV	To improve the health and nutritional status of war affected people through establishment of a community based primary health care project	348,571
Subtotal for Netherlands				2,516,590
27-Feb-02	Norway	IFRC	Baidoa clinics, Somalia RC HQ, delegation (Appeal No.01.12/2002)	176,811
Subtotal for Norway				176,811
27-Feb-02	Private/NGO/Intl	IFRC	Humanitarian aid (Appeal No. 01.12/2002)	446
30-May-02	Private/NGO/Intl	IFRC	Health (Appeal No.01.12/2002)	29,278
17-Apr-02	Private/NGO/Intl	IFRC	Somaliland clinics (Appeal No. 01.12/2002)	32,846
26-Apr-02	Private/NGO/Intl	IFRC	Post conflict rehabilitation; health sector (Appeal No. 01.12/2002)	545,367
Subtotal for Private/NGO/Intl				607,937
30-May-02	Sweden	IFRC	Coordination and management, organisational development, disaster preparedness and response, health (Appeal No. 01.12/2002)	97,593
Subtotal for Sweden				97,593
27-Mar-02	United Arab Emirates	IFRC	Health care programme (Appeal No. 01.12/2002)	1,319
Subtotal for United Arab Emirates				1,319
1-Feb-02	United Kingdom	ACF	Emergency nutritional intervention	428,571
21-May-02	United Kingdom	IFRC	Head of delegation (Appeal No. 01.12/2002)	14,409
21-May-02	United Kingdom	IFRC	In kind - delegates (Appeal No. 01.12/2002)	15,206
31-Jan-02	United Kingdom	IFRC	Health and care, coordination management and support (Appeal No. 01/12/2002)	168,958
30-Sep-02	United Kingdom	MSF	To provide quality health care to Johwar and Mahadaay Districts through a local District Management Team	635,840
1-Feb-02	United Kingdom	Trocaire	Emergency therapeutic feeding	226,871
Subtotal for United Kingdom				1,489,855
28-Nov-01	United States	CARE	In kind - 2,680 MTs lentils; 14,620 MTs sorghun/bagged; 610 MTs vegetable oil	12,965,200
1-Jan-02	United States	IRC	IRC will continue micro-enterprise, agriculture, and health activities for the reintegration of Somali refugees	976,534
Subtotal for United States				13,941,734
Grand Total:				26,371,923

Table V: UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Somalia 2002

Major donors by contributions
(carry over not included)
25-October-2002

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	8,866,585	29.70%
European Commission	6,681,191	22.38%
Netherlands	2,756,758	9.23%
Norway	2,142,324	7.18%
Denmark	1,397,471	4.68%
Canada	1,099,508	3.68%
Italy	924,915	3.10%
Sweden	688,788	2.31%
Finland	524,934	1.76%
Ireland	315,886	1.06%
Switzerland	239,521	0.80%
Private/NGO/Intl*	4,213,368	14.11%
Grand Total:	29,851,249	100%

*) This includes unearmarked or broadly earmarked donor contributions which have been allocated by UNHCR to this appeal, as well as contributions from private and other non-government donors.

Major donors by contributions
(carry over not included)

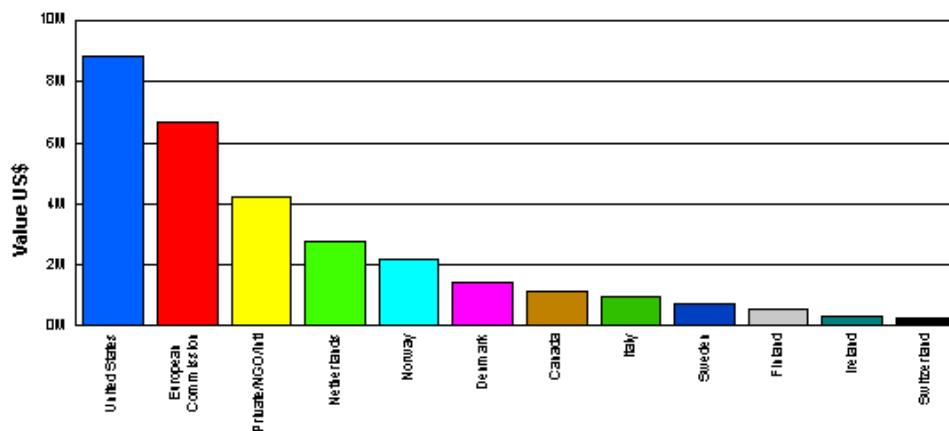
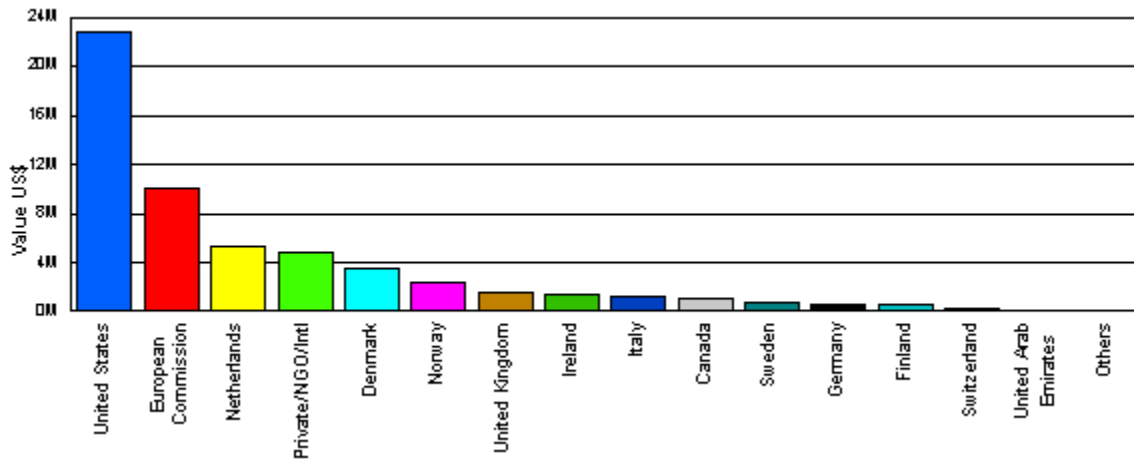


Table VI: Total Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia 2002

Major Donors by Total Contributions*
(carry over not included)
25 October 2002

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	22,808,319	40.57%
European Commission	10,143,173	18.04%
Netherlands	5,273,348	9.38%
Private/NGO/Intl	4,821,305	8.58%
Denmark	3,426,186	6.09%
Norway	2,319,135	4.12%
United Kingdom	1,489,855	2.65%
Ireland	1,385,868	2.46%
Italy	1,275,188	2.27%
Canada	1,099,508	1.96%
Sweden	786,381	1.40%
Germany	578,094	1.03%
Finland	575,881	1.02%
Switzerland	239,521	0.43%
United Arab Emirates	1,319	0.00%
Others	91	0.00%
Grand Total:	56,223,172	100%



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

ANNEX VIII.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Somalia Appeal 2003/4

APPEAL TOTAL: CHF 2,473,053

Note: This is a preliminary budget figure which is subject to change as the appeal is finalised. For details, please refer to the Federation's website < <http://www.ifrc.org>> where the entire 2003 Annual Appeal will be posted.

Country Strategy:

The lack of security in most parts of the country due to the ongoing internal armed conflict coupled with a total absence of effective central authority for the last decade is clearly the main constraint for the humanitarian services delivery to the Somali people. With the total collapse of the social services sector including health, the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) remains the only recognised nation-wide indigenous humanitarian organisation operating in all the regions of Somalia. The SRCS adherence to the RC/RC fundamental principles in serving the most vulnerable segments of the society irrespective of their clan base or political affiliation gained it the respect and acceptance of all the Somalis. The unity of the National Society and its ability to operate in a war ravaged and fragmented society plagued by inter-clan fighting and de facto independent warring factions is a comparative advantage for the SRCS over other humanitarian aid actors in Somalia. In this context the main activity of SRCS continues to be the provision of primary health care to the most vulnerable in the community through its network of Maternal and Child Health / Out Patient Department (MCH/OPD) clinics. The continued support from the RC/RC movement to SRCS under a very difficult operational circumstances saved the national society from disintegration and institutional collapse, not only that, but it contributed to the development of the capacities of the national society to be able to deliver externally funded humanitarian assistance through its network of branches and clinics across a stateless country. The national society's visibility is very prominent in all the regions of Somalia and, SRCS clinics and net work of branches are recognised as a credible and reliable source of information for the humanitarian actors in Somalia.

The Somali Red Crescent Society maintained its unity despite the fragmentation of the country along clan and political lines and continued to play a major role in the humanitarian work since the collapse of Mohammed Syiad Barre regime in January 1991. Its network of 49 MCH/OPD clinics and two hospitals supported by the Federation and ICRC saved many lives by providing health care to the most vulnerable in the community, specially women and children. With support from the Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross) the SRCS is running three rehabilitation and physiotherapy centres in Mogadishu, Galkayo and Hargeisa for the victims disabled by war and polio. NorCross is also supporting 10 out of 19 branches in core costs to run these branches and is considered a major contributor to the SRCS programmes supported through the Federation and works closely with the Federation Somalia delegation is assisting the SRCS in its organisational development efforts. The ICRC is supporting the national society activities in dissemination, tracing and conflict preparedness.

National Society Priorities

The main priorities of SRCS is to consolidate its ongoing integrated health care programme (IHCP) by strengthening the capacity of the health staff and branches in supervision, monitoring and reporting. SRCS health staff needs to be trained in health management to improve the quality of the service delivery by involving the local communities in the running of the health facilities. The national society has started an HIV/AIDS awareness campaign in 2001 which was disrupted by increased insecurity. Following the two workshops held in Beleit Weyne and Hargeisa in March and April 2002 and the development of an HIV/AIDS strategy the SRCS needs to scale up the information and advocacy campaign on HIV/AIDS through integrating the HIV/AIDS in the IHCP work. This will include the involvement of the religious leaders, community leaders and elders to give their active support to the work of the health staff and volunteers.

The national society has limited capacity to respond to disasters and lack resources to be better prepared for disasters. Although it has revived its activities in disaster preparedness and response in November 2000 by holding a workshop for all the branches who came up with a strategy for 2001-2005, however, little progress has been made in 2001 and 2002 apart from the ad hoc response to the seasonal outbreaks of Cholera and meningitis.. The national society will build on its strategic framework for disaster preparedness 2001-2005 to focus on the recurring cycles of disasters, epidemic outbreaks, floods, and drought. The ongoing conflict preparedness supported by the ICRC will continue with focus on First Aid training, materials pre-positioning linking this activity to the NS overall strategy on disaster preparedness.

The Somali Red Crescent Society has made some progress in its organisational development since its All Inclusive meeting in Djibouti in January 2000. The recommendations of the meeting to activate membership recruitment and formation of branch committees, improvement and standardisation of financial reporting, resource mobilisation and development of volunteer policy were partially addressed. Currently, nine branches have extended their presence to the district level. There are still some branches operating at the regional capitals only, very little if any at the community level outside these regional capitals with no active branch committees. However, since mid 2001, the SRCS has engaged in a restructuring and reform programme in order to establish new branches, recruitment of new membership, increase community involvement, development of volunteers management policy, reduction of paid staff, and improvement of financial management at HQ and branch levels. Nine new branches were established bringing the total number of branches in the country to 19. A number of staff at the branch and HQ levels were retrenched. The challenges to the national society and the movement are to develop and put systems in place to support the implementation of these changes. The focus of the national society's organisational development programme in 2003-2004 will be on how to energise and activate the branches committees to make them functional and community responsive through the training of key people at the branch level on branch management and programme development.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

At present there is no Co-operation Agreement Strategy (CAS) or a viable and complete strategic plan, however, the national society has developed strategic plans for disaster preparedness and HIV/AIDS. The Federation will assist the national society to develop a strategic plan and conclude a CAS in 2003. The national society programmes are supported by the Federation in integrated primary health care (IPHC), the ICRC in health, dissemination, tracing and conflict preparedness, the Norwegian Red Cross on bilateral basis in rehabilitation and physiotherapy, branch management core cost support, the World Bank on specific post conflict health systems recovery project. The German Red Cross is considering a bilateral intervention in water and sanitation with a limited primary health care component by the end of 2002 for two years. Other partners include UNICEF and WHO. UNICEF assist in the supply of drugs and vaccines to the MCH/OPD clinics and, WHO is providing laboratory equipment, training and targeted interventions in TB and malaria control. The delegation will co-ordinate its support with the ICRC as a lead agency in Somalia, the Norwegian Red Cross as a major bilateral donor and with UN agencies and international NGOs through Somalia Aid Co-ordination Body

Priority Programmes for Secretariat Assistance:

The priority programmes for secretariat assistant will continue to be primary health care, HIV/AIDS, disaster management, branch development and promotion of Humanitarian Values.

The secretariat assistance aims to:

- strengthen the capacity of the SRCS to consolidate its primary health care and integrate the HIV/AIDS awareness campaign in the programme.
- Improve the emergency response capacity at the branch level and build on the First Aid activities supported by ICRC to make it more community based and link it to the overall disaster management intervention.
- Support SRCS restructuring process to reorganise its branches to make them more functional and community based. Coach the branch committees to reorganise its membership recruitment efforts, volunteer management as a first step to strengthening SRCS structures with the aim of promotion of good governance in the national society.
- Complement the ICRC support to the national society activities in promotion and advocacy of the Red Cross Red Crescent principles and humanitarian values.

ANNEX IX.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFP	Acute Flaccid Paralysis
APD	Academy for Peace and Development
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CACAS	Civil Aviation Caretaker Authority for Somalia
CAP	Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Process
CDD	Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases
CEC	Community Education Committees
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms Of Discrimination Against Women
CfBT	Centre for British Teachers
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CHW	Community Health Worker
DDG	Danish De-mining Group
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-course
DPT	Diphtheria, Polio, Tetanus
EBT	Enterprise Based Training
EC	European Commission
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (UN)
EFA	Education For All
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPI	Expanded Programme for Immunisation
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAO-FSAU	Food and Agriculture Organization – Food Security Assessment Unit for Somalia
FFW	Food-for-Work
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FTS	Financial Tracking System
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GPA	Global Positioning System
GTZ	German Development Cooperation
HAAQAAD	Hanaqaad Umbrella Women’s Organisation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
HRG	Humanitarian Response Group
IADP	Integrated Area Development Plan
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPT	Intermittent Pregnancy Treatment
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Network
JARP	UN Joint Action and Recovery Plan for Somalia 2003-2003
JVA	Juba Valley Alliance
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
LEDA	Local Economic Development Agency
LEWS	Livestock Early Warning System
LIS	Landmine Impact Survey

MAP	Management Analysis and Planning
MAP	Mine Action Plan
MCH	Mother Child Health clinic
MCHC	Maternal and Child Health Centre
MIDA	Migration for Development in Africa
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MT	Metric Tonne
NDC	National Demobilisation Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIDs	National Immunisation Days
NPA	Norwegian Peoples Aid
NSO	National Security Officer
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PACE	Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics
PI	Progressive Interventions
PMAC	Puntland Mine Action Centre
PMAS	Poverty, Monitoring and Analysis System
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (WFP)
R/HC	Resident / Humanitarian Coordinator
RRA	Rahawyen Resistance Army
SAC	Survey Action Centre
SACB	Somalia Aid Coordination Body
SBF	Saint Barbara Foundation
SCPP	Somali Civil Protection Programme
SDO	Somali Development Organisation
SMAC	Somaliland Mine Action Centre
SMT	Security Management Team
SVPA	Sool Veterinary and Pastoralists Association
SRCS	Somali Red Crescent Society
SRRC	Somalia Restoration and Reconciliation Council
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TNA	Transitional National Assembly
TNG	Transitional National Government
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
UN	United Nations
UNCU/UN-OCHA	United Nations Coordination Unit / United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNDAF	United Nation Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UN-OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNOSOM	United Nations Operation in Somalia
UNPOS	United Nations Political Office for Somalia
UNSECOORD	Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WISC	Water, Infrastructure and Sanitation Committee
WSP	War-torn Societies Project
ZSO	Zone Security Officer